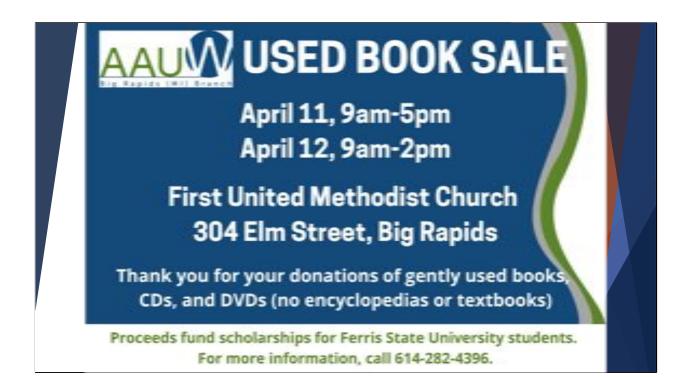
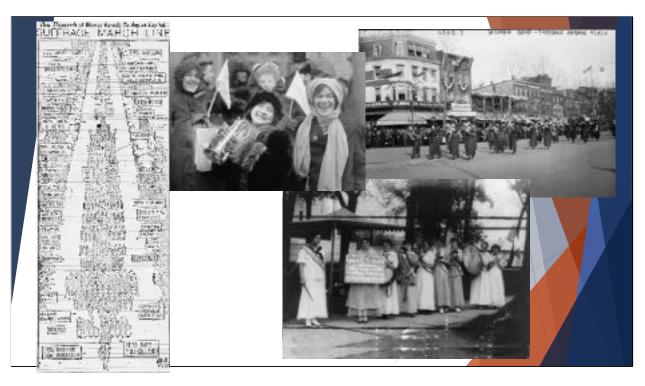




Before I get started, I want to give a 30-second promo for AAUW. AAUW started in 1881 as the American Association of University Women and is the oldest women's advocacy organization in the U.S. The mission of the organization is gender equity for women and girls through research, education, and advocacy. AAUW is a major funder, if not the largest funder, of graduate fellowships and grants for women in the United States.



The Big Rapids branch was chartered in 1946. Members of our chapter were among the leaders of the effort to have Anna Howard Shaw inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame. In recent years, we've sponsored a panel discussion of women in local government and the last candidate forum for the Big Rapids City Commission. We also award scholarships for nontraditional Ferris students through our annual used book sale, which is coming up in April.

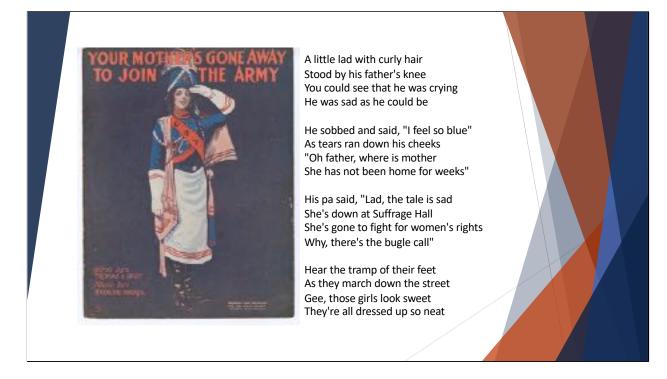


Tonight's presentation is going to take you on a whirlwind tour of music representing the major waves on feminism. The Suffrage era is considered to be the first wave of feminism. The 1848 Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, NY, is regarded as the start of the Suffrage period, and era ends with ratification of the 19th amendment granting women the right to vote in 1920. I'm going to concentrate on music from the decade before ratification.

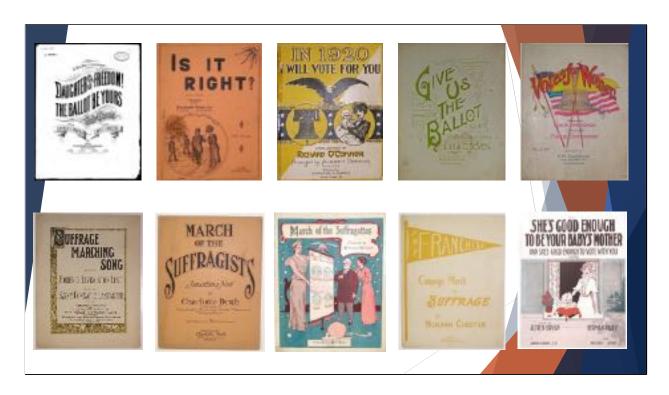
Here we have some images of women's suffrage bands. I particularly enjoy all the brass instruments and drums, since I imagine they were not seen as the most feminine of instruments during this time period. At left we have the line up for the National American Woman Suffrage Association parade to the U.S. Capital on March 3, 1913. Notice that the marchers are organized by country, state, occupation, and there are at least four bands. The iconic Inez Millholland on her horse is at the front of the procession. Anna Howard Shaw, who was President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1913, is also near the front. The photo at top right is one of the bands in the parade. The photo of the smiling woman with the horn is also from 1913, but not from this parade. The bottom image is from Hackensack, NJ and assumed to be from between 1914 and 1920.



