

The following are numbered to correspond with the map on the back. Also refer to the Range (R) and Site (S) grid numbers to help locate each gravesite.

1. ADELAIDE JOHNSON (1859-1955)

was a sculptor, best known for the statue of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucretia Mott. It was



presented to Congress by the National Woman's Party on February, 15, 1921, and placed in the Capitol Rotunda. But after only one

day, it was sent down to the basement. Finally, after 76 years it was moved back up to the Rotunda of the United States Capitol over Mother's Day weekend, May 10-12, 1997.

Perennially in debt, Johnson did everything she could to raise funds, including appearing on the quiz shows "Strike it Rich" and "Wheel of Fortune." She also threw herself a 100th birthday party, even though she was only 88. Some records indicate she was 108 at death, though she was actually 96. R61/S152

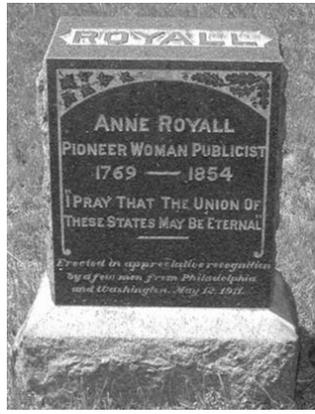
2. MARGUERITE DUPONT LEE (1862-1936)

Born into the wealthy DuPont family of Delaware, Marguerite was the second of five children. When she was a teenager, her parents died within months of each other. An uncle came to tell the children they would be farmed out to various relatives, and Marguerite and her siblings met him at the door, armed to the teeth with axes, shotguns, and bow & arrows. Marguerite apparently wielded a rolling pin. The uncle let them stay. At 18, Marguerite married her 30-yr-old cousin, Cazenove Lee (of Robert E. Lee's family) and became a fixture in Washington society. She gave a great deal of money to the suffrage cause and marched in the great suffrage parade of 1913. When Cazenove died, Marguerite sold the family house and started a

settlement house in the slums of Georgetown. She taught kindergarten and held classes for the neighborhood mothers. R54/S172

3. ANNE ROYALL (1769-1854)

By some accounts the first professional woman journalist in the United States, Anne grew up in the western frontier of Pennsylvania before her family migrated to the mountains of western Virginia. There she met and married American Revolution Veteran William Royall. William died in 1812, igniting litigation between Anne and Royall's relatives, who claimed his will (leaving his money to Anne) was a forgery. Destitute, Anne arrived in Washington in 1824 to petition for a federal pension as the widow of a veteran. While in Washington, Anne



caught President John Quincy Adams during an early morning swim in the Potomac River. The legend that she

gathered the president's clothes and sat on them until he answered her questions, earning her the first presidential interview ever granted to a woman, is probably apocryphal. In 1829, Anne Royall began living on Capitol Hill. The firehouse next door allowed a church to hold services there. Royall objected to the religious use of a public building as a blurring of the lines between church and state. One member of the congregation began praying silently beneath her window and others visited her in an attempt to convert her, she claimed. Royall responded to their taunts with cursing and was arrested. She was charged with being a "public nuisance, a common brawler and a

common scold," for which she was fined \$10. Two reporters from Washington's newspaper, *The National Intelligencer*, paid the fine. R26/S194

4. ALICE LEE MOQUE (1861-1919)

was prominent in the women's suffrage movement in DC. When she became a mother, she gave lectures on mothering. She also wrote a book (1900) called "An Educated Maternity." She was particularly adamant that children should be taught sex education, a radical notion at the time, to put it mildly. As quoted in a book called *What a Young Man Ought to Know* (1904), Alice said "The truth, properly told, has never yet harmed a child; silence, false shame, and mystery have corrupted the souls and bodies of untold millions." Alice was also a big believer in cremation, and you will notice here stone says "Ashes of..." She even wrote the music and speeches for her own funeral. R61/S261

5. ELIZABETH BROWN (1868-1915)

An educator and author educated in the D.C. public schools, Elizabeth Brown was the author of children's books and a series of "Home Readers" for students in grades 1 to 6. There was a DC public school named after her at the corner of Connecticut and McKinley St NW, on the site of what is now the Chevy Chase Community Center. In 1913, Elizabeth marched in the great suffrage parade in DC in the Teachers group in the Working Women section. She testified in the Congressional hearing that followed. Brown told the Congressmen, "From

Fourth Street to Seventh Street we were very crowded. Men began to shout and jeer... The officer who stood by seemed to enjoy it as much as the crowd. He did nothing to check it at all. He did nothing to push the crowd back." R77/S271

