

Oberlin's Women: A Legacy of Leadership & Activism

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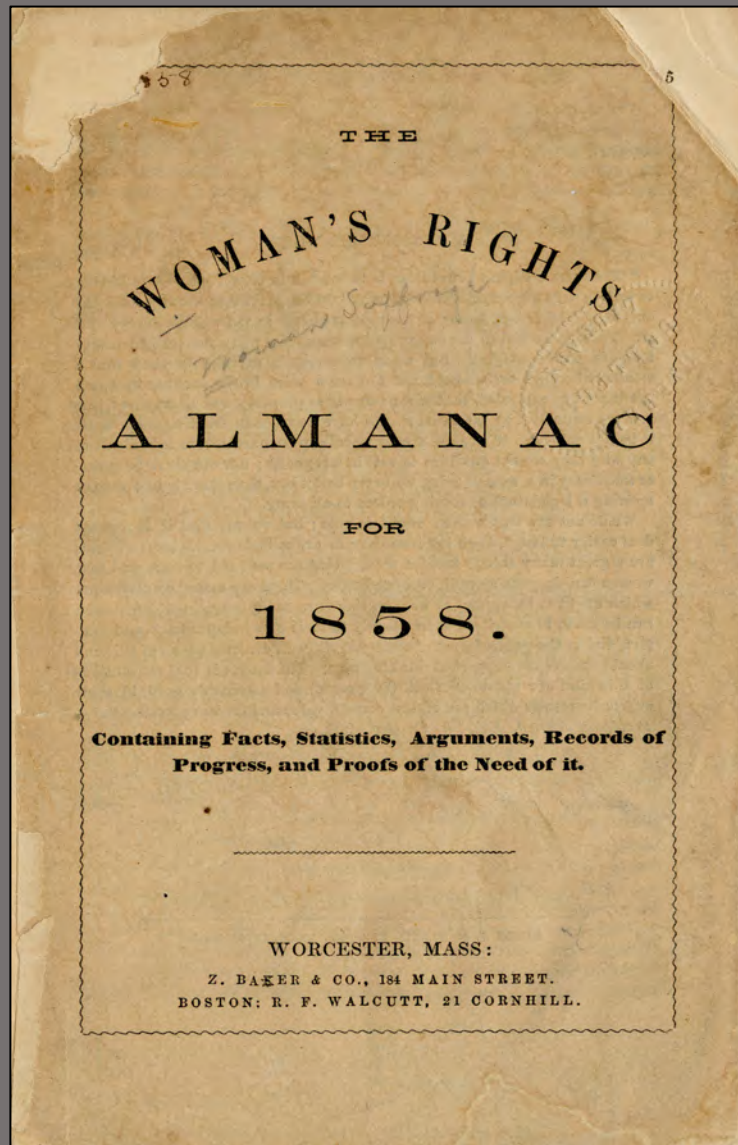
- Inspiration from the Smithsonian Institution's educational materials
- Traveling Exhibits (e.g., Milt Hinton and Mary Church Terrell)
- Broader view of women's suffrage and leadership - our work is an important contribution
- The importance of a Social Media campaign
- Charge to the Oberlin College Libraries' Working Group
- Our projects engage on Scholarly, Pedagogical, Curatorial, and Professional levels
- Our programs are supported through fundraising and collaboration with groups (e.g., the Friends of the Oberlin College Libraries)

Co-education Monument, Oberlin College, c. 1937



Lucy Stone
Oberlin Collegiate Institute,
Class of 1847





The Woman's Rights Almanac for 1858

Special Collections, Terrell Main Library

**UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE
CONVENTION!**

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,

Nov. 20th, 21st, at 10 A. M., and 3 and 7.30 P. M.

AT TWEDDLE HALL.

**ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,
FRED'CK DOUGLASS,
LUCY STONE,
PARKER PILLSBURY,
C. L. REMOND,
Frances E. W. Harper,
REV. OLYMPIA BROWN,
AND OTHERS.**

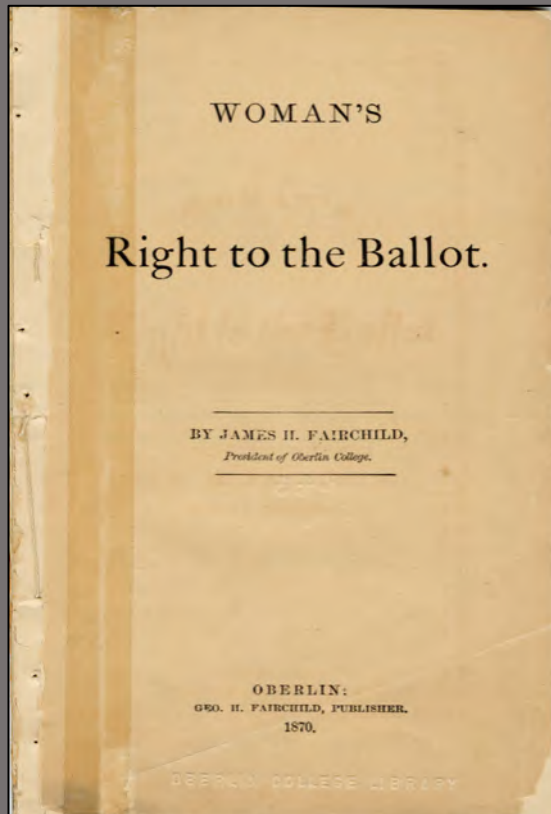
Admission to Day Sessions, FREE. Evening Sessions, 25 Cents.

