

HERstorical WALK
AROUND HARVARD



YOUR TOUR GUIDE:

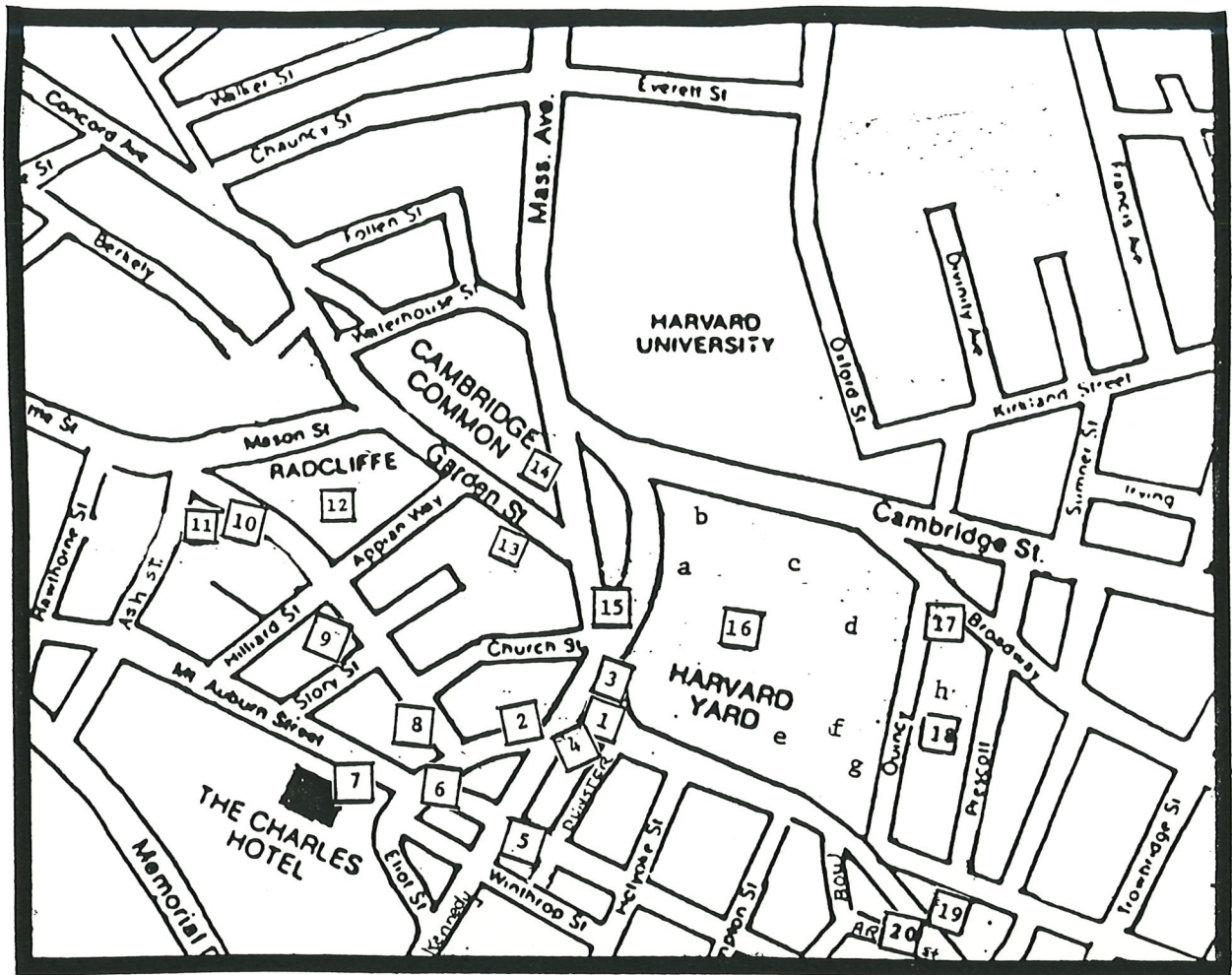
Elizabeth Agassiz, educator

INTRODUCTION

The HERstorical WALK AROUND HARVARD uncovers the involvement of women in this university town. For example, Lucy Downing influenced the founding of Harvard University. Early in 1636, she wrote a letter to her brother, Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, expressing the desire to immigrate to New England but was reluctant because her son could not receive a higher education, there. "You have yet noe societies nor means of that kind for the education of youths in learning. It would make me goe far nimbler to New England, if God should call me to it, than otherwise I should, and I believe a colledge would put noe small life into the plantation." Later, in October of the same year, the General Court of Massachusetts agreed to give 400 pounds to establish a college in Newtowne (Cambridge). Early in 1638, Lucy Downing and her family left England to live in Massachusetts. Her son graduated with the first class of Harvard in 1642.

