## SUSAN B. ANTHONY SLEPT HERE!

1879

## Tamar Phillips Moore and Women's Suffrage

The movement advocating voting rights for women gained momentum in the late 1800s and was actively supported by many middle-class women. Because it was believed that most women would vote to prohibit the sale of alcohol, the temperance movement was closely associated with women's suffrage and women were leaders in both causes.

Tamar Moore was an ardent advocate of women's suffrage and was acquainted with the leaders of the movement. One of her daughters recalls, "many are the stirring arguments I have heard to convince her husband that women had a place outside the home." Tamar attended a national suffrage and temperance convention as a delegate from Allegan County which convinced her that the cause of women's suffrage was progressing.

Tamar Moore was one of the organizers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Allegan County and was the president of the Saugatuck association. She supported the Red Ribbon Club, so called because those who pledged to give up liquor wore a red ribbon in their lapel. The Red Ribbon Club offered literary and musical entertainment as it promoted the cause of temperance and was a hub of social activity in Saugatuck.

In 1879, Tamar Moore invited Susan B. Anthony, co-founder of the National Women's Suffrage Association, to Saugatuck. Audience members paid 26 cents to hear the "most famous woman in America" speak. According to the Commercial Record of March 14, 1879:

"The lecture given by Miss Susan B. Anthony at Odd Fellows Hall on Wednesday evening was all that could be expected. The audience was the largest we have seen in Saugatuck for many years, and everyone seemed to enjoy it very much. Miss Anthony is a fine speaker and has a clear ringing voice so that she could be heard distinctly in every part of the house. She thoroughly understands her subject and is laboring zealously for the woman suffrage cause of which she is an able expounder."

Anthony stayed with the Moore family for several weeks in their house on Holland Street and likely wrote some papers on women's rights during her visit. The residents of Saugatuck reportedly closed six of the town's fourteen bars after Anthony's lecture, but a local temperance law was rejected by voters.

The 18th Amendment to prohibit the production and sale of alcoholic beverages was ratified in 1919 and in 1920, the 19th Amendment enfranchising all American women, and granting them the full rights and responsibilities of citizenship became law. Tamar Moore lived to see the success of both the suffrage and temperance movements.

Tamar Phillips Moore & Women's Sufferage researched by fellow Team HerStorian, Toni Perrine

Soni Perrine





Women campaigning for the right to vote.



The Temperance movement was closely aligned with Protestant denominations and pledge forms such as this were included in family Bibles.



The Women's Christian Temperance Union was central to the prohibition campaign, and it formed Red, Blue and White Ribbon social clubs that supported the goals of the movement.