Universal Suffrage Convention, 1866
Special Collections, Terrell Main Library

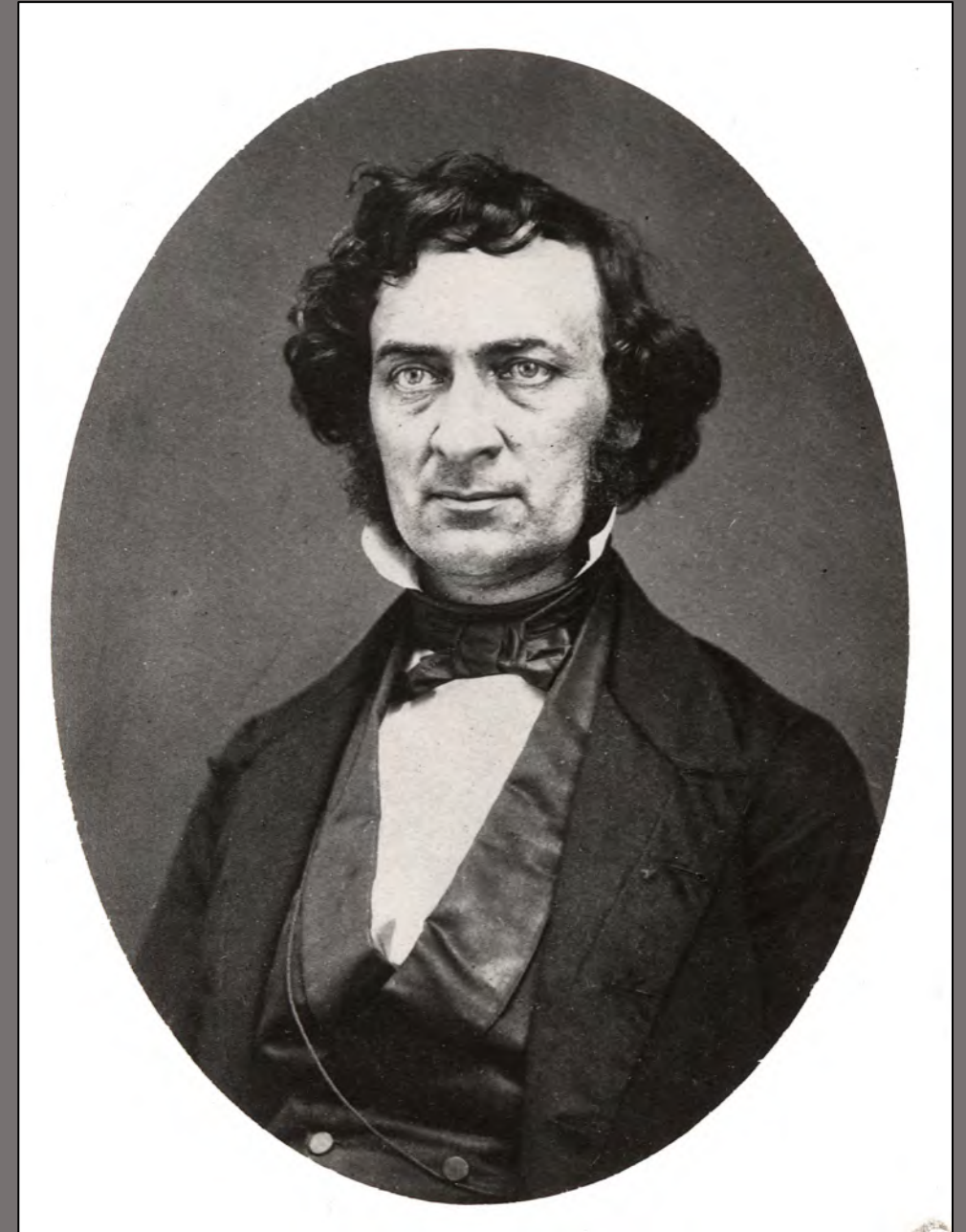
Marianne Dascomb
Principal, Ladies Department
(1835-36, 1852-1870)



James Harris Fairchild
Oberlin College graduate, A.B. 1838
faculty member (1839-1898),
President (1866-1889), and
Trustee (1889-1901)



Woman's Right to the Ballot
James Harris Fairchild, 1870



Mary Church Terrell
Oberlin College, Class of 1884



National Women's History Museum Panel Discussion

Oberlin College, March 10, 2020



Equal Rights League, Oberlin College Chapter *Hi-O-Hi* Yearbook, 1910



Equal Rights League

Oberlin College Chapter

President.....IRENE T. MERRICK
Vice-President.....MARGUERITE J. WENK
Secretary and Treasurer.....EDITH J. BALLOU

