

HISTORIC WOMEN TRAILBLAZERS of MASSACHUSETTS





WELCOME TO THE HISTORIC WOMEN TRAILBLAZERS OF MASSACHUSETTS!

The 100th Anniversary of the 19th Amendment on August 26, 2020 offers a timely opportunity to reflect on the important role of women in Massachusetts. Our publication features more than 70 remarkable women whose contributions to the Commonwealth, the nation, and the world are unparalleled and who are recognized as “Trailblazers” in their fields. These amazing women have strong ties to Massachusetts and comprise a spirited list representing suffragists, social activists, abolitionists, culinary experts, teachers, politicians, scientists, athletes, artists, poets, and more!

Massachusetts is proud of its history, arts, diverse communities, regional cuisine, scenic beauty, sports teams, and colleges and now we invite you to learn about the Historic Women Trailblazers of Massachusetts. As you read about each Trailblazer, please take the opportunity to visit the numerous attractions, memorials, and historic sites associated with these extraordinary women in every region of the Commonwealth. You'll find a birds-eye view of these attractions on our map.

Come take a journey with us as we introduce you to the Historic Women Trailblazers of Massachusetts. You're only a visit away from inspirational stories, exciting experiences, and lifelong memories!

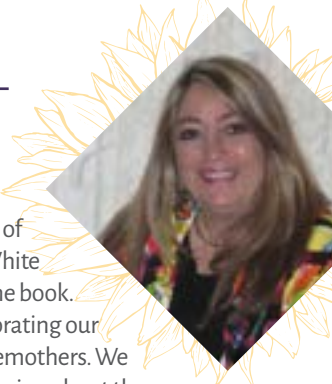
Keiko Matsudo Orrall

Executive Director

Massachusetts Office of Travel & Tourism

EDITOR'S NOTE:

To help you navigate this publication, the Historic Women Trailblazers of Massachusetts are featured alphabetically and numbered to reference the Massachusetts city or town of association. Use the interactive map on page 36-37 to match Trailblazers with unique places to visit throughout the Commonwealth. Don't miss the spotlight on pages 20-21 on the bas-relief sculpture, “Hear Us” and the historic statues located at the Massachusetts State House and turn to pages 40-41 to discover the symbolic significance of the Sunflower and



the Suffrage Colors of Purple, Gold and White used throughout the book. Thank you for celebrating our Massachusetts Foremothers. We hope you enjoy learning about these incredibly fearless women and will feel inspired and enriched by their stories.

Phyllis M. Cahaly, CMD, Editor

*Director of Partnership Marketing
Massachusetts Office of Travel & Tourism*

MASSACHUSETTS OFFICE OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

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Pictured on Cover (Left to Right, Top to Bottom): Trailblazers Julia Child, Abigail Adams, Sojourner Truth, Sharon Christa Corrigan McAuliffe, Louisa May Alcott, suffragist with Margaret Foley, Clara Barton and Susan B. Anthony



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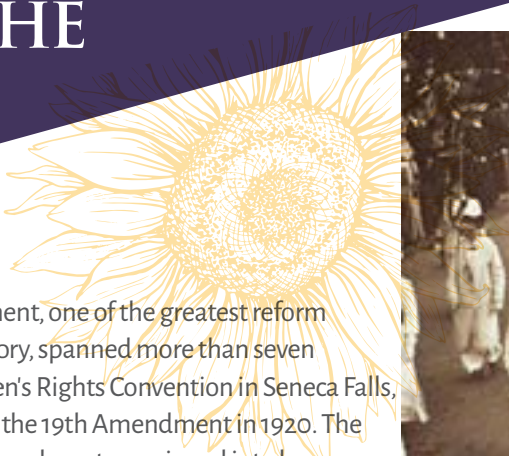
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THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO VOTE

“RESOLVED
THAT IT IS THE
DUTY OF THE
WOMEN OF
THIS COUNTRY
TO SECURE TO
THEMSELVES
THEIR SACRED
RIGHT TO
THE ELECTIVE
FRANCHISE.”

— Women's Rights Convention
Seneca Falls, NY, 1848



The Woman Suffrage Movement, one of the greatest reform movements in American history, spanned more than seven decades, from the first Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, NY in 1848 to the adoption of the 19th Amendment in 1920. The ratification of this historic Amendment was signed into law on August 26, 1920, finally granting women the right to vote after a long and arduous struggle.

Women had been fighting for their rights as early as 1776 when Abigail Adams wrote to her husband, President John Adams, asking him to “Remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors.” However, it was the Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention that truly launched the suffrage movement.

The two-day convention in 1848, organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, attracted nearly 300 attendees to discuss and vote on a *Declaration of Sentiments and Grievances*, written by Stanton and Mott calling for, among other rights, women's right to vote. On the second day, the convention welcomed the public to hearings and more than 40 men attended, including famous abolitionist Frederick Douglass.

From that convention on, suffragists became active in all states. Supporters protested and faced ridicule, contempt, and rejection as they battled tirelessly to educate the public about the importance of women's rights. Massachusetts leaders Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone, along with Stanton, Mott and hundreds of others, lectured, marched, lobbied and practiced civil disobedience. Many women engaged in hunger strikes and physical force and were jailed for public misconduct.

There were several independent groups working towards woman's right to vote. In 1890 the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association combined efforts to create the National American Woman Suffrage Association, employing a rally cry of “Justice Not Favors”. In 1916 Alice Paul and Lucy Burns formed the more radical National Women's Party.



DID YOU KNOW...?

- » The National Woman's Party was the first group to ever picket the White House in Washington, DC
- » That Massachusetts was the 8th of 36 states to ratify the 19th Amendment
- » The first National Women's Rights Convention in 1850 was held in Worcester, MA
- » Twenty-two women were arrested on February 24, 1919 for picketing President Woodrow Wilson when he was honored with a parade in Boston — fourteen of whom were imprisoned at the Charles Street Jail, Boston, MA
- » The Boston National Woman's Party's headquarters was located across from the Massachusetts State House at Number 9 Park Street, Boston, MA
- » The "Mott Amendment", named for social activist Lucretia Mott and written in 1923 by activist Alice Paul, was the first draft of the Equal Rights Amendment

Another influential group, the National Association of Colored Women, formed in 1896, worked for suffrage. Their slogan, "*Lifting As We Climb*," was adopted by courageous leaders like Mary Church Terrell, the first president of the organization and Ida B. Wells, one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

After 72 tumultuous years, their efforts were rewarded when on May 21, 1919, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the 19th Amendment and the U.S. Senate followed two weeks later. Tennessee was the final state to ratify the Amendment on August 18, 1920 thereby meeting the threshold requiring three-fourths of the states to approve the Amendment.

Sadly, only a few of the early supporters would live to see the final victory of the adoption of the 19th Amendment in 1920 under the administration of Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President of the United States. In a simple ceremony, without any suffragists present, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby's signature certified the ratification on August 26, 1920 declaring it "Women's Equality Day."

The legacy of these brave women continues as the battle for voting equality lives on today. In celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment on August 26, 2020, and in the years to come, take a moment to "*Remember the Ladies*" and honor their persistence and courage to change the world.





1 SENDRA BERENSON ABBOTT NORTHAMPTON

Sendra Berenson Abbott (1868-1954) was a physical education director at Smith College, Northampton, MA and is known as “The Mother of Women’s Basketball.” Believing that women should enjoy the socialization and cooperation of the game, she followed in the footsteps of James Naismith, inventor of basketball. She was the author and founder of the *Basketball Guide for Women* and chaired the Women’s Basketball Committee for 12 years. Born in Butrimony, Southern Lithuania, her family immigrated to the United States to the West End of Boston. She attended Girl’s Latin School (now Boston Latin Academy) and then the School of Gymnastics to help improve her health issues. She later taught gymnastics at Andover High School and Smith College. *Sports Illustrated* named her one of the 50 greatest sports figures from Massachusetts; she was among the first women inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame and was inducted into the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame and the Women’s Basketball Hall of Fame.

VISIT: Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame

1000 Hall of Fame Avenue, Springfield, MA
1-877-4HOOPLA; www.hoophall.com

2 ABIGAIL SMITH ADAMS WEYMOUTH

Abigail Smith Adams (1744-1818) was the wife and closest advisor of John Adams, second president of the United States, mother to John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States and advocate for women’s rights. She was a stalwart feminist who married at age 19 and who expressed her political beliefs candidly to her husband in letters stating that “*My pen is always freer than my tongue.*” She was born in Weymouth, MA and moved to Braintree, MA after her marriage. She did not have a formal education, yet learned about the world through her father’s library. She understood the significance of the American Revolution and from the top of Penn’s Hill with her seven year old John Quincy Adams, witnessed the Battle of Bunker Hill live. Her husband was frequently away and she managed their five children, the farm and finances. Her famous “*Remember the Ladies*” letter to her husband pleaded for equality to women.



VISIT: Abigail Adams Historical Society

180 Norton Street, Weymouth, MA
abigailadamsbirthplace.com

United First Parish Church

1306 Hancock Street, Quincy, MA
617-773-1290; www.ufpc.org

Boston Women’s Memorial Sculpture

256 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA
617-635-3138; www.boston.gov

Adams National Historical Park

1250 Hancock Street, Quincy, MA

“MEN, THEIR RIGHTS, AND NOTHING MORE; WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS, AND NOTHING LESS”

— SUSAN B. ANTHONY

3 LOUISA MAY ALCOTT CONCORD

Louisa May Alcott (1832-1888) was an American novelist, short story writer, poet and best known for authoring *Little Women*. She was born in Philadelphia and spent most of her life in Boston and Concord, MA. Taught primarily by her father, she assumed leadership of her family after her father opened Fruitlands (Harvard, MA) a Utopian community which later failed. She began teaching, taking on domestic work and writing. Her early stories were published as A.M. Barnard and in 1868 her publisher requested she write a novel for young women. She based *Little Women*, on her childhood with her own sisters. Two years later she and her sister made a 14-month trip to Europe where she wrote the classic, *Little Men*. She had contracted typhoid fever while serving as a nurse during the Civil War and suffered with health issues until her death in Boston at age 56.

VISIT: The Orchard House

399 Lexington Road, Concord, MA

978-369-4118

www.louisamayalcott.org

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery

Bedford Street, Concord, MA

978-318-3233



4 BLANCHE AMES AMES NORTH EASTON

Blanche Ames Ames (1878-1969) was an American artist, political activist and staunch supporter of women's suffrage. Born in Lowell, MA she attended Smith College, was president of her 1899 graduating class and earned a B.A. in Art History. She became a talented artist interested in painting portraits, botanical gardens and political cartoons promoting women's suffrage which appeared in *Women's Journal* and the *Boston American Newspaper*. In 1900 she married Oakes Ames (no relation), had four children and designed their family estate in North Easton, MA, Borderland. Her lifelong dedication towards Women's Rights took her across the Commonwealth to lecture in her role as president of the Easton Woman Suffrage League, Treasurer of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage League and co-founder of the Birth Control League of Massachusetts.

VISIT: Borderland State Park

259 Massapoag Avenue, North Easton, MA

www.mass.gov/locations/borderland-state-park

Memorial at Hildreth

Family Cemetery

270 Hildreth Street, Lowell, MA

978-957-0411



5 SUSAN B. ANTHONY ADAMS

Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) was an American women's rights activist, social reformer and abolitionist who, as a Quaker, believed in equal rights for all. She was born in Adams, MA and is best known for her support of the women's suffrage movement and as a co-founder of the American Equal Rights Association. For over 50 years, she traveled the country, giving speeches demanding that women be given the right to vote, many times at the risk of injury or being arrested. She and other suffragettes formed the National Woman Suffrage Association continuing to push Congress to allow women to vote. At the Nation's 1876 Centennial she delivered a "Declaration of Rights" speech including "*Men, their rights, and nothing more; women, their rights, and nothing less*". Her determination and perseverance paved the way for the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920, 14 years after her death.

VISIT: Susan B. Anthony Birthplace Museum

67 East Road, Adams, MA
413-743-7121

www.susanbanthonybirthplace.com



6 MARIA LOUISE BALDWIN CAMBRIDGE

Maria Louise Baldwin (1856-1922) was an American educator, civic leader and a lifelong Massachusetts resident who lived her entire life in Cambridge and Boston. She received public education and graduated from the Cambridge Training School for Teachers. She became an outstanding educator and served for the next 40 years at the Agassiz School, Cambridge as principal then master. One student, poet E.E. Cummings, pays tribute to her in his book *Six Nonlectures*. She was the first to introduce on-site nurses and to establish the open-air classroom. Her home became a central meeting place for the African-American community and in the 1890s she organized a literary group for black Harvard students. She belonged to a multitude of civic and educational organizations for both black and white members and in 1903 was elected President of the Boston Literary and Historical Association.

