

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PROGRAM

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**1. Name of Property**

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historic name: Upton, Harriet Taylor, House

other name/site number: N/A

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**2. Location**

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street & number: 380 Mahoning Avenue NW

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Warren

vicinity: N/A

state: Ohio

county: Trumbull

code: 155

zip code: 44483

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**3. Classification**

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Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>  1  </u>	<u>      </u>	buildings
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	structures
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	objects
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A



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6. Function or Use  
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Historic: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling  
Current: RECREATION AND CULTURE Sub: museum  
DOMESTIC multiple dwelling

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7. Description  
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Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY  
Greek Revival

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation- stone roof- asphalt shingle  
walls- wood other-

Describe present and historic physical appearance.  X  See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance  
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: National

Applicable National Register Criteria: B  
Applicable National Historic Landmark Criteria: 2

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Areas of Significance: Politics/Government  
Social History

NHL Theme: VII. Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939  
B. The Republican Era, 1877-1900  
C. The Progressive Era, 1900-1914  
G. Republican Prosperity, 1920-1929  
XXXI. Social and Humanitarian Movements  
C. Women's Rights

Period(s) of Significance: 1890-1931

Significant Dates: 1903-1909

Significant Person(s): Upton, Harriet Taylor  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Perkins, Simon  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.  
\_X\_ See continuation sheet.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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\_X\_ See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- \_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 667) has been requested.
- X previously listed in the National Register (part of Historic District)
- \_ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- \_ designated a National Historic Landmark
- \_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- \_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- X State historic preservation office
- \_ Other state agency
- \_ Federal agency
- \_ Local government
- \_ University
- X Other -- Specify Repository: Upton Association, Warren, Ohio

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**10. Geographical Data**

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Acreage of Property: less than one

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing

A	17	514880	4565140	B	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description: \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

The property known as 380 Mahoning Avenue is situated in the City of Warren, County of Trumbull and State of Ohio and known as part of Lot 2 in Perkins First Addition to the City of Warren as recorded in Trumbull County Records of Deeds Volume 72, pages 1, 2, 3, 4. Said part of Lot 2 is more particularly described as beginning at a point in the easterly line of Mahoning Avenue where the same is intersected by the southerly line of Monroe Street; thence easterly along the southerly line of said Monroe Street, two hundred twenty (220) feet, six (6) inches to the northwest corner of lands deeded to one Kneeland, as recorded in Volume 133, page 556, Trumbull County Records, thence southerly along said Kneeland's west line a distance of eighty-two (82) feet, eight (8) inches to the northeast corner of lands deeded to Lydia A. Hanna, by deed recorded in Volume 221, page 319; thence westerly along said Hanna's north line two hundred twenty (220) feet, six (6) inches to a point in the easterly line of Mahoning Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of Mahoning Avenue eighty-two (82) feet, eight (8) inches to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification: \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

The boundary is that which has historically been associated with the property.

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11. Form Prepared By  
=====

Name/Title: Dr. Page Putnam Miller, Director  
Jill S. Mesirow, Historian

Organization: National Coordinating Committee  
for the Promotion of History

Date: April 1, 1992

Street & Number: 400 A St., SE

Telephone: (202) 544-2422

City or Town: Washington

State: DC

ZIP: 20003

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DESCRIPTION OF SITE:

The Harriet Taylor Upton House is located in an area known as Millionaires' Row in Warren, Ohio. The surrounding buildings are of similar size and scope, and include the first mansion in the county (1828) and a columned Greek Revival house built in 1832. Court records for this area were destroyed in 1895, but it is probable that the Upton House was built by General Simon Perkins for his son Henry B. Perkins around 1840. Henry Perkins moved into the house in the 1850s, and was probably responsible for building the library wing and the first rear extension.

The house was originally designed in an Egyptian motif, but sometime prior to the Taylor occupancy it was modified to a vernacular Greek Revival style. Harriet Taylor Upton's father Ezra Taylor purchased the house in 1883, and later deeded it to his daughter in 1887. The house is made of wood, and has a hip roof of relatively low pitch with a central chimney. The original center portion of the house has been added to at three different occasions, only one of which occurred after Harriet Taylor Upton moved out in 1931.

The two and a half story central section of the house is three bays wide and has a side one-room, one story wing (library) which adds an additional two bays to the width of the first story. The front of the house, which faces west, has two windows to the left of the entryway. These windows are six-over-six with louvered shutters and simple lintels. The front door is paneled wood, with four Bohemian glass transom and side lights. The door surround consists of two square, doric styled pilasters. The porch, installed by Ezra Taylor, is one story and extends the length of the central section of the house. The porch is supported by round unfluted columns that end on brick bases. These columns are connected with a white balustrade. The porch and entrance are reached by five stone steps. On the second story, the windows match those of the first story. There is a dentiled cornice at the roofline. (photo 1, 2)

The one-room addition (library) to the south side of the house is characterized by both a front and rear extended roof line. The two front floor to ceiling windows in the wing have six-over-six lights and are capped with accentuated architraves. The rear porch of the wing has thin supporting posts with jigsaw ornamentation, and a glass pane door with a stone surround. (photo 1, 2, 6)

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Page #2

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Also, both a two story addition and a one and a half story addition are attached in sequence to the rear of the main house, the first addition constructed prior to the Taylor/Upton occupancy. This arrangement produces a single file of interior rooms from front to back, the extensions being narrower than the main body of the house.

