

COMMEMORATION AND PROTEST:
THE USE OF HERITAGE TRAILS TO CONNECT WOMEN'S HISTORY
WITH HISTORIC SITES

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To my family, who taught me the joy of a good road trip.

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CHAPTER I: Introduction

This thesis considers the development of women's heritage trails as an interpretive strategy to connect women's history with historic sites. Founded over the past twenty years, these trails employ the theme of women's history to link historic sites across cities or entire states. As shifts in preservation practice have begun to promote greater diversity in the interpretation of historic sites, these heritage trails serve as educational tools and initiatives for heritage tourism that create networks of women's history sites. Using four case studies, this thesis studies the motives and goals of women's heritage trails within the broader movement to improve the inclusion of diverse populations at historic sites. The case studies in Boston, New Jersey, Maryland, and upstate New York are representative examples of established administrative structures, such as non-profits, governmental offices, or partnerships between several agencies, that have founded, financed, and maintained interpretive materials for the trails.

Over the past 40 years, professionals in the preservation and public history fields have begun working toward greater inclusion and representation at historic sites in the United States. This trend mirrors similar changes in topics of scholarly historical research, which have increasingly shifted to studies of broader social histories focused on the roles and experiences of women and minorities. This increased inclusion has also spread to the field of historic preservation in the United States. Numerous examples now highlight women's involvement in the preservation of historic sites in

the 19th century.¹ Thanks to increased academic interest in the history of American preservation movements, the early rescue efforts of historic sites by upper- and middle-class women, such as Ann Pamela Cunningham and the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, are now part of the canon of preservation history.

In *Domesticating History: The Political Origins of America's House Museums*, Patricia West details the 19th-century origins of house museums serving as educational tools. Upper- and middle-class women assumed lead roles in teaching American history through public connections with artifacts and sites. As extensions of a domestic sphere of influence, 19th-century house museums combined public and private spaces and served as arenas where women worked to transmit educational, frequently patriotic, messages through historic sites. According to Mary Ryan, "The private home became a site of domestic feminism; women's sphere was a domain of women's power; organizations with an exclusively female membership were invested with public significance." Whereas in the 19th century, women spearheaded preservation movements, in the early 20th century, women turned to subordinate or volunteer positions within the administrations of historic sites, as museum studies and historic preservation became increasingly professionalized.² With the shift to increased governmental involvement in preservation, women turned to other means of influencing the interpretation of American history and historic sites.

Suffrage parades and protests in the early 20th century frequently used significant public sites to stage pilgrimage routes across cities and states. Between

1 For examples, see Gail Lee Dubrow and Jennifer B. Goodman, eds., *Restoring women's history through historic preservation* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003).

2 Patricia West, *Domesticating History: the political origins of America's house museums* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1999), 10.

1910 and 1915, woman suffragists participated in a large number of these parades across the country. One of the largest was held in Washington, D.C. on March 3, 1913, a day before the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson.³ In this parade along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Treasury Building, suffragists used public sites of national significance to demonstrate the legitimacy of women's presence in public and the solidarity of the suffrage movement. This history of amplifying women's presence in the public sphere with physical routes through a landscape echoes similar motives in the development of women's heritage trails, where a network of historic sites increases the visibility of women's history.

Other organizations connected with historic sites also promoted the presence of women at significant public sites in American history. In 1911, the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution formed a committee to promote road building and tourism along the National Old Trails Road, tracing pioneer trails through 12 states. To encourage the paving of this national highway, the D.A.R. commissioned *Madonna of the Trail* monuments from sculptor August Leimbach (1882-1965) to honor pioneer women. Placed in each state along the National Old Trails Road, these monuments depict a courageous pioneer woman defending her children on the trail.⁴ While limited to an idealized image of pioneer women, this effort moved women from the domesticated history of house museums to play an integral role in the creation

3 Jennifer Borda, "The Woman Suffrage Parades of 1910-1913: Possibilities and Limitations of an Early Feminist Rhetorical Strategy," *Western Journal of Communication*, Vol. 66, issue 1 (Winter 2002): 25.

4 J.M. Lowe, *The National Old Trails Road: The Great Historic Highway of America* (Kansas City, MO: National Old Trails Road Association, 1925), 15. The twelve states with *Madonnas* are Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. The monument in Maryland has itself been included on the current Maryland Women's Heritage Trail.

of a landscape through the interpretation of American history and promotion of heritage tourism. The current women's history trails, which are typically created and administered by women, stem from this longer tradition of women's involvement in historic routes and heritage tourism.

At the same time, the development of women's history as a legitimate field of research in colleges and universities has progressed throughout the 20th century. Historian Mary Ritter Beard (1876-1958) encouraged the inclusion of women in historical research by searching for examples of women's active involvement in historical events and trends, rather than the history of women's oppression.⁵ Following Beard's progress, feminist historians in the 1960s and 70s adopted new research questions and techniques in an attempt to transform the practice of academic history. In 1979, historians Sally Alexander, Anna Davin, and Eve Hostettler wrote, "Our purpose is not simply to rediscover women, not only to counter blatant masculine bias (though both tasks have their satisfying and illuminating moments). The knowledge of women which is gradually being compiled forces us to rethink and re-analyse the existing approach to history."⁶

In the 1970s, feminist historians also questioned the influence of established histories and historical research in the creation of cultural gender inequalities. In "Women, Culture, and Society: A Theoretical Overview" from 1974, Michelle Rosaldo posited that the cultural inequality of women compared with men was a result of the historical association of women with private spaces and domestic functions. The

⁵ West, *Domesticating History*, 25.

⁶ Sally Alexander, Anna Davin, and Eve Hostettler, "Labouring Women: a reply to Eric Hobsbawm," *History Workshop* No. 8 (Autumn 1979): 174.

under-representation of women in the public realm paralleled a public sphere where men spoke and acted for the whole community.⁷ This theory of gender inequality was broad enough to unite patterns of disparity and allowed for social change through feminist intervention. Thus, according to activists and historians in the 1970s, women had to transfer themselves from private to public space to correct the inequalities in their experiences. With slogans such as “The personal is the political,” feminist activists moved women’s issues from private life onto the agenda for political discussion and action, while feminist historians introduced subjects of private life (and consequently of women) into scholarly historical research.⁸

These developments over the course of the 20th century created an environment that encouraged the establishment of women’s heritage trails. As a strategy for improving the interpretation of women’s history, heritage trails address inequalities in representation at historic sites and celebrate the histories of American women, much like the suffrage parades and public memorials of the D.A.R. Chapter II of this thesis further addresses the history of women’s heritage trails, beginning with the motives for the development of the first trails in the 1970s and continuing with the use of heritage trails as method to connect women’s history with historic sites. Chapters III to VI focus on case studies of four heritage trails in Boston, New Jersey, Maryland, and upstate New York to address issues of trail development, goals and management. The conclusion of this thesis illuminates the connection between these heritage trails and earlier efforts to increase the presence of women in the public sphere.

7 Ellen Dubois, “Politics and Culture in Women’s History: A Symposium,” *Feminist Studies* Vol. 6, no. 1 (Spring 1980): 31.

8 Mary Ryan, *Women in Public: between banners and ballots, 1825-1880* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992), 15.

CHAPTER II: History of Women's Heritage Trails

The development of the first women's heritage trails in the late 1970s was tied to the desire to expand the interpretation of women's history outside the more traditionally domestic setting of the house museum and to create greater awareness of the presence of women in the public sphere. Just as historical trends in the professionalization of academic and design fields influenced the roles of women in historic preservation, the reinterpretation of women's history also influenced the creation of heritage trails. One of the earliest women's history trails, developed in London in 1978, focused on women's labor history and sites of social protest. This self-published guidebook, *London Feminist History Walk*, created by Anna Davin and the Rights of Women, deliberately connected political activism with the rediscovery and acknowledgement of sites of women's history.⁹ This trail tapped into the political origins and ambitions of feminist historians. Ellen DuBois writes, "Like the study of labor history or black history, women's history was deeply political in its origins, arising in connection with contemporary political movements and holding certain political perspectives without any need for apology."¹⁰ With the title of "Feminist History Walk" and the choice of contentious sites of recent social protests, the London trail focused on the use of sites to promote political action and awareness of women's history.

⁹ Gail Lee Dubrow, "Claiming Public Space for Women's History in Boston: A Proposal for Preservation, Public Art, and Public Historical Interpretation," *Frontiers: A Journal of Women's Studies* Vol. 13, no. 1 (1992): 113.

¹⁰ Dubois, "Politics and Culture in Women's History: A Symposium," 34.

In the 1980s and early 1990s, the creation of women's history trails increased as a means to interject women's histories into the interpretation of historic sites. The *London Feminist History Walk* was followed by *In Our Grandmothers' Footsteps* by Jennifer Clarke (London, 1985) and *Our Sisters' London* by Katherine Sturtevant (1990). In the United States, women's history walking tours were developed and published in Chicago (1981), the Twin Cities (1982), and New Orleans (1985).¹¹ National guidebooks tracing major American events in women's history were also published, including *The American Women's Gazetteer* (1976) by Lynn Sherr and Jurate Kazickas and *Women Remembered* (1986) by Marion Tinling.¹² Less overtly political than the *London Feminist History Walk*, many of these early guides focused on the houses of notable women, following the trend in historic preservation of relating the broad stories of American history through historic sites connected with famous or exceptional people. Few early trails linked sites that emphasized collective actions and accomplishments of women, and fewer still ventured away from the histories of upper- and middle-class white women.¹³ While these trails focused on identifying sites of women's history as another way for women to claim public space, they perpetuated social divisions based on class and ethnicity.

In addition to the development of early women's heritage trails, quasi-governmental preservation organizations also began to address an increased awareness of the role of women in American history. In 1989, the Organization of American Historians, the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, and the National Park Service began to cooperate in the Women's History Landmark

¹¹ Dubrow, "Claiming Public Space for Women's History in Boston," 115.

¹² Ibid., 116.

¹³ Ibid.

Project, which worked to develop National Historic Landmark nominations for significant sites in women's history. At the time, only three percent of the more than 2000 National Historic Landmarks included women's history. The study resulted in nominations for 47 new sites, with landmark status approved for 40 sites. These sites included New York University's Brown Building, site of the devastating Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire in 1911, which spurred women's involvement in the labor movement. The Fort Pierce, Florida, home of African-American author, Nora Zeale Hurston (1891-1960), was also landmarked. Much like women's history trails, this approach identified sites of women's history as a method for reshaping historical narratives and preservation decisions.¹⁴

The Sesquicentennial of the 1848 Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York also prompted a variety of national responses to the inclusion of women's history at historic sites. The President's Commission on the Celebration of Women in American History was established by Executive Order in July, 1998, to recommend ways to recognize contributions of women to national history. In a final report published in 1999, the Commission recommended preservation actions for local communities based on the theme of "Women's History is Everywhere: 10 ideas for celebrating in communities." Among the suggestions were proposals to establish state-wide women's history initiatives and to create community women's history trails.¹⁵ Each of these recommendations supported heritage trail goals to develop inventories of women's history sites and to connect these sites with one another.

¹⁴ National Park Service, *Women's Rights National History Trail: Feasibility Study Final Report* (National Park Service, 2003), 11.

¹⁵ President's Commission on the Celebration of Women in American History, "Women's History is Everywhere: 10 Ideas for Celebrating in Communities" (1999), <http://govinfo.library.unt.edu/whc/whc.htm>.

The development of heritage tourism initiatives has also influenced the creation of women's heritage trails. The "Discover Our Shared Heritage" program, a partnership between the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and a series of private/public organizations and communities, allows visitors to plan vacations by linking a variety of registered historic sites through print and web-based travel itineraries. To commemorate the Sesquicentennial of the Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York, a women's rights history itinerary of 74 historic sites in New York and Massachusetts, called "Places Where Women Made History," was created.¹⁶ This project targeted heritage tourism as a method to connect visitors with sites of women's history. Women's heritage trails also promote this type of tourism as a way to increase the visibility of historic sites linked to women's history.

The "Teaching with Historic Places" program from the National Park Service uses properties listed on National Register of Historic Places as the foundation for lesson plans, teacher resources, and professional development materials. The program currently has published women's history lesson plans based on suffragettes at the M'Clintock House in Seneca Falls, New York; Eleanor Roosevelt at Val-Kill in Hyde Park, New York; and Clara Barton at her home in Glen Echo, Maryland, among others.¹⁷ In 1996, the National Park Service History Division also created the guide "Exploring a Common Past – Researching and Interpreting Women's History for

¹⁶ National Park Service, *Women's Rights National History Trail*, 12.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 11.

Historic Sites” to direct and encourage the interpretation of women’s history at NPS sites. This guide has been updated in 2003 and 2005.¹⁸

In the early 1990s, women’s heritage trail developers began to discuss strategies for improving and sustaining trails. In 1993, Gail Lee Dubrow developed a series of strategies for interpreting women’s histories through the Boston Women’s Heritage Trail (founded in 1989).¹⁹ First, Dubrow treated women’s history as a “complete and coherent theme,” worthy of interpretation as a distinct historical topic with significant sites. This definition established women’s history as a theme comparable to the Revolutionary history interpreted by Boston’s Freedom Trail (founded in 1951). While promoting the importance of identifying new women’s history sites, Dubrow also connected women’s history with established sites, which “should be reinterpreted to provide a more accurate and complete picture of women’s history.”²⁰ According to Dubrow, connections should be made between women’s history sites and other existing interpretation strategies, including Boston’s Black Heritage Trail. These strategies for expanding the trail combined suggestions of cooperation among different types of sites with a foundation in the principle theme of women’s history.

In “Who walked before me? Creating Women’s History Trails” from 2003, Polly Welts Kaufman and Katharine Corbett detailed several factors in the success of women’s history trails. In addition to the familiar objective of “adding geography to

18 National Park Service, “Exploring a Common Past: Researching and Interpreting Women’s History for Historic Sites,” 2nd ed. (2003), <http://www.nps.gov/history/history/hisnps/NPSHistory/womenshistory.pdf>.

19 Dubrow, “Claiming Public Space for Women’s History in Boston,” 116.

20 Ibid.

women's history," the involvement of a broad base of community support encourages the continuation of the trail after its development.²¹ While initial women's heritage trails were developed by small groups of feminist historians, current trail creators favor the input of a coalition of community members and stakeholders to interpret local sites of women's history. Most trails solicit site suggestions from local historical societies and residents, in addition to women's history scholars. Trail sites also frequently challenge the traditional view of the community's history with narratives that include women's involvement in the labor force and the experiences of minority women.²²

Rather than a one-time publication of a women's history guidebook, trails now have institutional bases that must engage in continuous programming to successfully share the narratives of women's history with a broader public. Perhaps most importantly, Kaufman and Corbett emphasize the constantly changing nature of women's history trails, as new historical research and community involvement uncover new sites of women's history.²³ This revision and evolution turn the women's history trail into a process, rather than a fixed preservation project.

Originally designed as remedies to the absence of women's history at historic sites, these trails continue to be maintained and created today. Women's history trails come in a variety of forms, from city-based walking tours to state-wide driving excursions, and are managed by non-profit organizations, governmental offices, or

21 Polly Welts Kaufman, "Who walked before me? Creating Women's History Trails," In Polly Welts Kaufman and Katharine Corbett, eds., *Her Past around Us: Interpreting Sites for Women's History* (Malabar, FL: Krieger Publishing, 2003), 21.

22 Ibid., 22.

23 Ibid., 25.

partnerships between several agencies. Statewide trails exist in Connecticut (1993), New Jersey (1994), New York (1998), Florida (1999), Maryland (2003), and Indiana (2008). City-based trails have been created in Boston (1989), Portland, Maine (1997), Salem, Massachusetts (2000), Louisville, Kentucky (2004), and Manhattan, New York (2008).²⁴

Two additional trails are currently under development. The Arizona Women's Heritage Trail has been established as a collaborative project between Arizona State University and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office; it will be launched in 2010 as part of the state's centennial celebration. The second is the Votes for Women History Trail, the first national women's history trail to be organized by the National Park Service.²⁵

Sites chosen for these trails include well-known women's history sites with established interpretation programs, such as New Jersey's Paulsdale, birthplace and home of suffragist Alice Paul (1885-1977); private properties with links to significant women's history, such as the Maryland home of Rachel Carson (1907-1964), a founder of the modern environmental movement and author of *Silent Spring* (1962); and historic sites focused on other interpretive themes, such as the Revolutionary War site, Monmouth Battlefield State Park in New Jersey. Trails also connect sites linked to significant individuals with sites of collective history, such as The Phoenix Mill in

²⁴ Pam Elam and Mary Melcher, "Sharing Her Stories through Heritage Trails: A National Movement to Link Women's History with Historic Sites," *National Collaborative for Women's History Sites* (March 2009). <http://ncwhs.oah.org>.

²⁵ Ibid.

Paterson City, New Jersey, which represents women who worked in the silk industry in the early 20th century.²⁶

Four case studies were chosen for this thesis based on differences in their creation and administration. They are the Boston Women's Heritage Trail, the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail, the Maryland Women's Heritage Trail, and the Votes for Women History Trail. With a focus on educational programs for children, the BWHT is a non-profit organization founded in 1989 that has created seven walks around the city that highlight the stories of over 200 women. Created in 2001 by the Alice Paul Institute and the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office with funding from the state legislature, the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail includes 90 sites spread across five regions and is organized by historical theme, such as women and industrial heritage or women and political life. The Maryland Women's Heritage Trail, founded in 2003 is a partnership between the Maryland Department of Education and the non-profit Maryland Women's Heritage Center.²⁷ Currently under development, the Votes for Women History Trail is comprised of more than 20 sites linked to the women's suffrage movement located in and around Seneca Falls, New York and is structured as a partnership between the National Park Service and the individual historic sites.²⁸

These case studies focus on the creation, management, and goals of trail development. Interviews were conducted with trail organizers and managers to determine the planning process for trail development, the criteria for inclusion of sites

26 See *New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail* (New Jersey: Department of Environmental Protection, 2002); and *Maryland Women's Heritage Trail: Resource Kit* (Maryland: State Department of Education, 2003).

27 Elam and Melcher, "Sharing Her Stories through Heritage Trails."

28 National Park Service, *Women's Rights National History Trail*, 37.

on the trail, and the structure of partnerships between managing organizations. In cases where planning or feasibility studies have been completed for case study trails, data collection included an investigation of these studies. Additional investigation focused on the role of published materials, including guidebooks, websites, and curricula, on the effectiveness of the trail. The purpose of this research is to determine the strengths and weaknesses of heritage trails as an interpretive strategy for women's history.

CHAPTER III: Boston Women’s Heritage Trail

The Boston Women’s Heritage Trail (BWHT) was founded by a group of teachers in the Boston Public Schools to identify significant women in Boston’s history and incorporate them into classroom resources. In 1989, with an application written by teachers Meg Campbell and Charlotte Harris, BWHT received a \$142,000 grant from the Women’s Educational Equity Act to research and establish the first Boston women’s history walking trail with curriculum resources for schools. With this grant, the BWHT formed a board of directors, hired executive director, Patricia Morris, a former teacher in the Boston Public Schools, and began the research process for establishing the first trail.²⁹

The initial grant also established a formal partnership between BWHT and the Boston Educational Development Foundation, founded in 1984 as a non-profit, 501(c)3 organization created for the Boston Public Schools. The purpose of the tax-exempt foundation is to allow school administrators, parents and students from individual Boston schools to raise funds from private donors, corporations, and foundations for specific programs. The Boston Educational Development Foundation provides full banking, accounting, and fiscal reporting services for private grants raised within the public school systems.³⁰ Because of BWHT’s close association with

29 Sarah Dangelas Hofe, “Early History of the Boston Women’s Heritage Trail,” (Unpublished history of the Boston Women’s Heritage Trail, from the archives of BWHT, Boston, MA: 2004), 1. The Women’s Educational Equity Act, Title IV-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 was enacted to promote educational equity for women and girls. In 1974, the Act was expanded to include a grant program which provided educational institutions with funding to meet the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

30 Boston Public Schools, “Introduction to the Boston Educational Development Foundation, Inc. (BEDF),” *Superintendent’s Circular, School Year 2009-2010* (1 September 2009), <http://www.bostonpublicschools.org>.

the city's public school system, the trail is able to take advantage of the fiscal services provided by the Boston Educational Development Foundation. This partnership gives BWHT qualified, professional, non-profit, financial services without the expenditure of a full-time staff person or volunteer hours from a qualified board member.³¹

Working with 4th through 6th graders at local schools, board members and volunteer teachers used women's history publications to compile a list of significant women in Boston's history and to write short biographies of these women, representing an extensive timeline from the role of women in the city's colonial past to their participation in mid-20th century activism. From this initial list, classrooms and community members voted on a final inventory of nominees for the trail. To introduce the trail to a broader audience, BWHT invited residents near the schools to public hearings for the nominations and focused on promoting the project in the media through local politicians and community leaders. "We really did reach the community, and the response was terrific," board member Polly Welts Kaufman said.³²

From the pool of 150 nominees chosen by participants at public meetings, twenty were selected by the Board for inclusion on the first walking trail in March 1990. The Board deliberately focused on women who represented diverse economic, cultural and ethnic backgrounds, many of whom worked for reforms within the city. Co-founder and current board member emeritus, Charlotte Harris noted, "The rules

31 Mary Howland Smoyer, member of the Board of Directors of the Boston Women's Heritage Trail, Personal interview (7 March 2010). Smoyer served as President of the Board from 1992 to 2005 and worked as a librarian in the Boston Public School system for over twenty years.