VISIT: Memorial Plaque

Baldwin Grammar School

32 Sacramento Street, Cambridge, MA

Memorial at Forest Hills Cemetery

95 Forest Hills Avenue, Jamaica Plain, MA
617-524-0128

MORE INFO: www.sec.state.ma.us



9 KATHARINE LEE BATES FALMOUTH

Katharine Lee Bates (1859-1929) born in Falmouth, MA was an American writer, literary scholar and social activist best known for her composition of future national hymn, "*America the Beautiful*" which she composed during the summer of 1893 while attending a lecture in Colorado Springs. This poem first



7

JENNIE LOITMAN BARRON

BOSTON

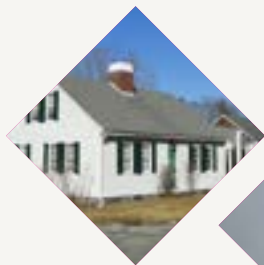
Jennie Loitman Barron (1891-1969) was an American suffragist, lawyer and judge. She was the first woman to present evidence to a Grand Jury in Massachusetts and the first to prosecute major criminal cases. She was the first woman judge appointed for life to the Municipal Court in Boston, 1937, and the first woman appointed to the Massachusetts Superior Court, 1959. She was born in Boston, MA and graduated with her B.A. and law degree from Boston University and opened her own law firm in 1914. As President of the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers she campaigned for women to become notaries. She is part of the Boston Women's Heritage Trail: www.bwht.org.

VISIT: Memorial at Sharon Memorial Park

40 Dedham Street, Sharon, MA
718-828-7216



appeared in print in *The Congregationalist* on July 4, 1895. She attended Needham and Newton High Schools in MA and then graduated from newly-formed Wellesley College with her B.A. and her Masters in Art. She is known for helping to build Wellesley College's reputation and elevating higher education for women. She would remain at Wellesley College over the next 40 years as a professor of English and later as head of that department. She help to found the New England Poetry Club and was a prolific writer and world traveler.



8

CLARA BARTON

NORTH OXFORD



Clarissa 'Clara' Harlowe Barton (1821-1912) was a self-taught American nurse, humanitarian and civil rights activist. She was born in North Oxford, MA, became a teacher at 17 and later moved to Washington, DC. The first wounded soldiers of the Civil War were transported to Washington and wanting to serve her country, she went to the train station to meet and provide assistance to the sick and wounded men. She nursed, provided clothing, food and supplies; she read to them, wrote letters to their families and supported them emotionally. These efforts led her to straight to the front lines of the war to tend to the soldiers. She became known as the "Angel of the Battlefield." After the war, she delivered lectures around the country about her war experiences, met Susan B. Anthony and became interested in the suffrage cause. In 1881 at age 59, she founded the American Red Cross which she would lead for the next 23 years.

VISIT: The Clara Barton Birthplace Museum

66 Clara Barton Road, North Oxford, MA
508-987-2056; clarabartonbirthplace.org

Portrait of Clara Barton, Mechanics Hall

321 Main Street, Worcester, MA
508-752-5608; www.mechanicshall.org

VISIT: Statue on Grounds of Falmouth Public Library

300 Main Street, Falmouth, MA
508-427-2555
www.falmouthpubliclibrary.org

Oak Grove Cemetery

Jones Road, Falmouth, MA
508-548-7510

MORE INFO: Wellesley College Archives

www.wellesley.edu





10

AMY CHENEY BEACH BOSTON

VISIT: Commemorative Plaque

28 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA

Hatch Memorial Shell

Charles River/Storrow Drive, Boston, MA

www.hatchshell.com



11

ANNE BRADSTREET NORTH ANDOVER

Anne Bradstreet (1612-1672) was a prominent early English poet of North America. She is the first Puritan figure in American Literature with a vast collection of poetry. Born in England, she married at 16 and migrated during the founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630. Mother to eight children, she wrote poetry evolving around her role as mother, the sufferings of life and her Puritan faith. Her first collection, *The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America*, was widely read in America and England. She died in North Andover, MA

VISIT: Memorial Old North Parish Cemetery

31-99 Academy Road, North Andover, MA



12

RACHEL FULLER BROWN SPRINGFIELD

Rachel Fuller Brown (1898-1980) was an American chemist who, with associate Elizabeth Hazen, invented Nystatin, the first antifungal medicine in the world. Her family did not have the funds to send her to college, but a wealthy friend of the family paid for her education at Mount Holyoke, South Hadley, MA, where she earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry and reimbursed the family friend. Nystatin was manufactured by ER Squibb and Sons as Mycostatin. She and Hazen were the first women to receive the Pioneer Award from the American Institute of Chemists and was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

VISIT: Brown Papers at Mount Holyoke College

50 College Street, South Hadley, MA

413-538-2000



Amy Cheney Beach (1867-1944) a New England native, was an American composer, pianist and child prodigy. By age one she had memorized 40 songs and could read by age three. At 16, her family moved to Boston and she performed Chopin's Concerto in F Minor with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. She was the first American female composer of large-scale art music. Her "Gaelic" Symphony was premiered by

the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1896. She was the founding member and first president of the Society of American Women Composers and the only female composer whose name adorns Boston's Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Esplanade. She composed her most significant work at 28 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston



13 ALICE DRISCOLL BURKE

WESTFIELD

Alice Driscoll Burke (1892-1974) was an American politician and the first woman elected mayor in Massachusetts and New England. She served as mayor of Westfield from 1940-43, 1954-55, and 1958-59. During her career she also served on the Westfield School Committee and was a Westfield City Councilor from 1968 to 1973. She is known for having paved the way for women leaders in public service and government and was an inspirational role model for women across the Commonwealth stating: *"I will serve as a citizen and not as a woman."* She was born in Whitinsville, MA, graduated from Northbridge High School and the Fitchburg Normal School, (now Fitchburg State University). She taught for 20 years in Worcester County public schools prior to entering politics.

VISIT: Alice Burke Way
Westfield, MA



14 RACHEL CARSON

FALMOUTH

Rachel Carson (1907-1964) was an American marine biologist and author known for her love of science and accomplishments as an ecologist and conservationist. In 1929 on a scholarship, she joined the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Falmouth, MA where she would return to several times. She later received her Master's Degree from Johns Hopkins University and was hired by the U.S. Department of Fisheries. She published several books, most notably *Silent Spring* concerning the dangers of chemical pesticides. This book is credited for launching the environmental movement and for which she, posthumously, received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Carter in 1980. She is quoted as saying *"Woods Hole is really a delightful place to biologize, and I can see it would be very easy to acquire the habit of coming back every summer."*

VISIT: Statue, Waterfront Park, Woods Hole
112-138 Water Street, Falmouth, MA





15 JULIA CHILD CAMBRIDGE

Julia Child (1912-2004) was a legendary American cook and teacher, author and television personality whose cookbook, *Mastering the Art of French Cooking* brought French cuisine to the American public. She was a graduate of Smith College, B.A., 1934 and Le Cordon Blue, 1951, Paris, where she discovered her love for French cooking. Living in Cambridge, MA she wrote for *The Boston Globe* and appeared on PBS to promote her cookbook. Within a year she debuted on TV as *The French Chef* and her live and unedited show brought authenticity to viewers. She became known as America's first celebrity chef and for her jovial and booming personality and for quotes such as: "Every woman should kiss her butcher."

VISIT: Childs' 'Bon Appétit' signature on the sidewalk at Savenor's
92 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, MA
617-576-6328; www.savenorsmarket.com



16 ELLEN GARRISON JACKSON CLARK CONCORD

Ellen Garrison Jackson Clark (1823-1892) was an African-American Civil Rights activist and scholar who remained true to her calling to "Go and labor among the Freedmen." She was born in Concord, MA at The Robbins House, a home owned by her freeborn uncle and shared by the two families, The Robbins and The Garrisons who farmed the land. She attended Concord's public school as the only African-American student and at the age of 12, broke desegregation when she held hands with a white schoolmate and marched in Concord's Bicentennial Parade. Fearless and determined, she fought throughout her entire life alongside abolitionists to end slavery. In later years she moved to Boston to teach and between 1865 and 1870 taught in the South during Reconstruction after the Civil War.

VISIT: The Robbins House
320 Monument Street, Concord, MA
978-254-1745; www.robbinshouse.org

“EVERY WOMAN
SHOULD KISS
HER BUTCHER”

— JULIA CHILD

17 EMILY DICKINSON

AMHERST

Emily Dickinson (1830-1886) was a prominent 19th century American poet who was born in Amherst and received formal education at Amherst Academy and Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (Mount Holyoke College). Her earliest surviving writings were published anonymously during her 20's in an Amherst College student publication. By the age of 35 she had written more than 1,000 poems and is credited with experimenting with the freedom of poetic expression and making the abstract seem tangible. After her passing, her family discovered over 1,800 poems located among her private journals.

VISIT: The Emily Dickinson Museum: The Homestead and the Evergreens

280 Main Street, Amherst, MA

413-542-8161; www.emilydickinsonmuseum.org



18 DOROTHEA LYNDE DIX

BOSTON

Dorothea Lynde Dix (1802-1887) an early 19th century activist, significantly changed the medical field through her advocacy for the mentally ill and indigent. As a youth in Boston, she attended school, lived with her grandmother and dedicated her efforts to helping others; she toured mental hospitals across the country and urged legislators to create better facilities. During the Civil War, she was designated as Superintendent of Army Nurses for the Union Army where she appointed more than 3,000 nurses to serve. After the war, she helped to raise funds for a monument to honor deceased soldiers and continued to fight for the underprivileged. She is listed in the National Women's Hall of Fame and is buried at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, MA.

VISIT: Mount Auburn Cemetery

580 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, MA

Portrait of Dorothea Lynde Dix, Mechanics Hall

321 Main Street, Worcester, MA

508-752-5608; www.mechanicshall.org

"Hear Us"

Massachusetts State House

24 Beacon Street, Boston, MA

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19 MARY DYER

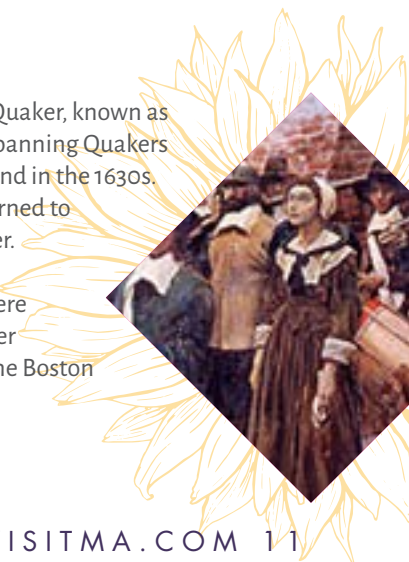
BOSTON

Mary Dyer (1611-1660) was an English and colonial American Puritan turned Quaker, known as one of the four "Boston Martyrs" hanged for repeatedly defying a Puritan law banning Quakers from the colony. She and her husband left England and traveled to New England in the 1630s. In 1635, they arrived in Boston and joined the Boston Church. In 1652 they returned to England as a member of the Society of Friends, known as Quakers. Anti-Quaker. Anti-Quaker laws made her return to Massachusetts dangerous and she was imprisoned in Boston and ultimately banished with the threat of execution were she to return. Regardless, she did return under her own will, in obedience to her conscience, and in defense of the Quaker beliefs and was publicly hanged in the Boston Common. Her death was considered to be that of a martyr.

VISIT: Statue by Quaker sculptor Sylvia Shaw Judson

Massachusetts State House

24 Beacon Street, Boston, MA





20

AMELIA EARHART

M E D F O R D

Amelia Earhart (1897-1937) was the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. An equal rights supporter she co-founded the Ninety-Nines female pilots association. A nurse and social worker she taught at Denison House, Boston, lived in Medford and flew out of Quincy. On June 1, 1937 she attempted to circumnavigate the globe but sadly disappeared. She left a letter to her husband saying: *"Please know I am quite aware of the hazards; I want to do it because I want to do it. Women must try to do things as men have tried. When they fail, their failure must be but a challenge to others."*

VISIT: Commemorative Plaque

76 Brooks Street, Medford, MA



21

MARY BAKER EDDY

B O S T O N

Mary Baker Eddy (1821-1910) was an author and instructor who promoted healings through mental and spiritual teachings. She founded Christian Science, a popular religious movement established in the 19th Century. Chronically ill most of her life, she rejected common medical treatments believing the disease was controlled by human will and spirituality. In 1866, she focused on scriptural study which led to the publication of her most renowned work, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. In 1879, she and her students founded Church of Christ, Scientist in Lynn, MA. She moved to Boston in 1882 as Christian Science began influencing Americans interested in an alternative religious faith. She created an institute named the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, received a charter and taught hundreds of students. She is buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, MA.