On the north side of the house, a projecting first floor bay window carries out the design of the main structure. Inserted in the rear architrave of the upper level of the main house are three eyebrow windows, visible from this vantage point (photo 3). Also attached to the main portion of the house is a fire escape. The two story addition, probably built by Henry Perkins prior to Harriet Taylor's occupancy, has a front gabled roof with a single chimney. On the north side of the addition there are two more eyebrow windows at the roofline, a small three-over-three window with louvered shutters at the second story and three six-over-six shuttered windows on the first story. These large windows are identical to those on the front of the house.

The one and a half front gabled addition extending back from the rear of the house is a garage, with a room above, and was probably built in the 1930s, following Harriet Taylor Upton's occupancy. This addition consists of two one car garages with dormer windows directly above the garage doors. To the right of the garage doors on the north side of the building are two small adjacent windows with louvered shutters. (photo 3)

On the east side, or rear of the building, the back of the garage addition is visible. The garage building has two six-over-six shuttered windows on the first story and another like window centered above. (photo 4)

The south side of the house shows another view of all three additions. The entrance to the garage and the room above is visible on this side of the building. The garage addition also has on this side, dormer windows that match those on the north facade. To the right of the doorway are two more six-over-six windows with louvered shutters and stone lintels, a smaller but similar window to the left, and another six-over-six window with louvered shutters to the far left of this addition. (photo 5)

The fenestration of the first rear addition on the south side is unlike that of its north side. At the second story level there are two three-over-three shuttered windows over two six-over-six shuttered windows

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at the first level. An entrance to the building is to the left, and both the entrance and one window are covered by a porch supported by two square columns. (photo 6)

In the mid-1930s the house was modernized and refurbished. This included the construction of the rear garage wing. In 1945, the structure was utilized as a community center and a door and fire escape were added to the south side of the house. In addition, some walls were removed to make larger rooms. In 1952 the house was converted to five apartments, which involved dividing the large family dining room in half to serve as a bedroom and kitchen (see attached floor plans). Bathrooms and kitchens were added for each unit. All but three of the original fireplaces were removed and sealed.<sup>1</sup>

In 1989 the Harriet Taylor Upton House was purchased by the Upton Association who worked in conjunction with preservation architects to restore the house to its appearance during Harriet Upton's occupancy. The first phase of restoration, now complete, included transforming two apartment units to recreate the Upton foyer, dining room, living room, library (photos 7, 8, 9, 10) and three bedrooms. In the course of the restoration (see attached floorplans) the foyer was reopened (photo 7), a kitchen area and closet for an efficiency apartment (formerly located in the library) were removed. The bathroom in that apartment was temporarily changed to a kitchenette until the Upton Association is able to restore the original Upton kitchen, located in the first addition. (see attached floorplans) Most of the original molding and woodwork remain, although some sections were made to replace missing pieces. The exterior of the house was painted its original gray with green shutters, and the front porch was restored, based on historic photographs, to its appearance during Upton's occupancy.

A wall was removed from the dining room, transforming the former apartment to the original sized room. The main part of the house (living room, dining room, library and three bedrooms immediately above) was furnished with period antiques and furnishings to reflect Harriet Taylor Upton's occupancy, especially 1903 to 1909, the time when the National American Woman Suffrage Association was headquartered in the house.

Future plans include the restoration of the rest of the house and the elimination of the remaining apartments. It is not possible to reconstruct Harriet Taylor Upton's garden because few records have been located. Furthermore, the ca. 1930s garage probably occupies a large portion of the



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former garden, and the rear yard is covered with an extra layer of soil. Limited information regarding Upton's choice of a few plantings exists, however, and the construction of a period garden may be possible.

<sup>1</sup>This building description draws on information located in the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Harriet Taylor Upton House, prepared by Clifton W. Anderson, Jr., February 5, 1977; Information from Shari Harrell, Upton Association, Inc., Warren, Ohio; February 24, 1992 telephone conversations with Rebecca Rogers, Upton House restoration architect, and Wendell Lauth, former director of the Warren historical society and local history expert.