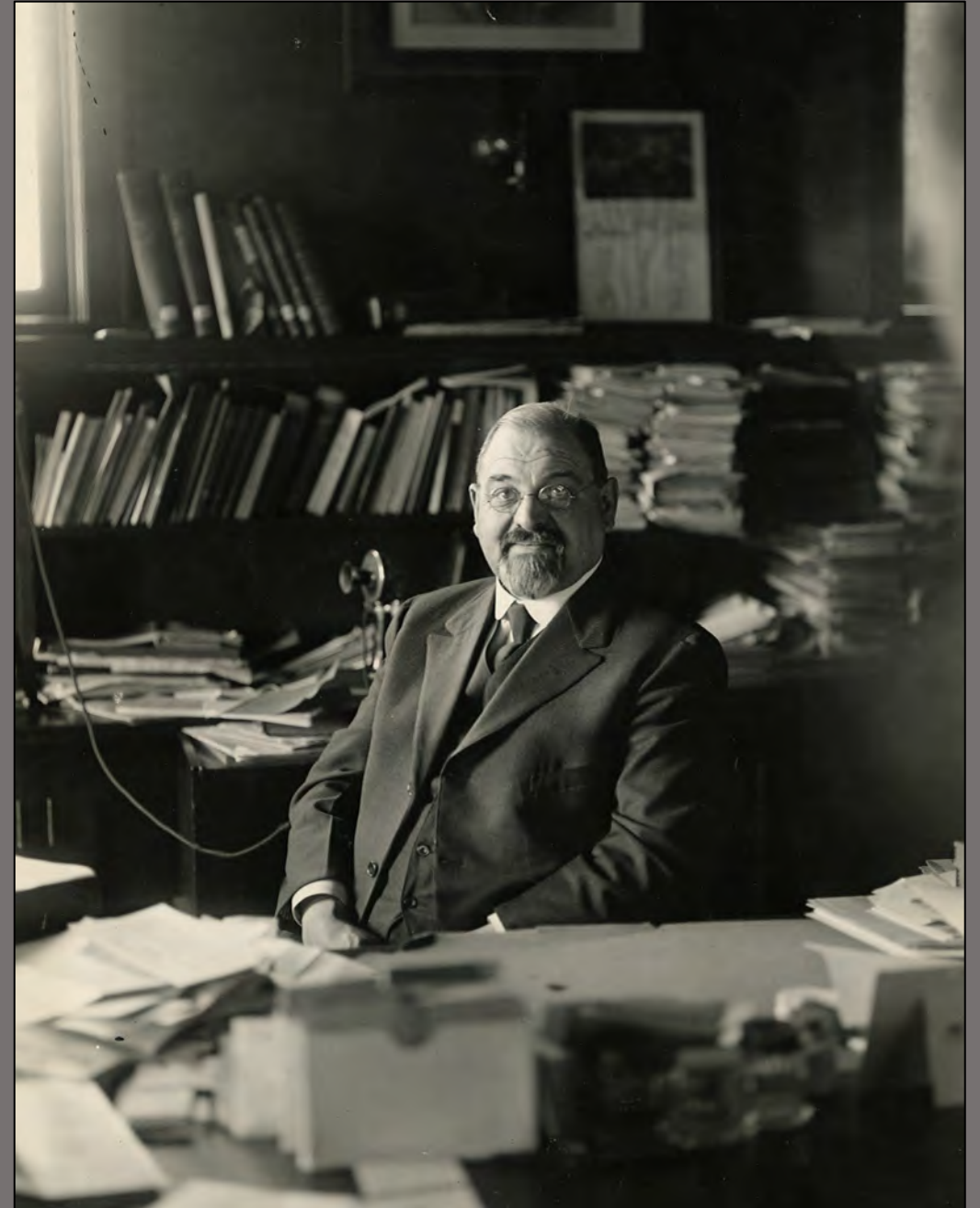
FACULTY MEMBERS

Albert B. Wolfe	Antoinette B. P. Metcalf
Azariah S. Root	Caro B. Bugbey
Mary E. Sinclair	Esther N. Close

STUDENT MEMBERS

Evelina Belden	E. Louise Whitney
Adelaide Breckenridge	Laura M. VanCleve
Charlotte B. Crary	Edith D. Goodenough
Adol A. Nixon	Elizabeth Hughes
Caroline R. Nixon	Grace D. Leadingham
Emma L. Nixon	Mary M. Lindsay
Ada Ruso	Grace E. Nickerson
Della M. Stewart	Rheba D. Nickerson
Joy K. Smith	Dora E. Packard
Florence T. Waite	Helen B. Todd
Edith L. Whitman	Mary Kitner

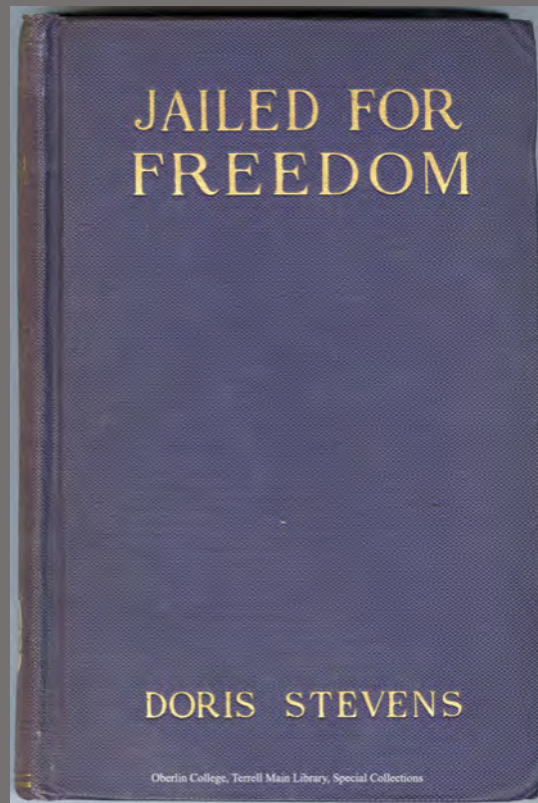
Azariah Smith Root
Oberlin College Class of 1884 and
College Librarian (1887-1927)



