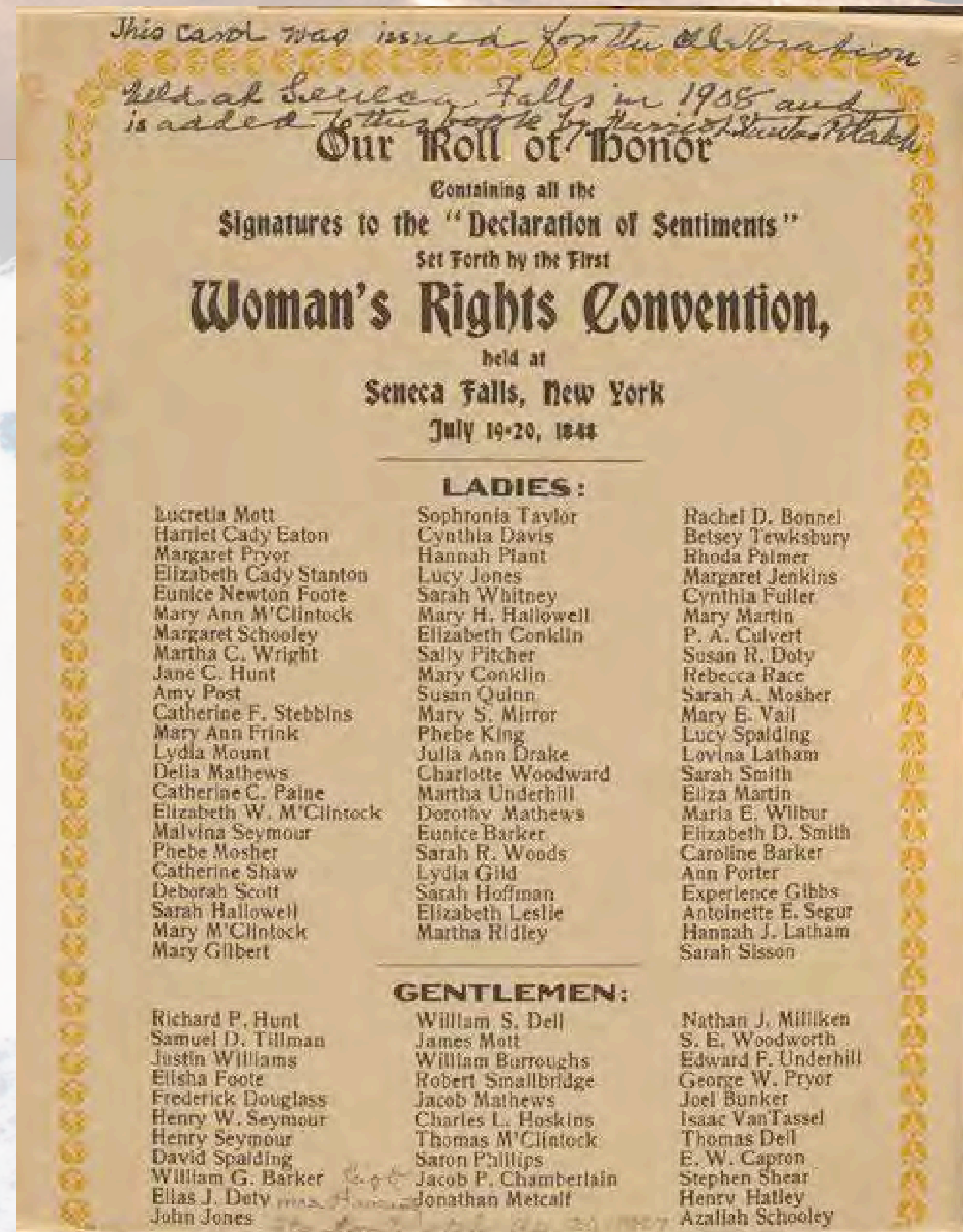


WOMEN RISING

THE SCARSDALE SUFFRAGISTS

The Women's Suffrage Movement in the United States in the 19th Century



List of signatures from the Declaration of Sentiments 1848

The Women's Suffrage movement began at Seneca Falls in 1848, when a group of abolitionist activists (mostly women, but some men) met to discuss the problem of women's rights. The convention was organized by reformers Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. The delegates crafted a "Declaration of Sentiments" which riffed on the Declaration of Independence, adding that "all men *and* women" are created equal.

The movement lost momentum with the onset of the Civil War. After the War, the 14th and 15th Amendments again raised questions of suffrage and citizenship. Seeing an opportunity, some women refused to support the 15th Amendment, arguing for universal suffrage for men *and* women. Ironically, this sometimes aligned them with racist southerners who felt that white women's votes could help neutralize those cast by African Americans. This led to a split in the movement.



James C. Beard, artist; Thomas Kelly, publisher, 1870

The *National Woman Suffrage Association*, founded in 1869 by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, held out for national universal suffrage. Others argued that tying the less popular cause of women's suffrage to the 15th Amendment was unfair. This group formed the *American Woman Suffrage Association*, which limited their efforts to fighting on a state-by-state basis.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton, date unknown

The 15th Amendment was ratified in 1870, but the two groups wouldn't reunite until 1890, when they merged to form the *National American Woman Suffrage Association*. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the first president of the organization. This merger also coincided with a change in strategy. Instead of arguing that women deserved the vote because men and women were equal, they argued that enfranchising women would bring a more "maternal commonwealth." This was effective on a few fronts. For instance, temperance advocates felt that women would vote overwhelmingly for their cause. As the fight for women's suffrage moved into the 20th century, this new approach proved to be successful.