In general, songs from the suffrage movement can be categorized as parlor music in the form of sheet music to be played on the piano and sung in the home and rally songs. We're going to start with parlor music. Before we look at some examples of pro-suffrage music, let me note that there was also plenty of antisuffrage music. These are images of sheet music from the 1910s. The antisuffrage rose was an emblem of the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association. You'll notice the use of the term "suffragette," which generally had a more derogatory and mocking connotation than "suffragist." Many of these images reinforce men's fears that allowing women to vote would just be the start of a complete reversal of traditional gender roles. We see women abandoning their homes and children to take up picket signs and go marching, a mother who abandons her child to the questionable care of her husband to go cast her vote, a woman who is dressed as a man; and in the last image, we see a man who is made small and completely dominated by his wife now that she has become a suffragette. In addition to mocking the suffrage movement, this song also makes fun of Italian immigrants. The husband has to give all of his money to his wife and sleep alone with his monkey, and since his Margarett has "become-a-da-Suffragette," he can no longer "eat da sphagett."



Here are the lyrics to another song about a woman who has abandoned her child for the cause of suffrage.



This is a collection of sheet music covers of pro-suffrage songs. Many of these covers lack illustrations but notice that the covers that do have pictures include patriotic images and smiling mothers who have not abandoned their babies. Also note that the images all feature White women. The White leaders of the suffrage movement pretty much excluded Women of Color, and the lyrics of some of the pro-suffrage music is tainted with elements we would consider racist today. Using language we would no longer find acceptable, the lyrics of "Is it Right?" ask if it is right that Black, Chinese, and Japanese men as well as "the tramp and the old whiskey bloat" can vote and the poor, presumably White widow who runs a small, heavily mortgaged farm cannot.

The Woman's Battle Song 2.0 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00000 Auf. A. A. P. P. P. S. S. . 9 8 12 10 00 11 more to an an industry a more than and an an industry part of the second Sty Hay the back 2 4 1 4 4 10 1 1-26. 2 8 14 5 1the or or open gas then the よしよう たまう there are a first for a first 221 1111 THEFT A 2 .

Here are the lyrics to another pro-suffrage song. Like many such songs, this piece refers to suffrage as a just and righteous cause and a right that women of a Christian nation should be entitled to enjoy. Note the bias against "pagan" Chinese in verse 2.

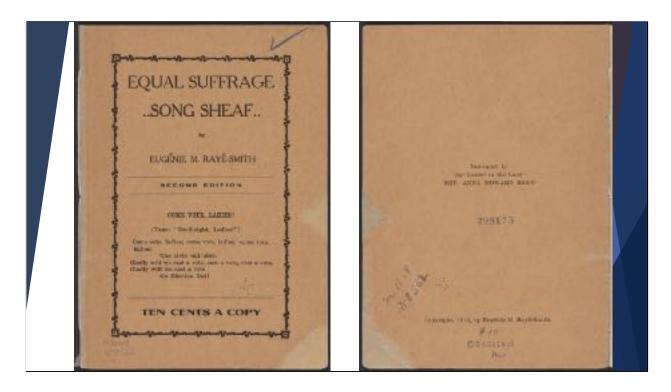


The subsequent verses include many of the arguments of the suffrage movement: Women are fighting on behalf of child laborers, working women, and the temperance on the behalf of "the many sons and brothers who go down to drunkard's graves." Suffragists are fighting for women who are taxed without representation and for their own sons and daughters, and they claim the power of mothers who have lost sons in battle.