VISIT: The Mother Church and The Mary Baker Eddy Library/Mapparium, Christian Science Plaza
250 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, MA
www.marybakereddylibrary.org

Longyear Museum
1125 Boylston Street
Chestnut Hill, MA
617-278-9000, www.longyear.org



“ I KNOW NOTHING OF MAN’S RIGHTS,
OR WOMAN’S RIGHTS; HUMAN
RIGHTS ARE ALL THAT I RECOGNIZE ”

— SARAH MOORE GRIMKÉ

22 CAROLINE OSGOOD EMMERTON

SALEM

Caroline Osgood Emmerton (1866-1942) was a wealthy philanthropist born and raised in Salem, MA during 'The Gilded Age.' Her family served the underprivileged and their charitable donations established the Salem Hospital and public library. She is known for her dedication and financial contributions to both historic preservation and social welfare in Salem. She restored and repurposed several landmarks including Seaman's Bethel and the Turner-Ingersoll Mansion. She and Colonial Revivalist architect Joseph Everett Chandler (who restored Boston's Paul Revere House), restored The House of the Seven Gables and are credited with adding the 'secret staircase' within; profits from tours were used to fund The House of the Seven Gables Settlement Association for the needy.

VISIT: The House of the Seven Gables

115 Derby Street, Salem, MA
978-744-0991, www.7gables.org

**Memorial at Harmony
Grove Cemetery**

30 Grove Street, Salem



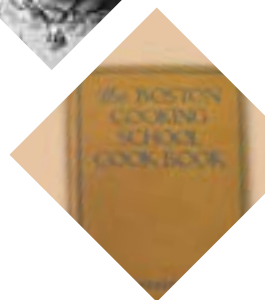
23 FANNIE MERRITT FARMER

CAMBRIDGE

Fannie Merritt Farmer (1857-1915) was an American culinary teacher who wrote the *Boston Cooking-School Cook Book* in 1896, later known as *The Fannie Farmer Cookbook*; which would have 21 printed editions. She was born in Boston, MA and later lived in Medford, MA. Despite suffering a stroke which left her paralyzed, she learned to overcome her physical condition and enrolled in the Boston Cooking School where after graduation in 1889, she was asked to stay on as assistant director and later became director. In 1902 she opened Miss Farmer's School of Cookery in Boston, MA for creative and inventive cooking incorporating equipment for the physically disabled.

VISIT: Mount Auburn Cemetery

580 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, MA



24 RUBY FOO BOSTON

Ruby Foo (1904-1950) was the first woman restaurateur in Boston's Chinatown and one of the first Chinese female restaurant owners in the country. Born in San Francisco, CA she moved to Boston in 1923. Her first one-room restaurant, Ruby Foo's Den, opened in 1929 at 6 Hudson Street, Boston, MA and was touted as Chinatown's smartest restaurant. Her captivating personality attracted politicians, sports stars, and celebrities of stage and screen. She created a chain of 11 nightclub-style Chinese restaurants throughout New York, Miami, Washington, Philadelphia, Montreal and Providence. Mentoring young chefs, she shared her style of exquisitely-prepared food. A graduate of Wellesley College and part of the Boston Women's Heritage Trail, she married three times and had three children; her reason for opening a restaurant: *"One gets rather bored at home so I thought I'd show that a woman can do well in business."*

VISIT: Boston Women's Heritage Trail, former location of Ruby Foo's Den
Beach and Hudson Streets, Boston, MA
www.bwht.org/chinatown-south-cove



25 ABBY KELLEY FOSTER WORCESTER

Abby Kelley Foster (1811-1887) was an American abolitionist and social reformer who became a fundraiser, lecturer and committee organizer for the American Anti-Slavery Society. Born in Pelham, MA, she was raised with Quaker beliefs and throughout her childhood helped neighboring families with their farming needs. After her education, she taught in local schools moving later to Millbury, MA and Lynn, MA. She developed a radical view towards the abolition of slavery and civil equality. She is attributed with influencing future suffragists such as Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone through her lectures and encouragement of political activism. In 1850, she helped to organize and was a key speaker at the first National Women's Rights Convention in Worcester, MA. She and her husband purchased a farm in the Tatnuck region of Worcester and named it "Liberty Farm" which served as a stop on the Underground Railroad and as a refuge for fellow activists.

VISIT: Portrait of Abby Kelley Foster, Mechanics Hall
321 Main Street, Worcester, MA
508-752-5608; www.mechanicshall.org



28 ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER BOSTON

VISIT: The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum
25 Evans Way, Boston, MA
617-566-1401, www.gardnermuseum.org

26

LYDIA FOLGER FOWLER

NANTUCKET ISLAND

Lydia Folger Fowler, M.D. (1823-1879) was the first American-born woman to earn a medical degree and one of the first women in medicine and science. She was born and raised on Nantucket Island, later attended and taught at Wheaton Female Seminary (now Wheaton College), Norton, MA. She published two books in 1847 and after her lecturing and writing career earned her M.D. from Central Medical College, Syracuse, NY. She practiced in NY from 1852 to 1860. In 1863, she and her family moved to London.

VISIT: Nantucket Historical Association

15 Broad Street, Nantucket, MA
508-228-1894; www.nha.org



Isabella Stewart Gardner (1840-1924) was a consummate American art collector, philanthropist and strong patron of the arts and founder of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston, MA. She was known as an eccentric for her unconventional ways. She spent her youth in Manhattan and after moving to Boston, married Jack Gardner in 1860 and then lived at 152 Beacon Street, Boston. After the loss of her only child, the

couple began traveling the world to the Middle East, Egypt, Asia and other lands discovering foreign cultures and collecting rare pieces of art. Upon her husband's sudden death in 1898, she built a museum to house their extensive art collection which opened in 1903 with a performance by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. She lived on the top floor of the building until her death and her endowment ensures that the museum not be altered.



27

ELIZABETH FREEMAN

SHEFFIELD / STOCKBRIDGE

Elizabeth Freeman (c. 1744-1829) was the first enslaved African-American to file for and win a freedom suit in Massachusetts, thereby ending slavery in Massachusetts. Known as Bet, Mum Bett, or MumBet, she engaged abolition-minded lawyer Theodore Sedgwick and became the first African-American woman to be set free under the Massachusetts state constitution. Upon her freedom, she took the name Elizabeth and worked in her attorney's home for the next 27 years as senior servant and governess. She was recognized as a healer, midwife and nurse and eventually moved into her own home on Cherry Hill in Stockbridge until her death. She is the only non-Sedgwick buried in their family plot, her stone inscribed: *"She never violated a trust, nor failed to perform a duty. In every situation of domestic trial, she was the most efficient helper and the tenderest friend. Good mother, farewell."*

VISIT: Ashley House

117 Cooper Hill Road, Sheffield, MA
413-229-8600; www.thetrustees.org
www.elizabethfreeman.mumbet.com



29

CHARLOTTE FORTEN GRIMKÉ

SALEM

Charlotte Forten Grimké (1837-1914) was an African-American abolitionist and educator known for her commitment to social justice and for helping to found the National Association of Colored Women. She was born in Philadelphia and educated in Salem, MA; during this time she began journaling and graduated



30

ANGELINA EMILY GRIMKÉ

BOSTON /
HYDE PARK

31

SARAH MOORE GRIMKÉ

BOSTON /
HYDE PARK

Sarah Moore Grimké (1792-1873) and Angelina Emily Grimké (Weld) (1805-1879) are recorded as the first nationally-known white American female advocates of the abolition of slavery and activists for women's rights. Born as the 6th and 13th children, respectively, of 14 children, they were raised on a plantation in South Carolina and rebelled against their father who was a firm believer in slavery and the subordination of women. At the age of 12, the elder, Sarah, became Godmother to Angelina. Sarah accompanied her father to Pennsylvania for medical treatment and discovered Quakerism and later her sister joined her and became a Quaker, both becoming outcasts in the South. As their activism grew, they became lecturers and authors and traveled the United States professing their beliefs. In 1837, Angelina presented a petition at the Massachusetts State House to end slavery and became the first woman to address a legislature, and sister Sarah's famous quote being: *"I know nothing of man's rights, or woman's rights; human rights are all that I recognize."* Angelina met her husband at an American Antislavery Society meeting and in 1864 they moved with their three children and sister Sarah to Hyde Park, MA until their death. The Dana Avenue Bridge, Hyde Park, was recently renamed the Grimké Sisters Bridge.

VISIT: Grimké Sister Bridge
Hyde Park, MA

VISIT: Boston Women's Heritage Trail
www.bwht.org



in 1856 from Salem Normal School (now Salem State University) as the first African-American. In 1862 she volunteered for two years at St. Helena Island, South Carolina to teach freed slaves. Here she met Harriet Tubman and wrote a two-part essay *Life on the Sea Islands* which was published in the *Atlantic Monthly*. In 1878 at age 41, she married Francis Grimké, 13 years her junior and nephew of abolitionist sisters Sarah and Angelina Grimké. Her insightful diaries, *The Journals of Charlotte Forten Grimké*, were published posthumously in 1988.

VISIT: Charlotte Forten Park
289 Derby Street, Salem MA

Charlotte Forten Legacy Room at Salem State University
Meier Hall 3rd Floor
352 Lafayette Street, Salem, MA
www.salemstate.edu/charlotte-forten



32 POLLY HILL

MARTHA'S VINEYARD

Mary Louise Polly Hill (1907-2007) was a self-taught horticulturist who until her death at 100 years old, continued to share her exuberance and love for nature with everyone she met. In 1926, her parents purchased a sheep farm on Martha's Vineyard and converted it into a summer vacation home. In 1932 she inherited the home and moved to the Vineyard with her husband. Feeling the island was "horticulturally impoverished" she was curious to see what species would grow on the island's environment and climate. She planted seeds creating small nursery beds which over the years turned into a flourishing arboretum. She was optimistic in gardening, in life and was an inspiration to everyone she met. The arboretum on Martha's Vineyard is a living legacy and continues, year-round, to offer research, plant conservation and the exploration of hundreds of varieties of plants.

VISIT: The Polly Hill Arboretum

795 State Road, West Tisbury, MA
508-693-9426; www.pollyhillarboretum.org



33 JULIA WARD HOWE

BOSTON

Julia Ward Howe (1819-1910) was a writer, lecturer, abolitionist and suffragist who received an honorary degree from Smith College, Northampton. She wrote the Civil War anthem, "*Battle Hymn of the Republic*" and co-founded the American Woman Suffrage Association. She championed the vote for women and helped to found the New England Suffrage Association in 1868. As a young socialite, she settled in Boston when she married Samuel Gridley Howe and met with notable writers like Ralph Waldo Emerson. She continued writing poems, essays and books throughout her life and became the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

VISIT: Commemorative Plaque

241 Beacon Street, Boston, MA



34

ANNE HUTCHINSON

BOSTON



Anne Hutchinson (1591-1643) was a Puritan spiritual advisor, religious reformer and participant in the Antinomian Controversy from 1636 to 1638 in the early years of Massachusetts Bay Colony. She challenged the male-dominated religious authorities, defying gender roles and gathering women to rebel. She began preaching her beliefs and holding sermons twice a week in her home with more than 80 people attending including the Governor of Massachusetts, Henry Vane. Puritan leaders considered her ideas of religious heresy to be dangerous, sinful and

causing dissension among the infant Colony. She and her family were banished from the Colony and moved to Rhode Island and eventually New Amsterdam (now New York City) where in 1643 she and her family of 15 were attacked by Native American Siwanoy warriors and suffered a violent death.

VISIT: Statue by Cyrus Edwin Dallin
Massachusetts State House

24 Beacon Street, Boston, MA
See page 21

35

HARRIET ANN JACOBS

CAMBRIDGE/NEW BEDFORD



Harriet Ann Jacobs (1813-1897) was an African-American writer, abolitionist and reformer who was born into slavery and lived most of her life as a governess. She is best known for her autobiography, *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*, published in 1861, though published under a pseudonym name of Linda Brent. Her lifelong journey against slavery began when she was able to escape from North Carolina to New York to reunite with her brother and children. She spent years running and hiding from enslavement and in 1842 she escaped once again by boat to Philadelphia, then New York City,

stayed in New Bedford on several occasions and on to Boston, MA, where she worked with well-known abolitionists. In 1863 she attended the annual conference of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. In her later years she managed a boarding house in Cambridge, MA.

VISIT: Mount Auburn Cemetery

580 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, MA

New Bedford Historical Society

21 7th Street, New Bedford, MA
508-979-8828
www.nbhistoricalsociety.org

38

ELMA LEWIS

BOSTON/ROXBURY



VISIT: National Center of Afro-American Artists

300 Walnut Avenue, Boston, MA
617-442-8014; www.ncaaa.org

Elma Lewis Playhouse in the Park

Franklin Park Road, Boston, MA
617-442-4141; www.franklinparkcoalition.org

36 AMELIA HICKLING JONES

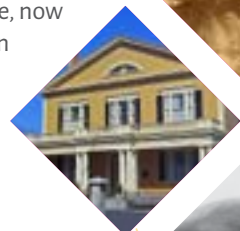
NEW BEDFORD

Amelia Hickling Jones (1849-1935) was an American philanthropist born to Emma Chambers Nye and Edward Coffin Jones, one of New Bedford's most successful whaling merchants. Her privileged family moved into a mansion at 396 County Street, New Bedford, now known as the Rotch-Jones-Duff House & Garden Museum. She attended Friends Academy and studied history and grammar and learned to speak a variety of languages including German and French. The early death of her mother and young sister would mold her philanthropic nature and she became devoted to helping those less fortunate; she was a board member of the New Bedford Orphans Home and her greatest project was developing the Sol e Mar Hospital, Dartmouth, MA. She donated one million dollars and her family's 166-acre farm in

Dartmouth to this hospital which focused on caring for children through a holistic approach; the hospital remained for nearly 30 years. She would go on to live the balance of her life at the Rotch-Jones-Duff House, now a museum and garden open to the public.

