



SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN

The funds raised through “beyond the Vote” will be used to educate Republican women through scholarships. This fund will not make contributions to candidates for political office.

LEAVE YOUR LEGACY!

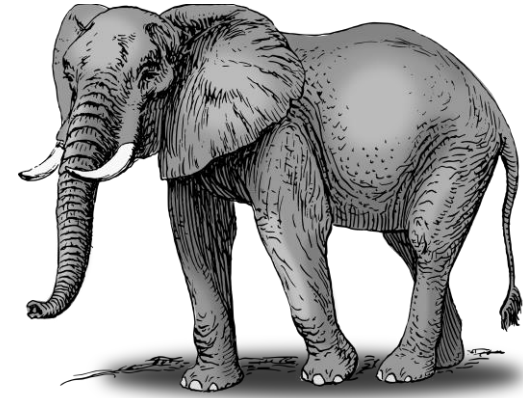
Individual members or Unit Clubs may make contributions as memorials or to honor individual members. Individual members or name of the club will be recognized at the biennial convention for the year in which they have contributed.

TENNESSEE FEDERATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN

Whittney N. L. Good BEYOND THE VOTE CHAIRPERSON

122 Hill Ave
Bulls Gap, TN 37711
(423)748-4115
whittneynlgood@yahoo.com

TENNESSEE
FEDERATION OF
REPUBLICAN WOMEN



BEYOND THE VOTE

TENNESSEE FEDERATION
OF
REPUBLICAN WOMEN

CHARTER MEMBERS

The nineteen charter members each of whom made a one-time contribution of \$1,000 have a lifetime membership in Beyond the Vote. Recognition will be given to each charter member at each biennial convention. The charter members are:

1. Ellida Fri
2. Ann Ruth McKee memorial by her husband, O.D.
3. Ro Card
4. Anne D. Peterson
5. Mary B Lloyd
6. Barbara T. McAndrew
7. Shirley Duer, honoring women in the 25th District
8. Martha Sundquist honored by husband Don
9. Lynn Cunningham, honoring women in her Roane County Club
10. Alice Parker
11. Ginney Lee Williams
12. Jean Baxter honored by the Hamilton Co. GOP women
13. Marcy T. Hale
14. Reba Brown
15. Betty Cannon
16. Evelyn Hillary honored by her son, Van
17. Grace Kroger
18. Pauline Wagner, Memorial to her husband Theodore
19. Phyllis Streiff

YES, I WANT TO SUPPORT BEYOND THE VOTE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

NAME _____

ADDRESS:

City: _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

HOME PHONE _____

OFFICE
PHONE _____

EMIAL: _____

TENNESSEE FEDERATION CLUB

MEMBER ___YES___NO

CLUB NAME _____

ENCLOSED IS \$ _____

IN HONOR OF

Make checks payable to TFRW
(Beyond the Vote)

On June 4, 1919 the Sixty-Sixth US Congress passed the Nineteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Now to complete adoption of the amendment, three-fourths of the states need to ratify the amendment.

On June 4, 1919 the Sixty-Sixth US Congress passed the Nineteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Now to complete adoption of the amendment, three-fourths of the states need to ratify the amendment.

In Tennessee, Governor A.H. Roberts convened the General Assembly on August 9, 1920. Among those in the legislature was Harry T. Burn®, of McMinn County, the youngest member of the house. He was not pledged to either side of this issue.

Ratification was a hard-fought battle in Tennessee, Suffragists and Antis had been in Nashville all summer preparing for the fight.

On August 18, 1920, the amendment came up for a vote amid yellow roses worn by the suffragists and red roses worn by the Antis. A motion was made table the amendment. If that motion passed, the 19th Amendment would be dead in Tennessee. The motion was defeated by a tie vote.

A vote on the original motion, the ratification of the 19th amendment was called for. The ratificationist knew they had 48 votes-one short of a majority of 49. As the roll was called, Harry T Burns was the member of the General Assembly who cast the much needed 49th vote. The motion passed 49-47.

Why did Harry T. Burn vote for the 19th amendment? "I know that a mother's advice is always the safest for her boy to follow, and my mother wanted me to vote for it." Reprinted with permission of the Burn family