32 Quoted in Hofe, "Early History of the Boston Women's Heritage Trail," 2.

[for nominations] were, that because we wanted this to be a trail to inspire young women, that you would have to match the ethnic diversity of the schools.”³³

With twenty women nominated for the trail, board members Polly Welts Kaufman, a historian and retired school administrator, and Joyce Stevens, a Boston Public School educator, located historic sites connected with the lives of these women. For practical reasons, the geographic proximity of sites to one another within the city influenced final choices for inclusion on the trail; the trail was designed to be walked easily over the course of one or two hours. In May 1990, BWHT held the inaugural trail walk.³⁴

Because connections between the site and the women nominated were not always apparent to the casual visitor, a published map was created showing four separate trail routes connecting 36 sites related to the twenty Boston women. The initial map included images of each woman, dates, and short descriptions of her major accomplishments linked to addresses on the map. Although the fold-out map was intended to stand alone as a trail guide, board members also offered guided tours of the trail to expand on the history available in the abbreviated map format.³⁵

The years between 1991 and 1992 represented a shift in the organization, as the initial grant money began to run out and board members searched for new projects

33 Quoted in Hofe, “Early History of the Boston Women’s Heritage Trail,” 3. The twenty women on the first trail are: Jennie Loitman Barron, Amy Beach, Melnea Cass, Chew Shee Chin, Ellen Craft, Dorothea Dix, Mary Baker Eddy, Isabella Stewart Gardner, Julia Ward Howe, Clementina Poto Langone, Anne Sullivan Macy, Mary Eliza Mahoney, Julia O’Connor Parker, Mother Mary Joseph Rogers, Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, Muriel Snowden, Maria Stewart, Lucy Stone, Myrna Vasquez, and Phillis Wheatley.

34 Hofe, “Early History of the Boston Women’s Heritage Trail,” 2.

35 Ibid., 2.

to re-focus the energies of the group. Executive Director, Patricia Morris, also left the organization and the Board did not hire a replacement. Mary Howland Smoyer, former librarian in the Boston public school system, took over the presidency in 1992. She kept records, encouraged media attention, and focused on connecting the trail with the local schools. Her dedication kept the project viable, and although she resigned from the presidency in 2005, she remains active in the BWHT.³⁶

Smoyer focused the group's attention on BWHT's neighborhood-based trail projects which continued to connect teachers and students with BWHT board members, who encouraged students to create their own women's history walking tours in their neighborhoods. The Board-designed walking tour represented only a portion of BWHT's mission, as the organization worked to incorporate additional trail sites into K-12 curricula and teachers' workshops. Led by preliminary research conducted by BWHT board members, students requested site suggestions from local historical societies and residents and compiled documentation on significant women in their neighborhoods to create maps and printed guidebooks of their own trails. The first of these neighborhood trails was created in Jamaica Plain in 1992, and six others have been added to date.³⁷

In spring 1992, the Board began to expand their connection with classrooms in Boston schools. Board minutes indicate discussions of "focusing next year on a particular theme/woman and presenting a curriculum package like the Courage unit," a

³⁶ Smoyer, Personal interview (7 March 2010).

³⁷ Boston Women's Heritage Trail, "About Us: History" (2009), www.bwht.org. The six student-designed trails are in Charlestown (created by Harvard/Kent School), Dorchester (created by Codman Academy Charter School), Lower Roxbury (created by Dearborn School), Roxbury (Trotter School), the South End (Blackstone School), and West Roxbury (Kilmer School).

thematic language arts curriculum for 8th graders which used reading and discussion of historical fiction to empower students to recognize the roles of courageous individuals in their own lives.³⁸ Charlotte Harris and Martha Gillis, administrators for the Boston Public Schools, created a “Perseverance Curriculum,” which connected the BWHT trails with the 8th grade language arts curriculum by addressing the role of women in the reform of inequalities in American society. This project brought more funding to the trail, including a federal grant, and was adopted to promote BWHT’s mission. In 1995, BWHT received the Bostonian Society History Award for “exceptional contributions to the preservation and knowledge of Boston history.”³⁹ The trail also received a Boston Globe grant to expand the creation of neighborhood trails.

In 1997, Bonnie Hurd Smith, a historian and marketing professional, became a member of the Board of BWHT. In 1999, she also became the second paid director of the organization. Under Smith’s direction, the walking trails for visitors became a major focus of the BWHT, as the organization worked to develop a series of longer, more comprehensive trails for a published guidebook. The process for nominating sites for additional trails began with the Board, which brainstormed possible sites in neighborhoods not covered by previous trails and organized walking trips through proposed neighborhoods to uncover potential sites.⁴⁰ The Board then put out requests for suggestions from local organizations, including historical societies and educational institutions. With input from the surrounding communities over the course of 6 to 12 months for each trail, the Board located and researched sites associated with individuals and organizations, using oral histories and academic studies of women’s

38 Hofe, “Early History of the Boston Women’s Heritage Trail,” 3.

39 Ibid., 2.

40 Smoyer, Personal interview (7 March 2010).

history in Boston. The Board focused in particular on the homes of individuals and long-term headquarters of significant organizations. Sites include the headquarters of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, founded in 1870, and the home of Amy Beach (1867-1944), an American composer whose work was performed by the Boston and New York Symphony Orchestras. Finally, each trail was organized geographically to allow visitors to physically walk the route. Trails have been created for seven Boston neighborhoods; the last trail created was the South End Trail in 2005.⁴¹

The BWHT was also influential in the creation of the Boston Women's Memorial on the Commonwealth Avenue Mall in 2003. This sculpture, designed by artist Meredith Bergmann, honors women's rights advocate Abigail Adams (1744-1818), suffragette Lucy Stone (1818-1893), and African-American poet Phillis Wheatley (1753-1784). BWHT board members served on the city government commission designated with approving the location and design of the sculpture, and the BWHT worked with local teachers to create educational materials that link the sculpture to classrooms and visitors. BWHT also developed the Ladies Walk, a trail

⁴¹ Boston Women's Heritage Trail, *Boston Women's Heritage Trail: Seven Self-guided Walks through Four Centuries of Boston Women's History* (BWHT: Boston, MA, 2006). The seven walks are as follows: Downtown Walk: "The Search for Equal Rights" - 25 stops, beginning at the State House and ending near Boston Common; North End Walk: "A Diversity of Cultures" - 15 stops, beginning at Faneuil Hall and ending St. Leonard's Church; Beacon Hill Walk: "Activists, Artists, Dissenters, and Writers" - 18 stops, beginning at Massachusetts State House and ending at Charles Street; Chinatown/South Cove Walk: "Action for Social and Economic Justice" - 18 stops, beginning at Boston Common and ending at Boylston Street; Back Bay Walk East: "Educators, Artists, and Reformers" - 17 stops, beginning at Boston Public Garden and ending at Byron Street; Back Bay Walk West: "Educators, Artists, and Reformers" - 23 stops, beginning at Boston Public Library and ending at Boston Women's Memorial; South End Walk: "The Arts, Education, Medicine, and Reform" - 32 stops, beginning at Back Bay Station and ending at Boston Center for the Arts.

focused on significant sites in the lives of the three women, including the Charles River landing site of the slave ship which carried Wheatley to Boston.⁴²

The current guidebook, published in 2006, includes maps of public transit stops and major landmarks near the sites on each tour route.⁴³ Each site has a short description of the location and images of the significant women or organizations listed. While some sites are linked to individuals, the majority of sites have connections with multiple significant women or organizations. Of the 155 sites listed on the seven trails, the largest number, 38, are linked with reform organizations, such as labor unions, clubhouses, or suffrage associations. Houses or birthplaces are included 28 times on the trail, the largest type of site listed, while 18 public art installations or memorials make up the next largest category.⁴⁴

From the beginning, BWHT worked across racial and socio-economic lines. Of the sites currently on the trail routes, 24% incorporate minority women's history, represented through a diversity of sites, such as the Lebanese-Syrian Ladies' Aid Society, founded in 1907, and the home of Ruby Lok, the first Chinese-American woman to pilot solo from Boston's Logan Airport.⁴⁵ BWHT has met with success in incorporating the histories of African-American women into the trail, in part because of Boston's history of a strong free black community. The trail has had less success with the Asian-American and Hispanic communities.⁴⁶

42 Hofe, "Early History of the Boston Women's Heritage Trail," 3.

43 Boston Women's Heritage Trail, *Boston Women's Heritage Trail: Seven Self-guided Walks through Four Centuries of Boston Women's History* (BWHT: Boston, MA: 2006).

44 Ibid.

45 Ibid.

46 Smoyer, Personal interview (7 March 2010).

With the help of a newly designed website, the guidebook has also been marketed to a broader audience. Smoyer summarized, “I would say the way it’s changed is, it was really localized in the Boston public schools and then two things happened. One, there wasn’t so much a place for us in the Boston public schools anymore, because of the curriculum pressure. And two, with the nice book, with the website, all of a sudden people all over the place could hear about us and see about us and then would call us.”⁴⁷ Current visitors to the trail include local colleges, such as Tufts, Wheaton, and Simmons, and out-of-town tourists, as the website has given the BWHT a much larger presence for non-local visitors. In spring 2010, the BWHT welcomed tour groups from Ohio and Georgia. This has given the BWHT a new entrance into heritage tourism, while the organization also attempts to maintain its connection with Boston’s schools. Smoyer says, “The actual walking of tour is more for adults. The promoting of women’s history is more for children.”⁴⁸ Tours are offered to school groups six or seven times each year.

Boston is also home to two other heritage trails: the Freedom Trail, interpreting Revolutionary history, and the Black Heritage Trail, focusing on the free Black and slave communities of Boston. Sites on each of these trails frequently overlap with sites on BWHT routes and the organizations occasionally share information about the sites,

47 Hofe, “Early History of the Boston Women’s Heritage Trail,” 3. Linda Shevitz, Project Coordinator for the Maryland Women’s Heritage Trail, and Deborah Kelly, from the heritage consulting firm, Preservation Partners which worked on the New Jersey Women’s Heritage Trail, mentioned the current focus on testing standards in public schools as a major impediment to the continued use of women’s history curricula in classrooms.

48 Smoyer, Personal interview (7 March 2010).

but there is no official partnership between the trails.⁴⁹ BWHT does partner frequently with local historical societies and historic sites, including the Historical Boston Society, Old South Meetinghouse, the historical societies of Jamaica Plains, the South End, and Dorchester. Many of the organization's 20th anniversary activities, celebrated in 2009, were conducted in partnership with these historical institutions, including lectures and concert series.⁵⁰

With the strength of BWHT's long-standing partnership with Boston public schools, the organization is also able to partner with other programs serving school children. The BWHT has recently connected with a funder interested in the Adams National Historical Park in Quincy, Massachusetts. This funder aided the BWHT to develop curriculum based on Abigail Adams and financed field trips to the site in both the fall and the spring of 2009.⁵¹

The BWHT celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2009 with activities that included a three-day workshop for 5th grade teachers offering curriculum packages for incorporating women's history into their classrooms.⁵² This outreach included lectures, lesson plans, and walks in the city to show teachers the sites associated with women's history. Materials offered to teachers included a booklet with short biographies of

49 Ibid. See also The Freedom Trail website, <http://www.thefreedomtrail.org>, and The Black Heritage Trail website, <http://www.afroammuseum.org/trail.htm>. The Freedom Trail was founded in 1958 and is currently managed by The Freedom Trail Foundation, a non-profit, which organizes the trail partnerships between 16 historic sites. The Black Heritage Trail is administered through a partnership between Boston's Museum of African-American History and the Boston African-American National Historic Site.

50 Boston Women's Heritage Trail, "20th Anniversary Newsletter" (Winter 2009), http://bwht.org/wp-content/uploads/proclaimher_winter_09_2.pdf.

51 Smoyer, Personal interview (7 March 2010).

52 Ibid.

20 significant women in Boston, providing hands-on material for students to begin creating their own trails.

The BWHT is currently at another crossroads. As Mary Smoyer says, the initial philosophy behind the trail was that “[it] would eventually go out of business because the history would be so integrated.”⁵³ Instead, the BWHT continues to see the need for increased interpretation of women’s history at historic sites in Boston. In addition to the possibility of a formal partnership or merger with another institution, the Board has also continued to search for a “eureka site,” a historic site associated with a significant individual or event in women’s history that could serve as headquarters for the organization as it moves into its third decade of service in Boston.

⁵³ Ibid.

CHAPTER IV: New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail

The New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail is the result of a partnership led by the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) with the Alice Paul Institute, a historic site dedicated to preserving the home of suffragist Alice Paul (1885-1977); the Women's Project of New Jersey, a non-profit founded in 1984 to research and disseminate New Jersey's women's history; and Preservation New Jersey, a statewide historic preservation organization. Dorothy Guzzo, former Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, originally conceived of the project as an inventory of the state's women's history sites, used to identify and preserve significant sites, without a public educational or heritage tourism component.⁵⁴ Attempts to fund the project began in 1997, when representatives from the Alice Paul Institute and Preservation New Jersey met with New Jersey State Senator Diane Allen.⁵⁵ An important advocate for women's history research and education in New Jersey, Senator Allen suggested expanding the project to produce a heritage trail, which would introduce the public to significant sites of women's history. In June 1997, she introduced a bill in the New Jersey State Legislature to fund the trail. The bill moved slowly through the legislative process, but was approved and enacted in 1999, with

⁵⁴ Dorothy Guzzo, former Deputy Director of the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office, Personal interview (8 March 2010). Guzzo now serves as the Executive Director of the New Jersey Historic Trust and is currently a member of the New Jersey Heritage Tourism Task Force to create a Heritage Tourism Master Plan for the state.

⁵⁵ Senator Allen (R) has served in the New Jersey State Senate, representing the 7th Legislative District, since 1998. She was a major advocate for the preservation of Paulsdale, home to women's suffrage leader Alice Paul, and the creation of the Alice Paul Institute.

the support of Assemblywoman Rose Heck in the New Jersey General Assembly.⁵⁶ Through this special legislation, the SHPO was allocated \$70,000 for “the study of historic sites associated with women as the basis for creating a women’s heritage trail (the “Heritage Trail”) whose goal is to help preservationists, educators, and community members identify and make better use of New Jersey’s diverse historic resources.”⁵⁷ These funds were redistributed to the Alice Paul Institute, which served as the coordinating organization for the development of the trail.

With funding in place, the State Historic Preservation Office and the Alice Paul Institute worked with the Women’s Project of New Jersey to develop a cultural and historical context study to serve as a framework for evaluating women’s history sites. This process was fundamental to the creation of a comprehensive inventory of sites related to women’s history:

Context studies demonstrate that historical events and places do not occur in a vacuum, but are part of larger trends and patterns which give them value. The development of historical contexts is the foundation for decisions about identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties. The context study will provide the tools necessary to prepare a National Register nomination, develop educational curriculum or develop interpretive materials necessary to create the woman’s heritage trail guide.⁵⁸

Serving as a tool to identify and protect historic resources connected to women’s history, the context study consisted of a general overview of women’s history in New

56 New Jersey Women’s Heritage Trail, “Scope of Work: Context Study and Comprehensive Survey of Women’s Historic Sites in New Jersey” (2000). Located at Rutgers University Special Collections, Archives of the Women’s Project of New Jersey.

Assemblywoman Rose Heck (R) served in the New Jersey General Assembly, representing the 38th Legislative District, from 1991 to 2003.

57 Women’s Project of New Jersey, Inc. and Preservation Partners, “Memorandum of Agreement: New Jersey Women’s Heritage Trail,” 5 July 2000. Located at Rutgers University Special Collections, Archives of the Women’s Project of New Jersey.

58 New Jersey Women’s Heritage Trail, “Scope of Work,” 2000.

Jersey, criteria for evaluating historic sites, anticipated property types, and examples of possible sites for inclusion on the trail.

The Alice Paul Institute also contracted with Preservation Partners, a heritage resources consulting firm based in New Jersey, to compile a list of potential trail sites and conduct surveys of the sites' significance and conditions.⁵⁹ The initial survey focused on finding sites "not previously associated with prominent women or with the role women have played in New Jersey's past."⁶⁰ Much of the initial research was based on *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women*, a comprehensive reference volume of New Jersey women's history published by the Women's Project of New Jersey in 1990.⁶¹ With biographies of over 300 women and essays detailing major trends in women's history, *Past and Promise* served as the foundation for assessing the significance of the sites to be included on the trail and allowed Preservation Partners to connect significant women highlighted in the book with specific, "undiscovered" sites. The Women's Project of New Jersey also solicited potential sites from the board members' numerous contacts associated with women's history scholarship in New Jersey.

With additional input of historical societies, community members, and other women's history groups, Preservation Partners compiled an inventory of over 300

59 Ibid. Within the Preservation Partners firm, Deborah Marquis Kelly and Ellen Freedman Schultz served as principal consultants for the trail project. Schultz currently works as an Education Consultant at the Fairmount Water Works Interpretive Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and as an adjunct faculty member of Bucks County Community College, Pennsylvania. Formerly, she served as the Director of the Education at the Foundation for Architecture in Philadelphia. Kelly served as President and Executive Director of Preservation New Jersey and currently manages Preservation Partners.

60 New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail, "Scope of Services Contract between the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office and Alice Paul Foundation," 2001. Located at Rutgers University Special Collections, Archives of the Women's Project of New Jersey.

61 Deborah Kelly and Ellen Schultz, Personal interview (2 April 2010).

women's history sites. Sites were chosen based on the following criteria: "The site has an association with an historical event or activity that reflects the broad patterns of women's lives in New Jersey before 1960; or the site has an association with a particular woman who had an impact on New Jersey; or the site had an impact on her life, during her residency or period of noteworthy accomplishment, which occurred before 1960."⁶² The initial list of more than 300 sites included resources that were no longer extant, had been significantly altered, or were already listed on the New Jersey or National Registers of Historic Places.

From the 300 sites, the SHPO and Alice Paul Institute narrowed the list down to 150 sites for additional study. An Advisory/Oversight Committee of museum professionals, women's history specialists, preservationists, and community advocates was also formed to review the progress and to comment on the choice of survey sites.⁶³ This Intensive Level Survey, which conformed to the SHPO's *Guidelines for Architectural Survey*, included documentation of the history and condition of the historic resource, a brief statement of significance for each site, and eligibility for various registers of historic places. Each site was also classified through seven historical themes discussed in the context study: women's work in New Jersey, women and domestic life, women's voluntary organizations and reform movements, women in political life and government, women and education, women in the arts, culture, and sports, and women in historic preservation.⁶⁴ The decision to interpret the

⁶² Deborah Kelly and Ellen Schultz, "New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail Project," *Historic Preservation Bulletin* (New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Natural and Historic Resources, Historic Preservation Office), Fall 2001.

⁶³ New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail, "Scope of Services," 2001.

⁶⁴ *Guidebook to the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail* (New Jersey: State Department of Environmental Protection, 2003).

role of women in the preservation of historic sites is unique to the New Jersey trail. Completed by Preservation Partners, the survey sought out under-represented sites and histories that reflected these significant themes of women's history.⁶⁵

The published trail guidebook also divides sites according to their connection with the themes from the context study. Each theme is introduced with a short essay on the major movements and events in New Jersey women's history connected with that theme, and each thematic section is coded with a different color. The maps in the guidebook divide the state into five regions with the sites represented by color-coded theme.⁶⁶

The final trail guidebook included 91 sites, a combination of under-represented sites surveyed by Preservation Partners and previously-known, well-interpreted sites of significance to women's history. According to the SHPO, the Advisory/Oversight Committee, the Alice Paul Institute, and Preservation Partners, these sites best represent the significant themes of women's history in New Jersey. The decisions to include sites on the trail also considered issues of access for visitors, condition of the historic resources, and consent of the owner.⁶⁷

Of the 91 sites included on the trail, 52 are open to the public. Of the publicly accessible sites, 38 have established interpretation programs connected to the site's

65 New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail Advisory Committee, "Minutes," 2001. Located at Rutgers University Special Collections, Archives of the Women's Project of New Jersey.

66 *Guidebook to the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail*, 119-123. The five regions are: the Skylands (Sussex, Warren, Morris, Somerset, and Hunterdon Counties), the Gateway (Passaic, Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Union, and Middlesex Counties), the Delaware River (Mercer, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties), the Shore (Monmouth and Ocean Counties), and the Southern Shore/Greater Atlantic (Atlantic, Cumberland, and Cape May Counties).

67 Dorothy Guzzo, Personal interview (2 April 2010).

history. The fourteen sites which are open to the public but lack interpretation are typically civic buildings, such as the Pease Memorial Library, founded by Gertrude Pease McNaughton (unknown-1917) and the Ridgewood Village Improvement Association in 1917, or public parks, such as Roosevelt Common, designed in 1924 by landscape architect Marjorie Sewell Cautley (1891-1954).⁶⁸ Approximately 14 percent of the sites are connected with minorities, largely through African-American history. Slightly more than half of the sites, 55 percent, are connected with a significant woman, such as suffragist Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) or African-American Methodist minister Florence Spearing Randolph (1866-1951). The remaining sites are representative of collective movements and trends in women's history, like the Double Trouble State Park, a former cranberry farm and packing plant that employed mainly women as cranberry sorters.⁶⁹

In 2002, Preservation Partners requested an additional grant from the New Jersey Historical Commission to publish the complete context study for the trail.⁷⁰ Titled *Women's Place in New Jersey*, the publication uses sites listed on the trail to illustrate detailed essays of four centuries of women's history. The chapters run from the histories of Lenape Native American women, shown at the Pahaquarra Archeological Site in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, to civil rights activism following World War II, illustrated at the home of Madaline Worthy Williams (1984-1968), the first African-American assemblywoman elected to the New Jersey

⁶⁸ *Guidebook to the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail*, 2 and 35. The Pease Library is located in Ridgewood Village, Bergen County and is listed under the theme of women's voluntary organizations and reform movements. Roosevelt Common is located in Tenafly Borough, Bergen County and is listed under the theme of women's work in New Jersey.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 17.