6. BELVA LOCKWOOD (1830-1917)

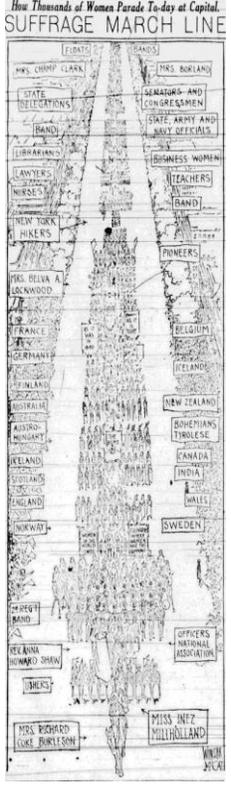
was a teacher and school principal. Widowed by age 36, Belva and her daughter moved to Washington, DC "to see what was being done at this great political centre... and to see what the great men and women of



the country felt and thought." She married again, to Ezekiel Lockwood, and went to law school, although she was not allowed to attend lectures with the male students for fear she would distract them. By then she was already an established leader and a spokeswoman for the DC suffrage movement, and a lobbyist for women's equal employment. The first woman licensed to practice law, she was an ardent lobbyist for women's rights and frequently argued before Congressional committees against sex discrimination. She fought to gain the right to present cases to federal courts, until she finally became the first woman allowed to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1884, she was the Presidential candidate for the Equal Rights Party, the first woman to run for president on a major party ticket. R78/S296

7. WILLIAM BRIGHT (1826-1912)

In 1869, Bright was elected to the first Territorial Assembly for Wyoming. There he introduced a bill providing for women's suffrage, which became the first law of its kind in the United States. There are conflicting accounts about why Bright supported suffrage. Some say his wife made him. Some say he and the democratic leadership thought women



would vote Democratic, so they wanted to increase their support. This theory is supported by the fact that the Democratic legislature tried to repeal suffrage two years later, when they realized lots of women voted Republican, but the repeal failed. But the most popular legend includes a woman names Esther Morris, an Illinois woman who had come out to the Wyoming frontier with her husband and sons. Morris had been inspired by a speech by Susan B. Anthony. And when she realized Wyoming would elect a territorial assembly, Morris invited 20 prominent South Pass City residents to dinner. She gave a stirring pro-suffrage speech, and by the end of dinner, all the men promised that if they were elected to the Assembly, they would include suffrage in the laws of the new territory. When Bright was elected, he kept his promise. R93/S150 no stone

8. WINIFRED MALLON (1880-1954) A newspaper reporter, Winifred Mallon got her start in the cable room of the State Department. In 1905, she joined the staff of the Chicago Tribune. One of her specialties at the Tribune was reporting on suffrage and the ultimate passage of the 19th Amendment. She became close to



Sewall Belmont House) to help write press releases and other publicity materials for the suffrage cause. Mallon took a break from newspapers to move to Paris and help Belmont write her memoirs. When she returned, Mallon joined the staff of the New York Times. She helped found the Women's National Press Club. R99/S110 no stone

Mrs. Belmont, founder of the National Women's Party, and would sometimes sneak out of the Tribune building to the Women's party HQ on Capitol Hill (now the

A WORD OF CAUTION: The centuries have made many grave markers and sites unstable. Please be careful near grave markers and watch where you step: depressions and sink holes lie hidden in grass, and footstones and corner markers can trip the unwary.

Funding for the preservation and maintenance of Historic Congressional Cemetery is provided (in part) by the Congressional Cemetery Endowment, which was created with matching funds provided by the Congress of the United States and administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.



Founded in 1807 as Washington Parish Burial Ground, Congressional Cemetery soon became America's first de facto national cemetery, predating Arlington Cemetery by 70 years. By the 1830s, several decades of congressional appropriations for infrastructure gave rise to the popular name "Congressional Cemetery." The Cemetery grew from 4.5 to 32.5 acres, and holds more than 55,000 individuals in 30,000 burial sites, marked by 14,000 headstones. The federal government owns 800 sites, including 165 cenotaphs which honor members of Congress. The Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery is a private, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization dedicated to the restoration, interpretation, and management of Congressional Cemetery. It is predominantly a volunteer-based organization relying on over 400 neighbors, history buffs, conservators, dogwalkers, and armed forces personnel each year to restore and maintain this national treasure. Established in 1976, the Association is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



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Walking Tour
Suffrage!

History comes to life in Congressional Cemetery. The creak and clang of the wrought iron gate signals your arrival into the early decades of our national heritage. Surrounding you are the men and women who shaped the new capital and gave substance to the new nation – congressmen and tradesmen, diplomats and domestics, explorers and architects, soldiers and musicians. By 1913, the women's suffrage movement in this country was desperately in need of new energy. Despite sixty years of campaigning and fighting for it, only six states allowed women the right to vote. The movement's godmothers were dead. And Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive Party, which had promised women's voting rights, had just lost the 1912 election. A young woman named Alice Paul stepped into the leadership vacuum. And the first thing she did was plan a grand parade straight down Pennsylvania Avenue. 5000 marchers included representatives from countries that allowed women to vote, suffrage pioneers, working women grouped by profession, state representatives, and finally pro-suffrage men. Despite a wave of good publicity after the parade, and a bump in public sympathy after the unsympathetic crowd inevitably misbehaved, women did not achieve the vote until the 19th Amendment was ratified in 1920.

This SUFFRAGE TOUR highlights just a few of the hundreds of fascinating people for whom we have collected obituaries on our web site, which we invite you to peruse for much more information on these and over 25,000 other individuals. As you walk the trail of this self-guided tour, note the artistry and craftsmanship of the memorial stone carvings and try to decipher the cultural language of the iconography.