

New York

1848—At the Seneca Falls Convention, Elizabeth Cady Stanton introduced the *Declaration of Sentiments*, which was modeled on the Declaration of Independence, declaring that women needed the vote to be equal citizens of the nation. Abolitionists Lucretia Mott and Frederick Douglass played important roles at Seneca Falls, with Douglass providing the necessary final vote for passage of the suffrage resolution.

1853—Susan B. Anthony, hailing from Rochester, began her life-long campaign for suffrage.

1868—Stanton and Anthony founded the American Equal Rights Association, but disagreements over the 15th Amendment's failure to include voting rights for white women soon split the organization into two groups.

1890—The National American Woman Suffrage Association emerged from these two groups. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Anna Shaw Howard operated out of New York, leading the organization's nationwide suffrage efforts.

1908—Several hundred suffragists marched in a New York City suffrage parade.

1913-1914—Large suffrage parades in Albany, Buffalo, and Syracuse.

1915—The legislature approved a suffrage referendum, but voters soundly rejected the measure. The liquor industry, corporate interests, and the New York City political machine all actively opposed suffrage.

1916—Forty thousand women marched in New York City suffrage parade.

1917—20,000 marchers in New York City parade, days before voters cast state suffrage ballots. Suffragists organized voters in every district, conducted extensive outreach to immigrants in New York City, and allied with unions and working class voters. Voters approved the measure by 100,000 votes, and New York became the first East Coast state to grant women full voting rights.

June 16, 1919—New York ratified the 19th Amendment.

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