⁷⁰ Preservation Partners, "2002 Grant Application to New Jersey Historical Commission for New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail Context Study." Located at Rutgers University Special Collections, Archives of the Women's Project of New Jersey.

State Legislature in 1958.⁷¹ Preservation Partners also used trail sites to create sample “hands-on” curriculum plans for the publication which fit with the New Jersey Core Curriculum Context Standards for Social Studies.

After the publication of the guidebook in 2003, the SHPO turned to creating historic markers for sites associated with the trail. The first New Jersey Women’s Heritage Trail marker was installed at Paulsdale, home of the Alice Paul Institute, in 2008. Sixteen additional markers have since been added, including one for Hetty Saunders, an enslaved woman who escaped to freedom in Salem County, New Jersey, and became a poet following the Civil War.⁷² New Jersey is among the first women’s heritage trail to add physical markers to the trail sites. This additional layer of interpretation improves use of the trail for visitors and by making these historic resources more visible, encourages local communities to sustain the sites and the trail.

71 Deborah Marquis Kelly and Ellen Freedman Schultz, *Women’s Place in New Jersey History* (Crosswicks, NJ: Preservation Partners, 2004), 2 and 75.

72 “Program to honor ex-slave, poet Hetty Saunders,” *Today’s Sunbeam*, 26 March 2009.

CHAPTER V: Maryland Women's Heritage Trail

The Maryland Women's Heritage Trail is an outgrowth of the Maryland Women's History Project (MWHP), which was founded in 1980 as a partnership between the Maryland Commission for Women and the Maryland Department of Education to encourage the inclusion of women's history in classrooms across the state. The mission statement of the Maryland Women's History Project was "to reframe history, to shape a history that was genuinely inclusive of the great diversity of Maryland's women – culture, race, disability, language, age, religion, etc."⁷³ Each year between 1980 and 2003, the MWHP produced a women's history resource kit for distribution in every public school, library and women's history organization in the state to "make visible the rich history of the contributions of women whose names were often missing in traditional textbooks and classrooms in Maryland and nationally."⁷⁴

Distributed each March to coordinate with National Women's History Month, the resource kits were designed "to show notable women but also to stress unsung heroines" from around the state. Each was based on a theme of women's history, such as "Maryland Women in Science and Mathematics" or "Maryland Women in Law and Government."⁷⁵ These kits included lesson plans and community activities, supplemented by a statewide list of resources, like archives and historical societies, connected to a range of women's history topics and created by the

⁷³ Linda Shevitz, "Adding Herstory to Tell Our Story," *Writing Women Back into History Gazette* (National Women's History Project, 2010).

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

Maryland Commission for Women. Based on feedback from educators using the kits, MWHP also began to include photographs, maps, and biographies for display in classrooms. Research and production of the resource kits was led by members of the Maryland Commission for Women, while Linda Shevitz from the Maryland Department of Education served as Project Coordinator. Jill Moss Greenberg, who has worked extensively on the creation of educational programs focused on gender and race equity, was a major advocate of the project.⁷⁶ Funding for the project was provided by the Maryland State Education Association, the Maryland affiliate of the National Education Association, a professional organization and labor union representing teachers and education support personnel. A number of private donors also contributed.⁷⁷

The culmination of these MWHP resource kits was the creation of the Maryland Women's Heritage Trail in 2003. Based on the historic sites and histories compiled for the other resource kits, the MWHP developed a trail guidebook illustrating 172 sites across the state. For the creation of the trail, the MWHP solicited information from historical societies in 24 counties, state women's history scholars, and local residents.⁷⁸ Unlike the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail, this trail did not focus on discovering new sites linked to women's history, but instead used established sites to provide the foundation for additional educational opportunities

⁷⁶ Jill Moss Greenberg is the current Executive Director of the Maryland Women's Heritage Center. She has served on the Maryland State Commission for Women and the Maryland Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and co-founded the Maryland Women's Political Caucus.

⁷⁷ Linda Shevitz, Title IX Coordinator, Maryland State Department of Education and Program/Education Chair of the Maryland Women's Heritage Center, Personal interview (5 March 2010). Shevitz served as Project Coordinator for the Maryland Women's History Project from its inception and as former National Chair of the Association for Gender Equity Leadership in Education.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

outside of the classroom. Examples of trail sites include the Baltimore Women's Industrial Exchange, founded in 1880 to provide women with opportunities to produce and market their handmade goods to supplement their income. The WIE continues to operate as a network linking artisans with local markets in the organization's original 1880s building.⁷⁹

Trail creators have also changed the names of certain historic sites to emphasize the significance of the women's history connected with the site over the more dominant, traditional narratives. One site listed on the trail in Annapolis is called the "Lucy Smith House." This title emphasizes the story of Lucy and John Smith, a free Black wife and husband living and working in the house in the 1820s. However, on the property's nomination form for the Maryland Register of Historic Places, this house is listed as the Patrick Creagh House, named for the original builder.⁸⁰ The Maryland Women's Heritage Trail counters the emphasis on the original builder by focusing on the rich history of Maryland's free Black community in the early 19th century.

A relatively high number of sites on the trail are open to the public: 136 of 172 total sites. More than half of the sites open to the public also have established interpretive programs, which allow teachers to more easily incorporate the sites into lesson plans and field trips. This also means that a relatively high percentage of historic sites on the trail have been recognized by governmental agencies for historic

⁷⁹ *Maryland Women's Heritage Trail: Resource Kit* (Maryland: State Department of Education, 2003), 25.

⁸⁰ Maryland Historical Trust, "Inventory of Historic Properties," (2010). <http://www.mdihp.net>.

preservation. More than 45 percent of sites are listed on the Maryland Register of Historic Places, while 20 percent are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Inclusion on the trail has also increased the visibility of some historic sites. Still Pond, a small town in Kent County, Maryland, was recognized on the trail as the first community in Maryland to grant women the right to vote. On May 2, 1908, Mary Jane Howard, Annasandra “Annie” Maxwell, and Eliza Kelley became the first women to vote in a Maryland election, twelve years before the passage of the national U.S. Suffrage Amendment in 1920.⁸¹ In 2009, six years after the creation of the trail, Still Pond was listed as a historic district on the National Register of Historic Places. In 2010, Still Pond also became the featured historic property for National Women’s History Month on the National Park Service’s website.⁸²

Of the 172 sites on the trail, the largest percentage (22 percent) are birthplaces or houses connected with the lives of significant women, such as the Baltimore home of Lillie Carroll Jackson, president of the Baltimore branch of the NAACP for nearly 35 years.⁸³ Nearly 19 percent are museums, historical societies, or archives, like the University of Maryland School of Nursing Museum in Baltimore, which interprets the history of American health care through photographs, journals, and personal items of nurses who attended the school beginning in 1889.⁸⁴ The next largest category, public

81 *Maryland Women’s Heritage Trail: Resource Kit* (Maryland: State Department of Education, 2003), 31.

82 National Park Service, “Women’s History Month 2010: Writing Women Back Into History,” <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/feature/wom/>.

83 *Maryland Women’s Heritage Trail: Resource Kit* (Maryland: State Department of Education, 2003), 15.

84 *Ibid.*, 19.

art installations and memorials, makes up nine percent of the trail sites. One example of this type of site on the trail is *Madonna of the Trail* Monument in Bethesda, dedicated in 1929 by the Daughters of the American Revolution to encourage support of a national highway following the trails used by pioneer settlers.⁸⁵

The published guidebook for the trail features historic sites organized by county with short descriptions, location details, and images associated with the sites. The site descriptions are detailed and written to be used in classrooms for middle or high school students. The guidebook highlights the trail publications' compliance with Maryland Educational Content Standards "to demonstrate an understanding of political, economic, social, and cultural institutions that evolved in Maryland."⁸⁶ Historic site visit activities and suggestions for creation additional women's history trails are also included. This focus on educational materials reflects the institutions involved in the creation of the trail. The long-standing partnership between the Maryland Women's History Project and the State Department of Education created a trail to be used as a teacher resource in classrooms. MWHP also particularly wanted to encourage use of the trail as the basis for additional research in local communities and schools. In one of the more successful example of feedback from the trail, a pair of Girl Scouts working on a badge used the inspiration of the trail to create an audio tour of Maryland Women in the Civil War, with a focus on the role of women at the Antietam battlefield.⁸⁷

85 Ibid., 37.

86 Ibid., 38.

87 Linda Shevitz, Personal interview (5 March 2010).

This trail project also highlighted the rich collection of women's history materials gathered through the creation of the resource kits over the course of more than 20 years. After working on the Maryland Women's History Project since 1980, Jill Moss Greenberg and Linda Shevitz used the heritage trail resource kit as the impetus to create a permanent women's history center in Maryland. Beginning in 2004, they incorporated the non-profit Maryland Women's Heritage Center (MWHC), as a museum and interactive educational center for women's history in the state.⁸⁸ MWHC also contains the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame, created in 1985 by the Maryland Commission for Women and the Women Legislators of Maryland to annually honor significant women in the state's history. After several years of fundraising, a site-selection committee, created by MWHC's board of directors in 2007, began to search for a permanent location for the organization. This new home will serve as a base for the Center's educational programming and research center. At the same time, the organization worked to connect with public schools and children's organizations, including the Girl Scouts, to expand the reach of their programming. In 2009, MWHC moved to a small, temporary location in Baltimore. The Center continues to search for a permanent location for exhibitions related to the Women's Hall of Fame and for future educational programming.⁸⁹

88 Donna St. George, "History in the Making for MD Women," *The Washington Post*, 28 June 2007.

89 Ibid.

CHAPTER VI: National Votes for Women History Trail

The development of a national women's heritage trail began in the late 1990s as an outgrowth of the Sesquicentennial celebrations of the first Women's Rights Convention held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. In 1998, as organizations dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of properties associated with the women's rights movement began celebrating, several historic sites related to the Seneca Falls Convention remained undocumented or underfunded. This led to a national movement to improve the connections between women's rights history and historic sites. As mentioned in Chapter II, several national committees, programs, and organizations formed as a result of this commemoration.

In 1999, Congresswoman Louise Slaughter introduced federal legislation through the annual Omnibus Appropriations Act (PL 105-277) authorizing a grant of \$100,000 to study the feasibility of creating a women's rights history trail between Boston, Massachusetts and Buffalo, New York.⁹⁰ As the steward of a large number of women's rights history properties at the Women's Rights National Historical Park, in Seneca Falls, New York, the National Park Service (NPS) took the lead on this feasibility study. The Women's Rights National Historical Park, which includes the home of suffragette Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) and the Wesleyan Chapel, site of the first Women's Rights Convention,

⁹⁰ National Park Service, *Women's Rights National History Trail: Feasibility Study Final Report* (National Park Service, 2003), 8.

Congresswoman Louise Slaughter (D) represents New York's 28th Legislative District in the U.S. House of Representatives. She has served in Congress since 1986 and has been strong supporter of the Women's Rights National Historical Park located within her district.

preserves and interprets for the education, inspiration, and benefit of present and future generations the nationally significant historical and cultural sites, structures, and events associated with the struggle for equal rights for women, and cooperates with national, state and local entities to preserve the character and historic setting of such sites, structures and events.⁹¹

With this mission combining women's rights history with partnerships for preservation and interpretation, the NPS studied the potential national women's rights history trail as a partnership between NPS sites within the national park and additional private or non-profit historic sites.

The objectives of the feasibility study were:

to assemble existing information on historic properties that are related to the multiple facets of women's rights as articulated in the 1848 Declaration of Sentiments adopted at the Seneca Falls Convention and that are of great national consequence; to evaluate the feasibility of defining and designating a women's rights history trail as a national historic trail; to define a range of alternatives that would support the recognition, interpretation, and preservation of women's rights history properties upon the project findings.⁹²

With these goals as a foundation, the study process began with a contextual history and statement of significance based on the aims expressed in the "Declaration of Sentiments" created by suffragists at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. This declaration, authored principally by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, announced the suffragists' demands for equality in the areas of politics, education, economics, religion, and family and society. The context study for the trail used these five categories as a framework for describing the national significance of the women's rights movement and for assessing properties connected to the movement. Written by Dr. Ellen C. DuBois, the contextual history also identified 1848 to 1953 (the date

91 Ibid., 11.

92 Ibid., 13.

of the study less 50 years) as the period of significance for potential trail sites “to acknowledge the fact that the women’s rights movement continues.”⁹³

Next, the study team conducted a broad survey of women’s rights properties running from Maine to Virginia and Washington, D.C., to establish the national context of the women’s rights movement. For the initial survey of sites in the Northeast, the NPS relied on contact with State Historic Preservation Offices, women’s history travel guides, academic studies, the National Historic Landmark theme study on women’s history, and the “Places Where Women Made History,” National Register travel itinerary. Research for each property consisted of National Register of Historic Places documentation, biographical sources, and women’s history literature to determine the site’s placement within the thematic framework. The initial survey identified over 600 potential sites.⁹⁴

After the initial survey, the field was narrowed to properties with original, extant historic fabric. Sites without original structures or landscapes, including memorials, roadside markers, and sculptures, were removed. The result was 298 sites associated with one or more of the survey categories. These sites were also mapped by the Environmental Data Center at the University of Rhode Island, and the data were analyzed for the potential creation of a heritage trail. The greatest number of sites were located in Massachusetts (96 sites) and New York (63 sites), with the greatest concentration centered on Seneca Falls, Rochester and Syracuse in upstate New York. Pennsylvania and New Jersey each had more than 20 sites. The seven remaining states

93 Ibid., 14. Dr. Ellen C. DuBois is an eminent women’s history scholar teaching at the University of California at Los Angeles.

94 Ibid., 17.

of Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia had fewer than 10 properties each.⁹⁵

Of the nearly 300 sites, 44 percent were listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and 57 sites were designated National Historic Landmarks. While many of the remaining sites are not be eligible for the National Register, many have been or may be documented for inclusion on states registers. Of the listed properties, the majority are designated for areas of significance not related to women's history, despite their strong association with the women's rights movement. Fewer than 30 percent of the sites are open to the public on a regular basis, while only 48 sites offer some level of interpretation or educational programming.⁹⁶

For the categories of significance identified in the initial survey, the sites are distributed as follows: 40 percent political; 20 percent family & society; 17 percent economic; 13 percent education; and 5 percent religious. Approximately three percent represent multiple categories. As in other women's heritage trails, family homes or birthplaces constitute more than one-third of the surveyed properties. Twelve percent are schools and other educational institutions, while clubhouses and lodgings each make up about nine percent. Creative works by women, such as architecture, public art, or landscapes, are represented at less than five percent of the sites. Gravesites, institutions, workplaces, and religious sites also make up less than five percent each.⁹⁷

95 Ibid., 18

96 Ibid., 18.

97 Ibid., 21.

Following this analysis of potential trail sites, the NPS focused on a study of the possible management structures for the trail. According to federal legislation, the designation of a national history trail must conform to the following National Trail System Act criteria:

A: Must be a trail or route established by historic use and must be historically significant as a result of that use.

B: Must be of national significance with respect to any of the broad facets of American history. To qualify as nationally significant, historic use of the trail must have had a far reaching effect on broad patterns of American history.

C: Must possess significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest based on historical interpretation and appreciation.⁹⁸

The NPS determined that the potential trail sites are nationally significant for their association with women's rights history, and one-third of the 298 sites are open to public use, as required for criteria B and C. However, the proposed trail is not an established physical route. The sites are linked by their connection to the theme of women's rights history and have a general geographic proximity, but there is no indication of a historical route between them. Without the presence of a "historically significant" route between the sites, the proposed trail does not qualify for national trail system status.

With this analysis, NPS turned to the creation of trail management system based on a partnership of federally-owned, private, and non-profit sites. The decision was made to focus on historic sites in the Seneca Falls-Rochester area of upstate

⁹⁸ "The National Trail System Act (P.L. 90-543, as amended through P.L. 111-11)," Federal legislation, 30 March 2009. <http://www.nps.gov/nts/legislation.html>.

New York, because of the heavy concentration of properties and the ability of staff at the Women's Rights National Historical Park to coordinate partnerships between sites. Despite the additional concentration of sites in Boston, the geographic gap between properties in Boston and upstate New York made the creation of a larger trail impractical for visitors and trail managers. Instead, the partnership centered on a Votes for Women History Trail, designed as a travel itinerary for visitors to a crescent-shaped region between Rochester, Syracuse and Seneca Falls, New York.

Following the 2003 publication of the feasibility study, Congresswomen Slaughter again sponsored federal legislation (HR 3114) "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a commemorative trail in connection with the Women's Rights National Historical Park to link properties that are historically and thematically associated with the struggle for women's suffrage, and for other purposes."⁹⁹ Although the bill was unable to pass as independent legislation, it was successfully added to the Omnibus Appropriations Bill of 2009. The NPS is now authorized to create the Votes for Women History Trail, a vehicular route linking properties in New York that are associated with the struggle for women's suffrage. The NPS is also authorized to enter into cooperative agreements and memorandums of understanding with other federal agencies, New York state, localities, regional governmental bodies, and private entities for the creation and management of the trail.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁹ Peggy Simpson, "Quiet Push to Recognize Suffrage Sites," *Women's Media Center*, 9 April 2009. <http://womensmediacenter.com>.

¹⁰⁰ "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a commemorative trail in connection with the Women's Rights National Historical Park... (H.R. 3114)," Federal legislation in the 110th Congress, 1st Session (19 July 2007), 1. http://www.nps.gov/wori/parkmgmt/upload/National_Womens_Rights_History_Project_Act.pdf.

Currently in the planning stage, this trail will consist of approximately twenty sites strongly associated with women's rights, including several within the Women's Rights National Historical Park.¹⁰¹ The majority of these properties will be associated with the women's rights theme of politics, with an emphasis on women's suffrage. The primary orientation exhibit with an overview of significant events of the women's rights movement will be located in the national park, while each public property on the trail will provide trail maps at no cost and published guidebooks for sale. The majority of sites on the trail will be open to the public, and those that are not will have interpretive waysides. Uniform interpretive signage and trail logos, designed in conjunction with local communities and tourism and planning offices, will guide visitors and complement local heritage initiatives.¹⁰²

Led by the NPS, the creation of the trail will also include the development of a written management plan with standards and guidelines for visitor services, signage interpretation, and site conservation. Partnership sites will be eligible for technical assistance and funding from the NPS for interpretation and education programs, including the development of curriculum packages, exhibits, publications, and extra interpretive staff at special events. Funding may also be provided to sites for historic structure reports, cultural landscape reports, and other management documentation. NPS will, in turn, monitor partner sites for compliance with established trail guidelines.¹⁰³

101 National Park Service, *Women's Rights National History Trail*, 24.

102 *Ibid.*, 30.

103 *Ibid.*, 31.

The Act also authorizes the National Park Service to create a National Women's Rights History Project Registry.¹⁰⁴ Through this partnership, the NPS will lead State Historic Preservation Offices in surveys, evaluations, and nominations of women's rights history properties to the National Register of Historic Places. With grants distributed over the course of four years, NPS will expand the National Register women's history travel itinerary, "Places Where Women Made History," through an online inventory, searchable by geography, theme, or chronology. This partnership will expand the support of women's rights historic sites beyond upstate New York to encompass sites across the country.

As a foundation for identifying and evaluating these properties, the NPS will sponsor the development of historic context statements for themes related to national women's rights movements and will create companion publications based on the history of women's rights movement and counter-movements. Regions with large concentrations of women's rights properties may then set up trails or other cooperative programming to connect these sites with one another. The total cost of this project is estimated at \$16 million over the course of four years.¹⁰⁵

The Votes for Women History Trail and companion National Women's Rights History Project Registry will result in additional nominations of women's history sites to the National Register of Historic Places. The thematic scope of the project may also be broadened as new properties are researched, and the significance

104 Lee Werst, "President Signs Legislation Authorizing Votes for Women Trail Route in New York State," *Women's Rights National Historical Park* (31 March 2009). <http://www.nps.gov/wori/parknews/president-signs-legislation-authorizing-votes-for-women-trail-route-in-new-york-state.htm>.

105 Ibid.

of sites currently on the National Register may be amended to reflect additional women's history. As the first women's heritage trail produced at a national level, the Votes for Women History Trail incorporates the objectives of earlier trails to create a project that combines heritage tourism with a large scale survey of women's history sites.

CHAPTER VII: Conclusion

Serving as educational tools and as inventories of women's history sites, the current women's heritage trails are not examples of traditional "bricks-and-mortar" preservation. Instead, trails improve the interpretation of historical events and trends presented at other sites and commemorate women's contributions to their communities. In addition to educational programming, trails serve as public memorials, illustrating and celebrating events of women's history.

Within this framework of public commemoration, women's heritage trails might best be viewed in relation to another movement through which women entered the public sphere, namely the suffrage parades of the early 20th century. Between 1910 and 1915, woman's suffrage organizations on both the state and local levels arranged public parades to illustrate the diversity of support for a woman's right to vote. Dating from the early days of the Republic, parades were a familiar urban, public ceremony, used to express public solidarity with civic ideals through performances arranged and enacted by men. As ever-increasing waves of immigrants rapidly changed the populations of American cities, parades came to represent American pluralism. In the mid-19th century, marginalized groups began to use parades to reflect their collective identities in American cities. As disputes over labor practices or discriminatory laws grew, parades provided an outlet to express ritualized objections to the status quo.¹⁰⁶

106 Jennifer Borda, "The Woman Suffrage Parades of 1910-1913: Possibilities and Limitations of an Early Feminist Rhetorical Strategy," *Western Journal of Communication*, Vol. 66, issue 1 (Winter 2002), 25.