WOMEN RISING

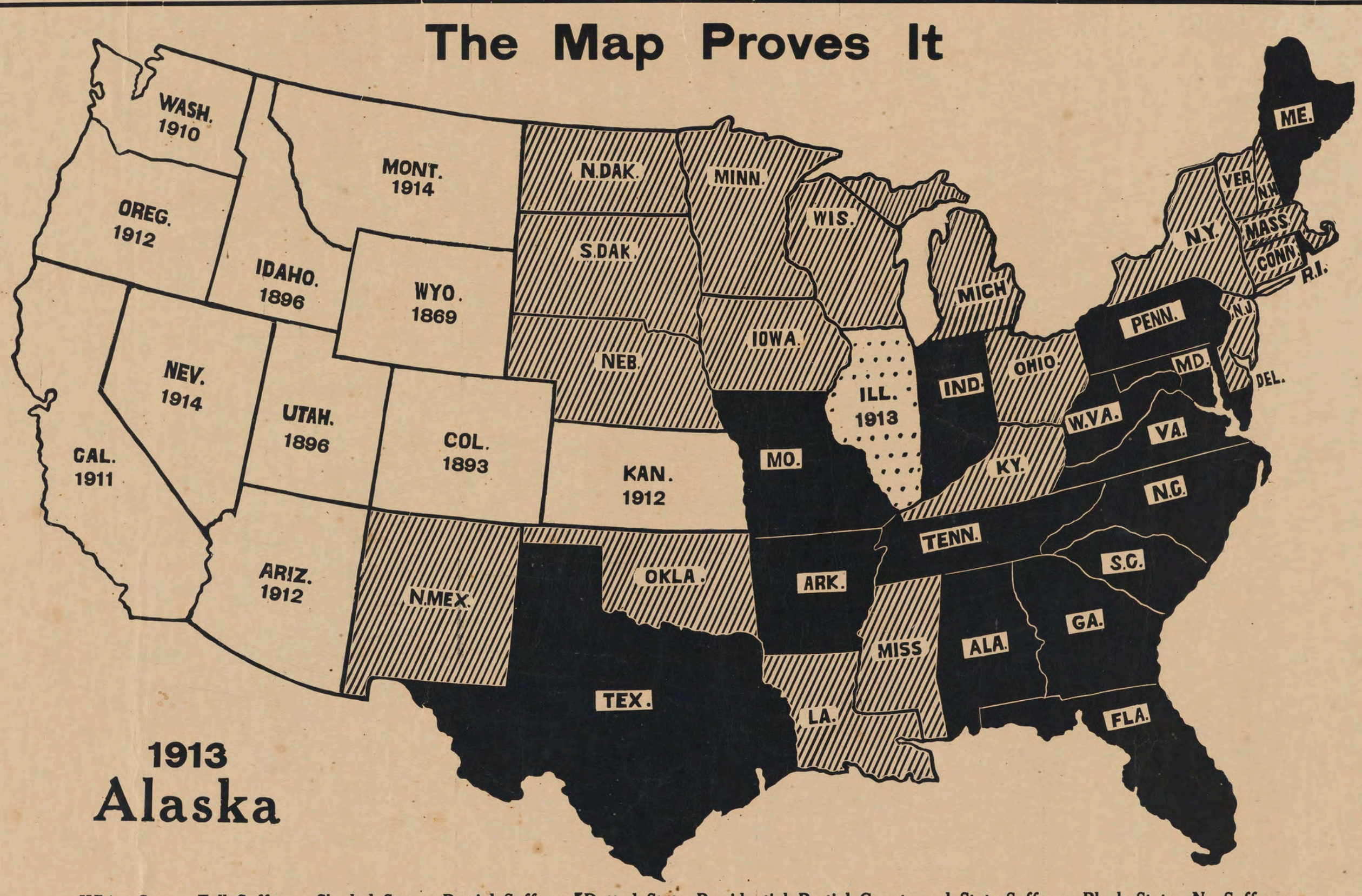
THE SCARSDALE SUFFRAGISTS

The Women's Suffrage Movement in the United States in the 20th Century

VOTES FOR WOMEN A SUCCESS

SUFFRAGE GRANTED:

- 1869 WYOMING
- 1893 COLORADO
- 1896 IDAHO
- 1896 UTAH
- 1910 WASHINGTON
- 1911 CALIFORNIA



SUFFRAGE GRANTED:

- 1912 ARIZONA
- 1912 KANSAS
- 1912 OREGON
- 1913 ILLINOIS
- 1914 MONTANA
- 1914 NEVADA

Would any of these States have adopted EQUAL SUFFRAGE if it had been a failure just across the border?

IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY!

National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Inc., 505 Fifth Avenue, New York

While the fight for a constitutional amendment continued, several territories and states granted women the vote in the late 19th & early 20th centuries. Most were out west, as this map produced by the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, circa 1914, so nicely illustrates.

The club members are busy this week preparing for the parade on October 23rd.

The Scarsdale Club is to assemble on Eighth Street west of Fifth Avenue promptly at 2 o'clock.

There are over sixty names on the list of marching, and we hope before Friday there will be more.

Anyone wishing to march should come to headquarters Friday afternoon at

Scarsdale Inquirer 10-23-1915



Suffrage Parade in Manhattan, October 23, 1915

By 1915 the push for suffrage in New York State was in full force. On October 23rd, 1915, over 25,000 suffragists came out to

support a ballot measure to grant women the vote in New York. With the help of the Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club, over sixty Scarsdale women marched in the parade. Many men also participated in support of their wives, mothers, and daughters. While the measure failed in 1915, it was passed two years later in 1917. During that time, the women of the Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club put in a huge amount of effort and energy, and were forced to adapt to the new realities of wartime. Nationally, the war would help push the 19th Amendment over the finish line. The active participation of women, and specifically women's suffrage organizations, in the war effort led to a shift in public opinion. Congress passed the 19th Amendment in June of 1919, and it was ratified by the States in August, 1920. The activities of the Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club during the War show how this dynamic played out on a local level, in towns, villages, and cities across America.

19TH AMENDMENT
FOURTH PLACE ON BALLOT

WOMEN RISING

THE SCARSDALE SUFFRAGISTS

The Founding of the Equal Suffrage Club of Scarsdale

In 1913, a committee consisting of many future members of the Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club (S.E.S.C.) organized a meeting at Town Hall in the interest of equal suffrage. One of the speakers was Henrietta Wells Livermore of Yonkers. In 1916 she was in charge of the Suffrage Schools which trained women in organizing and advocacy methods, which many Scarsdale women attended.

First Officers of the Scarsdale Suffrage Club

- Florence H. Bethell - President
- Frances P. Anderson - VP
- Josephine V. Winslow - Secretary
- Josephine B. Castle - Treasurer

**EQUAL SUFFRAGE MEET
IN TOWN HALL**

A public meeting in the interest of equal suffrage will be held in the Town Hall, Scarsdale, on Saturday evening, January 18th, at 8:15 o'clock. Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore and Mr. Max Eastman will speak.

