

## Belva Ann Lockwood

(24 Oct 1830 – 17 May 1917)

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*The Evening Star, October 28, 1869, p. 4*

Mrs. Dr. Lockwood's application for admission to the law class of Columbian College has been



denied, upon the ground that the permission for both sexes to attend the lectures would produce "an injurious diversion of the attendance of students." This is rather doggedly expressed, but we presume the idea meant to be conveyed is that the legal neophytes, both male and female, would be much more occupied with each other than the learned doctor, who sought to enlighten them, or the subject of his lectures. The objection seems well taken, and sets forth what would unquestionably prove to be true, unless there is something in the study of the law to suspend that mutual attraction which the sexes have for each other. An exception might be made in favor of those ladies on the shady side of forty, who are classed as "Rawboned," and wear spectacles. — *N.Y. Commercial*

*The Evening Star, December 10, 1869, p. 4*

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, proprietress of Union League Hall, was before Justice Harper yesterday on the charge of

allowing an exhibition to be held, the meeting of the Universal Franchise Association) to which an admission fee was charged without first having obtained a license. She was fined \$5.

*The Evening Star, February 3, 1872, p. 4*

### **The Courts**

#### **Mrs. and Dr. Lockwood's Victory**

In the case against Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood, charged with keeping a disorderly house, the court stated that he would give his decision. After defining the law in such cases, and describing what constituted a disorderly house, and reviewing the testimony, he said he could find no ordinance or common law against a brass band playing music in a public hall after midnight, and therefore dismissed the case.

*The Evening Star, April 23, 1872*

### **Female Lawyers**

In the Supreme Court of the District, yesterday, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Mrs. L.J. Hall-Graffain made application through Francis Miller, for admission to the bar. The application was referred to Messrs. Hine, Appleby and Fendall, the examining committee. The ladies yesterday afternoon passed sufficient examination as to proficiency.

*The Evening Star, October 30, 1872*

### **Locals**

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood of this city, has returned from a tour of the Southern states, where she went for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to Tilton's "Golden Age," with a large lithographic picture of Horace Greeley offered gratuitously as an inducement. She reports her mission quite successful in the Southern states, but says that she got but few subscriptions in Ohio and Indiana, through which states she passed on her return.

*The Evening Star, August 17, 1874*

#### **Locals**

Mrs. Lockwood, the lawyeress, leaves for Texas tomorrow, to be absent some forty days for the purpose of settling up the estate of the late Judge John C. Watrous, of that state, who died some two months ago in Baltimore. Judge Watrous was a large landed proprietor in southwestern Texas.

*The Evening Star, January 2, 1878*

#### **Locals**

Mrs. Lockwood, the lawyer, having received as a holiday present a gold thimble, as a hint to go to sewing, wears it on her breast as an emblem of the lost arts.

*The Evening Star, January 10, 1878*

#### **Woman Suffrage**

##### **The Sixteenth Amendment Convention**

After our report closed yesterday afternoon, Mrs. M.A.S. Carey concluded her speech, and was followed by Mrs. Dr. Davis, of Virginia, Mrs. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Dr. Winslow, in five minute speeches. Mrs. Lockwood said the time had come when women were ready for open rebellion, and they would stop short of nothing but unconditional surrender. Referring to the refusal of the court to appoint Mrs. Dundore a constable she said that the constables generally disgraced themselves by getting drunk on other people's money, and she did not think that Mrs. Dundore could have done worse than some of the present officers. Marshall Douglas made some remarks after which the committee on the Paris exposition was announced as follows:--Belva A. Lockwood, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Dr. Mary Thompson, Marilla M. Ricker, and Elizabeth Boyston Harbert.

*The Evening Star, May 16, 1878*

Joe Bishop, a house painter, was arrested last night by Officer Jones on the charge of stealing door mats. The station-house keeper, on searching him, found on his person a large size morocco pocket book filled with legal papers, thought to be the property of Mrs. Elva Lockwood. In the Police Court today Bishop, for the larceny of the door mat (he said he had been drinking) was fined \$5 or 10 days. He was also charged with the larceny of a leather bill book and papers from Mrs. Belva Lockwood, and pleaded guilty and fined \$5 or 30 days.

*The Evening Star, October 17, 1878*

#### **A Female Lawyer Ruled Out of a Maryland Court**

##### **Mrs. Lockwood at Marlboro**

In the Circuit Court at Marlboro, Md., yesterday, Judge Magruder, presiding, gave his decision on the question as to whether Belva A. Lockwood, the well-known female Washington lawyer, should be

admitted to practice at the Marlboro, Prince George's county (Md.) Court, she being then present as counsel in a pending case. The judge decided that she could not be admitted. Mrs. Lockwood when the issue was made some days ago, was not permitted to speak in her own behalf and filed a bill in the name of her attorney, B.B. Chew.

#### *Judge Magruder on Woman's Rights*

Judge Magruder, after referring to this brief, which showed that Mrs. Lockwood is a reputable lawyer of five years' practice in this city, rendered his decision, in the course of which he said: "God has sent a bound for woman. Man was created first and woman afterwards, and of a part of him. They are like the sun and the moon, moving in their different orbits, the great seas that have their bounds, and the eternal hills and rocks that are set above them and cannot be moved--[Just here a voice was heard to say, "How about Hell Gate?"] The judge waxed very warm at this interruption, but continued his remarks to the close.

#### *Mrs. Lockwood's Stump Speech*

Mrs. Lockwood had permission to use the court room from the president of the board of Commissioners, who have the control of all the public buildings in the town, and when the judge finished his remarks and had adjourned the court Mrs. Lockwood arose to address the members of the bar, when the judge again interfered and said she should not speak in the court room.

Mrs. L. was then invited to speak in the public square, which she proceeded to do, and was listened to by all the members of the bar and a large number of spectators, of which the judge was not an integral part. During Mrs. Lockwood's speech she was frequently applauded and the judge denounced for his action. The members of the bar and the citizens generally seemed to sympathize with Mrs. Lockwood's claim, she being a lawyer of good and long standing in the District of Columbia.

#### *A Mandamus to be Asked For*

It is Mrs. Lockwood's intention to ask a mandamus from the Court of Appeals of Maryland to compel Judge Magruder to show cause why he did not admit her and why he refused to put his decision in writing.