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HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:<sup>1</sup>

The house at 380 Mahoning Avenue Northwest in Warren, Ohio, was the national headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from 1903-1909 during a pivotal point in the organization's history and was also the home of Harriet Taylor Upton, a nationally significant figure in the woman suffrage movement and a Republican party leader.<sup>2</sup> This residence was occupied by Harriet Taylor Upton from 1883 until 1931. During the time it was used as the headquarters of the NAWSA, Upton was an officer in the organization and thus headquartered NAWSA in her home. As the permanent home of Harriet Taylor Upton for almost fifty years, and as the location of the NAWSA offices for several years, it is undoubtedly the most appropriate place to reflect the career of a remarkable political activist and her pivotal role in the national suffrage movement. Within the context of the National Historic Landmark Program, Harriet Taylor Upton is a nationally significant figure under the themes: VII. Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1939. Subthemes B. The Republican Era, 1877-1900, C. The Progressive Era, 1900-1914, and G. Republican Prosperity, 1920-1929; and XXXI. Social and Humanitarian Movements. Subtheme C. Women's Rights.

Harriet Taylor was born in 1853 in Ravenna, Ohio. She was the first of two children born to Harriet M. and Ezra Booth Taylor, descendants of the pioneering settlers in the county. Ezra Booth Taylor was a well-known lawyer in Ravenna. The family moved to Warren, Ohio, in 1861 when he took a position as a circuit court judge. In 1883, the Ezra Taylor family moved into the two and a half story Greek Revival house located at 380 Mahoning Avenue, N.W., that would become Harriet's permanent residence for almost fifty years.<sup>3</sup> In 1880 Ezra Booth Taylor was elected to Congress, filling a

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<sup>1</sup>Portions of this historical significance statement were prepared by Gail Dubrow, Assistant Professor of Urban Design and Planning, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

<sup>2</sup>This assessment is offered in American Reformers: An A.W. Wilson Biographical Dictionary, ed., Alden Whitman (New York: H.W. Wilson, 1985), 820.

<sup>3</sup>Although the earliest records of the area were lost in 1895 in a county courthouse fire, the National Register of Historic Places nomination forms states that other sources confirm that the house at 380 Mahoning, NW, was built in the early 1860s and occupied by the Ezra Taylor family

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position vacated by James A. Garfield's election as president. Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Taylor led the fight in the House of Representatives for the passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Ezra Taylor was also an important force in shaping his daughter's interest in politics. According to Philip R. Shriver's biographical profile in Notable American Women,

[Harriet Taylor] was fascinated by politics and often traveled with her father on his speaking tours, closely watching the events of each election.<sup>4</sup>

Although her father opposed her interest in pursuing a college education, she gained an intensive political education at his side, accompanying Judge Taylor, who had been widowed, to Washington, where she served as his official hostess. In 1884, Harriet Taylor married George Whitman Upton, a lawyer who entered a partnership with her father. The Uptons lived in Washington while Congress was in session, and made their permanent home at 380 Mahoning Avenue in Warren, Ohio. Harriet Taylor Upton's close relationship with her father gave her "a close and easy acquaintance with national Republican leaders" that increasingly would be put to use as her own political interests emerged.<sup>5</sup>

It was through her father, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, that Harriet Upton became involved

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beginning in the early 1870s. See "Harriet Taylor Upton House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. In a 24 February 1992 telephone conversation with architect Rebecca Rogers (responsible for Upton House restoration) she dates the construction of the house as early as 1840s.

<sup>4</sup>Philip R. Shriver, "Harriet Taylor Upton," in Notable American Women: A Biographical Dictionary, vol. 3. ed., Edward T. James and Janet Wilson James (Cambridge, Mass.: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971), 501.

<sup>5</sup>Philip R. Shriver, "Harriet Taylor Upton," 501.

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with the suffrage movement and Susan B. Anthony.<sup>6</sup> She was reportedly converted to the suffrage cause while gathering information for an anti-suffrage article. In 1890 she joined the National American Woman Suffrage Association and put her political resources at the disposal of the woman suffrage movement. Upton's rise through the ranks of the movement was indeed meteoric due to her extensive congressional connections and her astute organizational abilities. Unanimously elected treasurer in 1894, Upton's longevity as an officer of the NAWSA was only equalled by two others: Anna Howard Shaw and Alice Stone Blackwell.<sup>7</sup>

At the time that Upton joined the NAWSA, the organization had just been formed out of a merger of the National and American Woman Suffrage Associations. According to historian Sara Evans, in Born for Liberty,

This united movement began to draw more and more heavily on the reform politics of the broader middle-class women's movement, but it remained internally divided over strategy. Even though [Susan B.] Anthony preferred to work for a federal amendment to the Constitution, many others continued to advocate state level pressure for referenda and legislation.<sup>8</sup>

In some ways, Harriet Taylor Upton bridged the divide between these two factions. Serving from 1894 to 1910 as the organization's treasurer, she remained active nationally, both in the Congressional campaigns and in her home state of Ohio.<sup>9</sup> Upton, "an efficient organizer and a speaker of rare ability and persuasive power,"<sup>10</sup> used her family connections and influence in Congress to obtain at least two favorable reports on woman

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<sup>6</sup>Aileen S. Kraditor, The Ideas of the Woman Suffrage Movement, 1890-1920 (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1981), 268.