All residents of the town are invited to attend this meeting, which is given under the auspices of the following committee:

Mrs. Thomas F. Burgess, Mrs. F. H. Bethel, Mrs. John Carstensen, Mrs. Charles K. Carpenter, Mrs. Lawrence Dunham, Mrs. Gerard Fountain, Mrs. S. M. Cauldwell, Mrs. Thomas R. Fisher, Mrs. Lewis Herzog, Mrs. J. N. M. Shreve, Mrs. Ernest F. Walton, Mrs. Henry Waters, the Misses Crane, Mr. T. F. Burgess, Mr. F. H. Bethel, Mr. Charles K. Carpenter, Col. A. B. Crane, Mr. John Carstensen, Mr. A. M. Crane, Mr. Lawrence Dunham, Major Henry Waters, Mr. Roberts Walker.

Scarsdale Inquirer -
January 11th, 1913



Florence Hartsuff Bethell passport photo, date unknown

According to "A Short Survey of the Birth and Background, Babyhood and Growth of the LWVS" by Anne Cartoun, Florence H. Bethell, the primary founder and leader of the Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club, developed an interest in suffrage when *"she and some friends, feeling quite daring and frivolous, went to hear an English woman speak on suffrage. They arrived at the meeting expecting to hear a loud-voiced and masculine woman tell them why they should have the vote. Instead, a frail and dainty lady talked to them about the work that had been accomplished in England. So impressed were they that they went home without a word. They read, studied, attended meetings in NYC, and finally organized the Scarsdale branch of the Suffrage League in 1914."*

While it is unclear when Mrs. Bethell and her friends encountered this "frail and dainty lady," they were already involved in the cause by the beginning of 1913, when they organized the public meeting at Town Hall. During research for this exhibit a notebook containing minutes of the Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club was discovered. The earliest recorded meeting took place on October 8th, 1914. Minutes from a previous meeting were approved. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the Club, which was as yet unnamed. At a meeting of the Executive Board on October 26th the Club's name was chosen. At the next meeting, on December 11th, the Constitution & By-Laws drafted by Mrs. Bethell & Mrs. Howes were approved by the membership, and the S.E.S.C. was launched into the suffrage campaign of 1915.

Meeting October 8th 1914

A meeting of the Scarsdale Branch of the Empire State Equal Suffrage League was held at the home of Mrs. F. D. Ayres, Oct 8th 1914 at 10.30 a.m.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 10.40 a.m.

Those present were - Mrs. F. J. Collins, F. H. Bethell, French Campbell, J. Burgess, E. F. Walton, Roberts Walker, Henry Waters, E. M. Holdice, John Carstensen, W. E. Castle, Silas Woodard, F. D. Ayres, J. Eggar, B. A. Howes, Mildred Musler, Miss C. E. Crane & Miss Beaton.

Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club Minutes - October 8th, 1914

WOMEN RISING

THE SCARSDALE SUFFRAGISTS

The 1915 Campaign for Suffrage in New York

THE EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
Victory for Woman Suffrage in 1915
 Headquarters, 303 5th Avenue, New York

I _____
 of _____ Street _____ City
 believe that the vote should be granted to the Women
 of New York in 1915.
 _____ County.
 Assembly District _____ Election District _____

1915 was a busy year for the young Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club. Suffrage was on the ballot in New York and New York's suffragists spent the year campaigning for the cause. At a business meeting in February the Club discussed raising money for the campaign, and decided to continue their canvassing efforts, going door to door in the community to

gauge support and change hearts and minds using rehearsed strategies. In April and May Mrs. Bethell and Mrs. Thomas Burgess spoke to various groups, including the Scarsdale Fire Company and the Greenburgh Town School Meeting. They held a Melting Pot Tea at Mrs. Burgess's home to raise money as part of a state-wide fundraising effort.

Of Suffrage; now, swiftly, come one,
 and come all
 And bring your bracelets, your
 brooches; your rings
 For napkin or finger, and all precious
 things.
 Fling them into the pot!
 While the fire glows hot,
 And blest be the woman who gener-
 ously brings!
 They glimmer, they simmer; you,
 melting them down,
 Will give quiet Scarsdale a golden re-
 nown;
 For with each melts a link of our cen-
 turies' chain.

This poem from the Scarsdale Inquirer of May 8th, 1915, encouraged women to donate to a Melting Pot fundraiser