VISIT: Rotch-Jones-Duff House

396 Country Street
New Bedford, MA
508-997-1401
rjdmuseum.org



37 HELEN KELLER

WATERTOWN

Helen Keller (1880-1968) was an American author, political activist and lecturer and the first deaf and blind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree when she graduated from Radcliffe College in 1900. At 19 months old an unidentified illness left her impaired. Unable to communicate she felt alienated and her family sought assistance from the Perkins Institute for the Blind, South Boston where they were introduced to Annie Sullivan, an alumna of Perkins and visually impaired herself; this relationship would change both of their lives. In 1888 Keller attended Perkins. She would eventually learn to speak (read lips to hear) wrote 12 books and visited 35 countries giving speeches about her life, *"The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched – they must be felt with the*

heart." She received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Johnson in 1964.

VISIT: Keller-Sullivan Cottage and Park Perkins School for the Blind

175 North Beacon Street, Watertown, MA
617-924-3434; www.perkins.org

Keller-Sullivan Sculpture Tewksbury Town Hall

1009 Main Street, Tewksbury, MA
978-640-4355; www.tewksbury-ma.gov



Elma Lewis (1921-2004) was an activist for arts education, founder of the National Center of Afro-American Artists and the Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts, Roxbury and in 1983, the recipient of the Presidential Medal for the Arts by President Ronald Reagan. She attended Boston schools, graduated from Emerson College with her BA and then a Master's in Education from Boston University. She dedicated her life to improving opportunities in the arts for African-American children in Boston.

She was the daughter of Barbadian parents who immigrated to Boston in the early 20th century and she was a visionary in the creative manner of merging music, dance, theater and visual arts. Her school provided character-building and a multitude of art instruction to her students of more than 400 six to twelve-year-old boys and girls and 100 teens and adults. Her Playhouse in the Park free performance series at Boston's Franklin Park featured celebrities such as Duke Ellington.



HALL OF TRAILBLAZERS: 'HEAR US'

Through the Massachusetts Women's Leadership Project in 1995, the following six Massachusetts Trailblazers are honored at the Massachusetts State House. The Select Committee was asked to find a way to commemorate "a woman, who through her actions, has made a major contribution to the government of our Commonwealth or who, through her actions has represented a group of women who made such a contribution". The Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities commissioned artists Shiela Levrant de Bretteville and Susan Sellers to create this work of art, known as "Hear Us". This bas-relief sculpture features the words and images of these six honorees and is located just outside Doric Hall.

Image courtesy of the Massachusetts State House Art Commission

VISIT: Massachusetts State House
24 Beacon Street, Boston, MA
www.masshumanities.org

FEATURED (left to right):

Florence Luscomb (1887-1985)
See page 22

Mary Kenney O'Sullivan (1864-1943)
See page 26

Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin (1842-1924)
See page 29

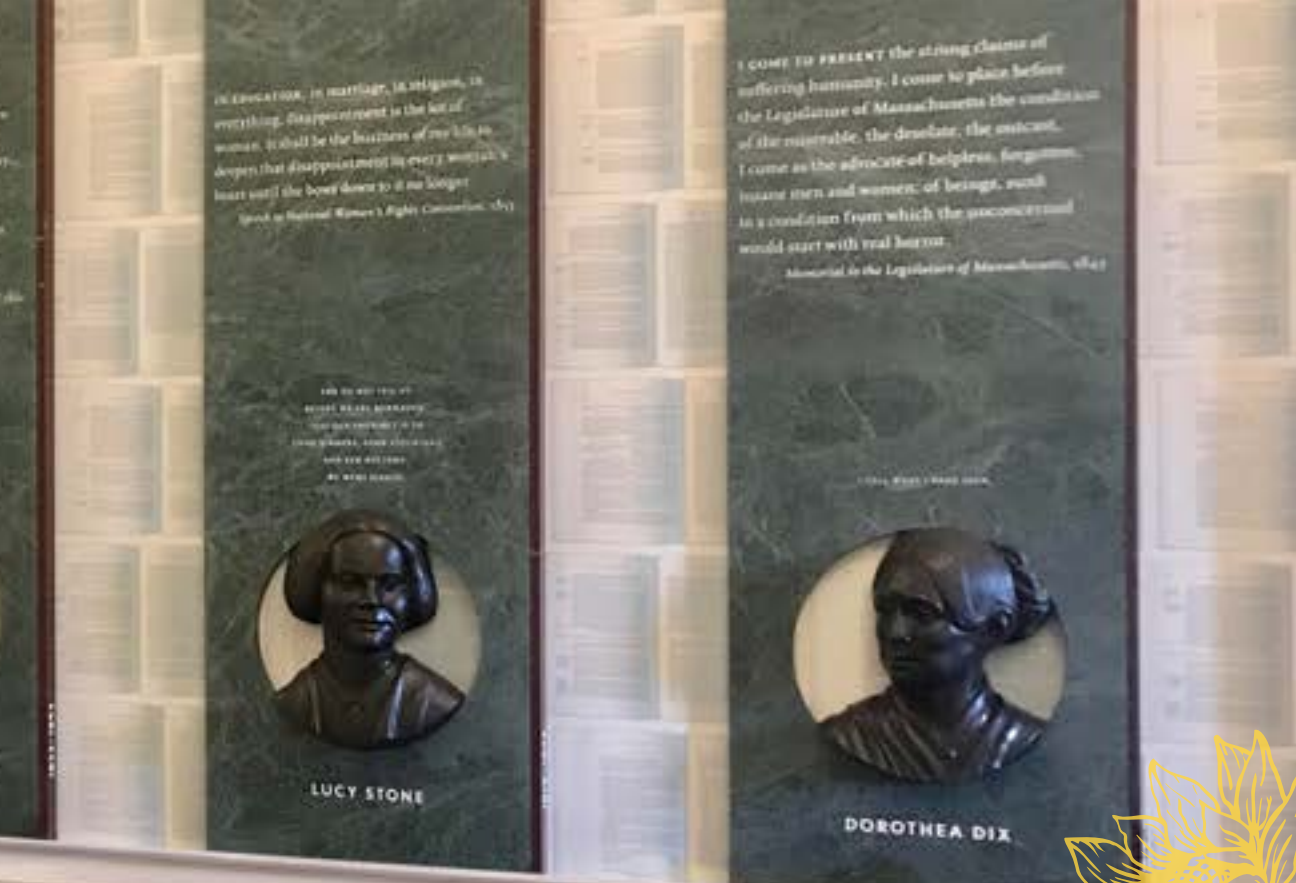
Sarah Parker Remond (1824-1894)
See page 27

Lucy Stone (1818-1893)
See page 32

Dorothea Lynde Dix (1802-1887)
See page 11

**"I WILL SERVE AS A
CITIZEN AND NOT AS A WOMAN"**

— ALICE DRISCOLL BURKE



TRAILBLAZER STATUES ON THE GROUNDS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE:



Anne Hutchinson (1591-1643)
See page 18



Mary Dyer (1611-1660)
See page 11





39

ROSE LOK

BOSTON

VISIT: Boston Women's Heritage Trail, site of Rose Lok Home

Tyler Street, Chinatown, Boston, MA

www.bwht.org

40

FLORENCE
LUSCOMB

BOSTON

Florence Luscomb (1887-1985) was an American architect and women's suffrage activist in Massachusetts. She was one of the first ten women to graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with her degrees in architecture. She was born in Lowell, MA and died in Watertown, MA living her entire life in Massachusetts. Her strength was in political activism and held paid positions with the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, the Massachusetts Civic League and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In 1952, she was the Progressive Party candidate for Governor. Her platform and beliefs advocated for economic justice, peace and the elimination of the infringement of civil liberties following WWII.

VISIT: "Hear Us"**Massachusetts State House**

24 Beacon Street, Boston, MA

See page 20



41

MARY LYON

SOUTH HADLEY

Mary Lyon (1797-1849) was an American forerunner in women's education and is known for establishing higher education institutions in Massachusetts specifically for women: Wheaton Female Seminary, Norton in 1834 (now Wheaton College) and Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, South Hadley (now Mount Holyoke College) in 1837. She was born (near) Buckland, MA and dedicated her entire life to the betterment of women. She became independent at age 13 when she left to tend the farm and raise her brother. At age 17, she began her career as an educator after attending secondary school and then began teaching all the while determined to start her own school. Her goal was that the curriculum would be equal in quality to men's colleges. Wheaton Female Seminary opened with 50 students and three teachers. Mount Holyoke was meant to attract students from every socioeconomic level and tuition was posted at \$60 per year which included domestic chores.

VISIT: Archives and Special Collections and Memorial at Mount Holyoke College

50 College Street, South Hadley, MA

4133-538-2000

www.mtholyoke.edu/maryl原因

Rose Lok (1912-1978) was the first Chinese-American female pilot in New England. Born in China she emigrated to the U.S. with her family and lived on Tyler Street. This was near the Denison House where Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean, was a social worker and it is believed that she was inspired by Earhart to take up flying. In

1932 at age 20, she was granted a pilot's license by the U. S. Department of Commerce, joined the Chinese Patriotic Flying Corps and was the only female flyer in the group, making her a local and national celebrity. She was also a member of the prestigious Ninety-Nines international female pilots.

42

MARY ELIZA MAHONEY BOSTON

Mary Eliza Mahoney (1845-1926) was born in Dorchester, MA and was the first African-American to study and work as a professionally trained nurse in the U.S and to graduate from the New England Hospital for Women and Children. For more than 40 years, she traveled the East Coast providing nursing services. She supported the founding of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses and The American Nurses Association (ANA) which issues the Mary Eliza Mahoney Award every two years 'in recognition of significant contributions in interracial relationships.' She was inducted into the ANA Hall of Fame in 1976.

VISIT: Monument at Woodlawn Cemetery

320 Elm Street, Everett, MA

6177-387-0800

www.woodlawncemetery.com



43

HELEN VANDERHOOP MANNING

MARTHA'S VINEYARD

Helen Vanderhoop Manning (1919-2007) was a Native-American historian, mentor and author from the Aquinnah Wampanoag tribe and born in Gay Head (now Aquinnah), Martha's Vineyard, MA. She is best known for her book *Moshup's Footsteps* published in 2000 and for her educational direction at the Tribe. Though educated mostly in Washington, DC she furthered her studies at New York University, Hunter College, Bridgewater State College and Lesley College, Cambridge, MA where she received her Master's Degree in Education. In 1956 she moved home to her beloved Aquinnah and became the solo teacher in the one-room Gay Head School. She was passionate about including Wampanoag history into the lessons allowing students to become educated about their heritage. She was instrumental in helping the Tribe receive Federal recognition which was granted in 1987.

VISIT: Aquinnah Cultural Center

35 Aquinnah Circle, Aquinnah, MA

508-645-7900; www.aquinnah.org




“ THE BEST PROTECTION ANY
WOMAN CAN HAVE IS COURAGE ”

— ELIZABETH CADY
STANTON

44

SHARON CHRISTA CORRIGAN MCAULIFFE

BOSTON / DORCHESTER




Sharon Christa Corrigan McAuliffe 1948-1986, was an American teacher and astronaut and one of the seven crew members of the Space Shuttle *Challenger*. She was born in Boston, MA, received her bachelor's degree from Framingham State College, MA and master's degree from Bowie State University, MD. In 1984 she learned of President Reagan and NASA's *Teacher in Space Project* and the initiative to send a civilian and educator into space. She was selected from more than 11,000 applicants and was scheduled to become the first teacher in space with enthusiasm abounding: *"If you're offered a seat on a rocket ship, don't ask what seat. Just get on."* Her goal was to present two 15-minute lessons from space to be broadcast to millions of students, however, one minute and 13 seconds after launch disaster struck, the *Challenger* exploded and the crew perished.

VISIT: Christa Corrigan McAuliffe Collection
at Framingham State University
100 State Street, Framingham, MA
508-620-1220, www.framingham.edu

45

MARIA MITCHELL

NANTUCKET ISLAND



Maria Mitchell (1818-1889) was an American astronomer, naturalist and educator born to Quaker parents in Nantucket, MA. She developed her passion for astronomy from her father's tutoring and by age 14 was preparing navigational directions for sailors setting out on their whaling expeditions. She loved to learn and to teach and became the island's first librarian. In 1847, from atop the Pacific National Bank on Main Street she discovered a comet through the lens of her telescope and later was rewarded a gold medal by the King of Denmark. She became internationally known and in 1865 became Professor of Astronomy at the newly-formed Vassar College. She believed that women could achieve anything they desired and continued to teach at Vassar until her retirement in 1888.