#### *The Evening Star, December 15, 1878*

##### **Mrs. Lockwood's Overcoat**

Yesterday, when Mrs. Lockwood had removed her hat, but not her circular cloak, and was reading to Judge Humphreys the petition for writ of habeas corpus in the case of John Davis, colored (asking his discharge from jail) the judge called, "Mrs. Lockwood," and the lady lawyer responded inquiringly, (not knowing what was coming.) "Your honor?" The court to one of the bailiffs, "Mr. Marshal, assist Mrs. Lockwood to remove her overcoat." The bailiff advanced, but the female lawyer had divested herself of the garment before he could take three steps, and then continued her reading.

#### *The Evening Star, January 6, 1879*

Mrs. B.A. Lockwood, the well-known woman lawyer on Saturday gave a dinner to the bailiffs of the court at her residence.

#### *The Evening Star, January 11, 1879*

##### **National Woman Suffrage Association**

## **The Eleventh Annual Convention It Closes with a Sharp Political Discussion**

...Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of this city, was then introduced by Mrs. Stanton as "Lockwood versus the United States." The speaker read quite a length and carefully prepared paper, covering most of the points connected with the woman suffrage movement, and claiming to show that woman is morally and mentally man's equal, at least, and is capable of filling any station in life for which his physical organization is fitted. The education of females now is tending to a more practical and useful life than in the past. Female teachers in our public schools are of vast importance in the suffrage cause. Our girls are no longer educated with the idea of matrimony alone, and to be petted as doll babies, but they are taught the branches best suited for practical life. The speaker was frequently applauded, and at the close of her remarks she was handed a handsome bouquet. During the delivery of Mrs. Lockwood's address, Miss Susan B. Anthony's entrance was greeted with applause.

*The Evening Star, February 11, 1879*

### **Mrs. Lockwood Congratulated**

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, whose bill allowing women to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States has recently passed both Houses of Congress, is receiving by every mail congratulations, from all parts of the country. Mrs. Lilly Devereaux Blake, of New York, says she feels like firing one hundred guns in honor of the event. Rev. A.F. Mason, late of Calvary church, in this city, and now of Bonston, Virginia, L. Minor and husband, of St. Louis; Mrr. and Mrs. Kilgore, of Philadelphia; Gideon J. Tucker and Ben N. Lowie, of the New York bar, have sent letters, and a number of ladies of the Sixth Auditor's office sent with a letter a beautiful basket of flowers. In the following states and territories women have the right to practice law:--Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, California, North Carolina, Utah, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

*The Evening Star, March 1, 1879*

Mrs. Lockwood will renew her application for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the U.S. on Monday (Mar 3).

*The Evening Star, March 6, 1879*

### **Locals**

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, who was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States last Monday, was today admitted to practice before the U.S. Court of Claims, the rule of the court having been amended so as to permit women to practice before it.

*The Evening Star, March 19, 1879*

Mrs. Lockwood is in receipt of a copy of resolutions adopted by the Woman Suffrage Association of Philadelphia, recently in session in that city, rejoicing "that another step in the progress of civilization has been taken in the recent action of Congress admitting women to practice as attorneys in the Supreme Court of the United States;" tendering "to Mrs. Belva Lockwood our hearty congratulations upon the desired result; thanking her for her unwearied efforts, through which, mainly, this substantial victory has been obtained;" and setting forth "that the thanks of the women of the United States are due to those members of the present Congress by whose votes the act enabling women to practice as

attorneys in this court has become the law of the land." The resolutions are signed by the officers of the association, viz:--E.M. Davis, president; J.T. Foster, secretary; M.T. Byrnes, treasurer.

*The Evening Star, March 27, 1879*

**Locals**

A day or two ago, Mrs. M.M. Ricker, well known as Mrs. Lockwood's assistant, and Mr. George, a postal clerk, engaged in a walk of eight miles over the pavements of this city and Georgetown, and made it in one hour and fifty minutes.

*The Evening Star, April 14, 1879*

**Locals**

The suit entered by Mrs. Lockwood for Virginia Washington, as mentioned in Saturday's Star, was against Henry Wm. Miles, (Not Wiles), for breach of promise of marriage, for which she claims \$1,000 damages.

*The Evening Star, July 7, 1879*

**Mrs. Lockwood, the Female Lawyer, Sued**

On Saturday Justice Walter had before him the case of Mrs. Ellen Clark, against Mrs. B.A. Lockwood, suit for \$53 balance on a \$50 note at 10 per cent, interest given August 12, 1874, by Mrs. Lockwood and her husband to plaintiff. Mr. D.E. Cahill, and Mrs. Dundore appeared in support of the suit, and Judge Pelham for Mrs. Lockwood. The latter interposed a plea of coverture, viz.: that, being a married woman at the time the note was given, she could not be sued for its recovery; also plead the statute of limitations, payment, and finally set-off of a bill for services. The latter consisted of additional fees for procuring a pension, defending a dog case settling a fence dispute, and other matters, amounting to over \$70. Judgment was given for defendant.

*The Evening Star, July 23, 1879*

**Locals**

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of this city, was on Monday admitted to the bar of Fairfax county, Va., by Judge Sangster. She was warmly welcomed by members of the bar as the first female lawyer admitted to the bar in the state of Virginia.

*The Evening Star, October 9, 1879*

**Local**

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood denies the statement made in the Alexandria Gazette that she had applied for admission to the corporation court and had been denied.

*The Evening Star, February 3, 1880*

**Locals**

Mrs. Lockwood, in the U.S. Supreme Court yesterday, proposed Samuel R. Lowery, a colored man, for admission to the bar. The Chief Justice asked whether he was entitled to it under the rules, and on Mrs. Lockwood's answering in the affirmative, he was directed to step to the desk and take the oath.

*The Evening Star, March 4, 1880*

Jessie Raymond, in whose behalf Mrs. Belva Lockwood filed papers in this city in a suit against Senator B.H. Hill for alleged seduction, furnishes the following statement:

"Whereas a suit has been filed by Belva A. Lockwood, an attorney-at-law, in the District of Columbia, in my name, against Benj. H. Hill, the same being an action of damages for seduction and support of child: Now, of my own free will and consent, without pay or reward or promise thereof, I declare that I have no claim whatever against Benj. H. Hill, and he is not my seducer; that the papers filed by said Lockwood were filed without my knowledge or consent, and against my solemn protest; that they were never read over to me, and their contents were unknown to me, and no oath was put to me or taken by me in said case.