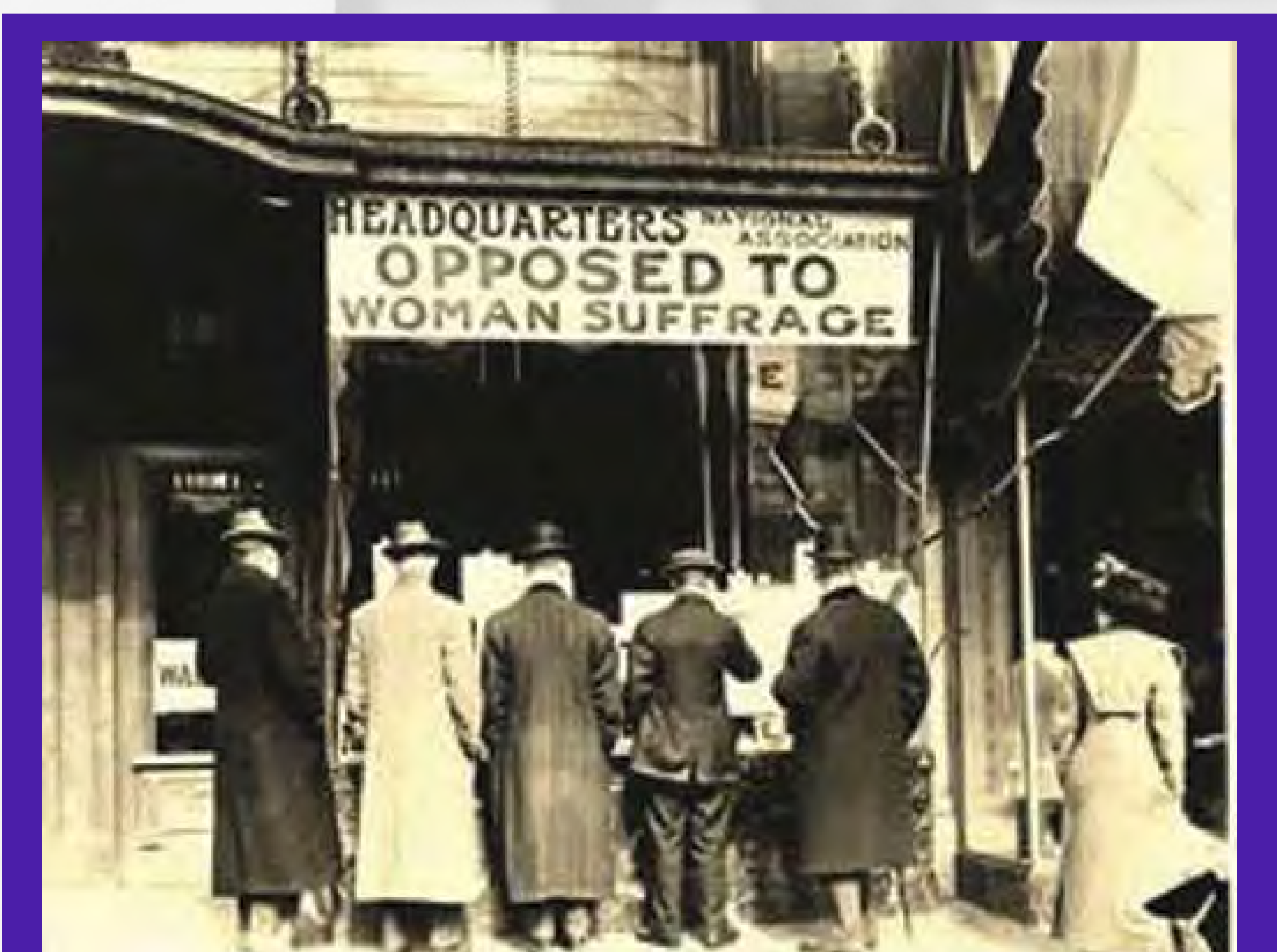
Mrs. Laura Crane Burgess was the daughter of Col. Alexander Crane, whose enormous estate centered around his mansion on Crane Road, which is now the Trinity Lutheran Church. In addition to her role in the Suffrage movement, she was the driving force behind the Scarsdale Community Farm project during WWI and a founder of the Scarsdale Woman's Club. She lived in Scarsdale her entire life, passing away in 1963 at the age of 90.



Laura and Thomas Burgess with A. B. Crane, 1928

After a quiet summer, the Club ramped up activities in anticipation of the upcoming election. In October, the Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club Headquarters was opened at Wayside Tea House. The headquarters provided pamphlets, magazines, and books on suffrage, and was decorated with the blue and gold colors of the movement. On October 18th the Heathcote Inn hosted a pro suffrage evening at which White Plains resident Mrs. Justina Leavitt Wilson, a well known suffragist and co-founder of the H. W. Wilson Publishing House, gave a rousing speech. At a Suffrage parade on October 23rd in NYC, over 60 Scarsdale women marched down 5th Avenue, surrounded by 25,000 other participants.

Despite the efforts of New York's Suffragists, the 1915 ballot measure failed. In Scarsdale, however, the local Equal Suffrage Club could celebrate a victory. Scarsdale's male voters supported the ballot measure 195 - 140, despite the measure losing in Westchester 24,165 - 19,691. In December, Mrs. Bethell and Mrs. Burgess attended the National Suffrage Association Convention in Washington, from whence they brought home new ideas for how to move forward with the campaign in 1916.



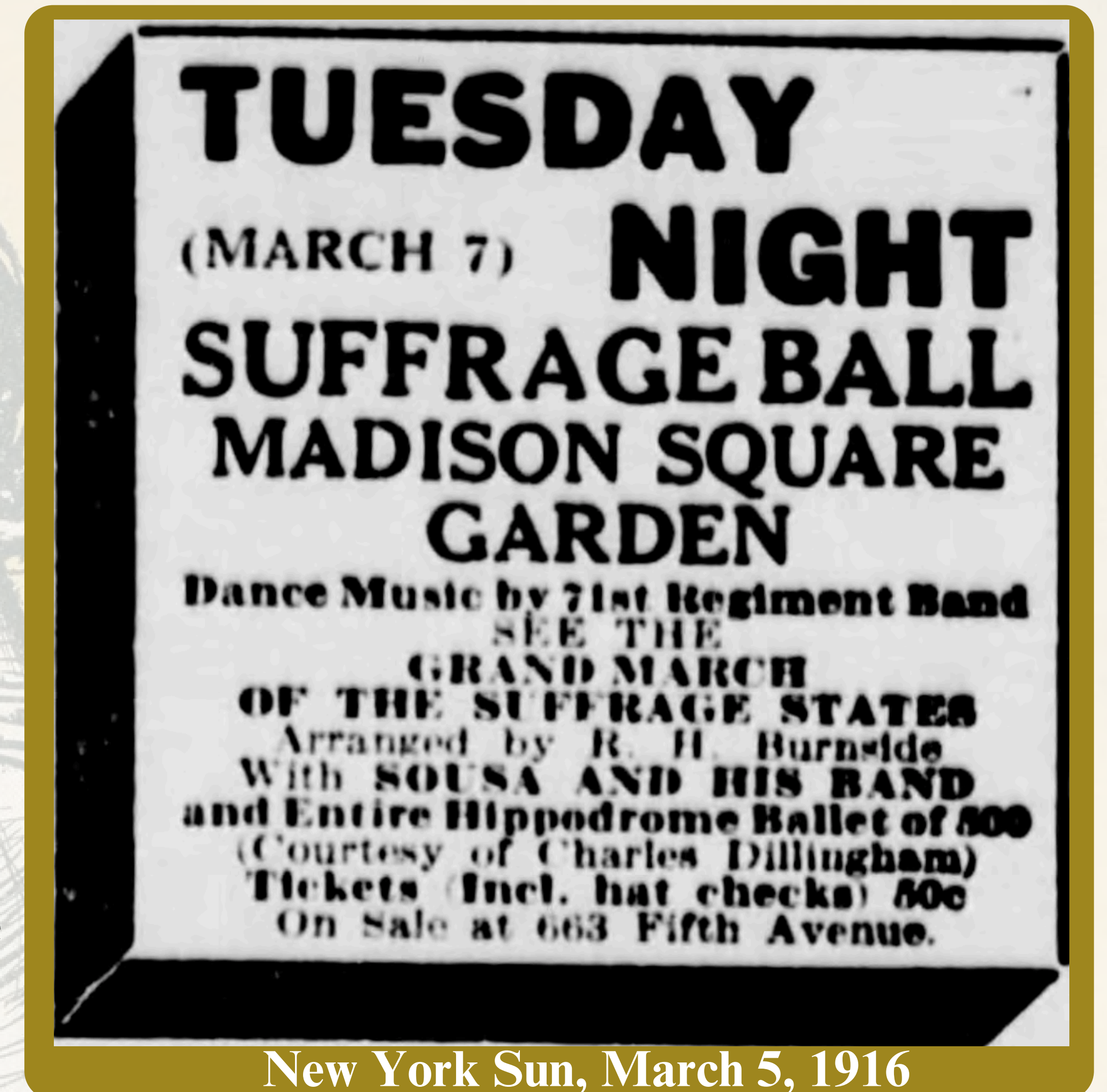
Headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in New York City, 1914.