<sup>7</sup>Paul E. Fuller, Laura Clay and the Women's Rights Movement (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1975), 80.

<sup>8</sup>Sara M. Evans, Born for Liberty: A History of Women in America (New York: Free Press, 1989), 153.

<sup>9</sup>American Reformers, 820.

<sup>10</sup>Charles B. Galbreath, History of Ohio, vol. 11 (New York: The American Historical Society, 1925), 3298.



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indicating Upton's degree of national influence is illustrated through her correspondence with the NAWSA's Connecticut affiliate. This local suffrage organization requested advice from Upton on how to organize "workingwomen" suffrage clubs in Connecticut. Upton recognized the importance of such organization and thus urged support from NAWSA's Business Committee.<sup>16</sup> Upton's leadership of the NAWSA in these years went above and beyond her role as treasurer.

Although Anna Howard Shaw was president of NAWSA from 1904 to 1915, "Harriet Taylor Upton was the actual executive of the Association for the first five years of Shaw's term."<sup>17</sup> Shaw's "deficiencies in leadership" and her inability to maintain control of the Association based in Upton's home in Warren from her lecture circuit or from her own home in Moylan, Pennsylvania, enabled Upton to solidify her "central role in the direction of operations."<sup>18</sup> An internal feud developed within NAWSA between Upton and Shaw. In 1908 Shaw accused "Upton of usurping some of the president's responsibilities."<sup>19</sup> Finally, after more than a year of mounting tensions between these two women, Upton challenged Shaw for the NAWSA presidency. Upton lost the election of 1910, and soon thereafter resigned as treasurer, as she "refused to serve another year under Shaw."<sup>20</sup> Yet Upton's exodus from NAWSA leadership highlighted both Shaw's deficiencies and the central importance of Upton's organizational and leadership contributions to the Association while it was headquartered in Warren.<sup>21</sup>

Despite her absence from NAWSA's national office, Upton did not retreat from her suffrage activities. She continued to play an important role in the national suffrage movement by assuming the presidency of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association and by testifying in Congress. In 1913, as president of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association and as a respected

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<sup>16</sup>Kraditor, 153 fn 48.

<sup>17</sup>Fuller, 114.

<sup>18</sup>Fuller, 114.

<sup>19</sup>Fuller, 114.

<sup>20</sup>Fuller, 118-19.

<sup>21</sup>Fuller, 114; 118-19.

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suffrage leader, she testified in front of the U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee. During the course of this testimony, she argued for a separate House committee for woman suffrage and in the process, she showed her first hand experience and knowledge of the Congressional process. The years she had spent accompanying her father through the halls of Congress, listening, learning, and questioning had served her well; she now had a well honed ability to render the opposition's arguments irrelevant, and at this 1913 hearing she used her wit and logic to refute specific points and the fundamental arguments of the anti-suffragists.<sup>22</sup>

As far as her role as the leader of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, Harriet Taylor Upton served as president for a total of eighteen years, between 1899 and 1908, and again between 1911 and 1920. In this capacity, she led the 1916 campaign that won municipal suffrage in the state and secured ratification of the 19th Amendment by the Ohio legislature. Her leadership role with regard to Ohio ratification was not only important locally, but also nationwide since "Ohio took an active part in the ratification of the 19th Amendment of the 36 states"<sup>23</sup> required for the constitutional amendment granting women the vote. After Ohio ratified the amendment, Upton worked tirelessly in other states to secure the vote for women. As vice-chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, Harriet Taylor Upton became "one of Carrie Chapman Catt's chief aides in the ratification struggle in Nashville, Tennessee," which finally, after a bitter struggle and close election, was successful.<sup>24</sup>

After women secured the right to vote, Harriet Taylor Upton accepted a leadership position within the Republican Party. In 1920, she was appointed vice-chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, probably the highest position in a political party held by a woman until

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<sup>22</sup>Congress, U.S. House of Representatives, Hearing Before the Committee on Rules and Regulations Establishing a Committee on Woman Suffrage, 63rd Cong., 2nd sess., 3-5 December 1913.

<sup>23</sup>Galbreath, 337.

<sup>24</sup>Fuller, 162.