"Jessie Raymond"

*The Evening Star, March 9, 1880*

### **Mrs. Lockwood in a Maryland Court**

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun from Frederick, Md., March 8, says: Something of a sensation was produced at the court house in this city today by the appearance of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D.C., as counsel for the defence in the case of the state against three small boys, aged from 10 to 14 years, whose parents reside in Washington, and who are charged with the larceny of several articles from a car belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, at Point of Rocks, on the 5th of December last. Mrs. Lockwood's admission was moved by Mr. C.H. Eckstein. The court, Judge Lynch, merely stated that if no objection was made by any member of the bar the clerk should administer the usual oath. The court room was densely packed with spectators, included among whom were a large number of ladies, the elite of the city. The trial in which she is engaged is still in progress.

*The Evening Star, April 12, 1880, p. 4*

### **City Talk and Chatter**

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Mrs. Lockwood read a statement in exoneration of her conduct in the Raymond-Hill suit Saturday, to Judge Cox, making at the same time a scathing reply to Lawyer Merrick.

*The Evening Star, April 29, 1880*

Mrs. B.A. Lockwood, for Jessie Raymond in her suit against Senator Hill for seduction yesterday filed a joinder in demurrer.

*The Evening Star, May 12, 1880*

Mrs. B.A. Lockwood of this city was denied admission to the bar of the New York Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie yesterday on the ground that under the State law only males can be admitted to that dignity.

*The Evening Star, November 6, 1880*

Mrs. Belva Lockwood of this city again applied on Friday last for the privilege of practicing in the Prince George's (Md.) court but was refused.

*The Evening Star, February 7, 1881*

**Locals**

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the female lawyer, was charged in Police Court this morning with failing to remove the snow from her sidewalk. Mrs. Lockwood stated that there was some doubt as to whether the property was hers and added that she sent a man to clean off the snow. The court said that he would have to treat this case as he did all others of a similar character and imposed a fine of \$2.

*The Evening Star, July 23, 1881*

**Locals**

Mrs. Belva Lockwood paid Port Tobacco, Md., a visit last Monday, and applied to Judge Chew for admission to the bar, but the judge was inexorable.

*The Evening Star, October 3, 1881*

**Locals**

Belva A. Lockwood Tuesday evening at E street Baptist Church before National Arbitration League.

*The Washington Post, April 11, 1882 p. 4*

**City Brevities**

...

Ex- Gov Stanton, Belva A. Lockwood, M. Cora Bland, Bernard T. Janney, ex-senator Fowler and others are to address the Arbitration League at the Friend's meeting-house, on I street, this evening.

*The Evening Star, December 29, 1883*

**Mrs. Lockwood's Answer**

**She Denies Having Retained Any of Frederick Henke's Pension Money**

In the case of Frederick Henke agt. Belva A. Lockwood to recover about \$500 which he claims is a portion of his pension money retained by Mrs. Lockwood, the defendant has filed her pleas, claiming that she is not guilty, and is not nor never has been indebted, as alleged. She files also an affidavit, in which she states that plaintiff's declaration and affidavit are wickedly and maliciously false in every particular, save that the plaintiff received the check for \$1,220.20, which check was not in her possession over 15 minutes. She states that \$1,000 was deposited in bank, and he has received every dollar, or its equivalent, and since has borrowed three small sums of money from her and become indebted to her for six months' house rent, and for a carpet, bedstead, etc. Of the balance of \$212.20, she says \$100 was received by plaintiff on deposit of the check for collection and \$50 by defendant, and \$50 more by defendant the following day for house rent, money loaned, etc. She says that plaintiff was, in July, ejected from her premises for non-payment of rent, and he broke the locks and hinges of the doors and did other damage to the property. She claims that the plaintiff is indebted to her to the amount of \$35.

*The Evening Star, February 23, 1884*

### **The American Prohibitionists**

#### **Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood**

made an address before the convention last night favoring the extension of suffrage to women. She attacked the Chinese law as anti-Christian and unconstitutional. She related the circumstances attending the recent application of Mrs. Mary Miller for a steamboat captain's license, and the opinion given thereon by Mr. Raynor, the law officer of the Treasury. She used considerable criticism in referring to M. Raynor, and was inclined not to

*The Evening Star, March 7, 1884*

### **Locals**

Mrs. Belva Lockwood has left this city for New York to attend the funeral of her father-in-law, John McNall, an aged and much respected native of Niagara county.

*The Evening Star, April 1, 1884*

### **Mrs. Lockwood Drops Into Poetry**

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood yesterday filed a rhyming plea to a suit entered against her by Lebbens Stockbridge for \$847, which he claimed to have placed in her hands as trustee. She reproaches him for having gone into court "to sue, for money charged as overdue," and to

"Swear

To things as light as empty air,

And strive to get a judgment sum

Before the day of judgment come."

She sets forth that the money was given to her to hold for certain persons to whom he meant to leave it by will. She says she will execute the trust.

*The Evening Star, Sept. 11, 1884*

### **Locals**

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the women's rights candidate for President, made a visit to the Police Court this morning.

*The Evening Star, September 13, 1884*

### **To Ratify Mrs. Lockwood's Nomination**

#### **A Grand Rally in Prince George's County, Md., Next Tuesday**

The national equal rights part will hold a grand ratification meeting at Wilson's Station, on the B & P railroad, in Prince George's county, Md., on next Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p.m., to ratify the nomination of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood as President of the United States. The meeting will take place on the estate of Mrs. Amanda Davis Best, where ample preparations will be made to entertain those attending the meeting from this District. The call for the meeting says that "the national equal rights party of the golden state of California having honored the District of Columbia by putting in nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States one of its best citizens. It is specially fitting that the honor be responded to by a grand rally of those who favor the principles of the grand part."



Prominent speakers, it is announced, will be present, including Mrs. Lockwood. Presidential electors will be chosen at the mass convention after adjournment of the ratification meeting.