**VISIT: Natural Science
Museum & Shop/ Maria
Mitchell Association**
7 Milk Street, Nantucket, MA
508-228-0898

Historic Mitchell House
1 Vestal Street, Nantucket

Prospect Hill Cemetery
Hummock Pond Road Nantucket, MA
508-825-9955

46

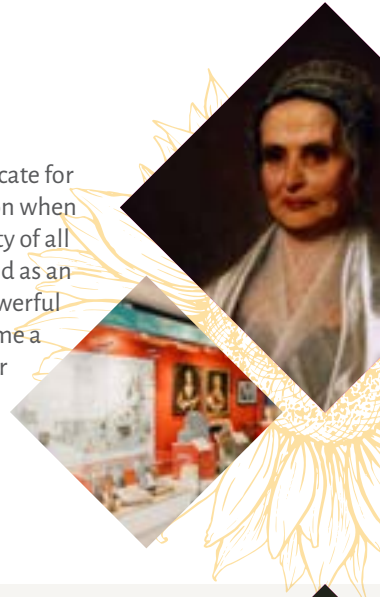
LUCRETIA MOTT

NANTUCKET ISLAND

Lucretia Coffin Mott (1793-1880) was an early feminist activist and staunch advocate for ending slavery. She was born on Nantucket Island and her family moved to Boston when she was 10 years old. She was raised in the Quaker religion which stressed equality of all people under God. She was outspoken in her campaign for equality to women and as an abolitionist often giving public speeches under sharp criticism. She became a powerful orator during a time when public speaking by women was suppressed. She became a member of William Lloyd Garrison's American Anti-Slavery Society and a founder of the Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Society. She authored, *Discourse on Women*, providing a history of the women's rights movement.

VISIT: Exhibition at the Nantucket Whaling Museum

13 Broad Street, Nantucket, MA
508-228-1894; www.nha.org



47

JUDITH SARGENT MURRAY

GLOUCESTER

Judith Sargent Murray (1751-1820) was a playwright, poet and early American advocate for women's rights. She is credited with being one of the early adopters to believe in the equality of the sexes and that women had the same capability as men to achieve financial independence. She wrote many inspirational pieces, her most significant being her essay *On the Equality of the Sexes* written in 1790. She was born in Gloucester, MA to a wealthy ship-owning merchant family who were politically active. She received some educational tutoring but was mostly self-taught. She began her literary career writing essays fictitiously as Mr. Vigilius or The Gleaner. She married twice and with her second husband, a reverend, moved to Boston in 1793 where they founded the city's first Universalist Church.

VISIT: The Sargent House Museum

49 Middle Street, Gloucester, MA
978-281-2432; sargenthouse.org



48

ROSE STANDISH NICHOLS

BOSTON

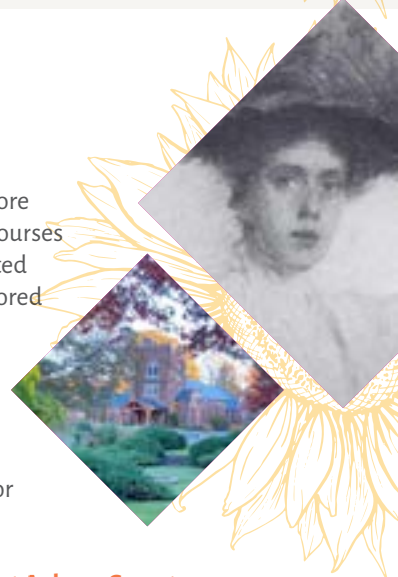
Rose Standish Nichols (1872-1960) was an American landscape architect and a lifelong resident of Boston, MA whose landscape services were employed by more than 70 clients throughout the United States and abroad. She attended a few courses at MIT as a non-degree, special student, then traveled to Europe where she visited renowned parks and gardens due to her love for landscaping. In 1902, she authored *English Pleasure Gardens* followed later by two more volumes, *Italian Pleasure Gardens* and *Spanish and Portuguese Gardens*. These books were written as guidebooks to Europe's lesser-known gardens and were later transitioned into articles which appeared in *House Beautiful*, *Horticulture* and *House and Garden*. She devoted her life to a career in garden design, writing and the peace movement through her involvement with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

VISIT: Nichols House Museum

55 Mount Vernon Street, Beacon Hill, Boston, MA
www.nicholshousemuseum.org

Memorial at Mount Auburn Cemetery,

580 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, MA



49

SARAH MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI

CAMBRIDGE

Sarah Margaret Fuller Ossoli (1810-1850) was an American journalist, editor, critic and women's rights advocate and the first full-time American female book reviewer in journalism. Her book *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* is considered the first feminist U.S. work. An avid reader, by age 30 had gained the reputation of the best-read person in New England. Born in Cambridgeport, MA, her family moved to Groton, MA and later to Jamaica Plain, MA. In 1839, Ralph Waldo Emerson asked her to edit his transcendentalist journal *The Dial*.

**VISIT: Margaret Fuller Neighborhood House
National Historic Landmark**

71 Cherry Street, Cambridge, MA



50

MARY KENNEY O'SULLIVAN

BOSTON

Mary Kenney O'Sullivan (1864-1943) was an American social activist and labor union leader most known for her work in Boston where she helped organize unions to stop exploitation of women and children in factories. She was an ardent advocate for women's suffrage. In the 1890's she moved to Boston, married John O'Sullivan a journalist working for *The Boston Globe* while she was working for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. She was employed as the first woman organizer for the American Federation of Labor. In 1902 she co-founded the National Women's Trade Union League where she forged relations between middle- and working-class women. She spent her entire life advocating women's suffrage, housing the poor and the indigent and her work helped to pass state laws which advanced the elevation of working women.

VISIT: "Hear Us"

Massachusetts State House

24 Beacon Street, Boston, MA

See page 20

53

SARAH PARKER REMOND

BOSTON

Sarah Parker Remond (1824-1894) was an African-American born free in Salem, MA to a prominent African-American family in town, her family home being a safe haven for black and white abolitionists. She was a lecturer, abolitionist, suffragist and

51 ELIZABETH PALMER PEABODY CONCORD

Elizabeth Palmer Peabody (1804-1894) was an American educator who opened the first English-language kindergarten in the United States. She was a lifelong Massachusetts resident, a teacher, writer and prominent figure in the transcendental movement. She opened *Elizabeth Palmer Peabody's West Street Bookstore* where female activists gathered to discuss the great questions of a women's meaningful life as well as the fine arts, history, mythology, literature and nature. Her sister, Sophia Peabody Hawthorne, was a painter and the wife of writer Nathaniel Hawthorne. Her other sister, Mary Tyler Peabody Mann, was the wife of educator Horace Mann.

VISIT: Sleepy Hollow Cemetery
Bedford Street, Concord, MA



representative of the American Anti-Slavery Society. At age 16 she made her first speech denouncing slavery and regularly delivered speeches against slavery throughout Northeast United States. In 1858, she traveled to England, graduated from Bedford College for Women in London and through 1861 delivered more than 45 acclaimed lectures in England, Scotland and Ireland. At age 42, she moved to Florence and continued practicing medicine in Rome through her life.



52 FRANCES PERKINS BOSTON/HOLYOKE

Frances Perkins (1880-1965) was an American sociologist and advocate for workers' rights. She was born in Boston and graduated from Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA with a B.A. in chemistry and physics. She attended University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School to study economics and then attended Columbia University. She was the first woman appointed to the U.S. Cabinet and served as the U.S. Secretary of Labor from 1933-1945. She helped with the Social Security Act by establishing unemployment benefits, pensions and welfare. Annually, The Frances Perkins Program at Mount Holyoke welcomes 25 scholars to follow unconventional learning paths.

VISIT: Frances Perkins Collections, Mount Holyoke College Archives and Special Collections
Mount Holyoke College
50 College Street, South Hadley, MA
413-538-2000
www.mtholyoke.edu/fp/frances_perkins

VISIT: Remond Park
1 Bridge Street, Salem, MA
978-745-9595

"Hear Us"
Massachusetts State House
24 Beacon Street, Boston, MA
See page 20



54

ELLEN HENRIETTA SWALLOW RICHARDS

NORTHAMPTON

Ellen Henrietta Swallow Richards (1842-1911) was one of the founders of the home economics movement in the United States. She was an industrial and safety engineer and one of America's first environmental chemists. Born in Dunstable, MA she earned her A.B. from Vassar College, 1870 and was the first woman to graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with her B.S. in 1873 and taught there for the balance of her life. Her many publications were focused on home sanitation, the domestic economy and the science of controllable environment.

VISIT: Richards National Historic Landmark

32 Eliot Street, Jamaica Plain, MA

55

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

LOWELL/BOSTON

Edith Nourse Rogers (1881-1960) was an American social welfare volunteer, politician and the first woman elected to the United State Congress from Massachusetts where she served for more than three decades. She was a champion of veterans and a sponsor of the seminal legislation, including the G.I. Bill in 1944. Her bills also created the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) and the Women's Army Corps (WAC) eventually giving the WAAC full military status. She began a lifelong commitment to helping veterans receive benefits as civilians such as proper housing, food, medical care and more. The Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital in Bedford, MA honors her enduring efforts as does the E.N. Rogers Middle School in Lowell, MA, her hometown. She was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1998.

VISIT: Memorial at Lowell Cemetery

1020 Lawrence Street, Lowell, MA

978-454-5191

“MAKE THE
WORLD BETTER”

— LUCY STONE

“ IF YOU’RE OFFERED A SEAT ON A
ROCKET SHIP, DON’T ASK WHAT
SEAT. JUST GET ON.”

— SHARON CHRISTA
CORRIGAN MCAULIFFE

56 JOSEPHINE
ST. PIERRE RUFFIN
BOSTON

Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin (1842-1924) was an African-American publisher, journalist, civil rights leader, suffragist and editor of the *Woman's Era*, the first national newspaper published by and for African-American women. At age 15, she married George Lewis Ruffin, the first African-American to graduate from Harvard Law School. In 1879 she instituted the Boston Kansas Relief Association, a charitable organization providing food and clothing to black Bostonians migrating to Kansas. Her philanthropic work crossed paths with leaders like Booker T. Washington and Susan B. Anthony. In 1894 she organized the Women's Era Club, an advocacy group for black women and founded the National Association of Colored Women at the Charles Street Meeting House in 1889.

VISIT: “Hear Us”

Massachusetts State House
24 Beacon Street, Boston, MA
See page 20

Charles Street Meeting House

70 Charles Street, Boston, MA
www.nps.gov



57 DEBORAH SAMPSON
SHARON

Deborah Sampson (1760-1827) was an American Revolutionary War hero who was born in Plymouth, MA. Her impoverished family placed her as a servant to a farmer in Middleborough, MA and upon turning 18, she left to begin teaching. In 1782 anxious to join the Revolutionary War, she disguised herself as a man, changed her name to Robert Shurtleff and joined the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment. She was wounded several times and her true gender went undetected for nearly two years. After the discovery was made, she was honorably discharged and moved back to Massachusetts. She married, had three children and lived in Sharon. In 1797, the story of her life was written by Herman Mann. She received a military pension from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in 1802 began a year-long lecture tour about her military experiences.

VISIT: Statue, Sharon Public Library

11 S. Main Street, Sharon, MA
718-784-1578; www.sharonpubliclibrary.org

Memorial, Rock Ridge Cemetery

101 East Street, Sharon, MA
761-784-4704

Revolution War Memorial, Prospect Hill Cemetery

Mendon Street, Uxbridge, MA
508-278-3156





58 ANNA HOWARD SHAW BOSTON

Anna Howard Shaw (1847-1919) was an American minister, lecturer, physician and leader of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Her family moved from England to Lawrence, MA then moved to Michigan where she received a Methodist Preacher's License. Later, she moved to Boston and 1886, graduated with an M.D. from Boston University. She met Susan B. Anthony and lectured for the Massachusetts Suffrage Association and in 1904 she became president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Her companion of 30 years, Lucy Elmina Anthony (Susan B. Anthony's niece) was by her side upon her death.

**VISIT: The Anna Howard Shaw Center School of Theology
Boston University**

745 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA
617-353-3034; www.bu.edu/shaw



59 EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER BROOKLINE

Eunice Kennedy Shriver (1921-2009) was born in Brookline, MA as the fifth of Rose and Joseph Kennedy's nine children. She was an American philanthropist and founder of the Special Olympics, a sports organization for people with physical and intellectual disabilities. Her disabled sister Rosemary was her inspiration and when Eunice became an athlete at Stanford University she recognized sports as common ground. In 1962 she hosted 'Camp Shriver' day camp and by 1968 it grew into the Special Olympics. She received many honors and awards, including the U.S. Presidential Medal of Freedom. She and her husband had five children.