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that time.<sup>25</sup> During her four year appointment, she actively promoted women as appointees to positions in the Harding administration. In 1924, at the age of seventy, she made a bid for her father's old 19th District Congressional seat, but lost in the primaries. Thereafter she worked as assistant state campaign manager in the Ohio Republican Party and served as a liaison officer between the Ohio governor's office and the Department of Public Welfare, an appointment which allowed her to effect reforms on behalf of girls and women at the Madison, Ohio, Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows and the Girls' Industrial School at Delaware, Ohio.<sup>26</sup>

Harriet Taylor Upton is significant primarily due to her influential and weighty presence within the national woman's suffrage movement, but she was also a noted author and advocate of education. Acknowledged for her skill as a debater and public speaker,<sup>27</sup> Harriet Taylor Upton also was an accomplished writer who produced political articles for the press and popular periodicals, published stories for children, and carefully documented local history. Among her most significant works are Our Early Presidents: Their Wives and Children, from Washington to Jackson (1892), A Twentieth Century History of Trumbull County (1909) and A History of the Western Reserve (1910).<sup>28</sup> Upton also served on the board of education for Warren, Ohio, for fifteen years and served a term as president, and chair of one of its most influential committees.<sup>29</sup> Harriet Taylor Upton retired from public life in 1931. She moved to Pasadena, California where she resided until her death from hypertensive heart disease in 1945.

A crucial figure in the National American Woman Suffrage Association, a pioneering woman political activist in the national Republican Party, and

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<sup>25</sup>This assessment is offered both in Notable American Women and American Reformers.

<sup>26</sup>Philip R. Shriver, "Harriet Taylor Upton," 502.

<sup>27</sup>"Mrs G.W. Upton, Suffragist, Dead," New York Times (November 4, 1945).

<sup>28</sup>Philip R. Shriver, "Harriet Taylor Upton," 502.

<sup>29</sup>Anthony and Husted, 884.



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a leader in the Ohio woman suffrage movement, Harriet Taylor Upton merits recognition from the National Historic Landmark Program. Her Warren, Ohio, home is nationally significant not only as the place most closely associated with her activity in American politics but also as the headquarters from 1903 to 1909 of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

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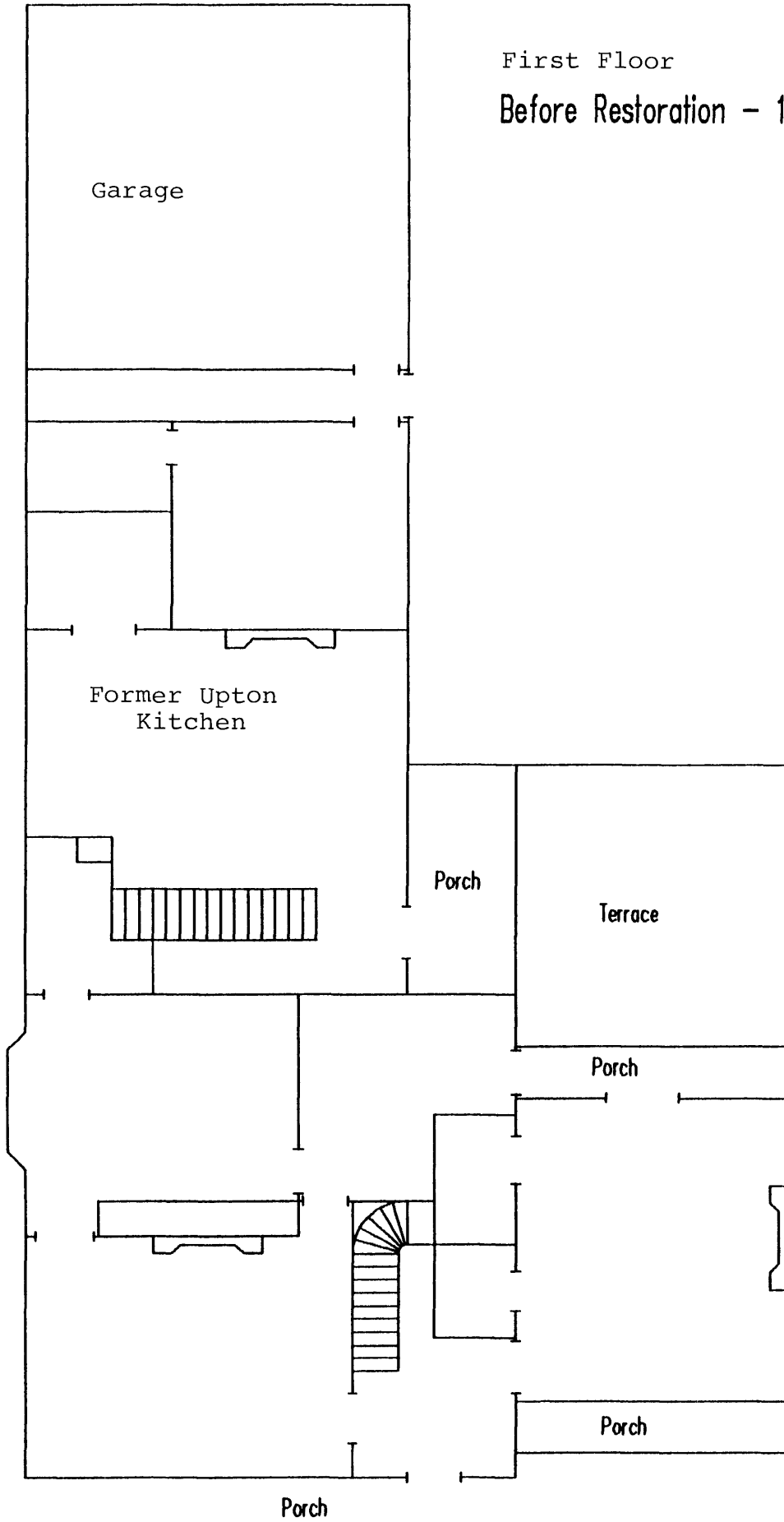
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U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Woman Suffrage. Hearing Before the Committee on Rules and Regulations Establishing a Committee on Woman Suffrage. 63rd Cong., 2nd Sess., 3-5 December 1913.

