

HERSTORIC PRESERVATION

Preserving the places that tell the story



Cast off the shackles of yesterday!
Shoulder to shoulder into the fray!
Our daughters' daughters will adore us
And they'll sing in grateful chorus
"Well done, Sister Suffragette!"



Emma Smith DeVoe 1848-1927
Leading women's suffragist, known as "The Mother of Women's Suffrage."

Emma Smith DeVoe House, Parkland, 1911

In 1911, nationally active suffragist **Emma Smith DeVoe** and her husband John, moved to this large but architecturally modest home located in Tacoma's "streetcar" suburb of Parkland. Active in women's rights from an early age, Emma's leadership skill and speaking ability landed her in the role as organizer for the National American Women's Suffrage Association and later created the National Council of Women Voters. Requiring extensive travel across the West to state capitals and speaking engagements, this home likely provided a convenient base for her organizing efforts but was also a tranquil retreat. After passage of the 19th Amendment, Emma retired to this house until her death in 1927. The residence is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but is privately owned and not open to the public.



Hutton Building, Spokane, 1906

This 1906 Neoclassical style office building in downtown Spokane is important as being the home and base of operations for the many business and philanthropic interests of prominent suffrage leader **May Arkwright Hutton** and husband Levi. A truly inspiring "rags to riches" story, May and Levi made their fortune from the nearby Idaho silver mines and from their 4th floor apartment used their wealth to advocate for women's suffrage both in Washington state and the nation's capital. Expanded in 1910 from four to seven stories, the dignified Hutton Building continues to grace its prominent downtown Spokane location. The National Register listed building was recently rehabilitated by Spokane Teacher's Credit Union and currently houses retail and offices.

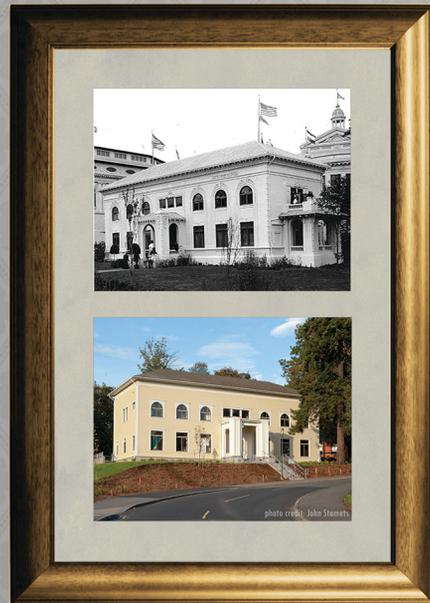


Hutton Building, Spokane, 1906



Women's March (1913, left; 2017, right) Washington, DC.

Women's marches, such as the ones pictured above, have been instrumental in raising awareness about women's issues. Together, women have the power to create transformative social change. The 2020 Women's Suffrage Centennial will mark 100 years since ratification of the 19th Amendment. Washington State was the 5th state in the nation to give women the right to vote in 1910, with incremental steps towards full voting power dating back as early as 1883, six years before statehood.



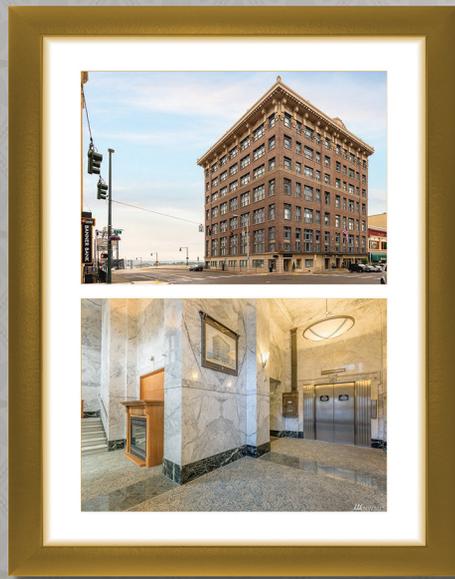
Woman's Building/Cunningham Hall, Seattle, 1909

Originally built as the Woman's Building for the 1909 Alaska Yukon-Pacific Exposition, this Classical Revival style building has played a long and important role in early suffrage movement and into the modern era of equal rights for women. In 1983, the building was re-dedicated to artistic portrait photographer and University of Washington graduate Imogen Cunningham. Still on campus, it was moved in 2009 to make way for new construction but continues in its historic role as home to the Women's Information Center and Northwest Center for Research on Women.



Bigelow House, Olympia, 1854

Harvard educated attorney Daniel Bigelow together with his wife Ann Elizabeth, built this refined Gothic Revival style home in 1854 after coming to Washington over the Oregon Trail. Daniel quickly became active in Washington territorial politics and both he and Ann were lifelong advocates for women's suffrage, temperance, and public education. Nationally prominent suffragist Susan B. Anthony met with the Bigelows at their home during one of her visits to Olympia to lobby the Legislature for women's right to vote. The building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, has been restored, and is open to the public for tours.



Perkins Building, Tacoma, 1909

Designed by Tacoma architects Russell and Babcock in the Classical Revival style, the Perkins Building served as headquarters for **Emma Smith DeVoe's** (pictured above) National Council of Women Voters. DeVoe established the organization in 1901, which was comprised of women's suffrage leaders from western states. The Perkins address made it easier for her to push for women's suffrage with publishers of the city's major newspapers, since they were also headquartered in the building. Today, the National Register listed building houses private condominiums and ground floor retail.



Perkins Building, Tacoma, 1909

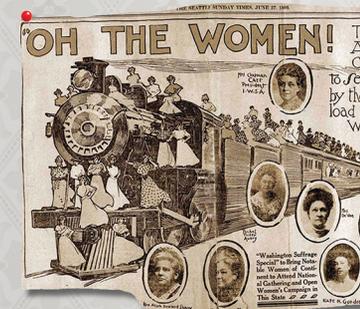


May Arkwright Hutton 1860-1915
Prominent women's suffragist



Levi & May Arkwright Hutton House, Spokane, 1914

This impressive Neoclassical style residence was designed by Spokane architect George Keith for nationally prominent suffrage leader **May Arkwright Hutton**. Here, May based her unrelenting activism to achieve women's right to vote, and together with Levi, worked to further their many philanthropic interests and progressive causes. Described by one historian as "the most important woman in Washington State," May died here in 1915. The home is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but is privately owned and not open to the public.



Seattle Times, June 27, 1909
National gathering of Suffragettes at the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in Seattle.



"The Awakening" by Henry Mayer
Puck Magazine, February 20, 1915



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