*The Evening Star, September 23, 1884*

#### **Locals**

The work of removing the bones of persons interred in the old Holmead cemetery was begun yesterday, but very few traces of the dead were found. A gang of 60 men was at work on the ground today.

*The Evening Star, October 11, 1884*

#### **Locals**

Mrs. Belva Lockwood left last night for Cleveland, where she will, on Sunday night, deliver her first campaign speech in the interests of the equal rights party.

*The Evening Star, October 29, 1884*

#### **Locals**

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood delivered a lecture at Woodwardville, a station on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, Monday evening. Her subject was "The Era of Woman."

*The Evening Star, December 6, 1884*

#### **Locals**

Mrs. Belva Lockwood will leave this city tomorrow on a lecture tour in New Jersey, beginning at Long Branch, Monday. She will speak in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the 21st instant.

*The Evening Star, December 14, 1884, p. 2*

#### **Belva In Hard Luck**

#### **Her Tricycle First Collides With a Coupe and is Then Stolen**

Last evening, while Mrs. Lockwood was paying a call at a house on the corner of Eighth and F streets northwest, some one took a fancy to the fiery steed of the ex-Presidential candidate, and when she came out her tricycle had disappeared. She gave information to the police, and late last night it was recovered in the White House lot and taken to the Fifth precinct station.

*The Evening Star, December 17, 1887*

#### **Mrs. Lockwood's New Party**

#### **She Denies that She is Seeking the Presidency**

#### **The Coming Convention to be Held in This City--**

#### **A Talk with Mrs. Lockwood--Political Reforms Proposed**

#### **Mrs. Lockwood as a Matrimonial Agent**

Mrs. Belva Lockwood has returned to her home in this city from a prolonged lecture tour in the States of Pennsylvania and New York. She has a lecture on the political and social life of the city, and

incidentally she discusses industrial reform, woman suffrage, and the temperance issue. All these questions form the planks in the platform of the party which she helped to organize last October in Springfield, Ill. The next convention of the new party will be held in this city on the 22d of February next, and Mrs. Lockwood yesterday told a Star reporter something about the aims and objects of this new organization, whose birth she had witnessed. The reporter found Mrs. Lockwood at work at her desk, but she was willing to be interrupted. The young lady who was seated on the opposite side of the desk busily engaged in writing stopped her work long enough to conduct two small children into the other room, and then returned to her pen and paper. The children, however, did not stay where they were put but promptly returned and Mrs. Lockwood smiled indulgently upon the youngest--a little girl--and asked her if she could not write out a pension application for the gentleman. Having been supplied with paper, the little one soon became absorbed in her clerical duties, and Mrs. Lockwood resumed her account of the rise of the new party.

#### *Not After Offices*

"We are not," she had said, "a political party in the sense that we are organized for the purpose of supplying candidates for offices. We may make no nominations at all for the next national campaign. Our platform of principles has not as yet been finally adopted, and that is one object of our meeting in this city in February. We want to complete our work and place ourselves right before the public. Our main object is industrial reform, and all other issues are subordinate to that."

"Not female suffrage?" asked the listener with surprise.

"Yes, female suffrage," was the unfaltering reply; and then she added, "the question of suffrage for women seems now to have reached a stage when it can take care of itself. In a great many of the States women now enjoy school suffrage, and in some this right is extended still further. Woman suffrage is, however, one of our planks, but, as I have said, the main thing is to supply a remedy for the existing industrial evils. We favor the Government owning and controlling the telegraph lines and the railroads. We believe that the Government should issue legal tender or gold and silver certificates in sufficient quantities to meet the wants of the people in carrying on the business of the country. There was hardly enough money last fall to move the crops and we believe that the Government should prevent any such scarcity in our circulating medium. We are of the further opinion that the Government should provide land for every worthy homeless family, and that this land should be paid for in moderate yearly installments. These are the principal features of our platform, although it includes such important topics as the abolition of the liquor traffic and the granting of woman suffrage."

#### *To Draw From The George Party*

"What parties will you draw from most largely?" asked the reporter, with considerable anxiety.

"Well," said Mrs. Lockwood, in a reflective tone, "I should say that we would gather strength from what is known as the George party. You know in these industrial questions we don't go as far as the anarchists, nor are we as extreme as the George men. There are a great many who can unite with us, because we occupy the most favorable ground."

"What candidates are spoken of in connection with the Presidential nomination?" inquired the listener.

"We may make no nominations at all," was the reply. "I don't know whether there are any members of the party who have Presidential aspirations or not. I know that I have not, although a good many people seem to think that my ambition is in that line. But it is a mistake. All we propose to do at the meeting in February is to complete the platform or declaration of principles."

Mrs. Lockwood said that she did not know how many States would be represented in the coming convention, but she assured the reporter that the new party did not propose to antagonize any of the parties now in existence.

*Mrs. Lockwood As A Matrimonial Agent*

The conversation finally drifted from the rather dry subject of politics into other matters, and finally reference was made to the published statement that she had received a letter from a man who asked her assistance in procuring him a wife. Mrs. Lockwood laughed heartily when the reporter asked her if she had complied with this request. She said that she had paid no attention to it, but shortly after the fact was published in the newspapers she received a letter from a woman living in Maryland who asked her to get her a husband, because she owned a farm and had no one to work it for her. Mrs. Lockwood remarked that soon after this letter arrived a man came to her and said he was out of work. "As he was young, and said that he understood farming," added Mrs. Lockwood, with a smile, "I sent him out after this woman, but with what result I have never heard. I have received a number of similar applications since then from both men and women, but, of course, I have made no response. It is singular," she added, in a pensive tone, "how many people want to get married and can't."

"And how many want to be free from the matrimonial bond and can't," ventured the reporter.

Mrs. Lockwood laughed and the young lady on the opposite side of the table giggled, and the reporter bade them both good day.

*The Evening Star, February 23, 1888*

Belva Lockwood will by request read a paper this evening at Old Grand Army Hall, corner 7th and L streets. Seats free.

The Evening Star, March 19, 1888

**Locals**

Mrs. Belva Lockwood will lecture on social and political life in Washington from the Women's National Press Association at GAR Hall on Wednesday evening.

