Lucretia Mott was born on January 3, 1793, in Nantucket, Massachusetts, as Lucretia Coffin. In 1811, she married James Mott, an abolitionist and woman’s rights supporter, who actively supported his wife’s endeavors. Born into a family of Quakers, she became a minister in 1821. She was an active abolitionist and aided in the foundation of two anti-slavery groups. In her fight against slavery, Lucretia Mott boycotted the by-products of slavery. Mott is best remembered for the clarity and power of her speeches.

After Mott was refused a seat at the 1840 World Anti-Slavery Convention, Mott became and tireless advocate of women’s rights and worked with Elizabeth Cady Stanton in organizing the Seneca Falls Convention in New York. In 1850, Mott published *Discourse on Women*, which detailed the restrictions placed on women in the United States and Western Europe. Lucretia Mott died on November 11, 1880.

Researched, authored, and edited by Cara Holtry.