WOMEN RISING

THE SCARSDALE SUFFRAGISTS

1916 - Winning Hearts and Minds

In 1916, Mrs. Bethell was appointed the suffrage leader for the 2nd Assembly District of Westchester. She continued her role as president of the Scarsdale Suffrage Club. On January 12th she hosted a convention at her home, at which she entertained the leading suffragists of Westchester and Rockland Counties. She held monthly meetings at her home throughout the year. In March she attended a Grand Ball of the Suffrage Society at Madison Square Garden with 9 other Scarsdalian. Also in March, she led a Westchester delegation of 100 suffragists to Albany to protest the delay of the suffrage bill being held up in the Assembly. In April, the Scarsdale Suffrage Club gave a fundraiser Bridge Party at the Scarsdale Country Club, attended by 150 Westchester women.



On May 27th, Mrs. Bethell and Mrs. Willard Winslow (Josephine Valentine) were in charge of over six loads of flowers to be sold near the intersection of 42nd Street and 5th Avenue, as part of a fundraiser organized by Westchester suffragists. Mrs. Winslow was a vice-president and founding member of the Scarsdale Suffrage Club. She was one of the five founders of the Woman's Club in

1918. She died young in 1926, stricken by pneumonia. Upon her passing, Mrs. Bethell wrote of her: *“Josephine Winslow was like a delicate yet pungent perfume, a fragrant tender flower... Sensitive, her sense of humor spared her.”* In June Mrs. Bethell's attention was focused on the newly opened Headquarters of her 2nd Assembly District in Mount Vernon, which was an important target for Westchester suffragists, who hoped to turn it from anti-suffrage to pro-suffrage before the next vote. On July 26th a cake and candy sale at the headquarters raised money for the dependents of Company H of the New York State Guard. This was one of the first efforts in Westchester by suffragists to raise money for the community instead of for the suffrage cause itself. They hoped to show that they could effectively benefit the community, and to win favor by doing so. In the fall, as part of



Josephine Valentine Winslow

a State campaign, the Scarsdale Club conducted a door-to-door canvas of the Village. The goal was to refute the claim that the “silent majority” of women were opposed to suffrage. By the end of October they had collected 537 names of pro-suffrage women in Scarsdale. In November Mrs. Bethell was re-elected President of the Scarsdale Club. She attended the November 20th Albany Suffrage Convention along with Mrs. Hanford, Mrs. Just, Mrs. Burgess, and Mrs. Winslow. In December the Scarsdale Inquirer reported that “The local Suffrage Club will likely become a Civics Club next year when women have the vote.” Two years before its founding, the seeds of the Woman's Club were sown.



South 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon, 1903. The new headquarters of Mrs. Bethell's assembly district was located nearby in 1916.

WOMEN RISING

THE SCARSDALE SUFFRAGISTS

1917 - War, A Community Farm, and Victory



Mrs. Burgess supervising plowing procedure.