From the early 19th century, women, particularly upper-class women, were involved in public campaigns for a variety of social reforms, including abolition and temperance, but the early 20th-century suffragettes were the first to move their fight to the city streets.¹⁰⁷ Their presence in these public spaces represented a bold political move in opposition to the dominant, traditional 19th-century ideology which associated femininity with domestic spaces. Public agitation for the vote also gave the suffrage movement much greater national attention through increased press coverage.

The suffrage parades emphasized the diversity of the women's rights movement, as organizers encouraged women from disparate social, economic, and ethnic backgrounds to participate. A 1915 suffrage parade in New York City included more than 20,000 marchers, 57 marching bands, 74 women on horseback, and 154 decorated automobiles.¹⁰⁸ In these parades, members of suffrage organizations, such as the Woman Suffrage Party and the Women's Political Union, marched under banners proclaiming their affiliations. Marching units were created for college students, athletes, and mothers with young children. Working women marched with members of the same profession; groups of nurses, garment workers, and farmers all carried banners in the parades.¹⁰⁹ The parades also served as advertising, representing the political aims of the suffrage movement and demonstrating women's capacity to act as equal citizens in the public sphere.¹¹⁰

107 Borda, 31.

108 Holly J. McCammon, "'Out of the Parlors and into the Streets:' The Changing Tactical Repertoire of the US Women's Suffrage Movement," *Social Forces* Vol. 81, no. 3 (March 2003), 791.

109 Borda, 37.

110 Borda, 31.

Heritage trails have experienced a similar shift from representing dominant histories to marginalized ones. The first heritage trail developed in Boston was the Freedom Trail in 1951, which interprets sites connected with the Revolutionary War. This trail presented the city's early American history with a celebratory tone, encouraging visitors to walk in the footsteps of Revolutionary heroes, the majority of whom were white men.¹¹¹ By inviting visitors to trace a set path through the city, the Freedom Trail developers created their own parade route for tourists, anchored by specific historic sites.

In response to the exclusive nature of the historic sites on the Freedom Trail, other organizations created their own trails, including the Boston Women's Heritage Trail and the Black Heritage Trail, organized by Boston's Museum of Afro-American History. Just as groups that were marginalized politically and socially in the 19th century used parades to express their presence and strength in American cities, heritage trails became a way for similarly marginalized groups to represent their histories. Jennifer Borda describes the plurality of mid and late 19th-century parades as "both shaped by the field of power relations in which they take place, and ... attempts to act on and influence those relations."¹¹² The same can be said of heritage trails. In Boston, groups that felt their histories were ignored or underrepresented used the heritage trail model to highlight their presence in the public sphere, while also hoping that their efforts would influence the original trail to incorporate more diverse histories.

111 The Freedom Trail Foundation, "History Notebook: Inventing the Freedom Trail" (2010). http://www.thefreedomtrail.org/about/history_notebook.html.

112 Borda, 28.

The current state of each trail is also a reminder of the difficulties of changing dominant historical narratives. Each trail in Boston remains a separate entity, and only the Freedom Trail has a permanent, physical representation in the city. A red line painted on the sidewalk runs between sites, leading visitors through the Freedom Trail. It serves as a permanent reminder of the trail route, even when it is not in use. Both the Women's Heritage Trail and the Black Heritage Trail lack this physical presence in the city.

Borda writes of the early 20th-century suffrage parades, “the spectacle of the annual suffrage parade was thus executed as an act of public celebration, an expression of social protest, and a demonstration of women’s capacity to participate in popular political culture.”¹¹³ The current trails serve similar purposes, acting as celebrations of women’s contributions to state and local history, as statements of protest against the lack of women represented at historic sites, and as indications of women’s presence in all aspects of historic events and trends. Trail guidebooks state explicitly the celebratory intent of this type of interpretation. The introduction to the Maryland Women’s Heritage Trail guidebook acknowledges that it “was created to honor courageous foremothers, the famous women and unsung heroines in each of our homes and communities.”¹¹⁴ The introduction to the Boston Women’s Heritage Trail guidebook adds, “The accomplishments of women were generally footnotes and afterthoughts, rather than the stuff of biographies, annual celebrations, and public statues.”¹¹⁵ The purpose of these trails is to commemorate and to protest.

113 Borda, 26.

114 *Maryland Women’s Heritage Trail: Resource Kit* (Maryland: State Department of Education, 2003), iv.

115 Boston Women’s Heritage Trail, *Boston Women’s Heritage Trail: Seven Self-guided Walks through Four Centuries of Boston Women’s History* (BWHT: Boston, MA, 2006), 5.

As with the suffrage parades, women's heritage trails also encourage publicity and news coverage to increase awareness of women's history. After periods of media interest surrounding the development of the trail, public knowledge of the trails frequently tapers off to occasional mentions during Women's History Month. The difficulty for current trails lies in sustaining publicity beyond the initial trail development and outside of Women's History Month in March.¹¹⁶ The Boston Women's Heritage Trail has been particularly successful in this type of public outreach by partnering with other historical societies, musical organizations, or museums to create programming that extends year-round. Through a series of lectures, tours, and workshops, as well as their continued connection with local schools, the BWHT keeps women's history present beyond the month of March. One successful example of this type of partnership is the BWHT's creation of a trail highlighting women connected with the arts in Boston's Back Bay. This trail was created in 2001 in connection with the Boston Museum of Fine Art's exhibition, "A Studio of Her Own: Women Artists in Boston 1870–1940," on view from August to December 2001. Sites on the trail included the Lily Glass Works, a stained glass studio founded by Sarah Wyman Whitman (1842-1904), and the home of Sarah Choate Sears (1858-1935), a photographer and painter who also championed and collected work from new artists.¹¹⁷ With a solid foundation of research into the city's women's history, the BWHT is able to create new trails that address a variety of themes and increase the audiences for women's history sites.

116 The problem of sustainable public interest was brought up by several people involved in management of the trails, including Linda Shevitz for the Maryland Women's Heritage Trail and Dorothy Guzzo for the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail.

117 Boston Women's Heritage Trail, "Women Artists in the Back Bay," (2001). <http://bwht.org/tours/artists>.

The addition of a site on the heritage trail also increases the visibility of that site for the public and for preservation professionals. In New Jersey, sites listed on the heritage trail frequently list their inclusion on the trail in grant applications to the State Historic Preservation Office and to Preservation New Jersey, a statewide preservation non-profit.¹¹⁸ Both organizations look favorably on sites that leverage funding to increase their reach with their communities, and both consider the heritage trail an important example of this type of leveraging to connect historic sites with one another.

However, inclusion on a women's heritage trail does not mean that women's history is recognized at the site itself. The Old Barracks Museum in Trenton, New Jersey, was included on the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail for its association with the Daughters of the American Revolution and Beulah A. Oliphant. These colonial barracks, which played an important role in the Battle of Trenton during the Revolutionary War, were preserved and converted into a museum by Oliphant and the D.A.R. in 1903. As the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail was being developed in 2001, the site included interpretive exhibits detailing the role of women in its preservation. In addition to Revolutionary history, the museum also celebrated women's roles in historic preservation. Today, however, the museum has retreated from its preservation history to focus on the Revolutionary battle. Exhibitions have de-emphasized the 20th-century history in favor of the Revolution.¹¹⁹ Even as heritage

118 Dorothy Guzzo, former Deputy Director of the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office, Personal interview (8 March 2010). Guzzo now serves as the Executive Director of the New Jersey Historic Trust and is currently a member of the New Jersey Heritage Tourism Task Force to create a Heritage Tourism Master Plan for the state.

119 Personal interview with Dorothy Guzzo, former Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for New Jersey (8 March 2010). See also: *New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail* guidebook, Site #91, and the Old Barracks Museum website, www.barracks.org.

trails attempt to link historic sites through their associations with women's history, much of the interpretation depends on the interests and intentions of staff at individual sites. While statewide trails provide a way to inventory and acknowledge the presence of historic sites connected to women's history, they frequently lack the ability to directly influence interpretation at each site.

Heritage trails must also address a balance between the significance of specific historic sites and public access to the sites. The home of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, listed on the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail, is currently a private residence.¹²⁰ As a prominent suffragette, Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) is an important inclusion on the trail, but her home is not open to the public. Because this is the sole site linked with Stanton in New Jersey, it was included on the trail with the consent of the current owner. In this case, the Stanton House was deemed significant enough to warrant inclusion on the trail, despite the lack of public access at the site. This is one example of the use of heritage trails to offer public interpretation of historic sites in the private domain. Recent historic preservation scholarship has suggested that too many house museums are being run with small budgets, shrinking visitation numbers, and little connection to their local communities.¹²¹ Many of these house museums are not economically sustainable, and new solutions are required to preserve and reuse these sites. Returning these sites to private ownership while retaining the ability to tell each site's story through a heritage trail is one solution to the current profusion of troubled house museums.

¹²⁰ *New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail* (New Jersey: Department of Environmental Protection, 2002), 36.

¹²¹ Richard Moe, "Are There Too Many Historic House Museums?" *Forum Journal* 16 (2002), 3.

Women's heritage trails, while inclusive of diverse events and trends in women's history, typically represent all of the trail sites as a cohesive group under the banner of women's history. Most of the trail guidebooks are designed to give each site equal prominence, with no indication of a hierarchy of significance from one trail site to another. This solidarity of historic sites within each trail is appealing for its ability to cut across social, economic, and ethnic lines to present each site as an equally significant representation of women's historic experiences. It also makes trail interpretation difficult to maintain for statewide trails with large numbers of sites. Without the interpretation of sites based on significant themes of women's history, heritage trails become detailed inventories of women's history sites, rather than effective interpretation programs.

Creators of the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail addressed this by arranging the 91 sites in the trail guidebook according to seven themes of women's history. The thematic arrangement connects specific narratives of women's history and provides structure to the trail interpretation. However, because sites within each theme are spread across the entire state, it is impractical to use a thematic section of the guidebook as a travel itinerary. In several cases, the BWHT has created thematic trails in Boston neighborhoods, but the Votes for Women History Trail represents a new attempt to address a thematic trail structure on a larger scale. Within the area of upstate New York, this trail focuses on the theme of the women's suffrage movement. By basing the assessment of trail sites on their connection with the goals of the "Declaration of Sentiments," the NPS has ensured a strong foundation for interpretation of the suffrage movement. This trail may serve as a model for future interpretation programs based on themes within women's history.

The women's heritage trails in Boston and Maryland represent a grassroots approach to trail development, where individuals saw a need to improve the interpretation of women's history through historic sites. The trail in New Jersey represents the response of established preservation organizations to perceived gaps in the documentation, protection and interpretation of women's history at historic sites, while the federal Votes for Women History Trail builds on the Women's Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls, New York, by expanding the reach of suffrage history to include additional sites across a broader area. All of the trails are successful examples of inventories of women's history sites, but their success as public educational programs depends on their ability to create new and evolving forms of interpretation. The BWHT represents a sustainable trail structure, because the organization continues to focus on their mission to share women's history with Boston's tourists and schoolchildren. For the BWHT, programming through a variety of partnerships is the key to expanding the reach of women's history interpretation beyond Women's History Month.

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APPENDIX A: Boston Women's Heritage Trail


received an intense classical education from her father and became known as an intellectual prodigy. Working with Ralph Waldo Emerson and others, she edited the transcendentalist journal *The Dial* and was the first woman journalist for the *New York Tribune*. Her essay *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* is an American feminist classic.

Elizabeth Peabody, who was also a Transcendentalist, founded American kindergartens (see B5) and here at the Book Shop became the first woman publisher in Boston. Her younger sisters were each married in the family parlor behind the Book Shop. **Sophia Peabody** (1809-71), an artist, married author **Nathaniel Hawthorne**, and **Mary Peabody** (1806-87), an educator, married **Horace Mann**, considered to be the father of American public education.

C2: Massachusetts Bar Association
20 West Street

The first woman member of the Massachusetts Bar Association was **Mary A. Mahan** of West Roxbury, who was admitted in 1913. Many women lawyers in Boston attended Portia School of Law, established in 1908 (see B4). After Mahan was admitted along with thirty-four men, a member spoke up saying he hoped her admission would "not interfere with our banquets and prevent smoking," but, he added, showing his pride in their action, "the question of women members has been brought before the American Bar Association and the members have dodged it."

Directions: Turn right on Washington Street.

 Women telephone operators on strike in 1919

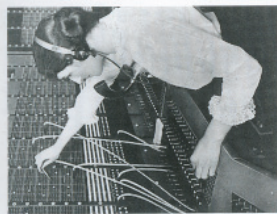
C3: Sarah Caldwell and the Boston Opera House
539 Washington Street

As founder of The Opera Company, **Sarah Caldwell** (1924-2006) staged and conducted full-fledged performances of operas at various venues in Boston from 1957 to 1991. In 1980 the Opera Company acquired The Opera House. With her compelling and demanding personality, Caldwell charted a new course for opera in America. She had a special talent for producing flamboyant theatrical effects and with her adventurous spirit she embraced the whole spectrum of operatic possibilities. In 1976 she became the first woman to conduct at the Metropolitan Opera House. She received thirty-five honorary degrees and in 1997 the National Medal of the Arts (see SE32).

Directions: Turn left on Avenue de Lafayette and right on Harrison Avenue Extension to Harrison Avenue.

C4: Telephone Exchange
2-8 Harrison Avenue and Oxford Place

A successful and nonviolent strike of 8,000 women telephone operators in April 1919, led by **Julia O'Connor [Parker]** (1890-1972), paralyzed telephone service in five New England states for six days. This building is an expansion of the Oxford



A woman telephone operator at new England Telephone, ca. 1926

Street exchange where O'Connor worked. Switchboard operators, who were mostly young, single Irish-American women, were expected to work at breakneck speed often on split shifts. They were punished with detention as if they were still in high school. Supported by the Women's Trade Union League, O'Connor and her team negotiated a settlement that included a \$3 to \$4 weekly raise (see C16). Starting in 1939, she worked for eighteen years as an organizer for the AFL.

C5: International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), present office of UNITE
31 Harrison Avenue

Although only a few clothing factories still operate in this area, Harrison and Kneeland streets were once the center of the New England ready-made clothing industry. The WPA Federal Writers' Guide said that on "warm days the hum of hundreds of sewing machines can be heard through the open windows." In 1936, the winter after the National Labor Relations Act gave workers the right to organize, hundreds of women garment workers joined a strike supported by the ILGWU and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers that lasted two months. In April they won a closed shop, a forty-hour week (instead

of fifty-two hours), and an increased minimum wage. Today UNITE represents the Union of Needle Industrial and Textile Employees.

Directions: Turn left on Beach Street. Cross Beach Street to Tyler Street. South and east of Beach Street was South Cove, a tidal flat until the 1830s.



 Chew Shee Chin

C6: New England Chinese Women's Association
2 Tyler Street

The New England Chinese Women's Association was founded in 1942 by **Chew Shee Chin** (1899-1985) and other Boston Chinese women in response to **Madame Chiang Kai Shek's** appeal for China relief during World War II. The association continues to serve the Boston Chinese community as a networking and social service organization. Chew Shee Chin was one of the first Chinese-American women to work in Boston's garment industry (see C5).

C7: Phillis Wheatley Landing Place
Beach and Tyler Streets


 **Phillis Wheatley** (ca. 1753-84), the first published African American woman poet

Figure A.1: Sample page from the *Boston Women's Heritage Trail guide-book, Chinatown walk*. Courtesy of the *Boston Women's Heritage Trail*.

Table A.1: Sites on the seven walking tours of the Boston Women's Heritage Trail. From the Guidebook to the Boston Women's Heritage Trail, 2006.

TRAIL NAME	TRAIL SITES	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING
Down-town Walk	Anne Hutchinson Statue	State House, Front of West Wing	Yes	No
	Mary Dyer Statue	State House, Front of East Wing	Yes	No
	"Hear Us" - State House Leadership Project	State House, outside Doric Hall	Yes	No
	Nurses Hall	State House, Second Floor	Yes	No
	The Boston Athenaeum	10 1/2 Beacon Street	Yes	No
	House Chamber and Committee Rooms - Angelina and Sarah Grimke/Dorothea Dix	State House, Third Floor	Yes	No
	Municipal Courthouse - Women Judges	Municipal Courthouse, Pemberton Square	Yes	No
	Boston School Committee-women	Old City Hall, 45 School Street	No	No
	Granary Burying Ground - Abiah Franklin and "Mother Goose"	Tremont Street	Yes	No
	Woman's Journal and 9 to 5 Office Workers' Union	5 Park Street	No	No
	Dress Reform Parlors and Milliners	Hamilton Place	No	No
	Tremont Temple Women Lecturers	88 Tremont Street	No	No
	Edmonia Lewis Studio	Corner of Broomfield and Tremont Streets	No	No
	Sarah Parker Remond and the Howard Athenaeum	Pemberton Square	No	No
	Abigail Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, and Brattle Square	City Hall Plaza, Cambridge Street	Yes	No
	Holocaust Memorial	Carmen Park	Yes	No
	Protest Meetings and Faneuil Hall	Quincy Market	Yes	No
	Elizabeth Murray, Corn Hill and Queen Street	Court and Washington Streets	Yes	No
	Old Corner Bookstore	Corner of Washington and Schools Streets	No	No

	Irish Famine Memorial and Annie Sullivan	Corner of Washington and Schools Streets	Yes	No
	Old South Meeting House and Phillis Wheatley	310 Washington Street	Yes	Yes
	Birthplace of Jane Franklin Mecom	17 Milk Street	No	No
	Susanna Rowson and Federal Street Theatre	Federal Street	No	No
	Federal Street Church	100 Federal Street	No	No
	Franklin Place and Home of Judith Sargent Murray	Franklin and Arch Streets	Yes	No

TRAIL NAME	TRAIL SITES	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING
North End Walk	Rose Kennedy Greenway and North End Parks	Kennedy Greenway	Yes	No
	Goody Glover Tavern	Salem Street	No	No
	Home of Sophie Tucker	Formerly 22 Salem Street	No	No
	Boston Public Library/ North End Union	25 Parmenter Street	Yes	No
	Poto Family Grocery Store	33 North Square	No	No
	Home of Rachel and Paul Revere/Rachel Revere Park	19 North Square	Yes	Yes
	Mariners House	11 North Square	Yes	No
	Rose Kennedy Birthplace	4 Garden Court	No	No
	Universalist Meeting House	332 Hanover Street	Yes	No
	Old St. Stephen's Church	401 Hanover Street	Yes	No
	Plaques to North End Women	Revere Mall	Yes	No
	Paul Revere Pottery and Library Clubhouse	18 Hull Street	No	No
	North Bennet Street Industrial School	Corner of Salem and North Bennet Streets	No	No
	Hebrew Industrial School	Baldwin Place	No	No
	St. Leonard's Church	Hanover Street, between North Bennet and Prince Streets	Yes	No

TRAIL NAME	TRAIL SITES	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING
Beacon Hill Walk	Hepzibah Clarke Swan and Julia Ward Howe	13-17 Chestnut Street	No	No
	Rose Nichols and Nichols House Museum	55 Mount Vernon Street	Yes	Yes
	Portia School of Law	45-47 Mount Vernon Street	No	No
	Elizabeth Peabody's Kindergarten	15 Pinckney Street	No	No
	Home of Louisa May Alcott	20 Pinckney Street	No	No
	Museum of African American History and Abiel Smith School	46 Joy Street	Yes	Yes
	African Meeting House	8 Smith Court	Yes	No
	Home of Rebecca Lee Crumpler	67 Joy Street	No	No
	The Vilna Shul	14-18 Phillips Street	Yes	Yes
	View of Massachusetts General Hospital, Linda Richards and Mary Eliza Mahoney	Corner of Phillips and Grove Streets	No	No
	Hayden House, Ellen and William Craft	66 Phillips Street	No	No
	Home of Susan Paul	36 West Cedar Street	No	No
	St. Margaret's Convent	19 Louisburg Square	No	No
	Anne Whitney Studio	92 Mount Vernon Street	No	No
	Home of Margaret Deland	76 Mount Vernon Street	No	No
	Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, Florida Ruffin Ridley, and Women's Era Club	103 Charles Street	No	No
Annie Adams Fields	148 Charles Street	No	No	

TRAIL NAME	TRAIL SITES	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING
Chinatown South Cove Walk	Elizabeth Peabody Bookshop	13-15 West Street	No	No
	Massachusetts Bar Association	20 West Street	No	No
	Sarah Caldwell and the Boston Opera House	539 Washington Street	No	No
	Telephone Exchange	2-8 Harrison Avenue and Oxford Place	No	No
	International Ladies Garment Workers Union, present office of UNITE	31 Harrison Avenue	No	No
	New England Chinese Women's Association	2 Tyler Street	No	No
	Phillis Wheatley Landing Place	Beach and Tyler Streets	Yes	No
	Ruby Foo's Den	Beach and Hudson Streets	No	No
	Hannah Shakir and the Lebanese-Syrian Ladies' Aid Society	76 Tyler Street	No	No
	Maryknoll Sisters	79 Tyler Street	No	No
	Quincy School	90 Tyler Street	Yes	No
	Site of Denison House	93 Tyler Street	No	No
	Site of Rose Lok House	Tyler Street, adjacent to Denison House	No	No
	Chinatown Community Mural: <i>Unity and Community</i>	Chinatown Neighborhood Center, 38 Ash Street	Yes	No
	Site of YWCA "Working Girls Home"	68 Warrenton Street	No	No
	Boston Women's Trade Union League	5 Boylston Place	No	No
	Park Square: Women Editors, Artists, and Entrepreneurs	Park Square at Boylston Street	Yes	No
	Site of Women's Educational and Industrial Union	264 and 356 Boylston Street	No	No
	The Public Garden and Fountains by Women Sculptors	Beacon, Charles and Arlington Streets	Yes	No