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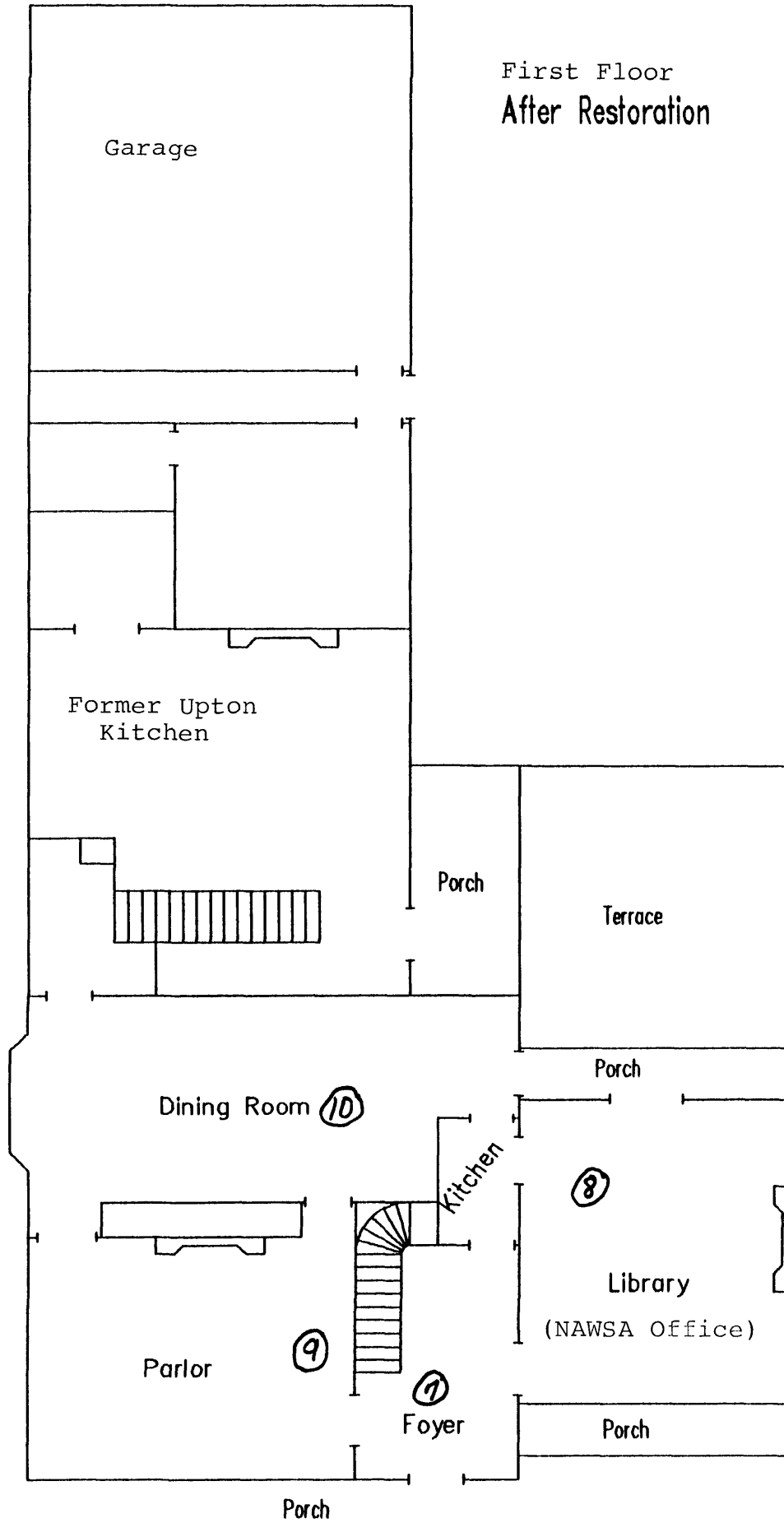
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON HOUSE  
Warren, OH