Scarsdale Inquirer - Nov. 6, 1939

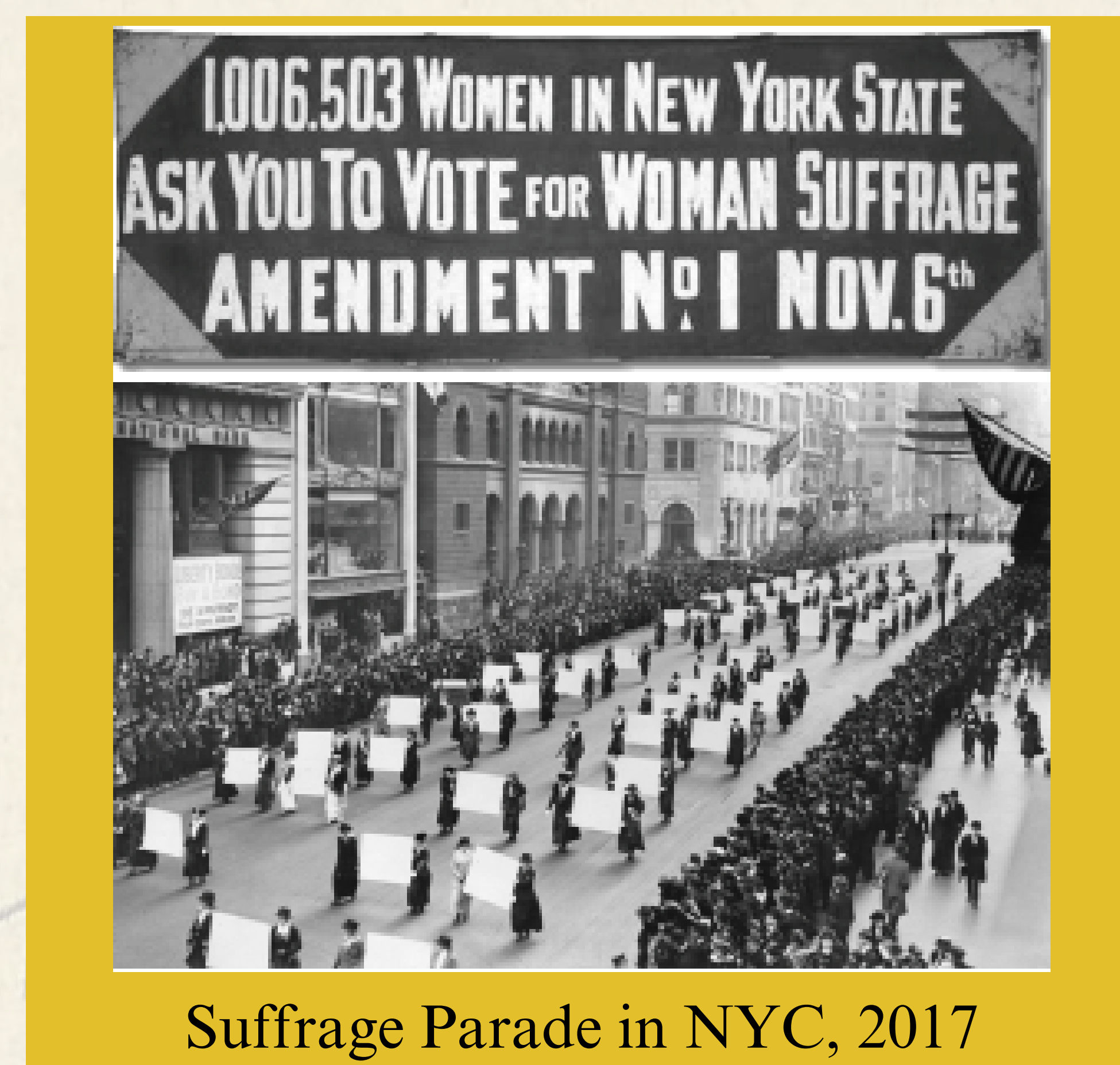
By March, 1917, the suffrage bill had passed the New York State Legislature and the question would be on the ballot in November. At the same time the clouds of war were darkening, and the Scarsdale Suffrage Club was making preparations for wartime activities. Many members committed to staying in town over the summer, instead of leaving on vacation, to help with the campaign and in case of war. When the USA entered WWI in April, a major concern was the proliferation of food

shortages, both in Europe and now at home. The United States Food Administration, created in 1917 and headed by Herbert Hoover, encouraged individuals and communities to create “liberty gardens” to reduce strain on the food supply chain. On April 10th, Mrs. Laura Burgess submitted a plan for a community garden to the Suffrage Club. Emily Butler, owner of Wayside Cottage and much of Fox Meadow, contributed 25 acres around Wayside for the project. The farm was a huge success and was picked up nationally by the New Republic, V. 11, No. 135, as the ideal example of a community farm. In addition to the hugely successful farm endeavor, Scarsdale’s Suffragists were tasked with taking the military census. They also raised money for the Red Cross and other charities. By summer’s end, it was time to focus on the suffrage campaign. In August the suffragists of the County met at the White Plains Court House to discuss the final drive of the campaign before the election. The main theme was “Suffrage through Patriotic Service,” which included plans to distribute the Hoover food pledge cards.



Scan to read the New Republic article on the Scarsdale Farm

The group was particularly troubled by the recent picketing in Washington, D. C. by the National Woman’s Party. A resolution was drafted declaring that the assembled women “do emphatically protest against the actions of the Woman’s Party in Washington and do disavow the policy of picketing as disloyal to the Country, disrespectful to the Chief Executive, and injurious to the cause of Equal suffrage.” In September a new suffrage headquarters was opened near the Scarsdale station as part of the final campaign push, with cakes and candies for sale and literature on display. Members trained as poll watchers and continued to press their arguments in the Inquirer and at local rallies and events. They were not without local opposition, as the anti-suffrage ad shown here demonstrates. Even so, the amendment passed. In Westchester it won 24,179 to 16,743, with a margin of 7,436. Two years earlier, the amendment had failed in Westchester by 4,474. In Scarsdale the vote was 224-133, a margin of 92, compared to 55 in 1915. Here and across the state, the efforts of New York’s suffragists proved overwhelmingly successful. Meanwhile, members of the Scarsdale Club were already planning for the future.



WOMEN RISING

THE SCARSDALE SUFFRAGISTS

The Legacy of the Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club



Ruth Chalmers, editor of the Scarsdale Inquirer from 1926 to 1959. When she retired, the Woman's Club, unable to find a replacement, was forced to sell the paper. Circa 1972.

After the passage of the Suffrage act in New York in 1917, and then the 19th Amendment in 1919, the Scarsdale Suffrage Club acted on their previous intention to form a civic club. The Scarsdale Woman's Club was incorporated on December 23rd, 1918. The founders were all former members of the Suffrage Club: Josephine Winslow, Laura Burgess, Florence Bethell, Ethel Howes, and Jane Atwater. Mrs. Atwater became the first Woman's Club President, followed by Mrs. Bethell. They received permission from Emily Butler to use Wayside Cottage as their clubhouse, which was gifted to the

Village for that purpose. The first major act of the Club was to save the Scarsdale Inquirer, which had ceased publication in 1918. The project was spearheaded by Mrs. Bethell. The Woman's Club published their first issue on November 15th, 1919. The Woman's Club owned and published the Scarsdale Inquirer until 1959, when it was sold to the Patent Trader. Without the energy and commitment of Mrs. Bethell and the Woman's Club, we might not have the detailed record of Scarsdale's history that the Scarsdale Inquirer provides for that time period.

Meanwhile, the National League of Women Voters formed in 1919 out of a merger of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the more radical National Council of Women Voters. The purpose of the League was to educate women on the voting process and encourage their participation. In 1921 Mrs. Bethell assumed leadership of



Section chairmen of the Scarsdale Woman's Club attended the President's Luncheon. Left to right: Mrs. Albert Wright, chairman of household arts; Mrs. Walter Schwarz, chairman of the drama section; Mrs. C. W. Montgomery, chairman of the League of Women Voters; Mrs. E. M. Holden, chairman of the music section; Mrs. Willoughby Richardson, current events chairman; Mrs. John B. Adams, chairman of the junior members; Mrs. Frank H. Bethell, president of the Scarsdale Woman's Club; Mrs. Jerome Coombs, chairman of the garden section; Mrs. Burcharth Dutcher, chairman of the newspaper section; Mrs. Edward Raymond, chairman of gymnasium; Mrs. Thomas F. Harris, chairman history section; Mrs. Frank Lovejoy, chairman cookery section; and, seated, Mrs. A. Emerson Hadlock, chairman of travel section and program committee.