TRAIL NAME	TRAIL SITES	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING
Back Bay East Walk	Home of Amy Beach	28 Commonwealth Avenue	No	No
	College Club	44 Commonwealth Avenue	No	No
	Easter Parade, Julia Oliver O'Neil	Commonwealth Avenue Mall	Yes	No
	Statues by Theo Ruggles Kitzon	Commonwealth Avenue Mall, near Clarendon Street	Yes	No
	Site of Simmons College Graduate School of Social Work	51 Commonwealth Avenue	No	No
	Emerson College Building	21-23 Commonwealth Avenue	No	No
	Boston Center for Adult Education	5 Commonwealth Avenue	No	No
	Home of Sarah Choate Sears	1 Commonwealth Avenue	No	No
	French Library and Cultural Center	43 Marlborough Street	Yes	No
	Harriet Hemenway and the Massachusetts Audubon Society	273 Clarendon Street	No	No
	Home of Julia Ward Howe	241 Beacon Street	No	No
	Site of Home of Isabella Stewart Gardner	150-152 Beacon Street	No	No
	Gibson House Museum	137 Beacon Street	Yes	Yes
	Fisher College	102-118 Beacon Street	Yes	No
	The Winsor School, Schools for Girls	95-96 Beacon Street	No	No
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Florence Hope Luscomb and Emily Greene Balch	6 Byron Street	No	No	

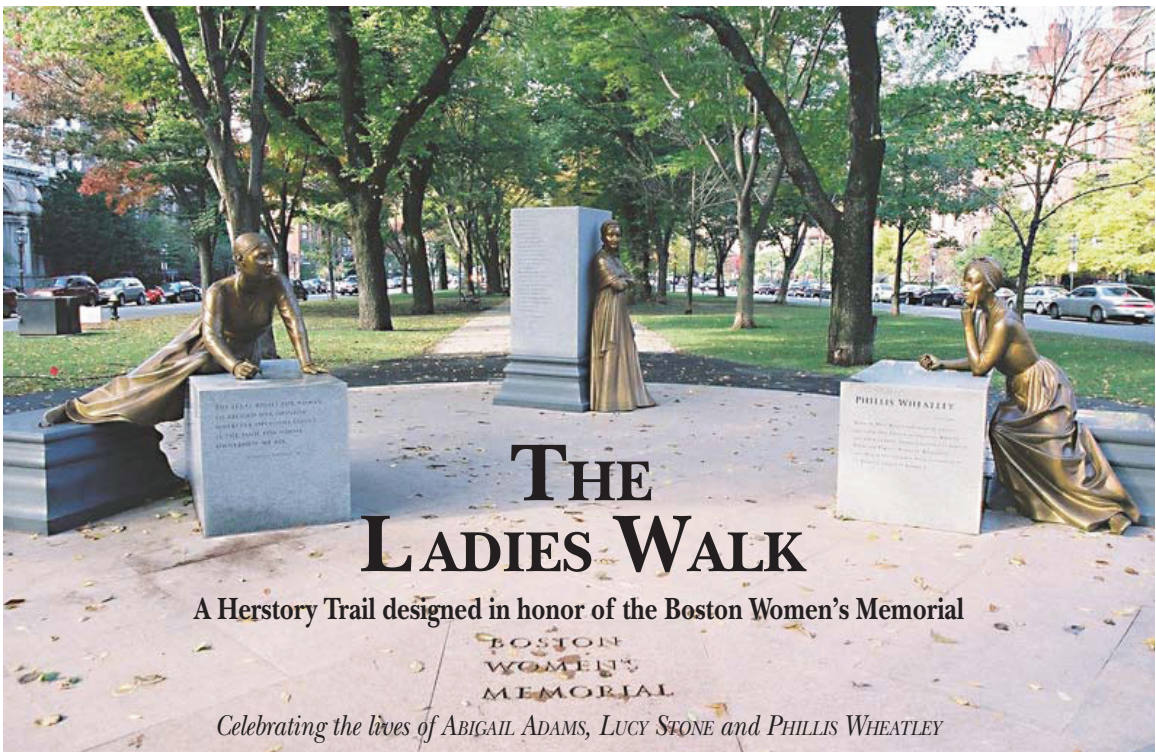
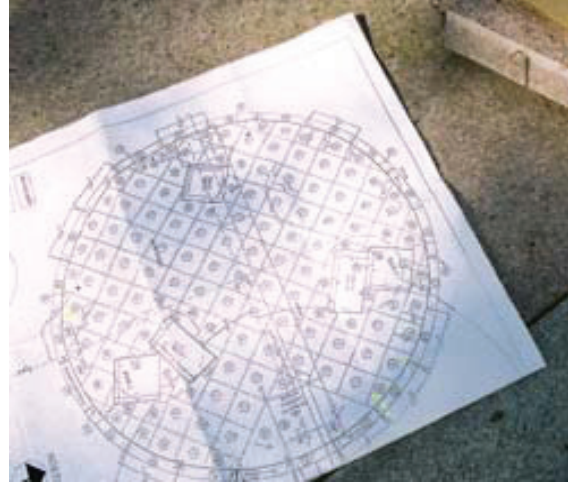
TRAIL NAME	TRAIL SITES	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING
Back Bay West Walk	Boston Public Library	700 Boylston Street	Yes	No
	Women's Mural: <i>Nine Notable Women of Boston</i>	Boston Public Library, Johnson Building entrance hall	Yes	No
	Boston Marathon Finish Line, Tortoise and Hare Sculpture	Copley Square	Yes	No
	Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union	Fairmount Copley Plaza Hotel, Copley Square	No	No
	Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association	Chauncey Hall, 585 Boylston Street	No	No
	Sarah Wyman Whitman and Margaret Redmond Windows	Trinity Church and Parish House, Clarendon and Boylston Streets	Yes	No
	Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)	140 Clarendon Street	Yes	No
	Rogers Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	501 Boylston Street	Yes	No
	Museum of Natural History	234 Berkeley Street at Boylston (now Louis of Boston)	No	No
	American Academy of Arts and Sciences	28 Newbury Street	No	No
	Church of the Covenant, the Women's Lunch Place	67 Newbury Street	Yes	No
	Junior League of Boston	117 Newbury Street	No	No
	Gibbs College	126 Newbury Street	Yes	No
	School of Fashion Design	136 Newbury Street	Yes	No
	Muriel Snowden International High School	150 Newbury Street	No	No
	The Copley Society of Boston	158 Newbury Street	Yes	No
	Guild of Boston Artists	162 Newbury Street	Yes	No
	Society of Arts and Crafts	175 Newbury Street	Yes	No

	Massachusetts Normal Art School Site	Northwest corner of Exeter and Newbury Streets	No	No
	Spiritualist Temple and Exeter Street Theater	Southeast corner of Exeter and Newbury Streets	No	No
	Women Sculptors on Commonwealth Avenue Mall	Commonwealth Avenue Mall	Yes	No
	Fanny Mason and Peabody Mason Music Foundation	211 Commonwealth Avenue	No	No
	The Boston Women's Memorial	Commonwealth Avenue at Fairfield Street	Yes	No

TRAIL NAME	TRAIL SITES	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING
South End Walk	Back Bay Station and Neighborhood	Clarendon and Dartmouth Streets	Yes	No
	Cora Reid McKerrow and the Reid Funeral Home	81 Dartmouth Street	No	No
	Rice School and Boston Normal School (former)	Corner of Dartmouth and Appleton Streets	No	No
	Home of Susie King Taylor	23 Holyoke Street	No	No
	Harriet Tubman House Site	25 Holyoke Street	No	No
	Harriet Tubman Square Statues: <i>Emancipation</i> by Meta Vaux War- rick Fuller and <i>Step on Board</i> by Fern Cunn- ingham	Pembroke and West Newton Streets	Yes	No
	Union United Method- ists Church	485 Columbus Avenue	Yes	No
	Home of Lucretia Crocker	40 Rutland Square	No	No
	Home of Louise Chan- dler Moulton	28 Rutland Square	No	No
	Home of Estella Crosby	11 Greenwich Park	No	No
	Mildred Davenport's Silver Box Studio	522 Columbus Avenue	No	No
	Anna Bobbitt Gardner and Academy of Musi- cal Arts	1-3 Claremont Park	No	No
	Home of Gladys A. Moore Perdue	22 Claremont Park	No	No
	Mary Baker Eddy, Massachusetts Meta- physical College	571 Columbus Avenue	No	No
	Harriet Tubman House	566 Columbus Avenue	Yes	No
	The Women's Service Club of Boston	464 Massachusetts Avenue	No	No

	Chester Square: Anna Quincy Waterston, Harriet Boyd Hawes, Betty Gibson, and the South End Historical Society	532 and 530 Massachusetts Avenue	Yes	No
	The League of Women for Community Service	558 Massachusetts Avenue	Yes	No
	Louisa May Alcott School and Alcott Residences	West Springfield Street and Shawmut Avenue	No	No
	Bethany Home for Young Women	14-16 Worcester Street	No	No
	View of New England Female Medical College, now Boston University School of Medicine	East Concord Street and East Newton Street at Harrison Avenue	Yes	No
	South End House and Children's Art Centre	36-48 Rutland Street	Yes	Yes
	Girls' High and Girls' Latin School Site	Between West Newton and Pembroke Streets; now the Thomas F. O'Day Playground	No	No
	Lebanese-Syrian Ladies' Aid Society	44 West Newton Street	No	No
	Franklin Square House	11 East Newton Street	No	No
	View of Holy Cross Cathedral High School and St. Helena's House	74 and 89 Union Park Street	No	No
	John Williams Municipal Building, former Little City Hall and South End Branch Library	Corner of Shawmut and West Brookline Streets	No	No
	Home of Helen Morton	83 West Brookline Street	No	No
	Villa Victoria Cultural Center, Inquilinos Boricuas en Accion (IBA) and Paula Oyola	405 Shawmut Avenue	Yes	No
	Myrna Vazquez and Villa Victoria Center	West Dedham Street	Yes	No
	South End House Site	20 Union Park	No	No
	Boston Center for the Arts	539 Tremont Street	Yes	No

The Ladies Walk. Designed by the Boston Women's Heritage Trail in 2003. Courtesy of the Boston Women's Heritage Trail.



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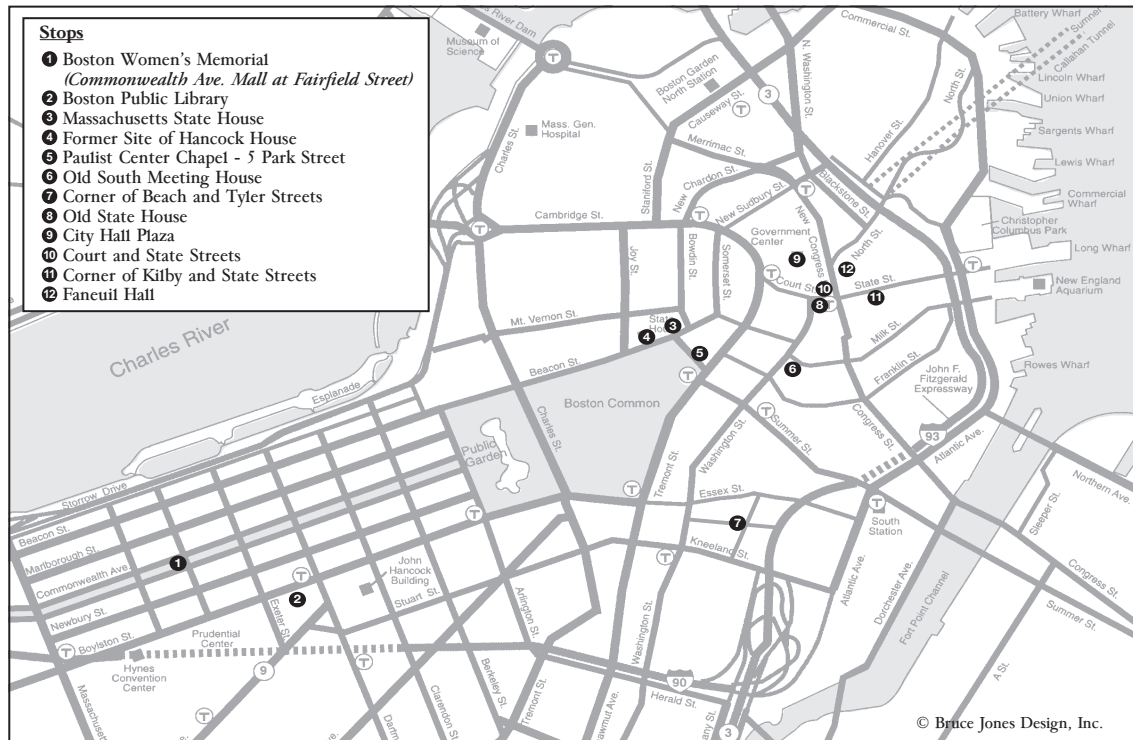
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Abigail Adams
Lucy Stone
 and
Phillis Wheatley



The Boston Women's Memorial honors three important contributors to Boston's rich history – Abigail Adams, Lucy Stone and Phillis Wheatley. Each of these women had progressive ideas that were ahead of her time, was committed to social change, and left a legacy through her writings that had a significant impact on history.

The sculptures were installed in 2003 on the historic Commonwealth Avenue Mall in Boston between Fairfield and Gloucester Streets. Artist Meredith Bergmann's vision for this memorial represents the forefront of new thinking about representation in public art.

Boston Women's Memorial, 2003, City of Boston Brochure

Who are these women? Where did they live and work in Boston? Where else are they represented in public art? Where can you learn more about them?

This booklet gives you a chance to start answering these questions. Although we have no record of them ever having met, Abigail Adams and Phillis Wheatley lived in Boston at the same time, only a few blocks from one another during the Revolutionary War period. Lucy Stone, on the other hand, was not born until 1818, the same year Abigail Adams died and 34 years after Phillis Wheatley died, and she lived almost to the end of the nineteenth century. By then Boston was a very different place geographically, with landfill having enlarged the original Boston pen-

insula and created the new Back Bay. Much social change had taken place, but much still had not changed: when Lucy Stone died, in 1893, women still could not vote.



Memorial artist Meredith Bergmann

So, take this booklet in hand and walk from the Women's Memorial across Boston, to see where these three women lived and worked, and where else they are honored in Boston. Step right out and enjoy yourself!

At the end of the booklet, you will find the words which are inscribed on the Memorial – words to take with you and read again and again.



*Abigail Adams
Lucy Stone
and
Phillis Wheatley*

Stop 1
Boston Women's Memorial – Commonwealth Avenue at Fairfield Street

4



*Lucy Stone
and
Phillis Wheatley*

Walk across Fairfield Street and continue down the Mall to Exeter Street. Turn right. Go across Newbury Street to Boylston Street. Turn left and enter the Boston Public Library.

Here in the lobby on the right you see the mural "Nine Notable Women" by Ellen Lanyon. Both Lucy Stone and Phillis Wheatley are represented in this mural, which was commissioned by Workingmens Cooperative Bank in 1880. After its completion, the mural was moved several times and eventually was given to Simmons College, where it hung for over ten years. During renovations at the college, the mural ended up in storage.

When the mural was rediscovered in 1999, Simmons College agreed to loan it to the Boston Public Library. Among Ellen Lanyon's works are many public art projects, including her 1999 "Riverwalk Gateway Ceramic Mural Project" in Chicago.



Nine Notable Women by Ellen Lanyon

Note the additional names of women written on the curtains in the mural and, on the wall to the left, the framed text of a booklet which accompanied it when it was first unveiled.

Stop 2
Boston Public Library

Turn 180 degrees from the mural and walk through the Johnson Building and the courtyard to the Research Library. Walk upstairs, turn left as you enter the Bates Reading Room.

Busts of Lucy Stone and of her daughter Alice Stone Blackwell sit together on top of the mantel. The bust of Lucy Stone was sculpted by Anne Whitney in 1892 for the exhibition at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. In 1904 it was presented to the Boston Public Library by Judith Winsor Smith, a local suffrage activist. Anne Whitney was one of America's most distinguished sculptors. She also did the statues of Sam Adams at Faneuil Hall and of Charles Sumner in Harvard Square.

The bust of Lucy Stone's only child Alice Stone Blackwell was sculpted by

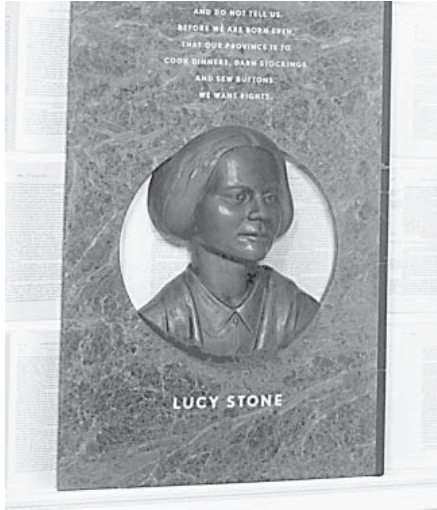


Lucy Stone by Anne Whitney

Frances Rich and presented to the library by the League of Women Voters of Boston. Alice Stone Blackwell was an active suffragist in her own right, carrying on her mother's work at the *Woman's Journal*, and embracing many other liberal causes throughout her life.

5

Now you have a choice: you can either walk approximately 1 1/4 miles to the State House or take the T. To take the T, get on at Copley, going inbound, and get off at Park Street. Walk upstairs and go up the hill to the State House.



Lucy Stone in Mural Hear Us

6

To walk, continue down Boylston Street to the Public Garden. Cross the Garden diagonally (as best you can!) and walk up through the Boston Common along the Beacon Street side to the State House. You can enter the State House up the right hand steps.

Inside the State House ask directions to Doric Hall. Just outside Doric Hall you will find the mural *Hear Us* by Sheila Levrant de Bretteville and Susan Sellers, 1999. Lucy Stone is one of six women represented in this mural. The mural, part of the State House Women's Leadership Project initiated to make State House art more inclusive, was commissioned by The Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities. Each of these women were chosen for having made a major contribution to the government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To learn more about the mural, take home the handsome pamphlet describing the project.

Now go upstairs to the Massachusetts Senate Chambers.

Lucy Stone addressed the Massachusetts legislature here in 1853, calling for equal rights for women. She was an exceptionally talented public speaker with unusual power over her audience. Lucy Stone had toured the country speaking for abolition and women's rights and was one of the first women in the United States to make a career of lecturing.



Lucy Stone



Abigail Adams
and
Lucy Stone

Exit the State House as you entered it and look to the left as you stand facing it.

Here is where John Hancock's house stood, with his pasture being the present site of the State House. On June 17, 1788 Abigail and John Adams came to Hancock's house after they arrived in Boston on the ship "Lucretia". John Adams had been abroad for most of ten years and Abigail Adams had joined him in Paris and London for the last four of those years. Boston was ready to welcome them. In his book *John Adams*, David McCullough describes the scene:

"People were cheering, church bells ringing, as the Adamses came ashore. Along the route to Beacon Hill, more throngs lined the streets. 'The bells in the several churches rang during the remainder of the day - every countenance wore expressions of joy,' reported the *Massachusetts Sentinel*."

McCullough writes that Abigail and John Adams brought with them "...a great accumulation of clothes, books, china and furniture ...a York rosebush...a four-post Dutch bed, a great Dutch chest with heavy brass pulls and claw feet, tables of different sizes, a set of six cushioned Louis XV chairs and a settee..."



John Hancock House

Now walk down Park Street to the Paulist Center.



The Woman's Journal Office, c. 1880

Here, in a since-razed building, Lucy Stone set up the offices of the *Woman's Journal*; she even lived upstairs here for awhile. The *Woman's Journal*, called the "voice of the woman's movement," was published for so long and so regularly that it significantly influenced the history of women's rights. It was "devoted to the interests of Woman - to her educational, industrial, legal, and political equality, and especially to her right of Suffrage." Lucy Stone was one of its founders and helped write, edit, finance and publish it, right here close to the seat of power - the State House.

Stops 4 & 5

John Hancock
House Site and
Paulist Center,
5 Park Street

7

At the bottom of Park Street, turn left on Tremont Street and proceed past the Granary Burying Ground. (John Wheatley, Phillis Wheatley's owner, is buried here.) Take your first right down School Street to Old South Meeting House, just on the right on Washington Street.

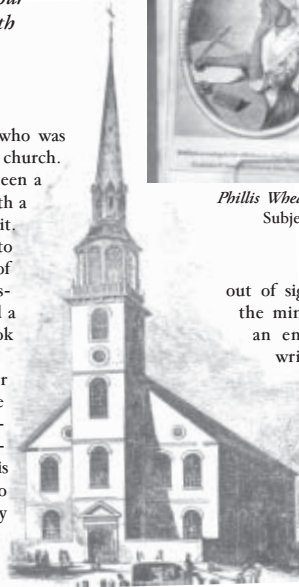
On August 18, 1771, Phillis Wheatley, who was very religious, became a member of this church. Old South Meeting House, which has been a museum since 1878, honors Phillis Wheatley with a wonderful exhibit.



