

Lockwood, Belva Ann	b. 1830 – d. 19 May 1917		R78/296
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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, 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, 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, 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 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 signalized 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 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 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 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, 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, 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

"Wwe 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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 fo \$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, 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, 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, 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, October 3, 1881

Locals

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

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, 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, 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, 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, April 29, 1880

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

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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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 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 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, 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; Mr. 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, December 11, 1869

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.

Lockwood, Charles E.

d. 23 Nov 1908

55 yrs.

R113/201

Lockwood. On November 23, 1908 at 9 a.m. after a short illness, Charles E., beloved husband of Jane Lockwood, aged 55 years. Funeral from his late residence, 903 Massachusetts avenue northeast, Wednesday, November 25 at 3 p.m. Friends and relatives invited to attend (Brooklyn., New York papers please copy).

Lockwood, Ezekiel

d. 25 Apr 1877

74 yrs.

R78/296

Lockwood. At 12 m., Wednesday, April 25, 1877 at the family residence, No. 619 F street n.w., Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood in the 75th year of his age.

The Evening Star, April 26, 1877

Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood, the former well known dentist, died yesterday at the family residence, on F street, in the 75th year of his age. Dr. Lockwood was a native of New York and came here during the war, and was for a long time in charge of Union League Hall, on 9th street, between D and E streets. At the same time, Mrs. Belva A. McNall was keeping a school in one of the rooms of the hall, and before their friends were aware of it a wedding took place. Mrs. Lockwood, as is well known, is now one of the most industrious members of our bar, and Dr. Lockwood having a commission as a notary public gave up dentistry. Dr. L. had some peculiar traits of character, but he made and retained the friendship of many of our citizens. His funeral will take place at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The Evening Star, April 28, 1877

Condensed Locals

The funeral of Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood took place yesterday from the family residence on F street, between 6th and 7th, and was largely attended by the many personal friends of the deceased, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Parker, pastor of the E street Baptist Church. The remains were deposited in a vault of the Congressional Cemetery.

Lockwood, Sallie Read

d. 7 Aug 1850

R39/89

Lockwood. On Wednesday evening, August 7th, Sallie Read, infant daughter of John A. Lockwood, Surgeon, U.S. Navy.