*The Evening Star, May 5, 1890*

**Belva and Victoria**

**Mrs. Lockwood Says She Never Wrote**

**Any Criticism of Mrs. Woodhull Martin**

Mr. Martin, the English husband of Victoria Woodhull, in talking with a New York reporter, mentioned incidentally that when Belva Lockwood was in London she visited them at their home and subsequently they found in an American newspaper a description of their house and way of living, written by Mrs. Lockwood. Mr. Martin said they had treated Mrs. Lockwood kindly and they regarded the publication as a breach of hospitality.

Mrs. Lockwood, who is in this city, having returned from a lecture tour, told a Star reporter today that she was surprised to learn what Mr. Martin had said. She said that while in London she called on Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Cook, her sister, and was pleasantly received. Sir Francis Cook, the husband of the latter, is a collector of curios in which Mrs. Lockwood said she was much interested. Subsequently she wrote an account of the collection, which was printed in a New York paper. She said in that article nothing about personal matters and in no way violated the laws of hospitality. Some time ago Mrs. Lockwood said she was interviewed in Milwaukee by a newspaper reporter. He asked her about the report that Mrs. Martin intended to institute general suits for libel against the newspapers and this led to some reference to the Clafin sisters and their present mode of life in England. Mrs. Lockwood, however, states that there was nothing said in the interview which deserves the criticism made by Mr.

Martin. Mrs. Lockwood said further that she had never made unpleasant remarks about the two sisters, and had never and did not now have unpleasant feelings toward them.

*The Evening Star, December 2, 1890*

### **Burglars at Mrs. Lockwood's**

The residence of Belva A. Lockwood was burglarized Sunday night. The burglars got into the house through the rear basement window and carried off a tub of butter, some clothing, a tub of apple butter, a lady's cloak and other articles.

*The Washington Post, January 14, 1892, p. 8*

### **Novel Divorce Petition**

#### **Papers Filed in Behalf of E. Wesley Kirby by Mrs. Belva Lockwood**

Nearly every conceivable reason that would add weight to an application for divorce is brought into play by the unfelicitous ones who desired to be separated. Among the multitude of complains, the differences of opinion in religious beliefs is scarcely ever used as the basis for a plea. An exception to this, however, found its way into the clerk's office yesterday in the way of an application for divorce, filed by no other person than Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, as counsel. The application is made by E. Wesley Kirby, who wishes an absolute divorce from his wife, Emeline M. Kirby. The story of the facts leading up to the case are cited in the petition as follows:

On December 23, 1856, they were married by the Rev. Houghwood at the home of the bride's father, Thomas Wilson of Huntingdon county, Pa. Mr. Kirby was then a minister in the Methodist Church, and until 1871 they lived in various parts of the State where Mr. Kirby was stationed. In that year they moved to Philadelphia, where the complainant practiced medicine until 1889, when he moved to Washington, engaging in the insurance business. They lived happily together until three children had grown to manhood and received college educations. While in the city of Brotherly Love Mr. Kirby took an active interest in an organization known as the "New Covenant," and he often addressed the public meetings. This body of worshipers took into their fold all classes of persons without regard to previous career, and as a reformatory they tried to lift them into better lives.

Now, Mrs. Kirby, the petitioner claims, was extremely Puritanical in her views. Among other beliefs, she clung closely to that of sanctification, and many of her friends persuaded her that the body in which her husband was assiduously laboring was not a Christian church, but a sort of a "free love affair." Thus, he continues, his wife's mind was poisoned by these professed friends, and continual bickerings made his life a burden. Things grew worse, and life became intolerable.

The culmination was reached when one night he returned to his home and found himself locked out. He tried to gain an entrance, but his wife and son of twenty-five years made it impossible, and he was obliged to go the house of a friend to sleep.

Then began the separation, although, he states, he had tried to regain the affection of his wife, and that he has always been faithful. His fortune has been wasted, and he had expended \$35,000 in taking care of his family of five children. The whole has embittered his life, and he wishes an absolute divorce.

*The Washington Post, January 17, 1892, p. 4*

### **Mrs. Lockwood on Her Travels**

*From the Pittsburg Post*

The fair Belva Lockwood, the erstwhile candidate for President of these United States, was at the Union station yesterday. A well-known local passenger agent piloted her to the train for Toledo she

wished to board, and was rewarded with profuse thanks and an offer of money, which latter he declined. Miss Lockwood was in a charming humor, and apparently in good spirits. She said she traveled the greater part of the time during the winter in order to fulfill her lecture engagements.

*The Evening Star, August 23, 1893*

**Belva Lockwood**

**As a Little Girl She Could Walk a Rail Fence and Have a Dirty Face  
(From the Toledo Commercial)**

Belva Lockwood is not a young woman. A constitutional requirement is almost half a century's experience before a person is eligible to the Presidency. Neither is she an old woman. To see and converse with her would impress you that she was on the hill top of life, gently on the decline, with a long distance from the three-score-ten. Yet there was no hesitation when she told me that in 1830, in the state of New York, county of Niagara, village of Royalton, Belva A. Bennett first saw the light. And her childhood remembrances, as she humorously put it, were of "a little dirty-faced girl on a farm, like A topsy, not afraid of snakes or rats or 'nothing'; as active as a boy and could walk rail fences for a mile and never drop off; in for anything and delighted to ride the horses after the cows; taught school at fourteen and married at eighteen." This is her early life as she summarily put it.

*The Washington Post, December 5, 1895, p. 10*

**No Proof Against Mrs. Belva Lockwood**

The Grand Jury yesterday ignored the charge against Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of libeling Lawyer R.E.L. White. The details of the case are well known, and caused considerable of a sensation in the Police Court several weeks ago. The main point on which Mr. White based his charge was that Mrs. Lockwood had written and posted on the door of his office various defamatory "poems" and notices, written apparently by an illiterate person.

*The Evening Star, January 15, 1910, p. 4*

**Was Guest of Honor**

**Reception Tendered Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood  
Club Women of Washington Celebrate Her  
Eightieth Birthday Anniversary at Social Function**

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood was the honored guest at a reception given for her last night by the Women's National Press Association at the Arlington Hotel. The compliment signaled Mrs. Lockwood's eightieth birthday, and the occasion gave the club women of Washington an opportunity to unite in tribute to "her worth as a woman, her ability as a lawyer and her bravery as a pioneer."

Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold-Pealer, president of the Women's National Press Association, presided, and at the close of the general reception addresses were made to women prominent in the legal and club life of Washington and other cities. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, dean of the Washington College of Law, declared that "Mrs. Lockwood, by her legal acumen, persuasive arguments, convincing logic and forceful personality opened the gate which admitted her to an equal plane with the galaxy of eminent, counselors, and obtained for her recognition at the bar of that august Supreme Court of the United States.

*Mrs. Lockwood an Exemplar*

Miss Emma Gillette advised young women to follow Mrs. Lockwood's example and practice law, so that men could be met on equal grounds and the fight for votes won.

Other speakers were Miss Grace Pierce of the Syracuse College of Law, Mrs. Edward Fink, International League of Women's Press Clubs, Mrs. Clinton Smith, president of the District W.C.T.U., Mrs. Hannah Sperry, Mrs. Margaret Coope, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Susan Pollock and Rev. W.T. McKinney, the only man on the platform, who asserted that the time would soon come "when women will have all the rights and privileges of men." Several songs were contributed by Mrs. Ella H. Melvin.

#### *Bouquet of Roses Presented*

Mrs. Kittie Rose Pepper, president of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, presented to Mrs. Lockwood a bouquet of American beauty roses on behalf of the hostesses the evening. Mrs. Lockwood expressed her appreciation of the reception in a few but heartfelt, words.

Letters of regret were read from Ida M. Galloway, president general, Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans; Mrs. R.B. Behrend, secretary of the Washington section, Council of Jewish Women, and others.

*The Evening Star, August 8, 1911, p. 16*

#### **Mrs. Lockwood to Make Address**

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood is to deliver an address next Sunday at Mystic, Conn. before the convention celebrating the 45th anniversary of the establishment of the Universal Peace Union there.

*The Evening Star, January 12, 1913*

#### **Mrs. Nellie M. Howe in City**

##### **Artist Here to Finish Portrait of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood**

Mrs. Nettie Mathes Howe, the artist, arrived in Washington Thursday from Boston to put the final touches on the life-size portrait of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood which is being painted as a tribute to Mrs. Lockwood from the women of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Howe is well known through her portraits of famous persons, among whom are: Edward Everett Hale, William Dean Howells, former Secretary of the Navy, John Long, the late Charles W. Emerson, the late Senator John Warwick Daniel, Charles W. Scott and Rev. Dr. Clay MacCauley, founder of All Souls' Church.

*The Evening Star, January 25, 1914*

#### **Belva Lockwood Injured**

##### **Arm Broken in Two Places As Result of Fall Off Chair**

With her arm broken in two places, Mrs. Belva Lockwood today returned to her home, 619 F Street northwest, from which she may soon be ejected. Mrs. Lockwood was injured Tuesday by falling from a chair on which she had climbed to light the gas. She was taken to the George Washington University Hospital, Dr. Charles S. White setting the broken bones.

Mrs. Lockwood was alone when she fell. An attendant who heard her cries summoned Dr. Robert S. Trimble. Later she was removed to the hospital.

Mrs. Lockwood was cited recently to show cause why she should not be compelled to surrender possession of her home and office. This building was recently sold at auction for taxes to the New England Casualty Company.

*The Evening Star, July 31, 1914, p. 28*

**Mrs. Lockwood's Friends Seek Fund For Annuity  
Hope to Raise \$5,000 on Which She Will Be  
Supported Remainder of Her Life**

The friends of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood are engaged in raising a fund of \$5,000 to purchase an annuity for her support during the remainder of her life. At the age of eighty-four years Mrs. Lockwood finds herself in necessitous circumstances, and practically forced to start life anew. As one-time candidate for President of the United States, as pioneer woman lawyer, and in more recent years as advocate of universal peace, her services to the American people, her friends say, merit the consideration and respect of all public-spirited citizens.

Andrew Carnegie has signified his intention of subscribing to this fund, and Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey and Miss Emma M. Gillett, members of the Washington bar, have already made generous contributions.

The advisory committee in charge of raising this fund is composed of H.B.F. Macfarland, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey and Justice Stanton J. Peelle, while Cuno H. Rudolph has consented to act as trustee. The secretary of the committee is Miss Florence Etheridge, 204 A street southeast.

*The Evening Star, September 17, 1914, p. 24*

**Aid For Belva A. Lockwood  
Andrew Carnegie Has Signified Intention of  
Subscribing to Fund**

Andrew Carnegie has signified his intention to subscribe to a fund of \$5,000 which friends of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood are raising to purchase an annuity for her support, according to a circular letter which is being sent out here today urging subscriptions to the fund. Cuno H. Rudolph is trustee of the fund.

The raising of this fund is in the hands of an advisory committee composed of H.B.F. Macfarland, former president of the board of District Commissioners; Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, honorary dean of the Washington College of Law, and Stanton J. Peelle, formerly chief justice of the United States Court of Claims.

"Mrs. Lockwood," the letter states, "has at the age of eighty-four fallen into necessitous circumstances, and her long years of distinguished service to the public as lawyer, suffragist and advocate of universal peace recommend her to the consideration of public-spirited citizens."

*The Evening Star, September 17, 1914, p. 24*

**Mrs. Lockwood For Peace  
Indorses California Plan Submitted to the President**

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, known throughout the United States as an advocate of peace, has sent to the White House her indorsement of a peace resolution adopted by the citizens' committee of San Diego, Cal., which was sent to President Wilson with the approval of Mayor O'Neill of San Diego and Gov. Johnson of California.

This resolution calls upon the United States to exert its strong moral influence to effect an armistice among the warring nations until a special meeting of The Hague tribunal can be called and to enlist all neutral nations in this appeal.

*The Evening Star, November 8, 1915, p. 9*

**Mrs. Belva Lockwood to Speak**

"The Wants of the World" is the topic announced for an address to be delivered by Mrs. Belva Lockwood at a meeting scheduled for 8 o'clock tomorrow evening in the Public Library, under the auspices of the League of World Peace. The general public is invited to attend.