Scarsdale Inquirer, March 14th, 1930. Mrs. C. W. Montgomery, chairman of the League of Women Voters, is 3rd from the left.

the local LWV during its founding and organization. In November she held an LWV meeting at her home. Mrs. Bethell was still in charge in the autumn of 1922, when the League and the Civic Section of the Woman's Club teamed up to present a series of conferences on "Know Your Own County." In 1923, Mrs. C. W. Montgomery, another suffragist, took over as the chairman of the Scarsdale LWV. She reported 63 members at a meeting on January 26th, 1923. The League and the Woman's Club continued to work together. In 1926 the Civics Section changed its name to the Public Affairs Section, and all members of the Scarsdale League were automatically included as members of the newly named section. The Woman's Club grew from 200 to 900 members between 1919 to 1926, and continues to play an important role in the community, as does the Scarsdale League of Women Voters. The legacy of the Scarsdale Suffrage Club continues through them to this day.



SCARSDALE SUFFRAGIST FLORENCE BETHELL

1873-1956

FACTS

Leadership Roles:

- Leader in the Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club and the Second Assembly District of Westchester
- A founder and President of the Scarsdale Woman's Club
 - Leader of Club's project to take over the Scarsdale Inquirer in 1919
 - Founder of League of Women Voters of Scarsdale and Westchester County

- **Home Addresses:** Heathcote Rd., 5 Richbell Rd. (now 2 Bethell Rd). and Scarswold Apartments at 155 Garth Rd.
- **Suffrage Fact:** In 1916, she held a suffrage convention in her garage with 125 attendees
- **Family Life:** Husband Frank was a telephone executive and first mayor ("President") of Scarsdale. They adopted Frank's niece, Janet. The couple was divorced by the 1930s.

New York Tribune, November 23, 1919



One of the only photos we've found of Bethell outside of newspaper clippings. Left to right: Bethell's adopted niece Janet Coker, son Frank H. Bethell and nephew Frank H. Coker, in 1918



Passport Photo, 1922



House photo (location unknown), son Frank Bethell on far right



President Portrait of Florence Bethell, Scarsdale Woman's Club. Photograph by Ferris Briggs, 1935

Mount Vernon Argus, November 7, 1917



Special thanks to Pamela Coker found in California, and the Bethell / Vanker family found in Georgia.

SCARSDALE SUFFRAGIST JOSEPHINE WINSLOW

1871 - 1926



Mother-in-law Elizabeth Ryers Kempton Winslow, Josephine and Julia Winslow c. 1910

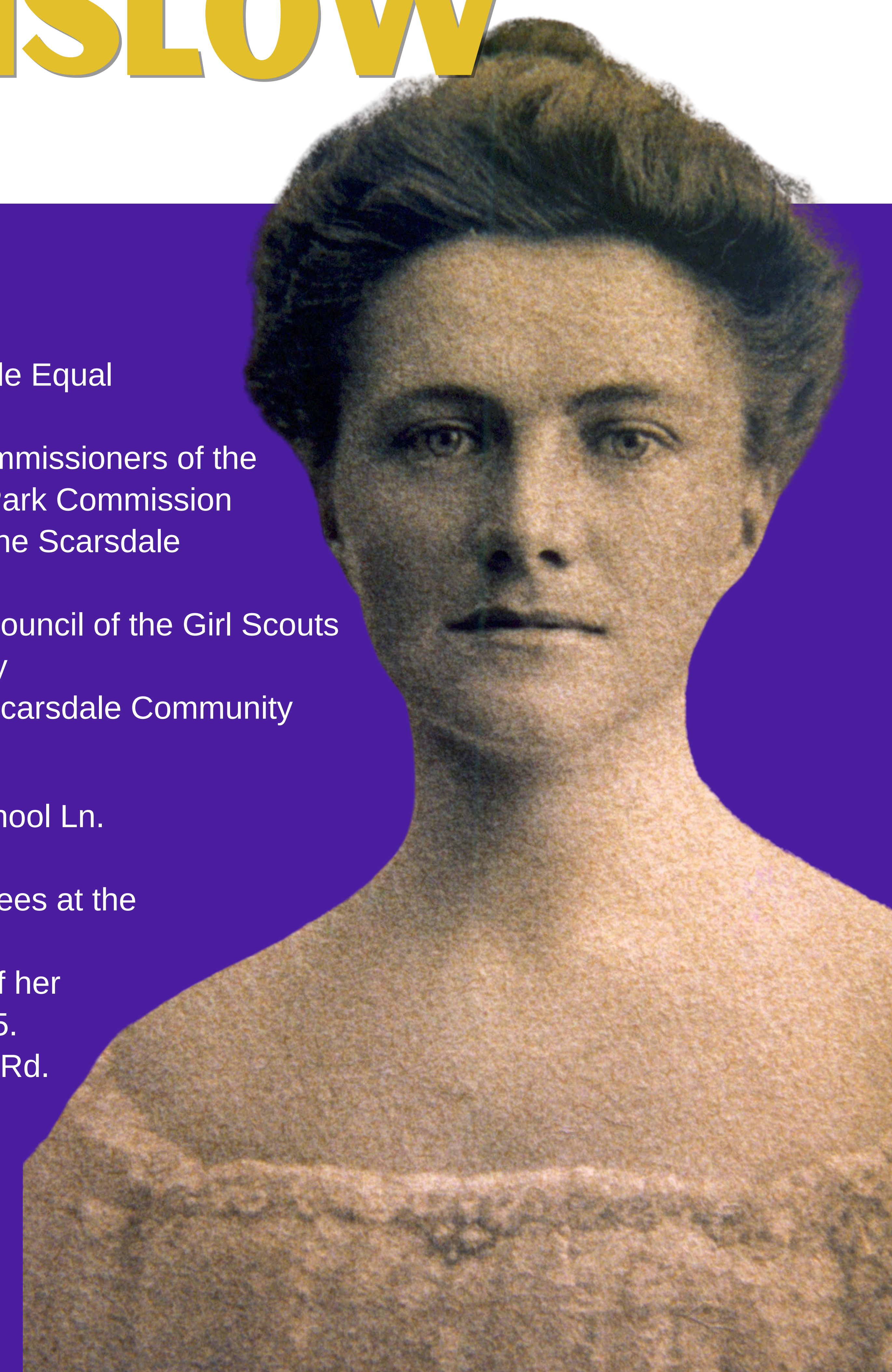
Left and below: Winslow house at 16 School Lane (now 3 Winslow Place)