Phillis Wheatley

Be sure to go in to see the inside of this lovely, historic church and a copy of her book of poems.

Remember that at the time churches in Boston were not integrated, so Phillis Wheatley had to sit in the gallery



Old South Meeting House



Phillis Wheatley's book Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral

out of sight of white congregants and the minister. Further, many doubted an enslaved African woman could write poetry, so the publisher required that she be interrogated by a committee of 18 distinguished male leaders, including John Hancock, who then officially confirmed that she was indeed the author of the poetry.



Phillis Wheatley

Stop 6

Old South Meeting House

8



Phillis Wheatley

Now you have another decision to make: if you are feeling very energetic, turn left out the front door of Old South Meeting House, and walk down Washington Street to Beach Street. Turn left. Proceed to the corner of Tyler Street where you will see a marker honoring Phillis Wheatley. You will then have to retrace your steps to pick up the rest of this Trail. It is interesting to see the corner and imagine it as waterfront with a long wharf. Today after extensive landfill it is a bustling corner of Chinatown. BUT it is a good mile round trip!

This is where Phillis Wheatley landed in Boston on July 11, 1761, on the slave ship "Phillis". She was named after the ship by Susannah and John Wheatley when they purchased her here at Griffins Wharf. (See map on page 12.) Notice the marker placed here by the Bostonian Society. Imagine Phillis Wheatley, a small child, age 7 or 8, speaking no English, coming off the ship after a very long voyage during which she must have suffered terribly, then riding in a carriage back



Phillis Wheatley engraving from frontispiece of her book



Slave ship unloading Africans

to the Wheatley mansion (See Stop 11). Who could have dreamed that she would become the mother of African-American literature?

Stop 7

Beach and Tyler Streets

9

*Now proceed down Washington Street past School Street to Court Street.
Walk to the front of the Old State House.*

On July 18, 1776, Abigail Adams went to the Old State House, then called the New Town House, where the Declaration of Independence was read for the first time in Massachusetts. This poster, created 167 years after the event, closely matches Abigail's description.

She wrote her husband John:
"Last Thursday ... I went with the Multitude into Kings Street to hear the proclamation for independence read and proclaimed...When Col. Crafts read from the Belcona of the State House the Proclamation, great attention was

given to every word. As soon as he ended, the cry from the Belcona was God Save our American States and then 3 cheers which rended the air, the Bells rang, the privateers fired, the forts and Batteries, the cannon were discharged, the platoons followed and every face appeared joyfull...After dinner the kings arms were taken down from the State House and every vestige of him from every place in which it appeared and burnt in King Street. Thus ends royall Authority in this State and all the people shall say Amen"

Letter, July 21, 1776



Abigail Adams



Stop 8
Old
State House

The Reading of The Declaration of Independence

New England Life Poster, 1943



- ❶ Phillis Wheatley landed here in 1761 on the slave ship "Phillis."
- ❷ Phillis Wheatley lived here at the corner of King Street and Mackerel Lane, and later on Queen Street.
- ❸ Abigail Adams lived here in Brattle Square and on King Street.



*Abigail Adams
and
Phillis Wheatley*



*Map of
Boston,
1774*

12



*Abigail Adams
and
Phillis Wheatley*

Cross State Street and walk back to where it becomes Court Street. Turn right between the buildings to City Hall Plaza.



*Abigail Adams
by Benjamin Blythe, 1766*

tions between 1768-1774 when it was the fashionable section known as Brattle Square. They worshipped at the Brattle Square Church and two of their children, Susanna and Charles, were baptized at the church. When 10,000 British troops occupied Boston in 1774, the family fled to Quincy.

Walk back to Court Street where it becomes State Street.

In June and July 1776 Abigail Adams moved her household to Boston for two months to State Street (then called King Street) to the home of her uncle Isaac Smith so that they could all be inoculated against smallpox. John Adams' uncle Dr. Zabdiel Boylston had actually started the program 50 years earlier, getting the idea from an enslaved man, Onesimus, who told him about the practice in Africa. Many of the household members were very sick, but they all recovered.

Abigail Adams wrote her husband John:

"We had our Bedding etc. to bring. A Cow we have driven down from B[rain]tre[e] and some Hay I have had put into the Stable, wood etc. and we have really commenced housekeepers here... Our little ones stood the operation Manfully... Such a spirit of inoculation never before took place; the Town and every house in it, as full as they can hold ... I wish it was so you could have been with us, but I submit."

- Letter, July 13, 1776



Brattle Street Church, Brattle Square

Although Abigail Adams lived most of her life in Weymouth, Braintree and Quincy, she also lived in Boston for a few years during the Revolutionary War period, and, of course, she visited Boston frequently. Abigail Adams and her family lived here in two loca-

*Stops 9 & 10
City Hall Plaza and
Court and State
Streets*

13

Walk down State Street, across Congress Street, to the corner of Kilby Street.

As you stand at this corner, look at this print of the buildings and streets. Phillis Wheatley lived right on this corner in the heart of the city in the Wheatley's mansion, at what was then King Street and Mackerel Lane, from 1761-1774. From the windows of the mansion she could have seen lots of comings and goings and lots of "revolutionary" action, including patriots protesting the Stamp Act, or the Redcoats marching up from the harbor. Many of her poems were inspired by nearby events such as the Boston Massacre.

In this house, Phillis Wheatley proved herself a genius, learning English in only 16 months with the Wheatley's daughter Mary as her tutor, and then going on to master Greek and Latin and write poetry. Phillis Wheatley's *Book of Poems* was published in England in 1773. In 1774, 300 copies arrived in Boston and sold quickly. That same year, at age 21, Phillis Wheatley became a free woman, and, when the Wheatleys left their mansion during the conflicts surrounding the occupation of Boston by British troops, she moved to Providence, R.I. to live with Mary

Wheatley. She also wrote a special letter to the Reverend Samson Occom, a Mohegan Indian Christian mis-



State Street 1801

sionary, about freedom. An excerpt from it is on the Women's Memorial. (See page 17)



Phillis Wheatley

Stop 11

Corner of State and Kilby Streets

14



Lucy Stone

Walk across State Street and go between the buildings to Faneuil Hall. Go right in the front door and up the stairs.

As you can see, Lucy Stone is the only woman represented in all of Faneuil Hall! She joined the men in 2001. Her bust was done by artist Lloyd Lillie. His other work includes a statue of Abigail Adams in Quincy and a sculpture of 19 assembled bronze figures at the Women's Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls, N.Y. He also did the statues of James Michael Curley and Red Auerbach here in Boston.



Lucy Stone by Lloyd Lillie

In 1873, on the 100th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, Lucy Stone organized a suffrage meeting she named the New England Women's Tea Party. The call said:

The women of New England who believe that "TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS TYRANNY" and that our forefathers were justified in resisting despotic power by throwing the tea into Boston Harbor, hereby invite the men and women of New England to unite with them in celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of that event, in Faneuil Hall, on MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, DEC 15, from 4 to 9 P.M.

The December 20 edition of the *Woman's Journal* reported that "Long before the hour appointed for the opening of the meeting, the crowd began to assemble, and at 4 o'clock the Hall was literally packed solid with a dense mass of humanity, composed of ladies and gentlemen representing all classes in life who were interested in the object of the meeting - the elevation of Woman to an equality with men in citizenship, no less than the celebration of the patriotic deed of our forefathers.

In her speech, Lucy Stone, introduced as "the founder of the feast", said "We are taxed, and we have no representation. We are governed without our consent. We are fined, imprisoned, and hung with no jury trial by our peers. We have no legal right to our children, nor power to sell our land, nor will our money."



Lucy Stone House, 45 Boutwell Street.

Stop 12

Faneuil Hall

15

ABIGAIL ADAMS 1744 - 1818

Born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, she was the wife of the second president of the United States and the mother of the sixth. Her letters establish her as a perceptive social and political commentator and a strong voice for women's advancement.

... and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.

Letter to John Adams, March 31, 1776

If we were to count our years by the revolutions we have witnessed, we might number them with the Antediluvians. So rapid have been the changes: that the mind, tho fleet in its progress, has been outstripped by them, and we are left like statues gazing at what we can neither fathom, or comprehend.

Letter to Mercy Otis Warren, March 9, 1807



Abigail Adams



Text on
Memorial
Pedestal

16



Phillis Wheatley

PHILLIS WHEATLEY CA. 1753 - 1784

Born in West Africa and sold as a slave from the ship *Phillis* in colonial Boston, she was a literary prodigy whose 1773 volume *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral* was the first book published by an African writer in America.

Imagination! who can sing thy force?
Or who describe the swiftness of thy course?
Soaring through air to find the bright abode,
Th' empyreal palace of the thund'ring God,
We on thy pinions can surpass the wind,
And leave the rolling universe behind:
From star to star the mental optics rove,
Measure the skies, and range the realms above.
There in one view we grasp the mighty whole,
Or with new worlds amaze th' unbounded soul.

On Imagination

I, young in life, by seeming cruel fate
Was snatch'd from *Afric's* fancy'd happy seat:
What pangs excruciating must molest,
What sorrows labour in my parent's breast?
Steel'd was that soul and by no misery mov'd
That from a father seiz'd his babe below'd:
Such, such my case. And can I then but pray
Others may never feel tyrannic sway?

To the Right Honourable William,
Earl of Dartmouth

... in every human Breast, God has implanted a
Principle, which we call Love of Freedom; it is
impatient of Oppression, and pants for Deliverance
... the same Principle lives in us.

Letter to the Reverend Samson Occom,
February 11, 1774

Text on
Memorial
Pedestal



17

LUCY STONE 1818 – 1893

Born in Brookfield, she was one of the first Massachusetts women to graduate from college. She was an ardent abolitionist, a renowned orator, and the founder of the *Woman's Journal*, the foremost women's suffrage publication of its era.

Let woman's sphere be bounded only by her capacity.

Speech, Woman's Rights Convention, Worcester 1851

From the first years to which my memory stretches I have been a disappointed woman. ... In education, in marriage, in religion, in everything disappointment is the lot of women. It shall be the business of my life to deepen this disappointment in every woman's heart until she bows down to it no longer.

Speech, National Woman's Rights Convention, Cincinnati 1855

The legal right for woman to record her opinion wherever opinions count, is the tool for whose ownership we ask.

Woman's Journal, 1891

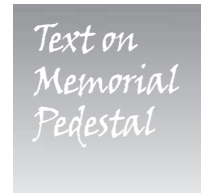


I believe the world grows better, because I believe that in the eternal order there is always a movement, swift or slow, toward what is right and true.

Last published statement, *The Independent*, 1893



Lucy Stone



18



Abigail Adams
Lucy Stone
and
Phillis Wheatley

More about . . .

Abigail Adams

To learn more about Abigail Adams, go to the Adams National Historical Park in Quincy, by driving or taking the Red Line to the Quincy Center Station. At the National Park Service Visitor Center, you can take a free trolley ride to the home where Abigail and John Adams first lived after they were married (called the John Quincy Adams Birthplace) and the Old House, where they lived from 1788 on. You can also see a statue of Abigail Adams with her young son, John Quincy Adams and the crypt where she is buried in the United First Parish Church. More information at www.nps.gov/adam.

You can also visit Abigail Adams's birthplace. The Abigail Adams Historical Society maintains the house in nearby Weymouth. More information at www.abigailadams.org.

Lucy Stone

From 1870 until her death, Lucy Stone lived with her husband and daughter in a large home on top of Pope's Hill at 45 Boutwell Street in the Dorchester section of Boston (see page 15). The 17-room home also included barns, a carriage house and stables as well as extensive grounds for gardens and animals. Here she hosted many gatherings and often housed family and guests. Unfortunately, it was demolished in 1971, but on one of the remaining stone posts which marked the driveway, you will find a marker placed by the Bostonian Society. When she died, Lucy Stone was cremated and is credited as the

first person cremated in New England. Her ashes, at Forest Hills Cemetery in the Jamaica Plain section of Boston, are in Urn Number One in the columbarium under the Lucy Stone Chapel.

In 1993, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of her death, and in response to a petition from the students at the Lucy Stone School, a Boston Public School at 22 Regina Road in Dorchester, the Massachusetts Legislature declared March 8 "Lucy Stone Day." The school honored Lucy Stone with a week-long celebration as well as taking journalism as its theme.

Phillis Wheatley

On February 1, 1985, the University of Massachusetts, Boston named one of its buildings Wheatley Hall, and Governor Dukakis declared February 1 "Phillis Wheatley Day". You can see this painting of Phillis Wheatley in the Hall.

The Phillis Wheatley School, a Boston Public School, is at 20 Kearsage Avenue in Roxbury. Unfortunately, it closed in 2003 and is awaiting a new role.




Phillis Wheatley
by M. Robbins

More
Places to
Visit

19

APPENDIX B: New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail



SUSSEX COUNTY
Sparta Township

SPARTA FEMALE SEMINARY

54 Woodport Road
Private

FEMALE SEMINARY

Site # 73

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

89

Schools like the Sparta Female Seminary proliferated in the 19th century to serve the daughters of the growing and increasingly prosperous middle and upper classes. In rural communities, like Sparta, these schools, albeit short-lived, provided a cultural presence that was reflected in their imposing physical appearance.

The Sparta Female Seminary is architecturally noteworthy as a provincial interpretation of the Greek Revival style, as well as for its association with the Sparta Female Academy. It was built in 1839 by Pierson Hurd for Sarah C. Dayton, the widow of Presbyterian minister Ezra Dayton, at a reputed cost of \$2,500. Mrs. Dayton successfully established a boarding school for "young ladies" with a curriculum of English, French, mathematics, fine arts and music as well as an "ancient language," "needlework," and "morals and manners." Two 22-week sessions were held a year. After Mrs. Dayton's declining health led to the closing of the school around 1870, the property changed hands.

Figure B.1: Sample page from the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail, 2001. Courtesy of the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

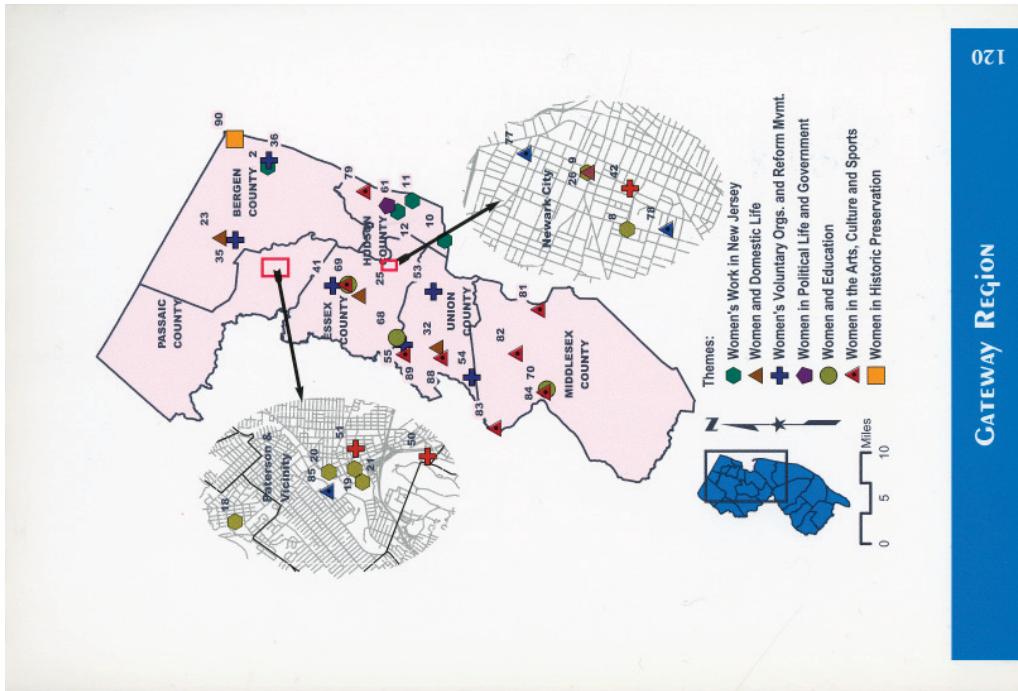


Figure B.2: Sample map from the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail guidebook, 2001. Courtesy of the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Table B.1: List of sites on the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail, arranged by historical theme. From the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail guidebook, 2001.

TRAIL THEME	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTER- PRETIVE PROGRAM- MING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Women's Work in New Jersey						
	Hotel Brigantine	1400 Ocean Avenue, Brigantine City, Atlantic County	No	No	No	No
	Bamberger's Department Store	109-135 Market Street, Newark City, Essex County	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Keyport Historical Society	Foot of Broad Street by the Bay, Keyport Borough, Monmouth County	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Roosevelt Common	Riveredge Road between Jefferson and Tenafly Streets, Tenafly Borough, Bergen County	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Historic Smithville Park	13 Park Avenue, Eastampton Township, Burlington County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Historic Whitesbog Village	13 Whitebog Village, Brown Mills, Pemberton Township, Burlington County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Victor Talking Machine Company (RCA)	1 Market Street between Delaware and Front Streets, Camden City, Camden County	No	No	Yes	Yes
Seabrook Community Center	1343 Highway 77, Upper Deerfield Township, Cumberland County	Yes	No	No	No
Vineland Developmental Center	1676 East Landis Avenue, Vineland City, Cumberland County	No	No	No	No
Krueger-Scott Mansion	601 High Street, Newark City, Essex County	No	No	Yes	Yes
Maiden Form Brassiere Company	74 Lexington Avenue, Bayonne City, Hudson County	No	No	No	Yes
Ellis Island Visitor's Center	Ellis Island, Jersey City, Hudson County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jersey City Medical Center	51 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, Hudson County	No	No	Yes	Yes
Sandy Hook Lighthouse	Sandy Hook Gateway National Recreation Area, Middletown Township, Monmouth County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Fort Hancock Barracks #25	Sandy Hook Gateway National Recreation Area, Middletown Township, Monmouth County	No	No	Yes	Yes
Merchiston Farm/Bamboo Brook	170 Longview Road, next to Willowood Park, Chester Township, Morris County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Double Trouble State Park	Bayville (Lacey and Berkeley Township, Ocean County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
The Botto House	American Labor Museum, 83 Norwood Street, Haledon Borough, Passaic County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Barbour Mill Spruce Street	70 Spruce Street, Paterson City, Passaic County	No	No	Yes	Yes
The Phoenix Mill	33-35 Van Houten Street, Paterson City, Passaic County	No	No	No	Yes
La Voce Italiana Newspaper Office	77-79 Mill Street, Paterson City, Passaic County	No	No	No	No
Consumers' Research	89-91 Bowerstown Road, Bowerstown (Washington Township), Warren County	No	No	No	No

TRAIL THEME	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTER- PRETIVE PROGRAM- MING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Women and Domestic Life						
	The Hermitage	335 North Franklin Turnpike, Ho-Ho-Kus Township, Bergen County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Historic Morven	55 Stockton Street, Princeton Borough, Mercer County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Cold Spring Village	720 Route 9, Cape May (Lower Township), Cape May County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Glenmount-Edison National Historic Site	Main Street and Lakeside Avenue, West Orange Township, Essex County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Ann Cooper Whittall House	100 Hessian Avenue, Red Bank Battlefield, Delaware River, National Park Borough, Gloucester County	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Howell Living History Farm	101 Hunter Road, Hopewell Township, Mercer County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Historic Walnford & Crosswicks Creek Park	Allentown Borough, Mon- mouth County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fosterfields Living His- torical Farm	73 Kahdena Road, Mor- ris Township, Morris County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
The Bridget Smith House	124 Randolph Avenue, Mine Hill Township, Morris County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
The Miller- Cory House Museum	614 Mountain Avenue, West- field Town, Union County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pahaquarra Archaeologi- cal Site	Delaware Water Gap National Rec- reation Area, Harwick Town- ship, Warren County	Yes	Yes	No	No

TRAIL THEME	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTER- PRETIVE PROGRAM- MING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Women's Voluntary Organizations & Reform Movements						
	George L. Pease Memorial Library	30 Garber Square, Ridge-wood Village, Bergen County	No	No	No	No
	Elizabeth Cady Stanton House	135 Highwood Avenue, Tenafly Borough, Bergen County	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Paulsdale, Birthplace & Home of Alice Paul	128 Hooten Road, Mount Laurel Township, Burlington County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Boxwood Hall	65 Hadden Avenue, Haddonfield Borough, Camden County	No	No	No	No
	Jarena Lee's Gravesite, Mt. Pisgah Church	Corner of Warwick and Mouldy Roads, Lawnside Borough, Camden County	Yes	No	No	No
	Cosmopolitan Hall/ Plum St. Hall	Across the Street from 625 Plum Street, now demolished	No	No	No	No
	Lucy Stone House	118 North Mountain Avenue, Montclair Township, Essex County	No	No	No	Yes

Newark Female Charitable Society	305 Halsey Street, Newark City, Essex County	No	No	Yes	Yes
Witherspoon Street Presbyterian Church	124 Witherspoon Street, Princeton Borough, Mercer County	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association	Historical Society of Ocean Grove, 50 Pitman Avenue, Ocean Grove (Neptune Township), Monmouth County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Downs Cottage	104 Mt. Tabor Way, Ocean Grove (Neptune Township), Monmouth County	No	No	No	No
Shrewsbury Friends Meeting & Cemetery	Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street, Shrewsbury Borough, Monmouth County	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Thompson Park, Brookdale Farm	805 Newman Springs Road, Middletown Township, Monmouth County	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Macculloch Hall Historical Museum	45 Macculloch Avenue, Morristown Town, Morris County	Yes	Yes	No	No