First Floor  
Before Restoration - 1989



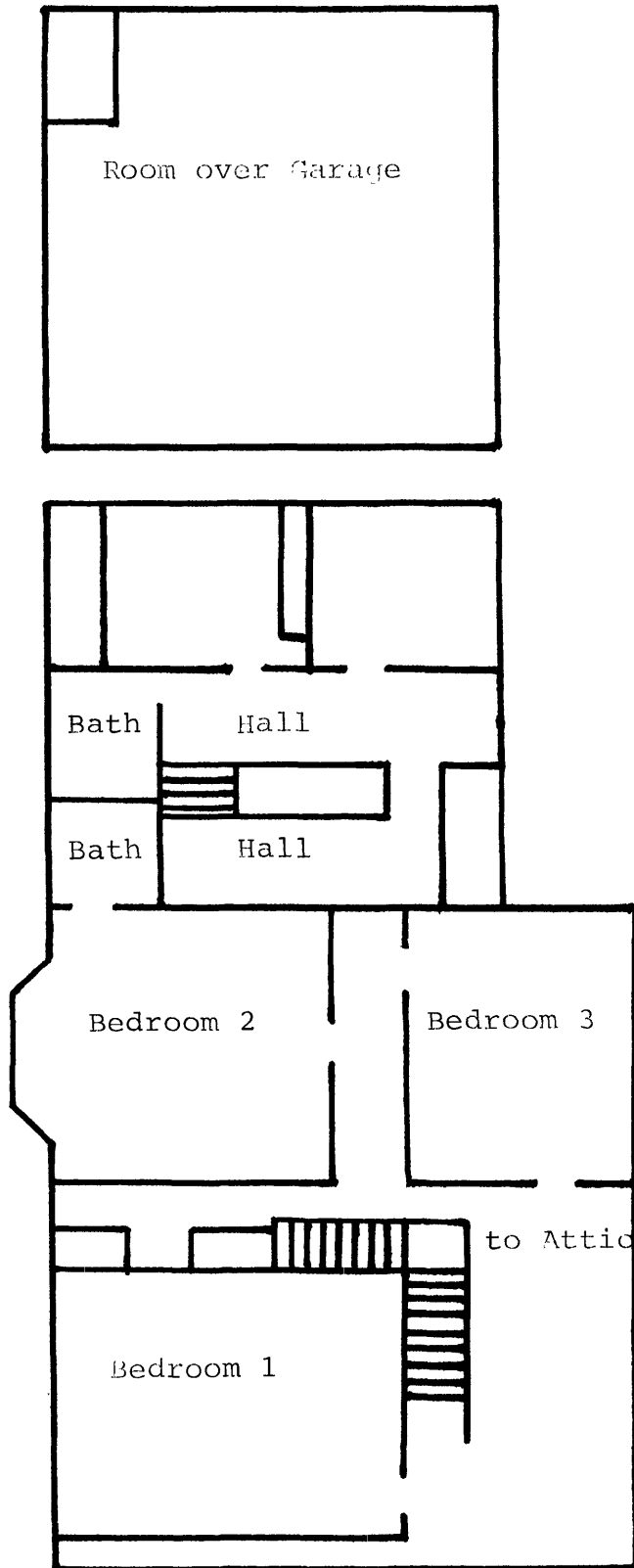
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON HOUSE  
Warren, OH

First Floor  
After Restoration



HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON HOUSE  
Warren, OH

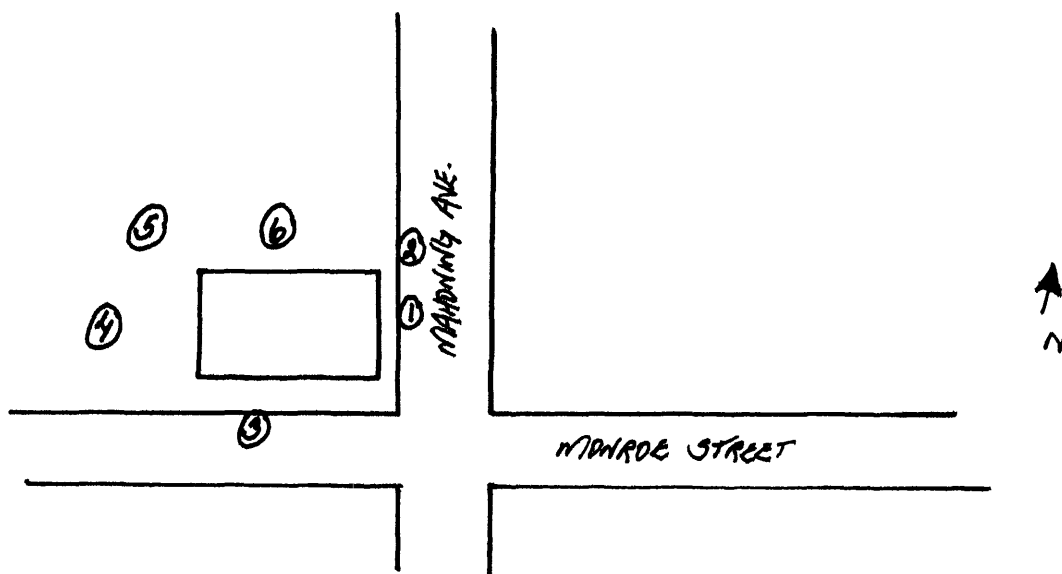
Second Floor  
(after restoration)