*The Evening Star, May 19, 1917, p. 7*

**Mrs. Belva Lockwood Is Dead; 86 Years Old**

**Worker for More Than Half a Century in the Cause of Woman's Rights**

Mrs. Belva Anna Lockwood, a pioneer in the woman's rights movement, worker for universal peace for more than half a century and the only woman who ever was a candidate for President of the United States, died this morning at 10:30 o'clock at George Washington University Hospital.

Mrs. Lockwood was eighty-six years old. She had been in the hospital three weeks suffering from a complication of diseases incident to old age. Until she was taken from her home at 304 Indiana avenue, to the hospital, she was actively engaged in law practice. She was the first woman to ride a tricycle and her early appearance on the machine created a sensation in Washington.

Ever since the civil war Mrs. Lockwood had been a central figure in efforts to get equal suffrage, economic and professional rights for women. She won for women the right to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. She worked zealously for more than fifty years to open the doors of higher educational institutions to women. The home and office at 619 F street, where she lived and practiced law for nearly forty years, was a center for gatherings of leading figures in women's movements of all sorts.

*Continued Law Practice*

A few years ago financial reverses compelled her to give up that residence, and she moved to the Indiana avenue residence, where she continued both her law practice and her activities in behalf of woman suffrage and peace.

No children survive Mrs. Lockwood. Funeral arrangements are being made by her grandson, D.L. Ormes, 511 3d street northwest. She also is survived by two nephews, Prof Frank Gardner of Pennsylvania State College and Charles Wagner, who is employed by The Star. She was a member of Wesley Chapel. Funeral plans will be announced tomorrow.

Mrs. Lockwood often told the anecdote of how she became one of the first women in this country to fight for equal rights. A widow at twenty-four years of age, with a child, she was teaching school in her native town, Royalton, N.Y., at a salary of only \$8 a week. Men teachers, doing the same work, were getting twice as much, or more.

"I kicked to the school trustees," she said. "I went to the wife of the Methodist minister. The answer I got opened my eyes and raised my dander. She said: "I can't help you; you cannot help yourself, for it is the way of the world."

*Half a Century of Battling*

The then apparent hopelessness of woman's cause so aroused her that she fought for more than fifty years against the exclusion of women from rights which men enjoyed. She fortified herself with a collegiate education at Genesee College in the days when higher education was rare among women and for successive periods was preceptress of seminaries at Lockport, Gainesville and Oswego, N.Y.

In each place she was a leader among women's societies, and when at the close of the civil war she removed to Washington she was determined to become a lawyer and win a place before the bar. In the



meantime she married again, to Rev. Ezekiel Lockwood, a Baptist clergyman in Washington, who died nine years later, in 1877. Her first husband had been Uriah H. McNall, a young farmer in Royalton.

Soon after her second marriage she began study at the National University of Law, and upon graduation, after spirited controversy, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

"I never stopped fighting," she said. "My cause was the cause of thousands of women. I drew up a bill admitting women to practice at the bar of the United States Supreme Court, and I had it passed."

This victory made her widely acclaimed. She herself was the first woman to take advantage of the new law, and at the age of forty-nine was admitted to the highest court in the land.

She won several notable legal battles, including the case of the Eastern Cherokees agt. the United States, in which she secured a settlement of \$5,000,000 for the Indians.

During President Garfield's administration she made an unsuccessful application for the Brazilian mission.

### *Nominated for Presidency*

The most striking incident of her career then came, in 1884, with nomination by the equal rights party of the Pacific slope as a candidate for the presidency of the United States. Vain as the action was it was a unique distinction. The nomination was renewed by the same party meeting in Iowa four years later.

"When the notice of my first nomination came," Mrs. Lockwood related, "I did not know what to do with it, so I stuck it in my pocket, and kept it a secret for several days, until I was asked to support Ben Butler for the presidency. I can't do it." I answered, "I have a nomination myself." The politician appeared skeptical, so she produced the document, under pledge of secrecy, but before night it was in the newspapers.

In 1889 she was a delegate of the Universal Peace Union to the International Peace Congress in Paris, and again in 1890 to the congress at London, where she presented papers on arbitration and disarmament. She lectured throughout the country, and until her last days maintained her law office in Washington.

She was born October 24, 1830. Her maiden name was Belva Anna Bennett.

*The New York Times, May 20, 1917*

### **Belva Lockwood, Lawyer, Dies at 85**

### **Only Woman Who Ran for President and First to Practice in Supreme Court**

### **A Pioneer in Suffrage**

### **She Fought Case of Cherokee Indians Against the Government and Won \$5,000,000 Settlement**

Mrs. Belva A.B. Lockwood, the first woman admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, a pioneer in the woman suffrage movement, and the only woman who was ever a candidate for President of the United States, died here today in her eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. Belva Anna Bennett Lockwood had herself told of how she became one of the first women in this country to fight for equal rights. A widow at 24 years of age, with a child, she was teaching school in her native town, Royalton, N.Y., at a salary of only \$3 a week. Men teachers doing the same work were getting twice as much or more.

"I kicked to the school trustees," she said, "I went to the wife of the Methodist minister. The answer I got opened my eyes and raised my dander. "I can't help you; you cannot help yourself, for it is the way of the world."

The apparent hopelessness of woman's cause so aroused her that she fought for more than fifty years against the exclusion of women from the rights which men enjoyed. She fortified herself with a collegiate education at Genesee College in the days when higher education was rare among women, and for successive periods was Preceptress of seminaries at Lockport and Oswego, N.Y.

In each place she was a leader among the women's societies, and when at the close of the civil war she removed to Washington she was determined to become a lawyer. In the meantime she married again, to the Rev. Ezekiel Lockwood, a Baptist clergyman in Washington, who died nine years later in 1877. Her first husband had been Uriah H. McNall, a young farmer of Royalton.

Soon after her second marriage she began to study at the National University of Law, and upon graduation, after spirited controversy, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

"I have never stopped fighting," she said. "My cause was the cause of thousands of women. I drew up a bill admitting women to the practice before the bar of the United States Supreme Court and had it passed." This victory was widely acclaimed. She herself was the first woman to take advantage of the new law, and at the age of 49 was admitted to the highest court in the land. She won several notable legal battles, notably that of the Cherokee Indians against the United States Government, in which she secured a settlement of \$5,000,000 for the Indians. During President Garfield's administration she made unsuccessful application for the Brazilian mission.

