

Local Treasure (Cont.)

coffee a black man came in and shyly walked up to my Dad and asked if my Dad could give him a few dollars so he could get something to eat. My Dad moved over in the booth and invited the man to sit down. The man told my Dad he was a truck driver from down south and didn't think it would look right for my Dad (who was in uniform) to be seen sitting with him. My Dad motioned for him to sit again and said, 'if you're good enough for me to buy you breakfast, you're good enough to sit with me.' The man sat down next to my Dad who told me to take the trucker's order and give him anything he wanted.

"Even today," Ginny continued, "he has an impact on our community. When someone compliments our local police department for being helpful and courteous, the officers will say they are just carrying on my Dad's legacy."

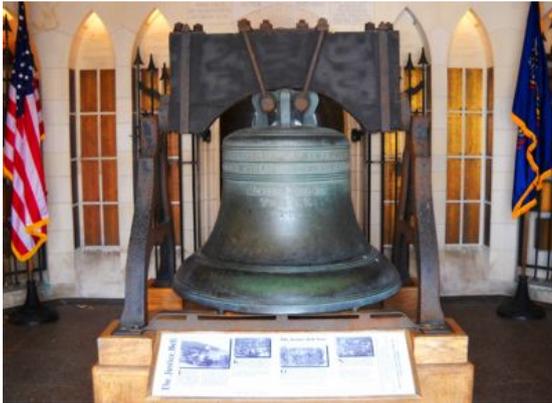
After Chief Bailey's retirement, he continued to serve as Montgomery Township's Director of Emergency Management. He and his wife **XXXXXXXX** also operated the Children Exchange store in Lansdale. Hats off to Bruce Bailey and his family—a true community treasure!

Did you know?

The original name of eggnog, a favorite holiday treat, was "Egg-grog." Back in the 1600s, a "noggin" was the name of a small, wooden, carved cup. In some places, noggins were used to serve alcohol. Others say that a "noggin" was used to serve your drink at the table of a tavern. When your noggin had an egg mixture in it, it easily became "egg-nog." Another belief is that rum was commonly called "grog," so when you add rum to your egg drink, it became "egg-grog" which eventually became eggnog.



WHEN WOMEN WON THE VOTE (cont.)



The Justice Bell. After passage of the 19th Amendment, the Justice Bell was finally rung in a huge celebration at Independence Square in Philadelphia, but the all-male state legislature denied a request that it remain there. In 1943, Ruschenberger deeded it to Washington Memorial Chapel in Valley Forge National Park; it was finally installed in the carillon rotunda there in 1995.

In 1869 the 15th Amendment finally passed without including the vote for women; that spurred Stanton and Anthony to form the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) to promote another amendment specifically addressing women's voting rights. The territory of Wyoming actually granted women the vote that year.

The movement rolled on with little progress until the turn of the 20th century. The deaths of Stanton in 1902 and Anthony in 1906 appeared to be setbacks, but a new leader, Carrie Chapman Catt achieved great success by focusing on securing voting rights for women at the state, rather than national, level. Between 1910 and 1918, the Alaska Territory, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota,

Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington extended voting rights to women.

Also during this time, Stanton's daughter Harriot Stanton Blatch promoted parades, pickets and marches as a means of calling attention to the cause. Philadelphia was a hotbed of activism and Knapp Family history includes stories of both Florence Knapp (n. XXXX) and Henrietta Knapp (n. XXXX) being active participants in the marches and rallies.

These tactics succeeded in raising awareness and finally led to a massive protest in Washington, D.C. with disastrous results. On the eve of President Woodrow Wilson's inauguration in 1913, male protesters thronged a suffrage parade of more than 8000 marchers in the nation's capital, and hundreds of women were injured.

In 1915, Suffragette Katharine Ruschenberger from Chester County, PA, came up with a brilliant idea. She proposed (and offered to pay for) a new bell-modeled after the Liberty Bell—but bearing the words "Establish Justice" above the original bell's inscription. This

Justice Bell was cast in Troy, New York, and carried by wagon through all 67 PA counties to call attention to the cause. Although the 1915 vote to extend the vote to women failed in the PA legislature, the Justice Bell went on to be a centerpiece of the national campaign for women's suffrage.

In 1918, President Wilson finally switched his stand on women's voting and tied the proposed amendment to America's involvement in World War I and the increased role women had played in the war efforts. The rest, as we say, should have been history, but the amendment failed in the Senate by 2 votes thanks to opposition from Southern states, and was not approved until 1920.

Here are links to more great information on events mentioned in this article:

Women's Suffrage Parade of 1913:

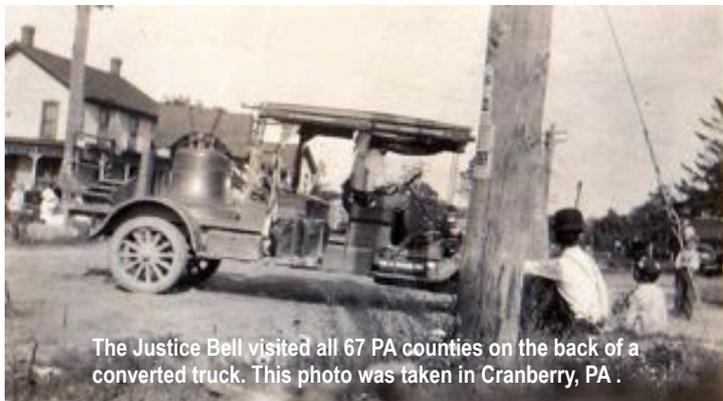
www.wikipedia.org

Justice Bell Foundation:

www.justicebell.org

Seneca Falls Convention:

www.history.com



The Justice Bell visited all 67 PA counties on the back of a converted truck. This photo was taken in Cranberry, PA.



In 1915, 20,000 people marched down Fifth Ave. in New York demanding universal suffrage.



Massive crowds followed the 1913 Women's Suffrage Parade in Washington, DC