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Section number PHOTOGRAPHS Upton, Harriet Taylor, House Page #1  
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PHOTOGRAPH 1

- 1) Name of property: Harriet Taylor Upton House
- 2) City and State: Warren, Ohio
- 3) Name of photographer: Shari Harrell
- 4) Date of photograph: February 1992
- 5) Location of original negative: NCC, Washington, DC
- 6) Description of view indicating direction of camera: Front of house; facing east
- 7) Photograph number as keyed to accompanying sketch map: 1

PHOTOGRAPH 2

- 1) Name of property: Harriet Taylor Upton House
- 2) City and State: Warren, Ohio
- 3) Name of photographer: Shari Harrell
- 4) Date of photograph: February 1992
- 5) Location of original negative: NCC, Washington, DC
- 6) Description of view indicating direction of camera: Front of house; facing northeast
- 7) Photograph number as keyed to accompanying sketch map: 2

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PHOTOGRAPH 3

- 1) Name of property: Harriet Taylor Upton House
- 2) City and State: Warren, Ohio
- 3) Name of photographer: Shari Harrell
- 4) Date of photograph: February 1992
- 5) Location of original negative: NCC, Washington, DC
- 6) Description of view indicating direction of camera: North side; facing south
- 7) Photograph number as keyed to accompanying sketch map: 3

PHOTOGRAPH 4

- 1) Name of property: Harriet Taylor Upton House
- 2) City and State: Warren, Ohio
- 3) Name of photographer: Shari Harrell
- 4) Date of photograph: February 1992
- 5) Location of original negative: NCC, Washington, DC
- 6) Description of view indicating direction of camera: Rear; facing west
- 7) Photograph number as keyed to accompanying sketch map: 4

PHOTOGRAPH 5

- 1) Name of property: Harriet Taylor Upton House
- 2) City and State: Warren, Ohio
- 3) Name of photographer: Shari Harrell
- 4) Date of photograph: February 1992
- 5) Location of original negative: NCC, Washington, DC
- 6) Description of view indicating direction of camera: South side; facing northwest
- 7) Photograph number as keyed to accompanying sketch map: 5

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PHOTOGRAPH 6

- 1) Name of property: Harriet Taylor Upton House
- 2) City and State: Warren, Ohio
- 3) Name of photographer: Shari Harrell
- 4) Date of photograph: February 1992
- 5) Location of original negative: NCC, Washington, DC
- 6) Description of view indicating direction of camera: South side; facing northwest
- 7) Photograph number as keyed to accompanying sketch map: 6

PHOTOGRAPH 7

- 1) Name of property: Harriet Taylor Upton House
- 2) City and State: Warren, Ohio
- 3) Name of photographer: Shari Harrell
- 4) Date of photograph: February 1992
- 5) Location of original negative: NCC, Washington, DC
- 6) Description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior stairway, looking from front door (Warren Avenue) toward kitchen and dining room
- 7) Photograph number as keyed to accompanying floor plan: 7

PHOTOGRAPH 8

- 1) Name of property: Harriet Taylor Upton House
- 2) City and State: Warren, Ohio
- 3) Name of photographer: Shari Harrell
- 4) Date of photograph: February 1992
- 5) Location of original negative: NCC, Washington, DC
- 6) Description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior, library
- 7) Photograph number as keyed to accompanying floor plan: 8



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PHOTOGRAPH 9

- 1) Name of property: Harriet Taylor Upton House
- 2) City and State: Warren, Ohio
- 3) Name of photographer: Shari Harrell
- 4) Date of photograph: February 1992
- 5) Location of original negative: NCC, Washington, DC
- 6) Description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior, parlor
- 7) Photograph number as keyed to accompanying floor plan: 9

PHOTOGRAPH 10

- 1) Name of property: Harriet Taylor Upton House
- 2) City and State: Warren, Ohio
- 3) Name of photographer: Shari Harrell
- 4) Date of photograph: February 1992
- 5) Location of original negative: NCC, Washington, DC
- 6) Description of view indicating direction of camera: Interior, dining room
- 7) Photograph number as keyed to accompanying floor plan: 10