Suffrage Parade outside of Carnegie Library, Oberlin College, 1915

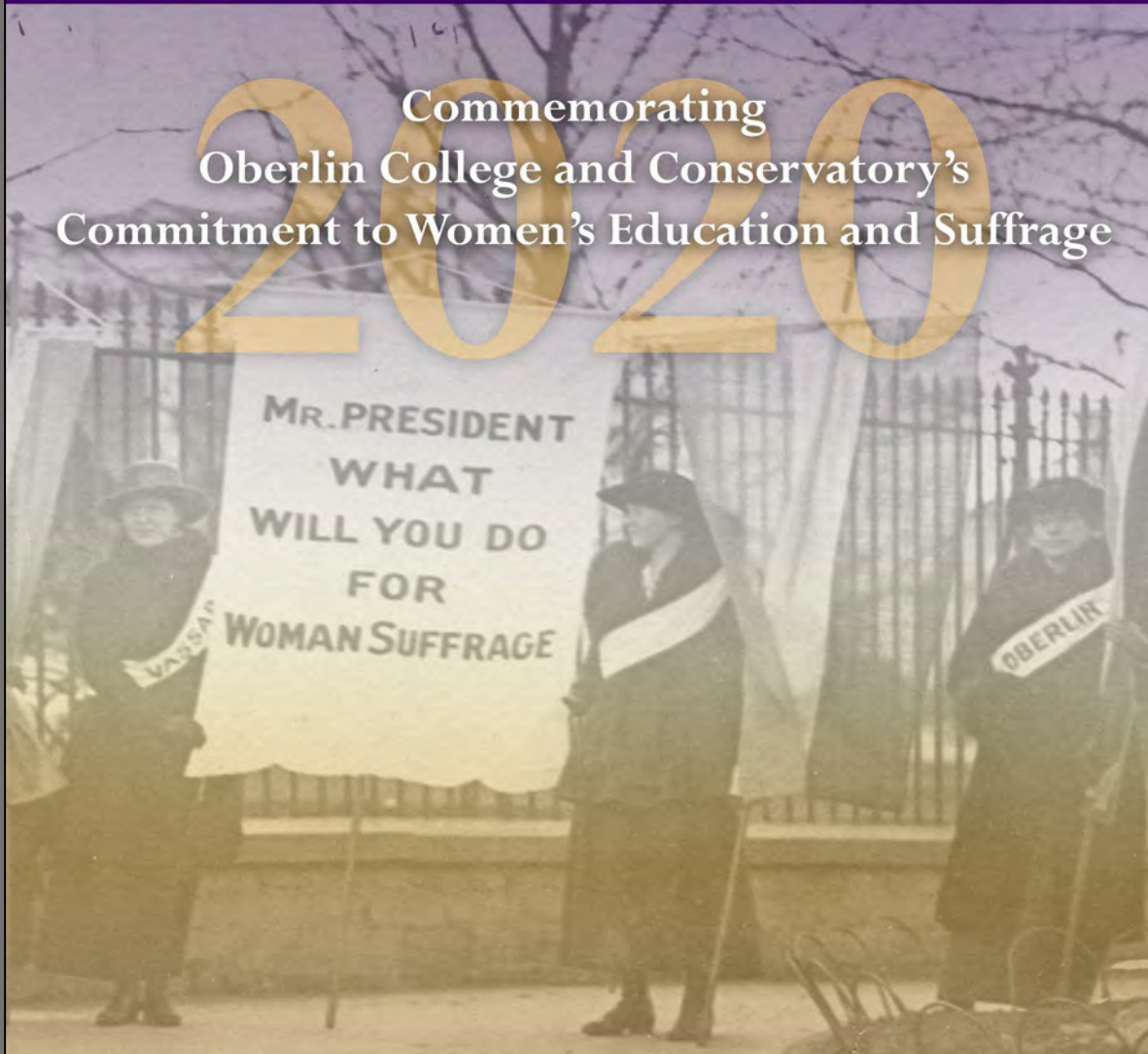


Doris Stevens
Oberlin College Class of 1911
The “Silent Sentinels”



Oberlin College Libraries' 2020 Commemorative Calendar Project

2020 Commemorating Oberlin College and Conservatory's Commitment to Women's Education and Suffrage



2020 Calendar: Commemorating Oberlin College and Conservatory's Commitment to Women's Education and Suffrage

The Oberlin College Libraries presents this calendar to commemorate the life and legacy of Oberlin College alumnae who fought for social justice and women's rights and who worked to make a difference in our world.

This calendar features photographs and brief biographical statements for these women and includes important dates related to their lives and significant dates in Oberlin and United States history.



January



February



March



April



May



June



July



August



September



October



November



December

Calendar coordination by:

Heath Patten, Visual Resources Curator, Oberlin College Libraries

Ken Grossi, Oberlin College Archivist

Anne Salsich, Oberlin College Associate Archivist

Rebecca Sparagowski, Archives and Special Collections Intern

Lindsey Felice, Library Technician, Oberlin College Libraries

Alexia Hudson-Ward, Azariah Smith Root Director of Libraries, Oberlin College and Conservatory

Cover image: © Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

Proceeds to benefit the Mary Church Terrell Endowed Book Fund. Thank you!

OBERLIN **OBERLIN**
COLLEGE & CONSERVATORY COLLEGE
LIBRARIES



Mary Burnett Talbert
Oberlin College Class of 1886
June page



Oberlin College Libraries' Traveling Exhibit

Oberlin's Co-education and Suffrage: A Legacy of Leadership

The Influence of Women, 1840s - 1860s

As women began to be educated and enter the workforce alongside men, the need to address gender discrimination became increasingly necessary. The first step to be taken in 1848 with the Seneca Falls Convention and the drafting of the Declaration of Sentiments, but was later re-evaluated by the Civil War.

The seeds of the suffrage movement were sown well before the Seneca Falls Convention came to order. For instance, co-education, or the practice of educating male and female students in the same classroom, generated an increased interest in women's rights. At the forefront of this reform was Oberlin College, which first admitted female students in its kindergarten program in 1837. Prior to this, women who attended college were considered "boarders" upon completion of their studies. Other colleges followed Oberlin's lead.



Oberlin College Co-education Building, 1837

During the 1840s, it became clear that the practice of co-education did not resolve gender discrimination in education. Slaves being educated in the same classrooms, suffered from mistreatment to varying degrees. For instance, at Oberlin College, while women were permitted to participate in extracurricular clubs and societies, this was due to pressure from the Oberlin Female Moral Reform Society, which was founded in 1832 with the intent of creating an "intimacy in all its forms" (WMSF Yearbook). A prominent member of this society was Harriet Parker Douglass, who held the title of principal of the female department at Oberlin College from 1833-36, and again from 1837-70. As the head of the female department, she enacted rules and regulations which embodied the progress of the Female Moral Reform Society and which severely limited the number and nature of extracurricular activities in which female students at the college could participate.



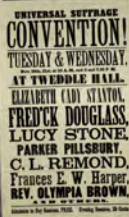
Harriet Parker Douglass



Lucy Stone

Students such as Lucy Stone (OC 1847) and Antoinette Brown Blackwell (OC 1847) rallied against these inequalities, and went as far as to form their own radical societies to operate on a level with the men. They aimed to create a collegiate experience which would prepare women for roles outside the domestic sphere, such as their own roles as political and social activists.

When the Seneca Falls Convention came to order in 1848, a significant number of well-educated women in America who had experienced gender discrimination in various ways sought agency for themselves. Women traveled the train forward, participating in organized movement in favor of women's rights, including suffrage. Harriet Parker Douglass (Stone's) supported her organized suffrage at the Seneca Falls Convention had been extremely controversial, but it gained solid support from Stone and Blackwell, who organized the first Women's Rights Convention in 1850.



Seneca Falls Convention, 1848

"I believe that the influence of woman will save the country before every other power."
- Lucy Stone, Oberlin College Class of 1847

The Cause of Freedom, 1870 - 1899

The end of the Civil War and the debate over the 15th Amendment revitalized the women's rights movement. Women across the country and around the world organized protests, printing campaigns, and published groups dedicated to granting women full agency in a free society.

A self-styled organization, harsh critics, and universal opposition crippled the women's suffrage movement when the issue returned to the national spotlight in the 1870s. In addition to the ideological split of 1869, the women's suffrage movement fractured along racial lines as well. African American women were often excluded from women's suffrage events or local chapters of organizations due to their race. Activists such as Mary Church Terrell (OC 1884), Anna Julia Cooper (OC 1884), and Mary Burnett Talbot (OC 1884) objected strongly to this segregation, even while working tirelessly in their chosen fields and in national campaigns.