Lambert Castle Museum	Passaic County Historical Society, 3 Valley Road, Paterson City, Passaic County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memorial Day Nursery	397 Grand Street, Paterson City, Passaic County	No	No	No	No
Abigail Goodwin House	47 Market Street, Salem City, Salem County	No	No	No	No
All Souls Unitarian Church	Alliance International Fellowship Church, 501-503 Westfield Avenue, Elizabeth City, Union County	Yes	No	No	No
The Shakespeare Garden	Cedar Brook Park, 121-147 Randolph Road, Plainfield City, Union County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wallace Chapel AME Zion Church	138-142 Broad Street, Summit City, Union County	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

TRAIL THEME	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTER- PRETIVE PROGRAM- MING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Women in Political Life & Government						
	Estell Manor Mansion	U.S. Route 50 between Steelmans and Collina Roads, Estell Manor, Atlantic County	Yes	No	No	No
	Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh Brew House	201 Wood Lane, Haddonfield Borough, Camden County	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Dr. John Wiley House	2 North Main Street, Middle Township, Cape May County	No	No	No	Yes
	Beesley's Point	Foxborough Hill, Beesley's Point Bridge, State Highway #9, Upper Township, Cape May County	Yes	No	No	No
	Wildwood Civic Club	3008 Atlantic Avenue, Wildwood City, Cape May County	No	No	No	No
	Mary Teresa Norton House	90 Reservoir Avenue, Jersey City, Hudson County	No	No	No	No

Monmouth Battlefield State Park	NJ Business Route 33, Manalapan Township, Monmouth County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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TRAIL THEME	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTER- PRETIVE PROGRAM- MING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Women & Education in New Jersey						
	The Clara Barton School	Crosswicks Street, Bordentown City, Burlington County	Yes	Yes	No	No
	St. Mary's Hall	350 Riverbank, Burlington City, Burlington County	No	No	No	No
	Mary Van Meter Grice House	204 Broad Street, Riverton Borough, Burlington County	No	No	No	No
	Bancroft School	435 Kings Highway East, Haddonfield Borough, Camden County	No	No	No	No
	Ivy Hall Seminary	31 Commerce Street, Bridgeton City, Cumberland County	No	No	No	No
	Cora Hartshorn Arboretum & Bird Sanctuary	324 Forest Drive South, Short Hills (Millburn Township), Essex County	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Marion Thompson Wright's House	144 Lincoln Street, Montclair Township, Essex County	No	No	No	No

Douglas College College Hall	125 George Street	Yes	No	No	No
The Academy of St. Elizabeth, Xavier Hall	2 Convent Station, Morriston, Florham Park Borough, Morris County	No	No	No	No
Pierson-Sculthorpe House	Ocean County Historical Society, 26 Hadley Avenue, Toms River (Dover Township), Ocean County	Yes	Yes	No	No
Sparta Female Seminary	54 Woodport Road, Sparta Township, Sussex County	No	No	No	No

TRAIL THEME	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTER- PRETIVE PROGRAM- MING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Women in the Arts, Culture, and Sports						
	Convention Hall	Georgia and Mississippi Avenue, Atlantic City Boardwalk, Atlantic City, Atlantic County	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Patience Lovell Wright's House	100 Farnsworth Avenue, Bordentown City, Burlington County	No	No	No	No
	Red Gables	99 South Fullerton Avenue	No	No	Yes	Yes
	The Newark Museum	49 Washington Street, Newark City, Essex County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Effa Manley's House	17 Crawford Street, Newark City, Essex County	No	No	No	No
	Children Reading Statue	4300 New York Avenue, Union City, Hudson County	Yes	No	No	No
	Kearny Cottage	63 Catalpa Avenue, Perth Amboy City, Middlesex County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Mary Eleanor Wilkins Freeman House	207 Lake Avenue, Metuchen Borough, Middlesex County	No	No	No	No

Margaret Bourke-White Home	243 Hazelwood Avenue, Middlesex, Middlesex County	No	No	Yes	Yes
Elk Sculpture, Elk Lodge	40 Livingston Avenue, New Brunswick City, Middlesex County	No	No	No	No
Hinchliffe Stadium	Liberty and Maple Streets, Paterson City, Passaic County	No	No	Yes	Yes
Hetty Saunders' Gravesite, Salem Friends Burial Ground	West Broadway, Salem City, Salem County	Yes	Yes	No	No
Somerset Hall	99-101 Main Street, Somerville Borough, Somerset County	No	No	No	No
Shady Rest Golf and Country Club	820 Jerusalem Road, Scotch Plains Township, Union County	Yes	No	No	No
Summit Playhouse	10 New England Avenue, Summit City, Union County	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

TRAIL THEME	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTER- PRETIVE PROGRAM- MING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Women in Historic Preservation						
	Women's Federation Memorial	Alpine Approach Road, Alpine Borough, Bergen County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Old Barracks Museum	Barrack Street, Trenton City, Mercer County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Marlpit Mall	137 Kings Highway, Middletown Township, Monmouth County	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Acorn Hall	Morris County Historical Society, Morristown Town, Morris County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Rockingham	County Road 603, Kingston, Franklin Township, Somerset County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

APPENDIX C: Maryland Women's Heritage Trail

Table C.1: List of sites on the Maryland Women's Heritage Trail. From the Maryland Women's Heritage Trail Resource Kit, 2003.

MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Alleghany						
	Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) National Historic Park	Western Maryland Railway Station, 13 Canal Street, Cumberland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Jane Frazier House	Route 51, Oldtown Road, Cumberland	No	No	No	Yes
	Elizabeth Tasker Lowndes Home	Washington Street (Eastern End), Cumberland	No	No	No	Yes
Anne Arundel						
	Annapolis High School	2700 Riva Road, Annapolis	Yes	No	No	No
	Banneker-Douglass Musuem	84 Franklin Street, Annapolis	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Charles Carroll House of Annapolis	107 Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Chase-Lloyd House	22 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Coffee House	195 Main Street, Annapolis	No	No	No	No
	Government House	State Circle, Annapolis	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Anne Catherine Green House	124 Charles Street, Annapolis	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

	Zeona Hatcher Haley Burial Site	Lakemont Memorial Gardens, 900 West Central Avenue, Davidsonville	Yes	No	No	No
	Java Archeological Site	Edgewater	Yes	No	No	No
	Maryland Commission for Women	45 Calvert Street, Annapolis	Yes	No	No	No
	Maryland State Archives	350 Rowe Boulevard, Annapolis	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Maryland Women's Hall of Fame	Maryland Law Library, 361 Rowe Boulevard, Annapolis	Yes	Yes	No	No
	William Paca House and Garden	186 Prince George Street, Annapolis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Primrose Hill	3 Milkshake Lane, Annapolis	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Lucy Smith House [Patrick Creagh House]	160 Prince George Street, Annapolis	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Helen Avalynne Tawes Garden	Tawes State Office Building, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Annapolis	Yes	No	No	No
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Baltimore						
	Afro-American Newspaper	1519 N. Charles Street, Baltimore	No	No	No	No
	American Visionary Art Museum	900 Key Highway, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Baltimore Museum of Art	10 Art Museum Drive, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No

	Baltimore Museum of Industry	1415 Key Highway, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Baltimore Women's Industrial Exchange	333 North Charles Street, Baltimore	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Eubie Blake National Jazz Institute and Cultural Center	847 N. Howard Street, Baltimore	Yes	No	No	No
	Bryn Mawr School for Girls	109 West Melrose Avenue, Baltimore	No	No	No	No
	B. Olive Cole Pharmacy Museum	Maryland Pharmacists Association, 650 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No
	College of Notre Dame	4701 N. Charles Street, Baltimore	No	No	No	No
	Confederate Women's Monument	Charles Street and University Parkway, Baltimore	Yes	No	No	No
	Coppin State College	2500 West North Avenue, Baltimore	No	No	No	No
	The Dutchess of Windsor (Simpson) House	212 East Biddle Street, Baltimore	No	No	No	No
	Great Blacks in Wax Museum	1101-03 E. North Avenue, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Mary Catherine Goddard Office	Baltimore and South Streets, Baltimore	No	No	No	No
	Billie Holiday Statue	Pennsylvania and Lafayette Avenues, Baltimore	Yes	No	No	No
	Lillie Carroll Jackson Home	1320 Eutaw Place, Baltimore	No	No	No	No
	Jewish Museum of Maryland	15 Lloyd Street, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No

	The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine	720 Rutland Avenue, Baltimore	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African-American History & Culture	830 E Pratt Street, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Maryland Historical Society	201 W. Monument Street, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Bessie L. Moses Memorial	Planned Parenthood, 610 North Howard Street, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Mother Mary Lange Monument	610 George Street, Baltimore	Yes	No	No	No
	Mother Seton House	600 North Paca Street, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Headquarters	4806 Mount Hope Drive, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No
	National Juneteenth Museum	2632 N. Charles Street, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No
	National Museum of Dentistry	31 South Greene Street, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Oblate Sisters of Providence	701 Gun Road, Baltimore	No	No	No	No
	Peabody Institute of The Johns Hopkins University Archives	1 East Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Lizette Woodworth Reese Memorial	Eastern Technological Academy, 2801 Saint Lo Drive	Yes	No	No	No

	St. Francis Academy	510 E. Chase Street, Baltimore	No	No	No	No
	The Star Spangled Banner Flag House	844 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Szold Street	Between Park Heights and Green Spring Avenue, Baltimore	Yes	No	No	No
	University of Maryland School of Nursing Museum	655 West Lombard Street, Baltimore	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Western High School	4600 Falls Road, Baltimore	No	No	No	No
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Baltimore County						
	Asian Arts and Culture Center	Towson University, Towson	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Benjamin Banneker Heritage Museum	300 Oella Avenue, Catonsville	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Goucher College	1021 Dulaney Valley Road, Baltimore	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Hampton National Historic Site	535 Hampton Lane, Towson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	St. Timothy's School	8400 Green-spring Road, Stevenson	No	No	No	Yes
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Calvery County						
	Annemarie Garden	Dowell Road, Solomons	Yes	No	No	No

	Brewhouse	Mackall Road, St. Leonard	No	No	No	Yes
	Harriet Elizabeth Brown Mount Hope Community Center	Pushaw Station Road, Sunderland	Yes	No	No	No
	Linden	Church Street, Prince Frederick	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Jefferson Patterson Park	10515 Machall Road, St. Leonard	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Caroline County						
	Patty Cannon House	6070 Federalsburg Road, Federalsburg	No	No	No	Yes
	Sophie Kerr Memorial	Women's Club, Franklin and Second Street	Yes	No	No	No
	Museum of Rural Life	16 North 2nd Street, Denton	Yes	Yes	No	No
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Carroll County						
	Carroll County Farm Museum	500 S. Center Street, Westminster	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Memorial to Sadie Kneller Miller	Memorial Hall, McDaniel College, Westminster	Yes	No	No	No
	Sherman-Fisher-Shellman House	206 E. Main Street, Westminster	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Sykesville Gate House Museum of History	7283 Cooper Drive, Sykesville	Yes	Yes	No	No

MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Cecil County						
	Site of Martha Finley Home	259 East Main Street, Elkton	No	No	No	No
	The Hermitage	Hermitage Drive, Elkton	No	No	No	Yes
	Turkey Point Lighthouse	Elk Neck State Park, 4395 Turkey Point Road, Northeast	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Charles County						
	African-American Heritage Museum	7485 Crain Highway, La Plata	Yes	Yes	No	No
	American Indian Cultural Center	16812 Country Lane, Waldorf	Yes	Yes	No	No
	St. Ignatius Catholic Church	8855 Chapel Point Road, Port Tobacco	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Thomas Stone National Historic Site	6655 Rose Hill Road, Port Tobacco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Ruth B. Swann Memorial Park	Route 210, Bryans Road	Yes	No	No	No
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Dorchester County						
	Bazzel Church	Bestpitch Ferry Road, Cambridge	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Bucktown Village Store	Bestpitch Ferry Road, Cambridge	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Anna Ella Carroll Grave	6206 Sunburst Highway, Cambridge	Yes	No	No	No

	Dorchester County Courthouse	206 High Street, Cambridge	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Edythe M. Jolley Education Center/ Mace's Lane	Mace's Lane, Cambridge	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Annie Oakley House	28 Bellevue Avenue, Ham-brooks Bay	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Gloria Richardson House Site	Cambridge	No	No	No	No
	Harriet Tubman Birthplace Marker	Greenbriar Road, Cambridge	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Harriet Tubman Memorial Garden	Washington Avenue and Route 50, Cambridge	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Museum	424 Race Street, Cambridge	Yes	Yes	No	No
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Frederick County						
	Beatty-Creamer House	9010 Liberty Road, Ceresville	No	No	No	Yes
	Nancy Crouse House	204 Main Street, Middletown	No	No	No	No
	Barbara Fritchie Home	154 West Patrick Street, Frederick	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Hood College	401 Rosemont Avenue, Frederick	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Ladiesburg	Frederick County	Yes	No	No	Yes
	National Museum of Civil War Medicine	48 E. Patrick Street, Frederick	Yes	Yes	No	No
	National Shrine of Elizabeth Ann Seton	U.S. Route 18, Emmitsburg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

	Helen Smith House and Studio	Frederick	No	No	No	No
	Steiner House/Home of Frederick Women's Civic Club	368 West Patrick Street, Frederick	Yes	No	No	Yes
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Garrett County						
	Coal Talk Oral History Museum	Garrett Community College, 687 Mosser Road, McHenry	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Heritage Museum	261 Maple Street, Friendsville	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Penn Alps and Spruce Forest Artisan Village	17 Casselman Road, Grantsville	Yes	Yes	No	No
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Harford County						
	Mary Eliza Watters Risteau Building	2 S. Bond Street, Bel Air	Yes	No	No	No
	Mary Eliza Waters Risteau Home	Jarrettsville	No	No	No	Yes
	Stepping Stone Museum	461 Quaker Bottom Road	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Susquehanna Museum of Havre de Grace	Erie and Canal Streets, Havre de Grace	Yes	Yes	No	No
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Howard County						

	Ellicott City Main Street	8398 Main Street, Historic Ellicott City	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Historic Savage Mill	8600 Foundry Street, Savage	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Howard County Center of African American Culture	5434 Vantage Point Road, Columbia	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Patapsco Female Institute Historical Park	3691 Sarah's Lane, Ellicott City	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Toby's Dinner Theater	5900 Symphony Woods Road, Columbia	Yes	No	No	No
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Kent County						
	African-American Heritage Council Museum	Worton	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Kitty Knight House	14028 Augustine Herman Highway	Yes	No	No	No
	C.V. Starr Center for the Study of the American Experience	Customs House, 101 South Water Street, Chestertown	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Still Pond	Route 292, Betterton	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Montgomery County						
	Clara Barton National Historic Site	5801 Oxford Road, Glen Echo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Beall-Dawson House	103 West Montgomery Avenue, Rockville	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

	Bethesda Farm Women's Market	7155 Wisconsin Avenue	Yes	No	No	No
	Boyd's Negro School House	Boyd's/Clarksburg Historical Society, 19510 White Ground Road, Boyds	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Rachel Carson Home	11791 Berwick Road, White Oak	No	No	Yes	Yes
	F. Scott & Zelda Fitzgerald Burial Place	St. Mary's Church Cemetery, Corner of Veirs Mill Road and Route 335, Rockville	Yes	No	No	No
	Madonna of the Trail Monument	Wisconsin Avenue at Montgomery Lane, Bethesda	Yes	No	No	Yes
	George Meany Memorial Archives	10000 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Sandy Spring Museum	1701 Bentley Road, Sandy Spring	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Sandy Spring Slavery Museum & African Art Gallery	18524 Brook Road, Sandy Spring	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Seneca Schoolhouse & Museum	16800 River Road, Poolesville	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Prince George's County						
	College Park Aviation Museum	1985 Corporal Frank Scott Drive, College Park	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Greenbelt Community Center	15 Crescent Road, Greenbelt	Yes	No	No	Yes

	Grigsby Station	12450 Sir Walter Drive, Glenn Drive	No	No	No	Yes
	Mary Harris "Mother" Jones Historical Marker	Powder Mill and Riggs Road, Adelphi	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Christa Corrigan McAuliffe Memorial Displays	Thomas Jefferson Middle School, 5401 Barker Place, Lanham	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Judith Resnick Auditorium	School of Engineering, University of Maryland, College Park	Yes	No	No	No
	Riversdale	4811 Riverdale Road, Riverdale	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Anna Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Tree	Crescent Road (across from firehouse), Greenbelt	Yes	No	No	No
	Gladys Noon Spellman Parkway	Route 295	Yes	No	No	No
	Adele H. Stamp Student Union	University of Maryland, College Park	Yes	No	No	No
	Mary Surratt House	9118 Brandywine Road, Brandywine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	The Woodyard Archeological Site	Woodyard Road, Clinton	No	No	Yes	Yes
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Queen Anne's County						
	Cray House	Cockey's Lane, Steventown	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

	Queen Anne's Museum of Eastern Shore Life	126 Dulin Clark Road, Centerville	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Train Station Museum	101 Linden Street, Sudlersville	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Tucker House	124 South Commerce Street, Centerville	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Somerset County						
	Beach to Bay American Indian Trail	Somerset to Worcester County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Eastern Shore Early American Museum	30195 Rehobeth Road, Marion Station	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Smith Island Crab-Pickers Cooperative	21128 Warf Street, Tylerton	No	No	No	No
St. Mary's County						
	Margaret Brent Garden	Route 5, St. Mary's City	Yes	No	No	No
	Historic St. Mary's City	Route 5 and Rosecroft Road, South of Leonardtown	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Sotterly Plantation	44300 Sotterly Lane, Hollywood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	St. Mary's County Courthouse	41625 Court-house Drive, Leonardtown	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

	Tudor Hall	Leonardtown	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Talbot County						
	Avalon Theatre	40 East Dover Street, Easton	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum	Navy Point Mill Street, St. Michaels	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Little Red Schoolhouse	Wye Mills	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Third Haven Friends Meeting House	405 South Washington Street, Easton	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Amelia Welby House	Mulberry Street, St. Michaels	No	No	No	Yes
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Washington County						
	Antietam National Battlefield	Mansfield Avenue, Antietam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Beaver Creek School	135 W. Washington Street, Hagerstown	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Angela Kirkam Davis House	29 West Baltimore Street, Funkstown	No	No	No	Yes
	Marguerite Ann Kelsh Doleman House & Black History Museum	540 North Locust Street, Hagerstown	Yes	Yes	No	No

	Mary Lemist Titcomb Memorial	Hagerstown Library, 100 South Potomac Street, Hagerstown	Yes	No	No	No
	WilliamSPORT C&O Canal Visitor's Center	205 West Potomac Street, Williamsport	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Wicomico County						
	Charles H. Chipman Cultural Center	321 Broad Street, Salisbury	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Edward H. Nabb Research Center for Delamarva History	Salisbury University, 1101 Camden Avenue Salisbury	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Pemberton Historical Park	Pemberton Drive, Salisbury	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MARYLAND COUNTY	TRAIL SITE	SITE LOCATION	OPEN TO PUBLIC	INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING	NAT. REGISTER LISTING	STATE REGISTER LISTING
Worcester County						
	Ayresbilt and Lankford Hotel	8th Street and the Boardwalk, Ocean City	No	No	No	No
	Burbage Funeral Home	108 William Street, Berlin	No	No	No	Yes
	Costen House	Pocomoke City	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Dunes Manor Hotel	2800 Baltimore Avenue, Ocean City	No	No	No	No
	Furnace Town	Old Furnace Road and Millville Road, Snow Hill	Yes	Yes	No	No

	Zippy Lewis Lounge	Dunes Manor Hotel, Ocean City	Yes	No	No	No
	Ocean City Life-Savings Station Museum	South End of Boardwalk at the Inlet, Ocean City	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Julia Purnell Museum	208 West Market Street, Snow Hill	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Sturgis One Room School-house Museum	209 Willow Street, Pocomoke City	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Calvin B. Taylor Museum	Baker Street, Berlin	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Figure C.1: Sample page from the *Maryland Women's Heritage Trail* guidebook, 2003. Courtesy of the *Maryland Women's History Project*.

MARYLAND WOMEN'S HERITAGE TRAIL

MONTGOMERY COUNTY



Clara Barton

CLARA BARTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE **F-12**

5801 Oxford Road • Glen Echo, Maryland 20812 • 301-492-6246 • www.ni2s.pov/clba

The founder of the American Red Cross, Clara Barton lived here from 1897 until she died in 1912. The house was the first permanent headquarters of the organization, and was also a home for Red Cross volunteers. Clara Barton was also a lifelong supporter of the enfranchisement of African Americans and women's rights, in addition to being honored as the "Angel of the Battlefield" for her courageous nursing of soldiers during the Civil War. A nearby parkway also bears her name. (Also see listing for "Antietam" in Washington County.)

BEALL-DAWSON HOUSE **E-12**

103 West Montgomery Avenue • Rockville, Maryland 20850 • 301-762-1492 • www.montgomeryhistory.org

The federal-style townhouse (circa 1815) provides a glimpse into the heritage of Montgomery County in the period rooms and changing exhibitions of the time. Highlighted is the daily life of the Bealls and their household, including slaves, during the early 19th century. The Beall-Dawson House was a house of women; the builder of the house, Upton Beall, died in 1827, leaving a widow and three daughters. His widow, Jane, did not remarry and his daughters never married. The Beall women successfully managed the house and additional property. The house contains unusual interior slave quarters above the kitchen. The house is listed on the National Register of Historical Places.