FACTS

Leadership Roles:

- Leader in the Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club
- One of first female commissioners of the Westchester County Park Commission
- A charter member of the Scarsdale Woman's Club
- Secretary, Supreme Council of the Girl Scouts of Westchester County
- Ran the office of the Scarsdale Community Farm during WWI

- **Home Addresses:** 16 School Ln. (now 3 Winslow Pl.)
- **Fun Fact:** 31 crabapple trees at the Scarsdale Woman's Club were planted in memory of her untimely passing at age 55. Some still stand by Drake Rd.
- **Family Life:** Came to Scarsdale in 1903 with husband Willard Winslow, a lumber importer and wholesaler. They had a daughter Julia.



Photos of Josephine Winslow, husband Willard, and daughter Julia dates unknown.

Special thanks to Winslow's grandsons Jon and Robert Newsom, found in California.

SCARSDALE SUFFRAGIST BELLA MONTGOMERY

1865 - 1939



FACTS

• Leadership Roles:

- A founding member of the Scarsdale Equal Suffrage Club
- A charter member of the Scarsdale Woman's Club
- Chair of the Club's Scarsdale Inquirer Reporters Committee
- Member of the Westchester County Democratic Committee for 50 years
- Treasurer of the Westchester County League of Women Voters for 25 years
- Vice-Chair of the Scarsdale Democratic Committee

• Home Address: 34 Drake Rd.

• **Fun Fact:** In 1919 while running a thrift sale for the Club to furnish Wayside Cottage, she shrewdly said, "If three of you want that \$1.50 bargain, the price is \$2.50."

• **Family Life:** Husband C. William Montgomery was a real estate broker and Town Officer. They had a son, Verne.



34 Drake Road where the women sit on the steps (right). The demolished property became the field at Drake-Edgewood park.



League Honors Mrs. Montgomery
Elected Her Treasurer; Local Members Pledge \$250 for Budget

Mrs. C. W. Montgomery of Drake road, Scarsdale, was elected County Treasurer of the Westchester County League of Women Voters at their annual convention held in White Plains May 2. She was also honored for her effective work in raising money by being made custodian of the silver cup presented to the League.

An award cup given to Bella in May 1925. The inscription says: "Joan of Arc Budget Cup," and "Awarded to The Second Assembly District by the Westchester League of Women Voters and presented by the District to Mrs. C.W. Montgomery." The cup is with her family in Illinois.

Top: Bella as a girl, undated
Middle: With grandchildren James and Patricia of Downers Grove, IL
Bottom: Portrait taken by Harris Sisters studio in New Rochelle, c. 1930

How many Scarsdale names can you recognize in this caption? On the porch at 34 Drake Road, at Bella's son Verne's first birthday party in 1904. 1st row l. to r.: Sarah Augusta Yingling with doll Lorna (named by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt while in the White House); Bella Montgomery with Verne; Mrs. George Just and Dorothy; Mrs. Reid and Mime, Madame Oby's daughter and grandchild; Mrs. Bernard Davis. Second row: Laura Vernon and Alexander Burgess; Mrs. Thomas Burgess; Mrs. Fred Gunning and Louise; Mrs. William Cravath White and William. Third row: Mrs. Charles D. Immen, Mrs. Montgomery's mother; Mrs. Lewis Popham, mother of Mrs. Gunning; Mrs. White Sr., mother-in-law of Mrs. W. C. White. Fourth row: Miss Laura Vernon, aunt of Mrs. Burgess; Mrs. Oliver A. Hyatt; Miss Emma Fleming, Mrs. Popham's sister; Madame Oby (standing); and Mrs. John Rooney, Madame Oby's daughter.

Special thanks to the Montgomery family, found in Illinois and Washington State.

SCARSDALE SUFFRAGIST EDNA WALKER

1876-1964

FACTS

• Leadership Roles:

- Delegate to the National Republican Convention in June 1924
- A uniformed driver for the organization that became the National Service League
- One of earliest female members of the Westchester County Park Commission
- A charter member of the Scarsdale Woman's Club
- Hosted many fundraisers at her home for causes related to the Red Cross, suffrage, and politics

• Home Address: 100 Old Army Rd., Edgemont

• **Fun Fact:** By the 1920's, her family was in the group of neighbors that invented platform tennis.

• **Family Life:** Edna Morse Walker Jackson, aka "Mona", was married to Roberts Walker (a prominent railroad lawyer and dear friend President Hoover) until his death at age 52. They had five daughters. She married Percy Jackson in 1932.



Edna, 1864



With Ranger the Newfoundland in Van Cortlandtville, NY, 1888



Edna in clothes sewn by her mother, c. 1890s



At the Art Students League in Manhattan, c. 1903.



Wedding to Roberts Walker, 1904, at Mohegan Lake



A portrait taken by Edna of her five daughters. She trained at America's first (art) photography school, Clarence H. White.



Portrait at 100 Old Army Road. Left to right: Challis, Rhoda (seated), Katharine, Mary, Edna, Diantha, Roberts Walker

With Native Americans on Roberts' business trip to New Mexico in 1917.



Four-Way Lodge at 100 Old Army Road (the corner of Ardsley Road and Old Army Road), was a 6-acre estate with a main house, grandparents' house (still standing at 140 Old Army Road), horse stable, and a fifty-foot water tower. The first photo was taken from the tower. The large house was demolished in 1955, yet the family remained on the property for many decades after.



Edna's art studio at Four-Way Lodge included a darkroom. During WWI, she sold photos to benefit the Red Cross.



1930 map showing the Walker property, which has since been subdivided.

Special thanks to Edna's grandson Andres Calandria of Mississippi, and great-grandson Michael Mackenty of Martha's Vineyard.