While the women's suffrage campaign progressed, anti-suffrage campaigns solidified. Anti-suffragists accused women who wanted the vote of being selfish, immoral, and selfish. Even at Oberlin College, which had been so eager to admit co-education, anti-suffrage sentiment prevailed. James Fairbank, president of the college, considered the idea of women's suffrage such for outrage that he presented a motion against it in campus in 1870. He argued, which concerned the women's suffrage movement, was published in the form of a booklet entitled "Women's Rights in the Future." His disagreement was shared by Douglass, who organized over a hundred women in and around Oberlin to express their condemnation of demands for female enfranchisement.

Much as the suffragists had done in the 1820s, the anti-suffragists embarked on a prior campaign in the 1870s. Opponents to women's suffrage were printed in pamphlets, a trend which continued well into the 20th century.

In response to these attacks, suffragists demonstrated to remind society that enfranchisement was key to freedom. Without the vote, they denied the women of society were denied their freedom. African American women in particular were vocal on the point of enfranchisement being necessary for true freedom, and Cooper attempted to bridge the racial gap by stating that the issue of freedom is "the birthright of humanity."

Printed material flooded the market from both sides of the issue. Texts would often be published as a response to other publications, specifically citing them and refuting their arguments. Such resulting material and the arguments contained therein found an audience in the new group of women which was emerging within business.

Many women were working outside the home and were holding more prominent positions than they had before. Katherine Wright Haskell (OC 1878), for instance, was the first of the Wright Brothers' sisters, meeting with inventors, politicians, and even royalty on her brother's behalf. Haskell, and other women like her, proved that women could be productive members of society and engaged effectively in roles not traditionally designated for women. She publicly argued that women in the workplace needed the right to vote in order to be truly equal to the men with whom they worked side-by-side.

As a counterpoint to the anti-suffragist claims of immorality, the women's suffrage campaign became aligned with a moral reform movement in the 1870s. The temperance movement, while some moral reformers worked to block women's suffrage, the temperance movement fully endorsed the women's suffrage movement, realizing the temperance reform would be solidified by the female population. Frances Willard, who had been raised at Oberlin and became the head of the national Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), openly promoted the efforts of suffrage activists. Even members of local chapters, such as Frances Beeghly Fuller (OC 1884), the secretary of the Ohio chapter of the WCTU, supported suffrage as a part of their temperance program.

In 1870, after years of division and often conflicting campaigns, the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association reunited as a single body and became the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The new conglomerate organization provided a much more cohesive message and campaign strategy than before, and women's suffrage began to make headway. African American women, however, were still largely excluded from these organizations, and worked for suffrage through other avenues. The issue was now framed as a truly national debate.



Women's Rights in the Future



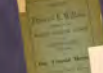
Women's Rights in the Future



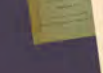
Women's Rights in the Future



Women's Rights in the Future



Women's Rights in the Future



Women's Rights in the Future



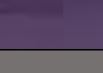
Women's Rights in the Future



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Women's Rights in the Future



Women's Rights in the Future



Women's Rights in the Future

Giving Justice to All, 1900 - 1920

Between the turn of the century and World War I, a new leadership took over the women's rights movement. Marches and protests, often characterized as militant, were held more frequently, gaining enough attention for a bill to be introduced in the House of Representatives.

In western states, women were the right to vote early. Wyoming Territory, for instance, extended full voting rights to women in 1890, prior to even becoming a state. When the territory achieved statehood in 1890, it was the first state in which women had full voting rights. The women's rights campaign treated these western states such as Wyoming as beacons for the rest of the country to follow. Using the success of female enfranchisement in these areas, in the 20th century, the battle for suffrage was being fought in the classrooms, courts, and suffrage parades.

Building upon the momentum of the late 19th century, the Equal Suffrage League was founded in 1900. Its organizers worked to promote information about women's suffrage through events such as meetings and lectures. The Equal Suffrage League quickly became popular on college and university campuses, and utilized a large number of young people, both women and men, in the cause of women's suffrage. Oberlin College was no different, and the students participating in this group had the support of staff and prominent faculty members, such as Esther Case (OC 1893), Auriant Smith Root (OC 1884), and Albert Benedict Wolfe.

Apart from the increase in the number of young people involved in women's suffrage campaigns, the national movement changed drastically in the early 20th century. In the 1910s, the women's suffrage campaign began to use methods which were considered as militant. Parades and protests were organized in major cities, often receiving major backlash from more conservative community members. Anti-suffragists commonly attacked women marching in these events and received little sympathy from law enforcement. Nevertheless, the women persisted. Because of this, they were branded as radical and became the objects of increased ridicule in society.

Despite the violent reaction to women's suffrage events, women gained political voting rights in more midwestern states, with most of these states extending the vote between 1917 and 1918. Much as they had in the Civil War, during World War I women largely managed to stay off the home front while the men were off fighting. They were that able to leverage these contributions to gain voting rights. While women in these states had the right to vote in municipal elections prior to World War I, after the war their rights were extended to presidential elections as well.



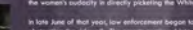
Senators playing the White House 1917 (Image of Congress)



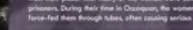
Women's Rights in the Future



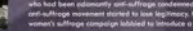
Women's Rights in the Future



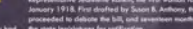
Women's Rights in the Future



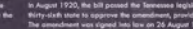
Women's Rights in the Future



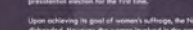
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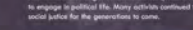
Women's Rights in the Future



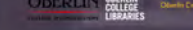
Women's Rights in the Future



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Women's Rights in the Future



Women's Rights in the Future

Suffragist success in the west and the midwest did not translate to the east and south, however. An effort to pressure the federal government into passing a constitutional amendment enfranchising women made its way to Washington, D.C. Doris Swann (OC 1911), along with a group of women who came to be called the Silent Sentinels, inhabited the White House, demanding that President Woodrow Wilson openly and immediately support women's suffrage.

The protest, which began in January of 1917, involved radical actions to the women's suffrage movement, well beyond the good campaigns, lectures, and parades which had come before. The protesters stood slowly outside the White House gates, with placards announcing their demands and rallies with various placard names.