VISIT: Saint Francis Xavier Cemetery
Centerville, MA



60 SOPHIA SMITH NORTHAMPTON

Sophia Smith (1796-1870) was an American philanthropist and the first woman to found and endow a women's college, Smith College, in Northampton, MA. She was born in Hatfield, MA to a prosperous family and other than spending one class term in Hartford, CT, she lived her entire life in Hatfield, MA. Upon her father's death in 1836 she inherited the family's estate. She lived a quiet life and sought counsel from her local pastor on how to use her fortune in a charitable manner.

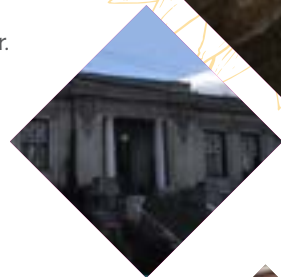
61 ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

BOSTON

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was an American suffragist, social activist, abolitionist and leader of the women's rights movement. She organized the first Women's Rights Convention, 1848, Seneca Falls, NY and with Lucretia Mott, wrote the *Declaration of Sentiments and Grievances* calling for the right for women to vote. Educated at the Johnstown Academy, NY she faced discrimination leading to her lifelong mission to fight for equal rights for women. She met her future husband while crusading for the abolition movement and struck 'promise to obey' from their vows: "*I obstinately refuse to obey one with whom I supposed I was entering into an equal relation.*" They had seven children and moved to Chelsea, MA in 1843 where Elizabeth thrived on the social scene and new friends Louisa May Alcott, Frederick Douglass and Ralph Waldo Emerson. She met Susan B. Anthony in 1851 and they bonded immediately; Stanton wrote most of the suffrage speeches Anthony would deliver. Stanton's concern for women included education, parental, income and property rights. She served as president of the National Woman Suffrage Association for 21 years and authored several articles and books including the *History of Woman Suffrage* and *The Woman's Bible*.

VISIT: Chelsea Library

569 Broadway, Chelsea, MA
617-466-4350



62 MARIA W. STEWART

BOSTON

Maria W. Stewart (1803-1879) was a free-born African-American woman who became a teacher, journalist, lecturer, abolitionist and women's rights activist. In 1826 she married and moved to Boston, lived at 81 Joy Street and became engrained in the small free black middle class joining several organizations such as the Massachusetts General Colored Association which worked for the abolition of slavery. She was the first American woman to lecture in public on political issues and wrote articles for *The Liberator*, an abolitionist newspaper. She was self-taught and a strong believer on the importance of morality and self-improvement which she professed to her public audiences. She was highly religious and published *Religion and the Pure Principles of Morality: The Sure Foundation on Which We Must Build* which also focused on her dedication towards liberty and equality. She was dedicated to fighting black oppression through her writings and lectures.

VISIT: African Meeting House

8 Smith Court, Boston, MA



She decided to establish an educational institution which would offer a quality education to future generations of young women. In 1870, she died of a sudden stroke and the next year Smith College was chartered. It opened in 1875 with 14 students and is now considered one of the most prestigious women's colleges in the United States.

VISIT: Sophia Smith Collection of Women's History Personal & Family Papers Smith College Libraries

4 Tyler Drive, Northampton, MA
413-585-2910; libraries.smith.edu

Hatfield Historical Museum,

39 Main Street, Hatfield, MA

Memorial at Main Street Cemetery Hatfield, MA



63

LUCY STONE

BOSTON



Lucy Stone (1818-1893) was an abolitionist, suffrage leader and founder of the Woman's Journal, newspaper of the American Woman Suffrage Association, which she co-founded. Born in West Brookfield, MA she attended Oberlin College, Ohio and in 1874 was asked to write the commencement speech. She reneged after learning that a man would present it but later delivered it at the college's 50th Anniversary. In 1850 she helped organize the first National Woman's Rights Convention in Worcester, MA and continued speaking out to legislators for change. A 'first' in many ways: first woman in Massachusetts to earn a college degree; to drop 'obey' from her marital vows; to keep her maiden name; to be cremated in Massachusetts. Her last words to her daughter were, "*Make the world better.*"

VISIT: "Hear Us"

Massachusetts State House

24 Beacon Street, Boston, MA

See page 20

**Boston Women's Memorial Sculpture**

256 Commonwealth Avenue Boston, MA

617-635-3138; www.boston.gov**Lucy Stone Home Site**

Coy Hill Road, West Brookfield, MA

www.westbrookfield.org**Portrait of Lucy Stone, Mechanics Hall**

321 Main Street, Worcester, MA

508-752-5608; www.mechanicshall.org

64

ANNIE SULLIVAN

TEWKSBURY



Annie Sullivan (1866-1936) was an American teacher at the Perkins School for the Blind and best known as the teacher of Helen Keller. Born in Feeding Hills, MA, at age five, she contracted trachoma eye disease leaving her partially blind. Shortly thereafter, her mother died and her father sent her to live at the Tewksbury Almshouse where she implored to be sent to school. At age 14 she arrived at the Perkins Institution (now Perkins School for the Blind) where she learned to read and write. Upon graduation and without direction, she was asked to teach a young girl, Hellen Keller, from Alabama. This relationship changed both of their lives and they would become teacher, student and friends for the next 50 years. She is heralded as an inspirational role model for the teachers at Perkins.

VISIT: Keller-Sullivan Cottage and Park

Perkins School for the Blind

175 North Beacon Street, Watertown, MA

617-924-3434, www.perkins.org**Keller-Sullivan Sculpture****Tewksbury Town Hall**

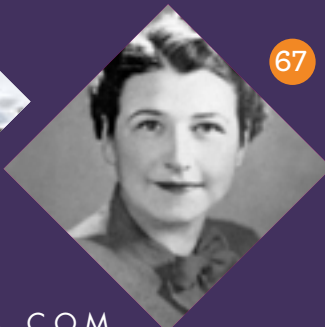
1009 Main Street, Tewksbury, MA

978-640-4355; www.tewksbury-ma.gov

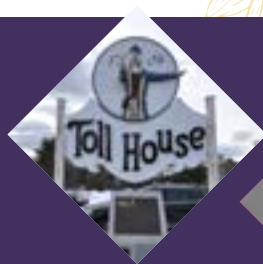
67

RUTH GRAVES WAKEFIELD

WHITMAN



Ruth Graves Wakefield (1903-1977) was an American chef, dietitian, educator, business owner and author. Born





65

SOJOURNER TRUTH

FLORENCE

Sojourner Truth (born Isabella Baumfree)

(c. 1797-1883) was an American abolitionist and women's rights activist. Born into slavery in New York as the youngest of 10 children, she learned English and escaped into freedom in 1826 living with Isaac and Maria Van Wagenen, NY until the NY Emancipation Act passed. She became a devout Christian and changed her name to Sojourner Truth believing God called on her to travel and preach the abolition of slavery. Arriving in Massachusetts, she joined the Northampton Association of Education and Industry in Florence, MA founded by abolitionists who lived on a 470-acre farm. After it closed in 1850 she purchased a home on Park Street with the proceeds from her autobiography *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth*. At the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in 1851 she delivered her famous speech "Ain't I a Woman?" crying for equal human rights for all women and black people.

VISIT: African-American History Trail/ Sojourner Truth Memorial Statue

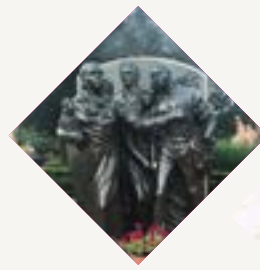
121 Pine Street, Florence, MA
www.sojjournertruthmemorial.org

The Sojourner Truth Room/David Ruggles Center for History & Education

225 Nonotuck Street., Northampton, MA
www.davidrugglescenter.org/visit



in East Walpole, MA she attended Framingham State Normal School Department of Household Arts. In 1930, she and her husband purchased The Toll House Inn, Whitman, MA, served dinners and wrote a cookbook, *Toll House Tried and True Recipes*. In 1938, she added semi-sweet chocolate bits from a Nestle bar into cookie batter creating the iconic Toll House Cookie. Nestle paid her \$1.00 and a lifetime



66

HARRIET TUBMAN

BOSTON/SOUTH END

Harriet Tubman (c. 1822-1913) was an American abolitionist and a devoted political activist. She was born into slavery in Maryland and with her brothers, escaped in 1849. She became devoted to rescuing enslaved people through the Underground Railroad, a network of secret routes and safe houses in the United States. Over eight years she made more than 13 trips rescuing at least 70 slaves and is quoted as saying "I was conductor of the Underground Railroad for eight years and I can say what most conductors can't say—I never ran my train off the track and I never lost a passenger." During the Civil War, she worked for the Union Army as a cook, nurse armed scout and spy. Later in her life, she promoted women's suffrage and traveled to New York, Washington, D.C. and Boston to speak out for women's right to vote. The Harriet Tubman bronze sculpture is the first statue on Boston city-owned property honoring a woman.

VISIT: Harriet Tubman Park and Memorial Statue

450 Columbus Avenue, Boston, MA
www.tubmanboston.org

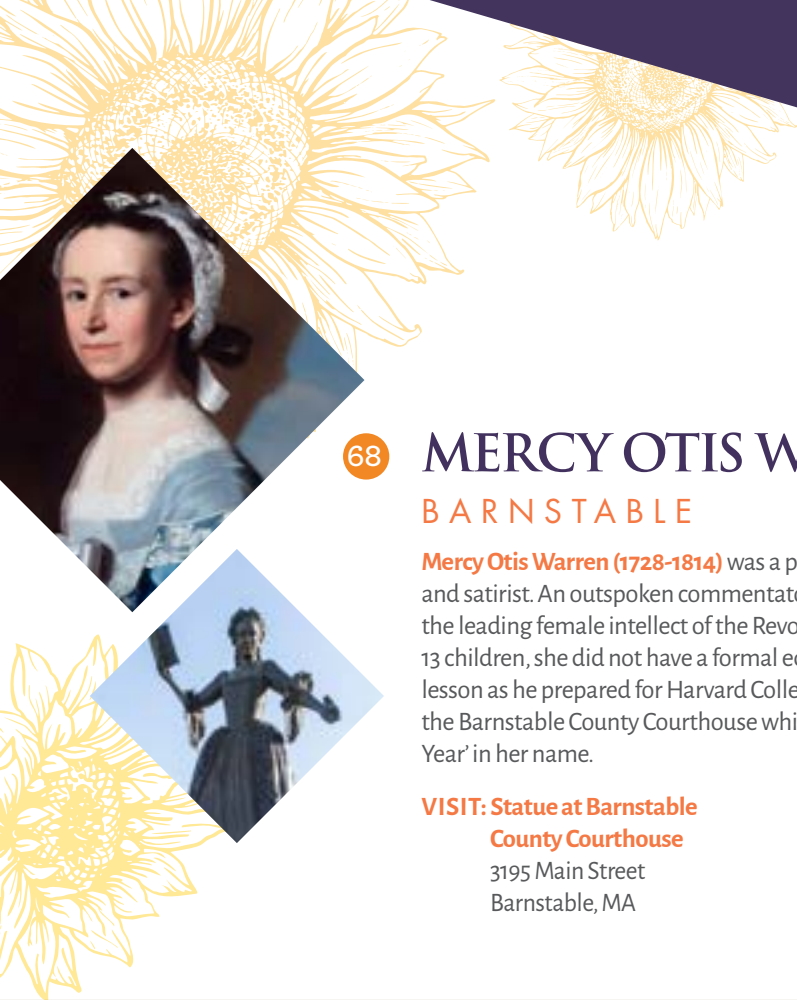
supply of Nestle chocolate in exchange for the recipe now printed on the Toll House Cookie packaging.

VISIT: Toll House Sign

370-383 Bedford Street, Whitman, MA

Memorial at Mayflower Cemetery

774 Tremont Street, Duxbury, MA



68

MERCY OTIS WARREN

BARNSTABLE

Mercy Otis Warren (1728-1814) was a published poet, political playwright and satirist. An outspoken commentator and historian, she was known as the leading female intellect of the Revolution. Born in Barnstable as one of 13 children, she did not have a formal education but listened to her brother's lesson as he prepared for Harvard College. A statue in her honor is located at the Barnstable County Courthouse which annually awards a 'Woman of the Year' in her name.

**VISIT: Statue at Barnstable
County Courthouse**

3195 Main Street
Barnstable, MA

Memorial at Burial Hill

School Street, Plymouth, MA

69

EDITH NEWBOLD JONES WHARTON

LENOX

Edith Newbold Jones Wharton (1862-1937) was an American novelist and designer who published her first volume of poems at age 16 and wrote more than 40 books over 40 years. She was the first woman awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction for *The Age of Innocence* (1921); an honorary Doctorate of Letters from Yale University and a full membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Born into a wealthy New York family, she spent most of her childhood in Europe fostering her love for languages and an intense appreciation for art, architecture and literature. In 1885 she married Edward Robbins Wharton and co-authored *The Decoration of Houses*, her first major book on design and architecture. In 1901 she bought 113 acres in Lenox and designed and built The Mount. This estate filled her need to design, garden, host and write. Though she only lived there for ten years, it is from The Mount where she composed her greatest works including *The House of Mirth* (1905) and *Ethan Frome* (1911).