Probably the most striking incident in her career then came in 1884 with the nomination by the Equal Rights Party of the Pacific Slope as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The nomination was renewed by the same party at a convention in Iowa four years later.

Mrs. Lockwood was a delegate to the Universal Peace Convention at Paris in 1889 and again in 1890 to the congress at London, where she read papers on arbitration and disarmament. She lectured throughout the country and until her last illness maintained a law office in Washington.

"Suffrage is no longer an issue," said Mrs. Lockwood on the occasion of her eighty-fifth birthday. "It is an accomplished fact. Those States which have denied it to women will come around."

Andrew Carnegie was asked several years ago to aid Mrs. Lockwood financially. A delegation of Washington citizens sought him as Mrs. Lockwood was dispossessed of her home and belongings by a ruling of the District Supreme Court at the age of 84.

It was then brought out for the first time how Mrs. Lockwood had received the retainer of the Cherokee Indians to fight their case for them in the Supreme Court. Many years before, when she had been practicing before the court of Claims, she became acquainted with a North Carolina Cherokee Indian named Jim Taylor, and he was so pleased with her work that he influenced a number of other members of his tribe to bring their cases. He proposed to bring to her claims of the Cherokee Indians against the United States Government, he and she to divide the fees equally. The agreement was duly recorded and for several years both Mrs. Lockwood and the Indian did well with the arrangement.

A year or two later Taylor died, and his heirs in going over his possessions found the copy of the agreement with Mrs. Lockwood. They filed suit to recover one-half Mrs. Lockwood's fee, and won their case against Mrs. Lockwood for \$9,000.

*The Evening Star, May 21, 1917, p. 2*

### **Women To Pay Tribute To Belva A. Lockwood**

#### **Delegations From Various Organizations to Attend Funeral Services Tomorrow**

Delegations from various organizations with which, during her long and busy life, she was intimately associated are to attend the funeral services to be held tomorrow for Mrs. Belva Lockwood, pioneer in the woman's rights movement, who died in this city Saturday morning.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, former president and now honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, national headquarters of which are in Washington, will head a delegation of distinguished workers for the enfranchisement of women who will attend the funeral, set for 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from Wesley Chapel, 5th and F streets northwest.

Another delegation will be sent by the Woman's Bar Association, of which the deceased was a member. One of the principal debts of this association owing to Mrs. Lockwood was the permission for women to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, obtained almost entirely through her efforts. Fellow lawyers who will form this delegation are Miss Emma Gillett, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Miss Caroline Griesheimer, Miss Florence Etheridge, Miss Gertrude Leonard and Miss Laura Berrien.

The Women's Press Association and other organizations also will pay their respects through the presence of representatives.

Rev. D.H. Martin, pastor of Wesley Chapel, of which Mrs. Lockwood was a member, will preach the funeral sermon. Interment will be in Congressional cemetery. Services will be open to the public, although the burial will be private.

*The Evening Star, May 22, 1917, p. 2*

#### **Tribute Is Paid Memory of Belva A. Lockwood**

#### **Funeral Services Conducted This Afternoon at Wesley M.E. Chapel**

Tribute to the memory of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the only woman who ever was a candidate for the President of the United States and prominently identified in work in the interest of woman suffrage, and who died Saturday, was paid at the funeral services conducted this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Chapel, 5th and F streets northwest, Rev. D.H. Martin, pastor of the church, officiated, assisted by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. The services were opened with a scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Dr. Howard F. Downs, former pastor of the church.

The body lay in state from 10 o'clock in the morning until the services commenced. Many persons in public life, besides representatives of various organizations, were present at the services. Interment, in Congressional Cemetery, was private.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union sent an elaborate floral tribute. Members of the organization composed a guard of honor from 10 o'clock until 1 o'clock at the church. The guard was composed of Mrs. Sarah D. LaFetra, past president of the W.C.T.U; Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, president; Mrs. E.S. Henry, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Benjamin Lineback, Mrs. Charles T. Grandfield, Mrs. James Allison and Mrs. M.C. Hull.

*The Washington Post, May 22, 1917, p. 2*

#### **Rites For Mrs. Lockwood**

#### **Body to Lie in State at Wesley Chapel Preceding Funeral Today**

The body of Mrs. Belva Lockwood, once candidate for President of the United States, will lie in state at Wesley Chapel, Fifth and F streets northwest, from 10 to 12:30 o'clock today, and may be viewed by the public. Funeral services are to be held in the church at 1 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. D.H. Martin. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will assist in the services.

National and Washington representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will attend.

The District chapter of the W.C.T.U. will send a guard of honor to attend the funeral. Flowers will also be sent, and a delegation, consisting of Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, Mrs. Sarah D. LaFetra, Mrs. E.S. Henry, Mrs. Charles P. Grandfield, Mrs. Benjamin Lineback, Mrs. James Allison and Mrs. W.C. Hull, will be in attendance.

The Washington Post, May 23, 1917, p 4

**Mrs. Belva Lockwood Buried**

**Dr. Martin and Others Officiate at Wesley Chapel Exercises**

The funeral of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood was held yesterday from the Wesley M.E. Chapel. The Rev. D.H. Martin officiated, assisted by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Bishop John W. Hamilton, chancellor of the American University in Washington, also took part.

Mrs. James Keer sang "Face to Face." Associations represented included the W.C.T.U., the Woman's National Press Association, the Woman's Bar Association, the League of American Pen Women and the Federal Peace Association. The body lay in state in the church from 10 a.m. until the service. Interment was in the Congressional cemetery.

*The Washington Post, May 25, 1917, p. 6*

**Belva Lockwood**

*From the New York Sun*

It was what she conceived to be an economic injustice that made Mrs. Belva A.B. Lockwood, who died last week in Washington, an advocate of votes for women. She received \$3 a week for her services as a school teacher; men doing the same work were paid \$6. To remedy the condition which bred such discrimination she devoted her whole life; the suffragists who lack her years have only a slight notion of what the task she tackled means. She had grit, energy, indomitable will power; she was a pioneer of equal rights in many departments of life, and she lived to see the cause of woman cease to be the target of jest and to win many of the things for which she struggled.