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In late June of that year, law enforcement began to arrest the Silent Sentinels on grounds of obstructing the sidewalk. The arrests continued into July, when Doris Swann was among the women arrested and forcibly removed from their picket line. Many of the women were sentenced to time in the Occoquan Workhouse, a notorious labor camp for prisoners. During their time in Occoquan, the women were beaten and abused. When they began a hunger protest, police officers have had them through tubes, often causing serious injury.

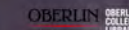
As the news of these arrests came to light, the public reacted strongly against such mistreatment. Even people who had been formerly anti-suffrage condemned the action taken against the Silent Sentinels, and the anti-suffrage movement started to lose legitimacy. Finally, finally began to view popular opinion, the women's suffrage campaign labored to introduce a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Representative Jeannette Rankin, the first woman to be elected to Congress, introduced such a bill in January 1918. First drafted by Susan B. Anthony, the bill retained the original wording exactly. Congress proceeded to debate the bill, and seven months later passed the proposed amendment, sending it to the state legislatures for ratification.

In August 1920, the bill passed the Tennessee legislature by one vote. Tennessee thus became the thirty-sixth state to approve the amendment, providing the requisite two-thirds majority for ratification. The amendment was signed into law on 26 August 1920, officially becoming the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution. On 2 November of that year, eight million women voted in the presidential election for the first time.

Upon achieving its goal of women's suffrage, the National American Woman Suffrage Association disbanded. However, the women involved in the organization, rather than simply retiring their activism, espoused a new mission and formed the League of Women Voters, aimed at educating women on their rights and mobilizing this newly enfranchised group to engage in political life. Many activists continued to work for women's rights and to fight against other inequalities, inspiring social justice for the generations to come.

Library collections used, images have been provided by Oberlin College Archives & Mary Church Terrell Main Library Special Collections. See the Digital Exhibit of postcard materials for suffrage.



Oberlin College Libraries' Digital Exhibit



Oberlin's Women: A Legacy of Leadership & Activism

Begin with "About This Project"

<https://scalar.oberlincollegelibrary.org/suffrage/index>

Oberlin College Libraries' Digital Exhibit

 OBERLIN'S WOMEN: A LEGACY OF LEADERSHIP & ACTIVISM

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Oberlin's Women: A Legacy of Leadership & Activism

Begin with "About This Project"

The Influence of Woman, 1840-1860s

I believe that the influence of woman will save the country before every other power. -- Lucy Stone, Oberlin College Class of 1847

Introduction

As women began to be educated and enter the workforce alongside men, the need to address gender discrimination became increasingly necessary. The matter came to a head in 1848 with the Seneca Falls Convention and the drafting of the *Declaration of Sentiments*, but was later overshadowed by the Civil War.

The seeds of the suffrage movement were sown well before the Seneca Falls Convention came to order. For instance, co-education, or the practice of educating male and female students in the same classroom, generated an increased interest in women's rights. At the forefront of this reform was Oberlin College, which first admitted female students to its baccalaureate program in 1837. Prior to this, women who attended college were awarded literary degrees upon completion of their studies. Other colleges followed Oberlin's lead.



Oberlin College Co-education Monument
Source: Oberlin College Archives, RG 0/3, Series 26, Box 6

During the 1840s, it became clear that the practice of co-education did not resolve gender discrepancies in education. Despite being educated in the same classrooms, options for men and women tended to vary widely. For instance, at Oberlin College, while women were permitted in classrooms along with men, they were not permitted to participate in extracurricular clubs and societies. This was due in part to the influence of the Oberlin Female Moral Reform Society, which was founded in 1835 with the mission of rooting out "licentiousness in all its forms" (FMRS Preamble). A prominent member of this society was [Marianne Parker Dasmann](#), who held the title of principal of the female department



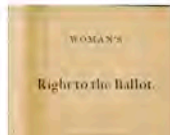
The Cause of Freedom, 1870s-1899

The cause of freedom...is the cause of humankind, the birthright of humanity.
-- Anna Julia Cooper, Oberlin College Class of 1884

Introduction

The end of the Civil War and the debate over the 15th Amendment rekindled the women's rights movement. Women across the country and around the world organized protests, printing campaigns, and political groups dedicated to granting women full agency in a free society.

A splintered organization, harsh criticism, and vehement opposition crippled the women's suffrage movement when the issue returned to the national spotlight in the 1870s. In addition to the ideological split of 1869, the women's suffrage movement fractured along racial lines as well. African American women were often excluded from women's suffrage events or local chapters of organizations due to their race. Activists such as **Mary Church Terrell** (OC 1884), **Anna Julia Cooper** (OC 1884), and **Mary Burnett Talbert** (OC 1886) [pictured below] objected strongly to this segregation, even while working tirelessly in their chosen fields and in national campaigns.



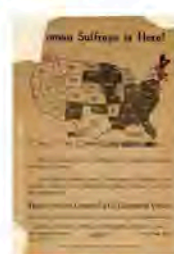
While the women's suffrage campaign fragmented, an anti-suffrage campaign solidified. Anti-suffragists accused women who wanted the vote of being unfeminine, immoral, and selfish. Even at Oberlin College, which had been so eager to adopt coeducation, anti-suffrage sentiment prevailed. James Fairchild, president of Oberlin College, considered the idea of women's suffrage such an outrage that he preached a sermon against it on

Giving Justice to All, 1900-1920

All know that no permanent peace will triumph until all are ready to do justice and give justice for all.
-- Mary Burnett Talbert, Oberlin College Class of 1886

Introduction

Between the turn of the century and World War I, a new leadership took over the women's rights movement. Marches and parades, often characterized as militant, were held more frequently, gaining enough attention for a bill to be introduced in the House of Representatives.



Woman Suffrage is Here!
Source: Oberlin College, Terrell Main Library, Special Collections

In western states, women won the right to vote early - [Wyoming Territory](#), for instance, extended full voting rights to women in 1869, prior to even becoming a state. When the territory achieved statehood in 1890, it was the first state in which women had full voting rights. The women's rights campaign treated these western states such as Wyoming as beacons for the rest of the country to follow, citing the success of female enfranchisement in those areas. In the 20th century, the battle for suffrage was being fought in the midwestern, eastern, and southern states.