VISIT: The Mount

2 Plunkett Street, Lenox, MA
413-551-5111; www.edithwharton.org



“ THE BEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL THINGS IN THE WORLD CANNOT BE SEEN OR EVEN TOUCHED – THEY MUST BE FELT WITH THE HEART ”

— HELEN KELLER

70 PHILLIS WHEATLEY BOSTON

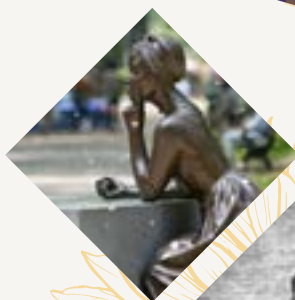
Phillis Wheatley (1753-1784) was born in West Africa and sold into slavery at a young age, though from these beginnings, she became one of the best-known poets pre-19th century and was the first African-American woman to publish a book of poetry. She was shipped to Boston on *The Phillis* and purchased by The Wheatley Family who saw great potential in her. They taught her to read and write and she learned about The Bible, astronomy, geography, history and the languages of Greek and Latin. She wrote her first poem around age 13 titled *On Messrs. Hussey and Coffin* which was published in the Rhode Island newspaper, *Mercury*. However, her poem *An Elegiac Poem, on the Death of that Celebrated Divine, and Eminent Servant of Jesus Christ, the Reverend and Learned George Whitefield* brought her national attention as it was published in Boston, Newport and Philadelphia.

VISIT: Boston Women's Memorial Sculpture

256 Commonwealth Avenue,
Boston, MA
617-635-3138; www.boston.gov

Old South Meeting House

310 Washington Street, Boston, MA
617-482-6429
www.revolutionaryspaces.org



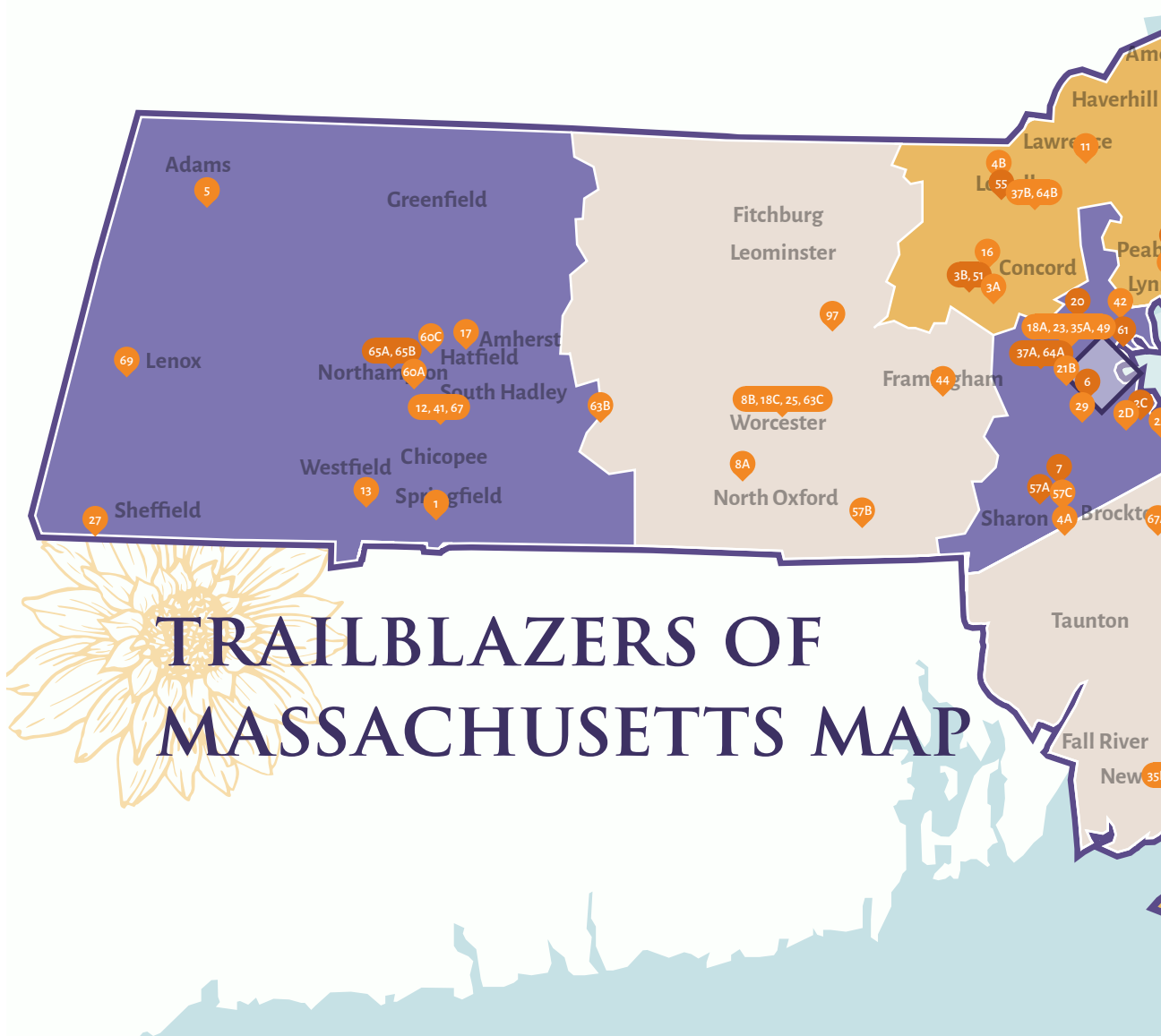
71 FANNY BULLOCK WORKMAN WORCESTER

Fanny Bullock Workman (1859-1925) was an American geographer, cartographer, explorer, travel writer, champion for women's suffrage and mountaineer, notably in the Himalayas which she ascended seven times. Her father, Alexander Hamilton Bullock, served as Mayor of Worcester (1859) and later the 26th Governor of Massachusetts (1866 to 1869). She was the first American woman to lecture at the Sorbonne, Paris and lived in France for years. She and her husband wrote eight travel books; their ashes are buried in Worcester under a monument which reads "Pioneer Himalayan Explorers."

VISIT: Rural Cemetery

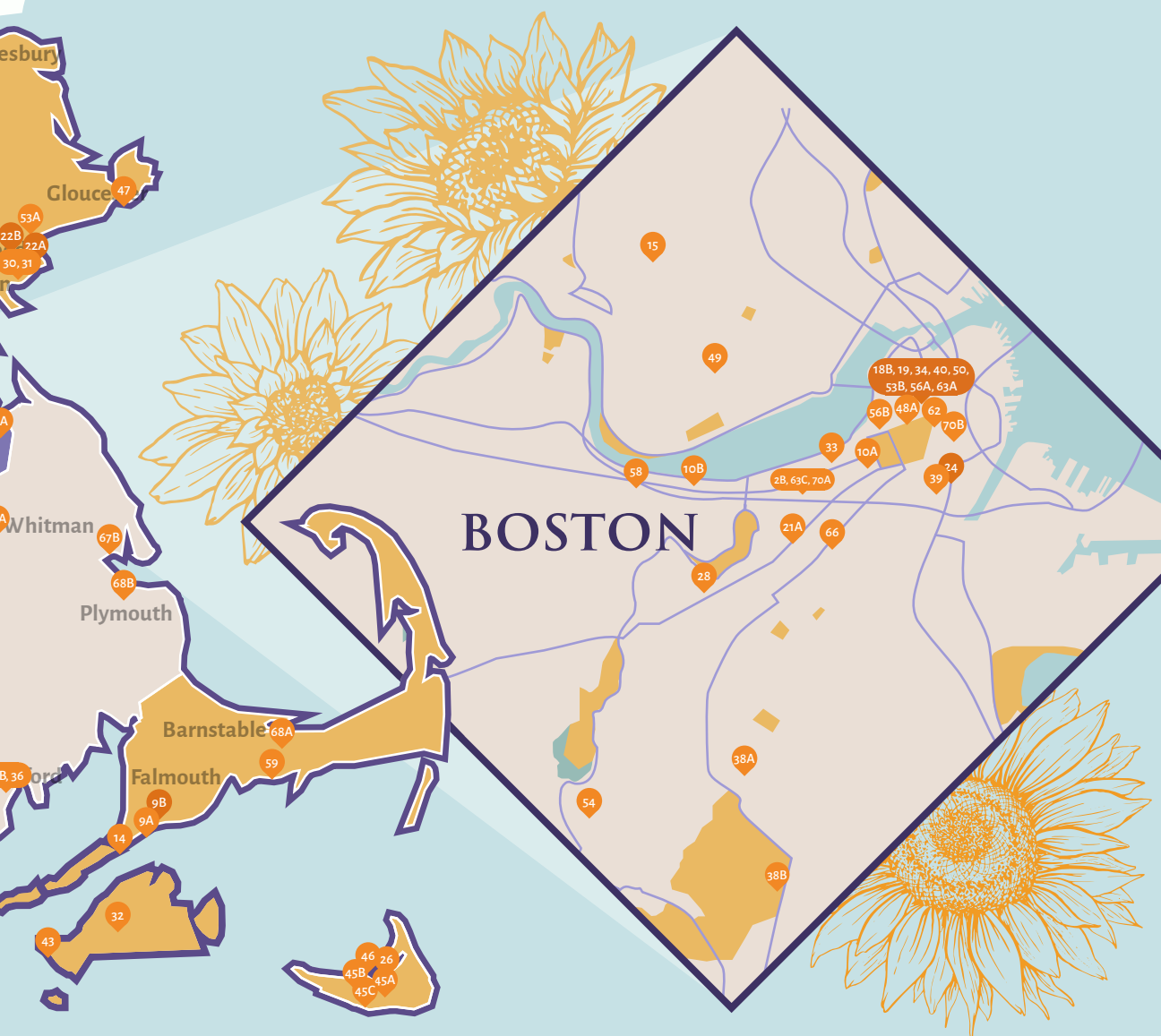
180 Grove Street, Worcester, MA





TRAILBLAZERS OF MASSACHUSETTS MAP

- 1 Sendra Berenson Abbott**
Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame
1000 Hall of Fame Avenue
Springfield, MA
- 2A Abigail Smith Adams**
Abigail Adams Historical Society
180 Norton Street, Weymouth, MA
- 2B Abigail Smith Adams**
Boston Women's Memorial Sculpture
256 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, MA
- 2C Abigail Smith Adams**
United First Parish Church
1306 Hancock Street
Quincy, MA
- 2D Abigail Smith Adams**
Adams National Historical Park
1250 Hancock Street, Quincy, MA
- 3A Louisa May Alcott**
The Orchard House
399 Lexington Road
Concord, MA
- 3B Louisa May Alcott**
Sleepy Hollow Cemetery
Bedford Street
Concord, MA
- 4A Blanche Ames Ames**
Borderland State Park
259 Massapoag Avenue
North Easton, MA
- 4B Blanche Ames Ames**
Memorial, Hildreth Family Cemetery
270 Hildreth Street
Lowell, MA
- 5 Susan B. Anthony**
Susan B. Anthony Birthplace Museum
67 East Road
Adams, MA
- 6A Maria Louise Baldwin**
Memorial Plaque
Baldwin Grammar School
32 Sacramento Street
Cambridge, MA
- 6B Maria Louise Baldwin**
Memorial, Forest Hills Cemetery
95 Forest Hills Avenue
Jamaica Plain, MA
- 7 Jeanie Loitman Barron**
Memorial, Sharon Memorial Park
40 Dedham Street
Sharon, MA
- 8A Clara Barton**
The Clara Barton Birthplace Museum
66 Clara Barton Road
North Oxford, MA
- 8B Clara Barton**
Portrait, Mechanics Hall
321 Main Street
Worcester, MA
- 9A Katharine Lee Bates**
Statue, Falmouth Public Library
300 Main Street
Falmouth, MA,



9B Katharine Lee Bates

Oak Grove Cemetery
Jones Road
Falmouth, MA

10A Amy Cheney Beach

Commemorative Plaque
28 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, MA

10B Amy Cheney Beach

Hatch Memorial Shell
Charles River/Storrow Drive
Boston, MA

11 Anne Bradstreet

Memorial Old North Parish Cemetery
31-99 Academy Road
North Andover, MA

12 Rachel Fuller Brown

Brown Papers
Mount Holyoke College
50 College Street
South Hadley, MA

13 Alice Driscoll Burke

Alice Burke Way
Westfield, MA

14 Rachel Carson

Statue, Waterfront Park, Woods Hole
112-138 Water Street
Falmouth, MA

15 Julia Child

Childs' 'Bon Appétit'
signature, Savenor's
92 Kirkland Street
Cambridge, MA

16 Ellen Garrison Jackson Clark

The Robbins House
320 Monument Street
Concord, MA

17 Emily Dickinson

The Emily Dickinson Museum: The
Homestead and the Evergreens
280 Main Street
Amherst, MA