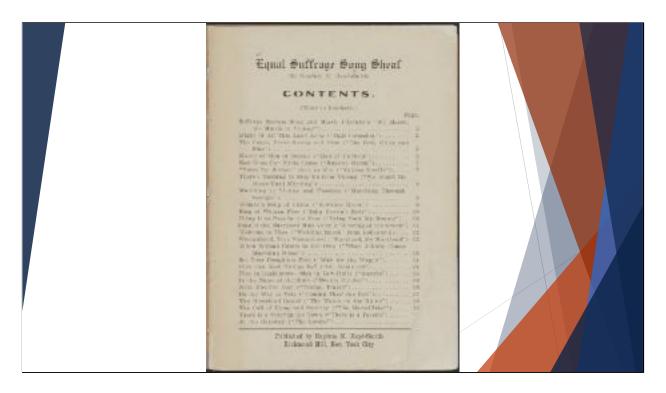


"The March of the Women" was the standout anthem of the suffrage movement both in the UK and in the United States. Ethel Smyth was a celebrated "woman composer" whose orchestral compositions were programmed by major orchestras during her lifetime. In 1903, her opera "Der Wald" was the first opera composed by a woman to be performed by the Metropolitan Opera, and it took more than century before the Met performed another opera by a woman. "March of the Women" debuted in 1911. A year later, Ethel Smyth participated in breaking the windows of government officials who opposed suffrage, and she landed in Halloway Prison. The conductor Sir Thomas Beecham visited her in jail and found her directing the other women in singing "The March of the Women." According to Beecham, "I arrived in the main courtyard of the prison to find the noble company of martyrs marching round it and singing lustily their war-chant while the composer, beaming approbation from an overlooking upper window, beat time in almost Bacchic frenzy with a toothbrush."

"The March of the Women" was sung by a mass choir during a rally on the steps of the U.S. Capitol in 1914. I'm going to play a recording of the first verse. Be forewarned that this music is very British.



Next we're going to look at some of the rally songs of the movement. These songs were often collected into songbooks that could be used at rallies or meetings. The Equal Suffrage Song Sheaf was one of the post popular, and I've included an image of the dedication page since it references Anna Howard Shaw, who was president of the National Woman Suffrage Association at the time this songbook was published.



The radio and recording industries were both in their infancy at the time the 19th amendment was ratified in 1920, so most people wouldn't have learned suffrage music by listening to the radio or a phonograph player. Rally songs typically involved adding new suffrage lyrics to well-known tunes such as church hymns, folk songs, and military tunes.

DARE YOU DO IT?

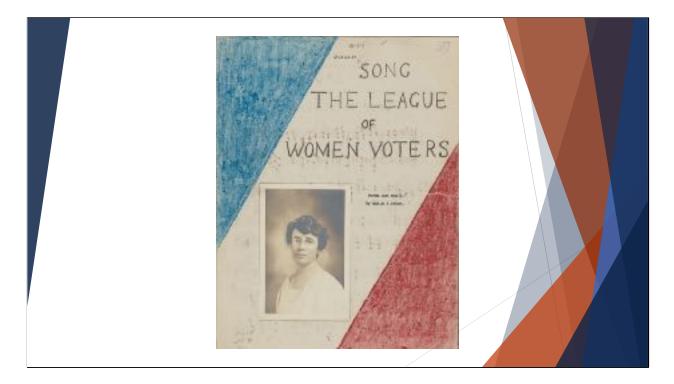
Am: Battle Hymn of the Republic.

There's a wave of indignation Rolling 'round and 'round the land, And its meaning is so mighty And its mission is so grand, That none but knaves and cowards Dare deny its just demand, As we go marching on. CHORUS: Men and brothers, dare you do it?

Men and brothers, dare you do it? Men and brothers, dare you do it, As we go marching on? Ye men who wrong your mothers, And your wives and sisters, too, How dare you rob companions Who are always brave and true? How dare you make them servants Who are all the world to you, As they go marching on? CHORUS.

Whence came your foolish notion Now so greatly overgrown, That a woman's sober judgment Is not equal to your own? Has God ordained that suffrage Is a gift to you alone, While life goes marching on? CHORUS.

The tune "John Brown's Body," or "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" has been a perennial favorite for use as a protest song for multiple causes, and I found fourfive sets of suffrage lyrics to this tune. I was going to have us do this song as a singalong, but in the interests of time, I'll just ask you to imagine what these lyrics would sound like set to this familiar tunr.



Six months before the 19th amendment was ratified in 1920, the suffragists of the National American Woman Suffrage Association formed The League of Women Voters to educate 20 million newly enfranchised women carry out their responsibilities as voters. I'm assuming this music was published about that time to celebrate the new League.

THE LEAGUE DF JOMEN

We're now at the end of the suffrage era, and I must say that suffrage era lyrics were not usually great poetry. I particularly like the last verse of this song waring male politicians that women voters will be checking that they "have a record clean and on the square" so "naughty, naughty men beware."

Susan is going to take over now and spring forward 40-50 years to discuss the music of second wave feminism.



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