Building upon the increasing zeal of the late 19th century, the **Equal Suffrage League** was founded in 1900. This organization worked to promote information about women's suffrage through events such as meetings and lectures. The Equal Suffrage League quickly became popular on college and university campuses, and

rallied a large number of young people, both women and men, to the cause of women's suffrage. Oberlin College was no different, and the students participating in this group had the support of staff and prominent faculty members, such as [Esther Close](#) (OC 1893), [Azariah Smith Root](#) (OC 1884), and [Albert Benedict Wolfe](#).

Apart from the increase in the number of young people involved in women's suffrage campaigns, the national movement changed drastically in the early 20th century. In the 1910s, the women's suffrage campaign began to use methods which were often described as militant. Parades and protests were organized in major cities, often receiving major backlash from more conservative community members. Anti-suffragists commonly attacked women marching in these events, and received little disincetive from law enforcement. Nevertheless, the women persisted. Because of this, they were branded as



Portrait of Esther Close
Source: Oberlin College Archives, RG 32/3, Class of 1885 file

“History at the Museum” course
Winter Term, January 2020



Oberlin's Women:

A Legacy of
Leadership & Activism

“History at the Museum” course, student-curated cases installed

MARY CHURCH TERRELL
MAIN LIBRARY

Ruthie M. Williams (1936 - 1996, OC 1997)



Wendell Phillips (1812 - 1892)



Oberlin's Coeducation and Suffrage: A Legacy of Leadership

The Influence of Women, 1840s - 1860s

The Cause of Freedom, 1870 - 1899

Giving Justice to All





Women in Leadership exhibit homepage



Women in Leadership

[Begin with "Women in Leadership"](#)

◀ [Or, continue to "Letterpress Printing Project"](#)

Background: Demonstration by Female Oberlin Students (Oberlin College Archives)

Oberlin Women in Leadership exhibit, Sylvia Hill Williams, Class of 1957

Sylvia Hill Williams

https://scalar.oberlincollegelibrary.org/suffrage/williams?path=w-i-l

Universal Suffrage Convention at Tweddle Hall

Blackboard Most Visited logo archive hail_cm_t.html Getting Started About Us 2 College Archives OC MAIL LOG-IN Home Page Oberlin Logo OC Mail OCPass CIT OC Library Sign in to Skype Banner at Oberlin Oberlin College Logi... Oberlin College - Si...

WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP (4/4)

Sylvia Hill Williams



© Oberlin College Archives






DESCRIPTION DETAILS CITATIONS SOURCE FILE


[Portrait of Sylvia Williams](#)
Source: Oberlin College Archives

"If there is an opposite point of view, you are going to hear it at Oberlin."

Sylvia Hill Williams (1936-1996, OC 1957) was a Smithsonian museum director, curator, and scholar of African art. She was born in Lincoln University, PA. in 1936. After attending Lincoln

Letterpress Printing Project, Winter Term, January 2020

 OBERLIN'S WOMEN: A LEGACY OF LEADERSHIP & ACTIVISM 



ABOUT THIS PROJECT (3/4)

Letterpress Printing Project


From January 6 through 29th, a group of Oberlin College students took part in an intensive experience learning how to set moveable type, create linocut illustrations, and use of two types of hand-operated presses. Under the guidance of experienced printers Robert (Bob) Kelemen and Edward Vermue, Head of Special Collections and Preservation in the Mary Church Terrell Main Library, the students designed and printed their own material and contributed to a project commissioned as part of the woman suffrage centennial celebrations.

Contents


1. The Commission
2. Rules for the Commission
3. The Participants
4. Printmaking in Action
5. The Posters

Begin with "The Commission"

Or, continue to "History of Opioids from China to Oberlin"