18A Dorothea Lynde Dix

Mount Auburn Cemetery
580 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, MA

18B Dorothea Lynde Dix

"Hear Us"
Massachusetts State House
24 Beacon Street
Boston, MA

18C Dorothea Lynde Dix

Portrait, Mechanics Hall
321 Main Street
Worcester, MA

19 Mary Dyer

Statue, Massachusetts
State House
24 Beacon Street
Boston, MA

20 Amelia Earhart

Commemorative Plaque
76 Brooks Street
Medford, MA

- 21A Mary Baker Eddy**
The Mother Church and The Mary Baker Eddy Library/Mapparium, Christian Science Plaza
250 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, MA
- 21B Mary Baker Eddy**
Longyear Museum
1125 Boylston Street
Chestnut Hill, MA
- 22A Caroline Osgood Emmerton**
The House of the Seven Gables
115 Derby Street
Salem, MA
- 22B Caroline Osgood Emmerton**
Memorial at Harmony Grove Cemetery
30 Grove Street
Salem, MA
- 23 Fannie Merritt Farmer**
Mount Auburn Cemetery
580 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, MA
- 24 Ruby Foo**
Former location of Ruby Foo's Den
Beach and Hudson Streets
Boston, MA
- 25 Abby Kelley Foster**
Portrait, Mechanics Hall
321 Main Street
Worcester, MA
- 26 Lydia Folger Fowler**
Nantucket Historical Association
15 Broad Street
Nantucket, MA
- 27 Elizabeth Freeman**
Ashley House
117 Cooper Hill Road
Sheffield, MA
- 28 Isabella Stewart Gardner**
The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum
25 Evans Way
Boston, MA
- 29A Charlotte Forte Grimké**
Charlotte Forten Park
Salem, MA
- 29B Charlotte Forte Grimké**
Charlotte Forten Legacy Room at Salem State University Meir Hall 3rd Floor
352 Lafayette Street
Salem, MA
- 30 Angelina Emily Grimké**
Grimké Sister Bridge
Hyde Park, MA
- 31 Sarah Moore Grimké**
Boston Women's Heritage Trail
- 32 Polly Hill**
The Polly Hill Arboretum
795 State Road
West Tisbury, MA
- 33 Julia Ward Howe**
Commemorative Plaque
241 Beacon Street
Boston, MA
- 34 Anne Hutchinson**
Statue, Massachusetts State House
24 Beacon Street
Boston, MA
- 35A Harriet Ann Jacobs**
Mount Auburn Cemetery
580 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, MA
- 35B Harriet Ann Jacobs**
New Bedford Historical Society
21 7th Street
New Bedford, MA
- 36 Amelia Hickling Jones**
Rotch-Jones-Duff House
396 County Street
New Bedford, MA
- 37A Helen Keller**
Keller-Sullivan Cottage and Park
Perkins School for the Blind
175 North Beacon Street
Watertown, MA
- 37B Helen Keller**
Keller-Sullivan Sculpture
Tewksbury Town Hall
1009 Main Street
Tewksbury, MA
- 38A Elma Lewis**
National Center of Afro-American Artists
300 Walnut Avenue
Boston, MA
- 38B Elma Lewis**
Elma Lewis Playhouse in the Park
Franklin Park Road, Boston, MA
- 39 Rose Lok**
Boston Women's Heritage Trail, site of Rose Lok Home
Tyler Street, Chinatown
Boston, MA
- 40 Florence Luscomb**
"Hear Us"
Massachusetts State House
24 Beacon Street
Boston, MA
- 41 Mary Lyon**
Archives and Special Collections and Memorial
Mount Holyoke College
50 College Street
South Hadley, MA
- 42 Mary Eliza Mahoney**
Monument, Woodlawn Cemetery
320 Elm Street
Everett, MA
- 43 Helen Vanderhoop Manning**
Aquinnah Cultural Center
35 Aquinnah Circle
Aquinnah, MA
- 44 Sharon Christa McAuliffe**
Christa Corrigan McAuliffe Collection
Framingham State University
100 State Street
Framingham, MA
- 45A Maria Mitchell**
Natural Science Museum & Shop/
Maria Mitchell Association
7 Milk Street
Nantucket, MA
- 45B Maria Mitchell**
Historic Mitchell House
1 Vestal Street
Nantucket, MA
- 45C Maria Mitchell**
Prospect Hill Cemetery
Hummock Pond Road,
Nantucket, MA
- 46 Lucretia Coffin Mott**
Exhibition at the Nantucket Whaling Museum
13 Broad Street
Nantucket, MA
- 47 Judith Sargent Murray**
The Sargent House Museum
49 Middle Street
Gloucester, MA
- 48A Rose Standish Nichols**
Nichols House Museum
55 Mount Vernon Street
Beacon Hill, Boston, MA
- 48B Rose Standish Nichols**
Memorial, Mount Auburn Cemetery
580 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, MA
- 49 Sarah Margaret Fuller Ossoli**
Margaret Fuller Neighborhood House, National Historic Landmark
71 Cherry Street
Cambridge, MA
- 50 Mary Kenney O'Sullivan**
"Hear Us"
Massachusetts State House
24 Beacon Street
Boston, MA
- 51 Elizabeth Palmer Peabody**
Sleepy Hollow Cemetery
Bedford Street
Concord, MA
- 52 Frances Perkins**
Frances Perkins Collections
Mount Holyoke College Archives and Special Collections
Mount Holyoke College
50 College Street
South Hadley, MA

- 53A Sarah Parker Remond**
Remond Park
1 Bridge Street
Salem, MA
- 53B Sarah Parker Remond**
"Hear Us"
Massachusetts State House
24 Beacon Street
Boston, MA
- 54 Ellen Henrietta Swallow Richards**
Richards National Historic Landmark
32 Eliot Street
Jamaica Plain, MA
- 55 Edith Nourse Rogers**
Memorial at Lowell Cemetery
1020 Lawrence Street
Lowell, MA
- 56A Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin**
"Hear Us"
Massachusetts State House
24 Beacon Street
Boston, MA
- 56B Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin**
Charles Street Meeting House
70 Charles Street
Boston, MA
- 57A Deborah Sampson**
Statue, Sharon Public Library
11 S. Main Street
Sharon, MA
- 57B Deborah Sampson**
Revolution War Memorial
Prospect Hill Cemetery
Mendon Street
Uxbridge, MA
- 57C Deborah Sampson**
Memorial, Rock Ridge Cemetery
101 East Street
Sharon, MA
- 58 Anna Howard Shaw**
The Anna Howard Shaw Center
School of Theology
Boston University
745 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, MA
- 59 Eunice Kennedy Shriver**
Saint Francis Xavier Cemetery
Centerville, MA
- 60A Sophia Smith**
Collection of Women's History
Personal and Family Papers
Smith College Libraries
4 Tyler Drive
Northampton, MA
- 60B Sophia Smith**
Hatfield Historical Museum,
39 Main Street
Hatfield, MA
- 60C Sophia Smith**
Memorial at Main Street Cemetery
Hatfield, MA
- 61 Elizabeth Cady Stanton**
Chelsea Library
569 Broadway
Chelsea, MA
- 62 Maria W. Stewart**
African Meeting House
8 Smith Court
Boston, MA
- 63A Lucy Stone**
"Hear Us"
Massachusetts State House
24 Beacon Street
Boston, MA
- 63B Lucy Stone**
The Lucy Stone Home Site
West Brookfield, MA
- 63C Lucy Stone**
Boston Women's Memorial Sculpture
256 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, MA
- 63D Lucy Stone**
Portrait Mechanics Hall
321 Main Street
Worcester, MA
- 64A Annie Sullivan**
Keller-Sullivan Cottage and Park
Perkins School for the Blind
175 North Beacon Street
Watertown, MA
- 64B Annie Sullivan**
Keller-Sullivan Sculpture
Tewksbury Town Hall
1009 Main Street
Tewksbury, MA
- 65A Sojourner Truth**
African-American History Trail/
Sojourner Truth Memorial Statue
121 Pine Street
Florence, MA
- 65B Sojourner Truth**
The Sojourner Truth Room/
David Ruggles Center for
History & Education
225 Nonotuck Street
Northampton, MA
- 66 Harriet Tubman**
Harriet Tubman Park
and Memorial Statue
450 Columbus Avenue
Boston, MA
- 67A Ruth Graves Wakefield**
Toll House Sign
370-383 Bedford Street
Whitman, MA
- 67B Ruth Graves Wakefield**
Memorial at Mayflower Cemetery
774 Tremont Street
Duxbury, MA
- 68A Mercy Otis Warren**
Statue at Barnstable
County Courthouse
3195 Main Street
Barnstable, MA
- 68B Mercy Otis Warren**
Memorial at Burial Hill
School Street
Plymouth, MA.
- 69 Edith Newbold Jones Wharton**
The Mount
2 Plunkett Street
Lenox, MA
- 70A Phillis Wheatley**
Boston Women's Memorial Sculpture
256 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, MA
- 70B Phillis Wheatley**
Old South Meeting House
310 Washington Street,
Boston, MA
- 71 Fanny Bullock Workman**
Rural Cemetery
180 Grove Street
Worcester, MA

“ONE GETS RATHER BORED AT HOME SO
I THOUGHT I'D SHOW THAT A WOMAN
CAN DO WELL IN BUSINESS.”

— RUBY FOO

A PETITION FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, Women of the United States, respectfully ask an amendment of the Constitution that shall enable the several States from disfranchising any of their citizens on the ground of sex.

In making our demand for suffrage, we would call your attention to the fact that we represent fifteen million people—one half the entire population of the country—ignorant, virtuous, untutored American citizens; and yet stand outside the pale of political recognition.

The Constitution classes us as "free people," and counts us whole persons in the basis of representation; and yet are we governed without our consent, compelled to pay taxes without appeal, and punished for violations of law without choice of judge or jury.

The experience of all ages, the Declarations of the Fathers, the Statute Laws of our own day, and the sacred revolution through which we have just passed, all prove the universal tenure of life, liberty and property so long as the ballot—the only weapon of self-protection—is not in the hand of every citizen.

Therefore, as you are now amending the Constitution, and, in harmony with advancing civilization, placing new safeguards around the rights of the citizen, we ask that you will extend the right of suffrage to all citizens of the United States, without regard to sex.

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THE SYMBOL OF THE SUNFLOWER

At a time when women were not allowed to lecture, many turned to the written word using a pseudonym. Suffrage leader Elizabeth Cady Stanton used 'Sunflower' as her alias when contributing articles to *The Lily*, a newspaper by and for the women of the Seneca Falls Ladies Temperance Society, New York. Kansas suffragists had been using the Sunflower in their movement and in 1896 Stanton, the organizer of the first Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, officially adopted the Sunflower as the symbol for the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The Sunflower's character is a symbol of loyalty, longevity, energy and vibrancy and was easily welcomed by Sister Suffragists as a representation for their cause.





Boston Women's Memorial, left to right: Lucy Stone, Abigail Adams, Phillis Wheatley. 256 Commonwealth Avenue Mall between Fairfield and Gloucester Streets, City of Boston. Bronze and granite sculptures by Meredith Gang Bergmann, 2003.



USPS Issued August 2020

THE COLORS OF SUFFRAGE: PURPLE, WHITE & GOLD

LOYALTY, PURITY & LIFE

Gold was the color traditionally used by United States suffrage organizations until 1914 when women's rights activist Alice Paul of the American Woman Suffrage Association introduced the tri-color combination of purple, white and gold. This color combination was fashioned after the British suffragettes who instituted purple, white and green, the symbol for hope. In *The Suffragist*, a weekly newspaper published by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, 1913, the appointment of the adjusted colors are defined as: "Purple is the color of loyalty, constancy to purpose, unswerving steadfastness to a cause. White, the emblem of purity, symbolizes the quality of our purpose; and gold, the color of light and life, is as the torch that guides our purpose, pure and unswerving."

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Boston Women's Heritage Trail

Pg. 3: Parade. Pg. 7: Jennie Loitman Barron. Pg. 14: Ruby Foo. Pg. 22: Rose Lok. Pg. 26: Mary Kenney O'Sullivan

Boston Women's Memorial

photo courtesy of Boston Women's Heritage Trail, photo by Susan Wilson

Collection of The House of the Seven Gables

Pg. 13: Caroline Osgood Emmerton.

Commonwealth Museum

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Louisa May Alcott's Orchard House

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Martha's Vineyard Museum

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Polly Hill Arboretum

Pg. 17: Polly Hill

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The Robbins House

Pg. 10: The Robbins House

Savenor's Market

Pg. 10: Sidewalk signature.

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