BETHESDA FARM WOMEN'S MARKET **D-13**

7155 Wisconsin Avenue • Bethesda, Maryland 20814 • 301-652-2291

A group of Montgomery County women formed the Farm Women's Cooperative as a self-help response to the severe economic conditions of the Great Depression. In 1932, they held the first market in an empty storefront, selling fresh produce and home-made products directly to suburban families. The women built a permanent structure in 1934 and it has been in continuous use as a farm market ever since.

BOYDS NEGRO SCHOOL HOUSE **D-13**

Boyds/Clarksburg Historical Society • 19510 White Ground Road • Boyds, Maryland 20904 • 301-972-0484

The historical society maintains a restored one-room schoolhouse (1896-1936). The schoolhouse includes 19th century period furnishings, artifacts, video and audio tapes of school alumnae, photographs, maps, and historical reading materials on the school and community. During the 41 years of classes, the Boyd's School operated on the barest of

APPENDIX D: National Votes for Women Heritage Trail

List of survey sites for the national Votes for Women History Trail.

Note: The women's rights property sample should not be considered comprehensive and is by no means definitive. It is merely a reconnaissance-level survey used by the study team to develop a better understanding of the number and types of properties that are known to exist.

National Historic Landmarks are indicated by bold text.

National Register of Historic Places properties are indicated by italicized text.

(*) indicates a property that may be open to the public.

CONNECTICUT	<u>New London County</u>	*Frederick Douglass National Historic Site Washington
<u>Fairfield County</u>	Peace Sanctuary (Mary Lee Jobe Akeley)	
Ida M. Tarbell House Easton	Mystic	<i>Friendship House</i> Emily Edson Briggs Washington
Pepperidge Farm Fairfield	Charlotte Perkins Gilman House Norwich	General Federation of Women's Clubs Washington
<i>Nora Stanton Barney House</i> Greenwich	<u>Windham County</u>	Mary Ann Shadd Cary House Washington
Lillian D. Wald House Westport	Friendship Valley (Prudence Crandall) Brooklyn	Mary Church Terrell House Washington
<u>Hartford County</u>	*Prudence Crandall House Canterbury	*Mary McLeod Bethune Council House (National Historic Site) Washington
Kimberly Mansion Glastonbury	DELAWARE	
*Connecticut State Library Hartford	<u>Kent County</u>	*National Archives for Black Women's History Washington
* <i>Harriet Beecher Stowe House</i> Hartford	*Annie Jump Cannon Grave Dover	
<i>Isabella Beecher Hooker Home</i> Hartford	Annie Jump Cannon House Dover	*National Museum of American History (Smithsonian) Washington
<i>Cheney Building (G. Fox Building)</i> Hartford	*Old State House Dover	
<i>Newington Children's Hospital</i> Newington	<u>New Castle County</u>	*National Museum of Women in the Arts Washington
	*Women's Club of Newport Newport	Oscar W. Underwood House Washington School of Law Washington
	*New Century Club Wilmington	
<u>Middlesex County</u>		*Sewall-Belmont House Washington
<i>Working Girl's Vacation Home</i> East Haddam	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Trades Hall – Nannie Helen Burroughs National Training School for Women and Girls Washington
<i>Home of Ann Petry and Anna Louise James</i> Old Saybrook	Charlotte Forten Grimke House Washington	
	*Congressional Cemetery Washington	Trinity College Washington
<u>New Haven County</u>		
Hannah Gray Home New Haven	Frances Perkins Home Washington	

Washington College of Law Washington	<u>Dorchester County</u> <i>Annie Oakley House</i> Cambridge	<i>McCormick Hall</i> Mass. Institute of Technology Cambridge
MAINE		
<u>Cumberland County</u> *Harriet Beecher Stowe House Brunswick	<u>Montgomery County</u> * Farm Women's Cooperative Bethesda	Margaret Fuller House Cambridge
Skolfield-Whittier House Brunswick	*Clara Barton Home (National Historic Site) Glen Echo	Maria Baldwin House Cambridge
*Sabbathday Shaker Village New Gloucester	Bloomfield (Mary Bentley Thomas) Sandy Spring	<i>Lois Lilley Howe House</i> Cambridge <i>Thos. Wentworth Higginson House</i> Cambridge
Gail Laughlin Law Office Portland	MASSACHUSETTS	Mrs. Henry W. Paine House Cambridge
Portland City Hall Portland	<u>Berkshire County</u> <i>Susan B. Anthony Birthplace</i> Adams	*Schlesinger Library Radcliffe College Cambridge
Business and Professional Women's Club Portland	*Hancock Shaker Village Hancock <i>Pittsfield Women's Club</i> Pittsfield	Horace Mann House Cambridge
Trelawny Building Portland	<u>Bristol County</u> <i>Fall River Women's Club</i> Fall River	<i>Fay House</i> Radcliffe College Cambridge
John Neal House Portland	<u>Essex County</u> <i>November Club</i> Andover	Agassiz Hall Radcliffe Collge Cambridge
Catherine Morrill Day Nursery Portland	<i>Cutter-Handy House</i> Andover	23 Hawthorne Street Work of Lois Lilley Howe Cambridge
YWCA Portland	*Mary Baker Eddy House Lynn	Cambridge School Cambridge
*Maine Women Writers Collection Westbrook College Portland	<u>Franklin County</u> <i>Major Joseph Griswold House</i> (Mary Lyons) Buckland	*Mount Auburn Cemetery Cambridge
Westbrook College Portland	<u>Hampshire County</u> Sophia Smith Homestead Hatfield	*The Wayside Louisa May Alcott, Margaret Sidney Concord
<u>Franklin County</u> <i>*Nordica Homestead</i> Farmington	*The Sophia Smith Collection Smith College Northampton	*Orchard House Louisa May Alcott Concord
<u>Somerset County</u> *Margeret Chase Smith Library and Home Skowhegan	*Mary Lyons Gravesite South Hadley	*Lowell National Historical Park Lowell
<u>York County</u> <i>Kate Douglas Wiggin House</i> Hollis Center	<u>Middlesex County</u> <i>Radcliffe College Yard</i> Cambridge	<i>Mary Baker Eddy House</i> 400 Beacon Street Newton
*Sarah Orne Jewett House South Berwick	49 Hawthorne Street Work of Lois Lilley Howe Cambridge	<i>Emily Ruggles House</i> Reading
MARYLAND	Cambridge YWCA Cambridge	<i>Elizabeth Boit House</i> Wakefield
<u>Baltimore County</u> *Julia R. Rogers Library and Home, Goucher College Baltimore		
Bryn Mawr School for Girls Baltimore		

Lydia Maria Child House Wayland	*Boston YWCA Boston	New England Public Kitchen Boston
<u>Nantucket County</u> <i>Anna Gardner Home</i> Nantucket	Harriet Tubman House Boston	Dorothea Dix House Boston
* <i>Maria Mitchell House</i> Nantucket	Allen Gymnasium Boston	Tyler Street Day Nursery Boston
* <i>Unitarian Church</i> Nantucket	Penitent Females Refuge Boston	Hebrew Industrial School Boston
<u>Norfolk County</u> <i>Belcher-Rowe House</i> Milton	League for Women in Community Service Boston	Charles Street AME Church (Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin) Boston
* <i>Borderland Historic District</i> Blanche Ames Ames Easton	Franklin Square House Boston	North End Union Boston
<u>Plymouth County</u> <i>Odd Fellows Lodge</i> (<i>Universalist Church</i>) Hingham	Portia School of Law Boston	French YWCA Boston
<u>Suffolk County</u> *Dimock Community Health Center Complex Boston	William Lloyd Garrison House Boston	Household Aid Company Boston
Julia Ward Howe House Boston	North Bennett Street Industrial School Boston	Hemenway House (lodging) Boston
<i>Students House (Kerr Hall)</i> Boston	The College Club Boston	YWCA Home for Business Girls Boston
Chauncy Hall Building Boston	Women's Educational and Industrial Union Boston	Simmons College Boston
Shawmut Home for Working Women Boston	YWCA – Berkeley Residence Boston	*Faneuil Hall Boston
Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women Boston	Hotel Agassiz Boston	Charlesgate Hall Boston
Dress Reform Parlor (Hamilton Place) Boston	Hotel Victoria Boston	Women's City Club Boston
Dress Reform Parlor (Winter Street) Boston	New England Helping Hand Home Boston	Ellen Swallows Richard House Jamaica Plain
Home for Aged Colored Women Boston	St. Helena's Working Girls' Home Boston	*Forest Hills Cemetery Jamaica Plain
Boston Women's Trade Union League Boston	Brook House Home for Girls Boston	South Boston Day Nursery South Boston
Hotel Andrews Boston	Women's Education Association Botany (76 Marlborough Street) Boston	The Little House (day nursery) South Boston
	Women's Education Association Boston Society of Natural History Boston	*Unitarian Universalist Church Theodore Parker West Roxbury
	Industrial Committee of Women's Education Association (91 Mt. Vernon Street) Boston	*Brook Farm Margaret Fuller West Roxbury

Worcester County
**Harvard Shaker Village Historic District*
Harvard

**Clara Barton Homestead*
North Oxford

Liberty Farm
Abby Kelley Foster
Worcester

Worcester Women's Club
Worcester

Oxford Street School
Worcester

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Strafford County
Marilla Ricker House
Dover

Merrimack County
**Canterbury Shaker Village*
Canterbury

Pleasant View
Mary Baker Eddy
Concord

NEW JERSEY
Bergen County
Elizabeth Cady Stanton House
Tenafly

Burlington County
Clara Barton School
Bordentown City

Susan Moore Waters
Bordentown City

**Alice Paul Birthplace*
Mount Laurel

Camden County
Margaret Bancroft House
Haddon Fortnightly Club
Haddonfield

Cumberland County
David Sheppard House
Ada Lydia Howard
Bridgeton

Cape May County
Wildwood Civic Club
Wildwood

Essex County
Lucy Stone House
Montclair

**Newark Public Library*
Newark

Newark Female Charitable Society
Newark

Vreeland Homestead
Women's Club of Nutley
Nutley

Mercer County
The Contemporary
Trenton

Monmouth County
Senator Anthony Reckless Estate
Red Bank Women's Club
Red Bank

Morris County
Merchiston Farm
Martha Brooks Hutchinson
Chester Township

Boyle/Hudspeth-Benson House
Millington

Macculloch Hall
Morristown

Dr. Lewis Condict House
Women's Club of Morristown
Morristown

Passaic County
**Pietro and Maria Botto House*
Haledon

Union County
Blue House at Liberty Hall
Mildred Barry Hughes
Elizabeth

**Plainfield/North Plainfield YWCA*
Plainfield

Wallace Chapel
Florence Spearing Randolph
Summit

Warren County
Centenary Collegiate Institute
Hackettstown

NEW YORK

Albany County
Waterliet Shaker Historic District
Colonie

Bronx County
**Woodlawn Cemetery*

Cayuga County
**Harriet Tubman Grave*
Auburn

**Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged*
Auburn

**William Seward House*
Auburn

**Howland Cobblestone Store*
Scipio

Emily Howland Home
Sherwood

Chemung County
Elmira College (Old Campus)
Elmira

Columbia County
Steepletop
Edna St. Vincent Millay
Austerlitz

Mount Lebanon Shaker Society
New Lebanon

Dutchess County
Willow Lake
Margaret Sanger
Fish Kill

**Val-Kill*
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS
Hyde Park

**Eleanor Roosevelt Gravesite*
Hyde Park

**Vassar College Observatory*
Poughkeepsie

Erie County
Hotel Lafayette
Work of Louise Blanchard Bethune
Buffalo

Essex County
**Meadowmount*
Inez Milholland Boissevain
Lewis

Fulton County
**Fulton County Courthouse*
Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Johnstown

Jefferson County
**Flower Memorial Library*
Marietta Holley

<u>Madison County</u> <i>*Smithfield Presbyterian Church</i> Peterboro	*Matilda Joslyn Gage House Fayetteville	<i>*M'Clintock House</i> Waterloo
Gerrit Smith Estate Peterboro	Harriet May Mills House Syracuse	<u>St. Lawrence County</u> <i>*Universalist Church</i> Canton
<u>Monroe County</u> <i>Antoinette Brown Blackwell Childhood Home</i> Henrietta	<i>*Crouse College</i> Syracuse University Syracuse	Opera House Carrie Chapman Catt Canton
<i>*Susan B. Anthony House</i> Rochester	<u>Ontario County</u> <i>*Ontario County Courthouse</i> Susan B. Anthony Canandaigua	Graves Farm Rhoda Fox Graves Gouverneur
<i>*Susan B. Anthony Grave</i> Mount Hope Cemetery Rochester	<i>*Hicksite Quaker Meetinghouse</i> Farmington	Century Club Ogdensburg
<i>*Rochester Historical Society</i> Rochester	<u>Oswego County</u> <i>*Dr. Mary E. Walker Grave</i> Oswego	<u>Wayne County</u> Antoinette Brown Blackwell's First Church South Butler
<u>New York County</u> Emma Goldman Residence New York	<u>Rensselaer County</u> <i>Emma Willard School</i> Troy	<u>Westchester County</u> Villa Lewaro Mdm. C.J. Walker Irvington
Margaret Louisa Residence Hall New York	Kate Mullany House Troy	Carrie Chapman Catt House New Rochelle
<i>*Ottendorfer Public Library and Stuyvesant Polyclinic Hospital</i> New York	<u>Seneca County</u> Jacob P. Chamberlain House Seneca Falls	PENNSYLVANIA <u>Beaver County</u> Grace Greenwood Home New Bridgton
<i>*Margaret Mead Hall of Pacific Peoples American Museum of Natural History</i> New York	<i>*Elizabeth Cady Stanton House</i> Seneca Falls	<u>Bucks County</u> <i>*Pearl S. Buck House</i> Dublin
Edna St. Vincent Millay House New York	<i>*Seneca Falls Historical Society</i> Seneca Falls	Home of Margaret Mead Holicong
United Charities Building Complex New York	<i>*National Women's Hall of Fame</i> Seneca Falls	<u>Chester County</u> <i>*Justice Bell</i> Valley Forge
Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Building New York	<i>*Wesleyan Chapel</i> Seneca Falls	<u>Delaware County</u> Anna Howard Shaw Home Media
Henry Street Settlement & Neighborhood Playhouse New York	Lovina Latham House Seneca Falls	<i>Thunderbird Lodge</i> Mildred and Allen Seymour Olmsted II Rose Valley
<i>*Town Hall</i> New York	Hoskins House Seneca Falls	<u>Lancaster County</u> <i>Winsor Forge Mansion</i> Blanche Nevin Churchtown
Margaret Sanger Home and Clinic New York	Race House Seneca Falls	<u>Montgomery County</u> <i>*Pennsylvania School of Horticulture for Women</i> Ambler
<i>*Barbizon Hotel for Women</i> New York	Seymour House Seneca Falls	
Mary (Molly) Dewson Home New York	<i>*First Presbyterian Church</i> Alice Paul Seneca Falls	
<u>Onondaga County</u> <i>*Matilda Joslyn Gage gravesite</i> Fayetteville	<i>Jane Hunt House</i> Waterloo	

**Bryn Mawr College Historic District*
Bryn Mawr

**M. Carey Thomas Library*
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr

Philadelphia County
Frances Ellen Watkins Harper House
Philadelphia

**New Century Guild and Club*
Philadelphia

Philadelphia School of Design for Women
Philadelphia

**Independence Hall*
Philadelphia

Sarah Josepha Buell Hale House
Philadelphia

**Coles House (lodging)*
Philadelphia

Charlotte Vandine Forten House
Philadelphia

**Race Street Friends Meetinghouse*
Philadelphia

**YWCA - Southwest-Belmont Branch*
Philadelphia

**Mary Grew Grave*
Woodlands Cemetery
Philadelphia

**Rebecca Gratz Grave*
Mikveh Israel Cemetery
Philadelphia

Female Medical College of Philadelphia
Philadelphia

**Arch Street Friends Meetinghouse*
Philadelphia

Crystal Bird Fauset House
Philadelphia

**Mother Bethel AME Church*
Philadelphia

RHODE ISLAND
Newport County
Oak Glen
Julia Ward Howe
Portsmouth

**Marble House*
Alva Vanderbilt Belmont
Newport

Providence County
**Annie Smith Peck Grave*
Providence

Pembroke Hall
Brown University
Providence

VERMONT
Addison County
**Rokeby Museum*
Ferrisburgh

Emma Willard House
Middlebury College
Middlebury

Windsor County
Twin Farms
Dorothy Thompson
Barnard

**Ascha W. Sprague Grave*
Plymouth

Mountain Haunt
Pearl S. Buck
Winhall

VIRGINIA
Amherst County
Elizabeth Langhorne Lewis House
Lynchburg

Arlington County
**Women in Military Service for America*
Memorial
Arlington

Bath County
Three Hills
Mary Johnston
Warm Springs

Chesterfield County
**Maggie L. Walker House (National*
Historic Site)
Richmond

Fairfax County
Kate Waller Barrett Home
Alexandria

Gloucester County
Gloucester Women's Club
Gloucester

Louisa County
Jerdone Castle
Bumpas

Richmond County
Ellen Glasgow House
Richmond

WEST VIRGINIA
Monongalia County
Lenna Lowe Yost Home
Morgantown

Pocahontas County
Pearl S. Buck Birthplace
Hillsboro

Preston County
Izetta Jewel Brown Miller Home
Kingwood

Mercer County
Elizabeth Kee Home
Bluefield

Taylor County
**Andrews Methodist Church*
Mother's Day
Grafton

Wood County
Parkersburg Women's Club
Parkersburg

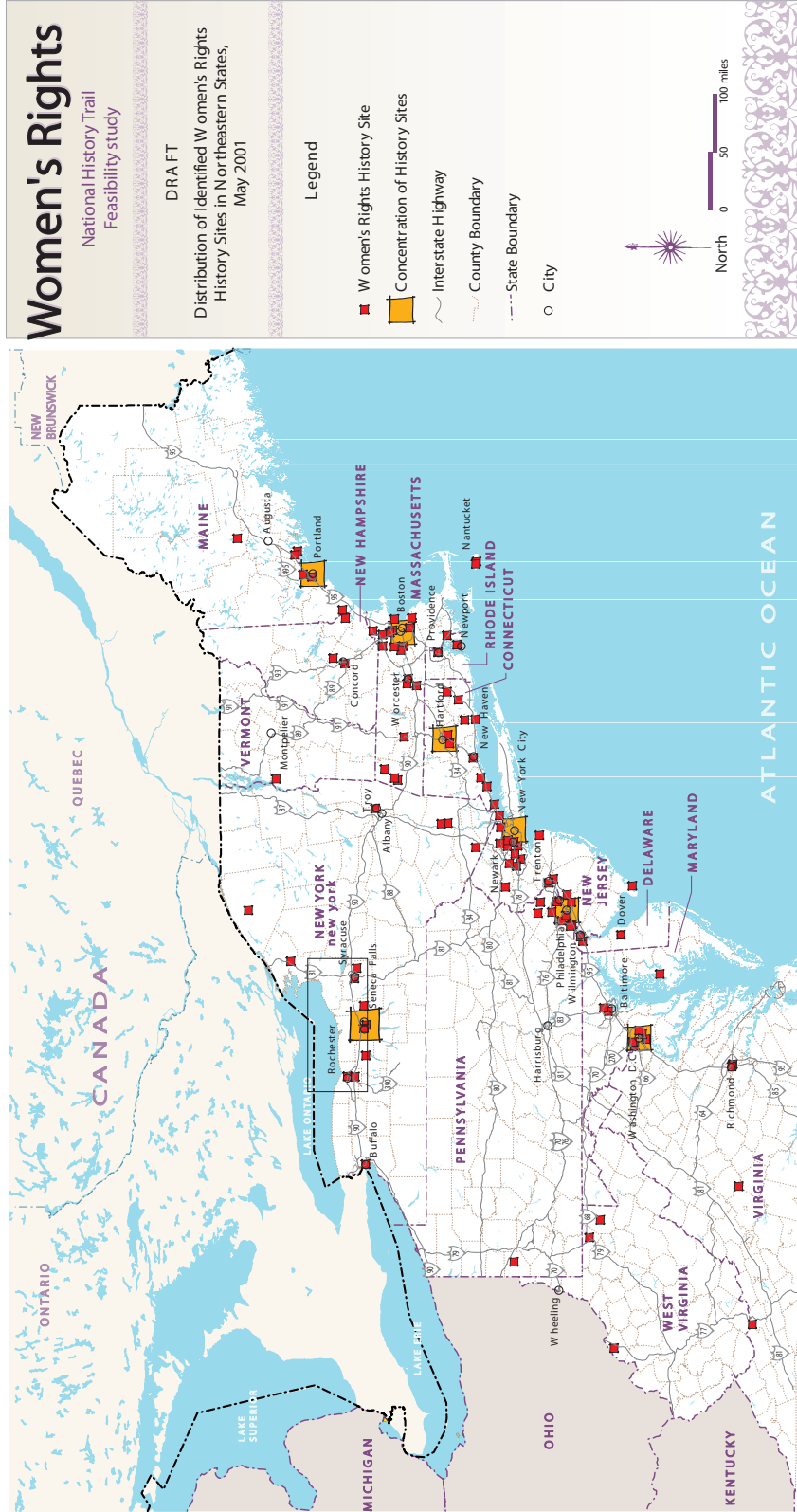


Figure D.1: Map of site distribution for survey of women's rights history properties, 2001. Courtesy of the National Park Service.

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