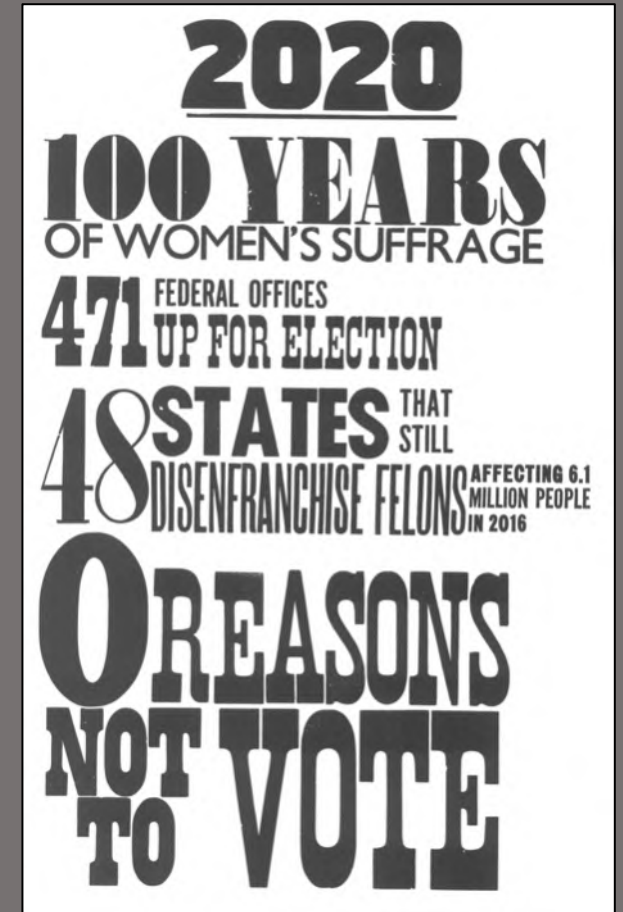
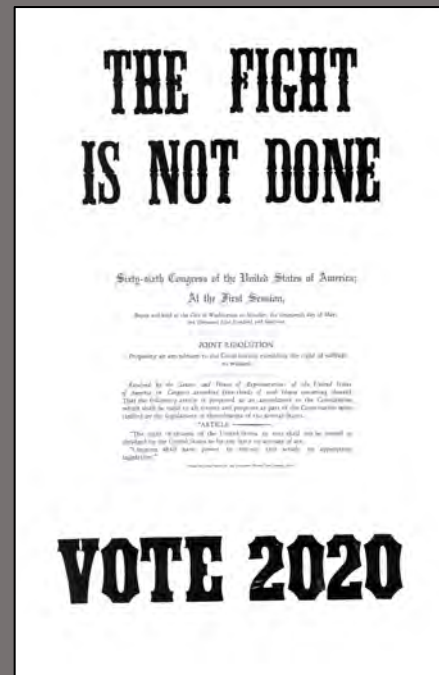
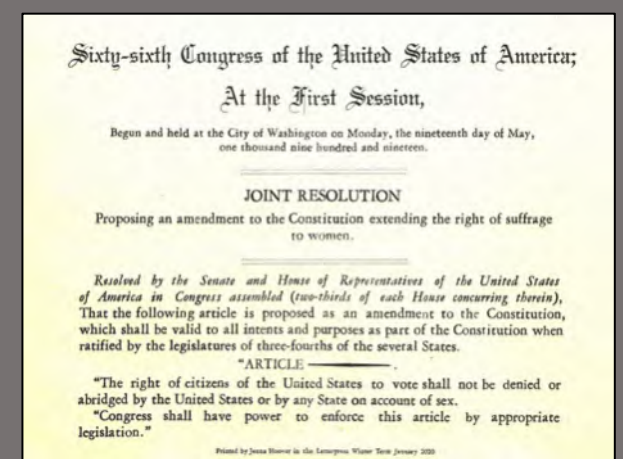
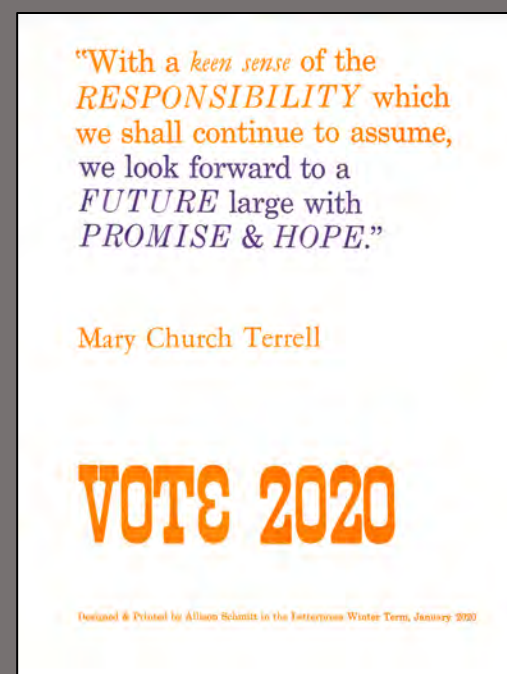
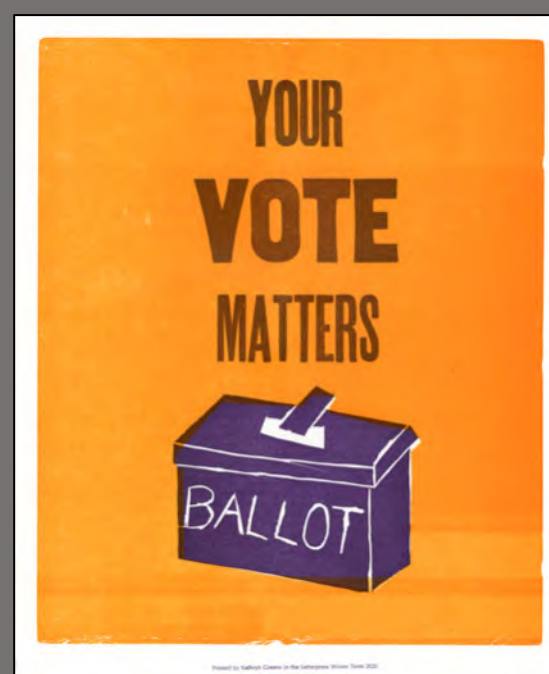


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Examples of the Students' handbills and posters



Covid-19 Response: Creation of Virtual and Virtual Reality Exhibits & Experiences



<https://www.artsteps.com/view/5e98cc3529ddef40614245d3>



History of Opioids From China to Oberlin 鸦片的历史-从中国到欧柏林

History of Opioids from China to Oberlin

HISTORY OF OPIOIDS FROM CHINA TO OBERLIN

About the Opioid Project

As a part of the Oberlin College Libraries' 2020 exhibition Oberlin's Women: A Legacy of Leadership & Activism, this presentation **History of Opioids from China to Oberlin** investigates the relationship between opium and its history with women.

By looking at the history of opium, its original medicinal role, and its eventual transformation into recreational usage, it will be demonstrated that the current opioid crisis in the United States and its impact on women's health can be traced back to the 19th century's prescription to and consumption of legal opiates.

Through objects, archival materials, and photos related to opium and women, this becomes a reference for Oberlin College students, faculty, and staff.

A History of Opioids



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Social Media Campaign

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OBERLIN'S WOMEN: A LEGACY OF LEADERSHIP & ACTIVISM

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Social Media Campaign

Introducing Sunday Edition: Celebrating Women (1/26)



Follow oberlincollegelibraries [tumblr](#)

Introducing Sunday Edition: Celebrating Women

2

2020 will mark the Women's Suffrage Centennial. In order to properly commemorate the upcoming 100th anniversary of the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, every Sunday this semester we will highlight the women of our collections. Female authors, books of feminisms, archives on the suffrage movement, you name it! We are excited to explore and showcase our collections. Check out our first post next Sunday!

Image courtesy of [womensvote100.org](#)



people, spaces, and
collections of the Oberlin College
libraries.

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Acknowledgements

Unless otherwise indicated all materials are from the Oberlin College Archives or the Special Collections in Mary Church Terrell Library.

Members of 2020 Women's Suffrage and Leadership Working Group

Deborah Campana, Head, Conservatory Library, Tri-Chair of Committee
Ken Grossi, Archivist, Tri-Chair of Committee
Cynthia Comer, Academic Commons Coordinator, Tri-Chair of Committee
Alison Ricker, Head of Science Library
Barbara Prior, Head of Clarence Ward Art Library
Megan Mitchell, Academic Engagement & Digital Initiatives Coordinator
Heath Patten, Visual Resources Curator
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Kathleen Abromeit, Public Services Librarian
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