Colonial women often went to great lengths to see that men became educated. A Harvard President estimated that one-quarter of Harvard's students were there because of the self-denial and sacrifice of women. Although women were denied entrance to Harvard, they generously endowed it. From early records, it shows that 167 women gave a total of \$325,000 to the University. In the Divinity School alone, five of the ten scholarships bear the names of women. Harriet Hayden, a black leader of the underground railroad, established a Harvard scholarship in her husband's name. Caroline Plummer of Salem gave \$15,000 to found the Plummer Professorship of Christian Morals. Sarah Derby bequeathed \$1,000 towards founding the Hersey Professorship of Anatomy and Physic. The Holden Chapel was built with money given for that purpose by Mrs. Holden and her daughters. Anna Sever left a legacy of \$140,000 to the college. Other benefactors included: Lady Moulson, Hannah Sewall, Mary Saltonstall, Dorothy Saltonstall, Joanna Alford, Mary Townsend, Ann Toppan, Eliza Farrar, Ann Schaeffer, Levina Hoar, Rebecca Perkins, Caroline Merriam, Sarah Jackson, Hannah Andrews, Nancy Kendall, Charlotte Harris, Mary Osgood, Lucy Osgood, Sarah Winslow, Julia Bullock, Marian Hovey, Anna Richmond, Caroline Richmond, Clara Moore, and Susan Cabot.

In 1778, Abigail Adams said, "I regret the trifling narrow contracted education of the females of my own country. You need not be told how much female education is neglected, nor how fashionable it has been to ridicule female learning." For two centuries, American men had the sole advantage of receiving a higher education. In the nineteenth century, women began to pressure for an education beyond the normal schools and "female seminaries." The colleges in the East refused to consider coeducation, as it was regarded as a "risky experiment." The answer was found in the establishment of separate colleges for women which took the heat off men's institutions for nearly a century. Segregated women did not threaten the endowments, equipment, prestige, or established routine of men in their colleges. When women began to pressure Harvard for instruction, the "Harvard Annex" was formed which Harvard stubbornly refused to annex and instead became chartered in 1894 as Radcliffe College. Unfortunately, Radcliffe was not given an independent faculty and depended on moon-lighting Harvard professors to duplicate their lectures in Radcliffe Yard. Messengers delivered books from Harvard libraries twice a day to the women waiting in the Radcliffe reading room. This arrangement was an unnecessary waste, and created a sense of inferiority in the women's college.



HERstorical WALK AROUND HARVARD

KEY

- | | |
|---|--|
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10 Arrow St. |

THE
TENTH MUSE

Lately sprung up in AMERICA.
OR

Severall Poems, compiled
with great variety of Wit
and Learning, full of delight.

Wherein especially is contained a com-
pleat discourse and description of

The Four } Elements,
 } Constitutions,
 } Ages of Man,
 } Seasons of the Year.

Together with an Exact Epitomie of
the Four Monarchies, viz.

The } Assyrian,
 } Persian,
 } Grecian,
 } Roman.

Also a Dialogue between Old England and
New, concerning the late troubles.
With divers other pleasant and serious Poems.

By a Gentlewoman in those parts.

Printed in London for Stephen Bowtell at the signe of the
Bible in Popes Head-Alley.

AMERICA'S FIRST POET: *The Tenth Muse* (1650), by Anne Bradstreet,
of North Andover, Massachusetts.

HERSTORICAL WALK AROUND HARVARD

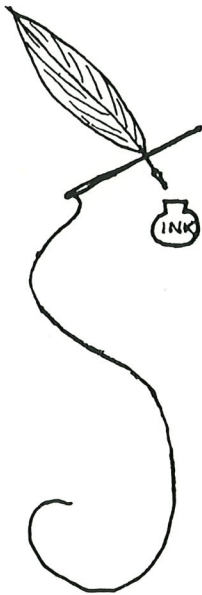
1. Anne Bradstreet 1384 Massachusetts Ave.

Look up, and you will see a commemorative blue plaque on this building. It is the site where Anne Dudley Bradstreet (1612?-1672) once lived. Born in England, she was a member of John Winthrop's party, the first white settlers in Massachusetts Bay. Despite the demands of her own eight children, Anne still found time to write poetry. Her first volume of poetry, entitled, The Tenth Muse, Lately Sprung up in America was published in 1650 by the press at Harvard College. The press was located on the lower floor of the Indian College, in the southwest corner of Harvard Yard.

Anne's early poetry was highly influenced by the sixteenth century French poet Du Bartas. Later poems of personal reflections, frankness, and simple beauty brought her much acclaim. She was also noted for her prose works, particularly Meditations, Divine and Moral.

An invalid most of her adult live, Anne Bradstreet died of tuberculosis in North Andover, Massachusetts.

The following verses are from two of her poems:



The Prologue

I am obnoxious to each carping tongue
Who says my hand a needle better fits,
A poets pen all scorn I should thus wrong,
For such despite they cast on Female wits:
If what I do prove well, it won't advance,
They'l say it's stoln, or else it was by chance.

Contemplations

Then on a stately Oak I cast mine Eye,
Whose ruffling top the Clouds seem'd to aspire;
How long since thou wast in thine Infancy?
Thy strength and stature, more thy years admire,
Hath hundred winters past since thou wast born?
Or thousand since thou brakest thy shell of horn,
If so, all these as nought, Eternity doth scorn.



2. a) The Cambridge School of Landscape Design for Women
- b) Black Women for Policy Action
4 Brattle St. (Brattle Building)

The second floor of this office building has special significance for women.

a) In 1915, Katherine Brooks was denied entrance to the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture because she was a woman. She persuaded a Harvard instructor to tutor her at home. More women joined the class and the tutoring sessions were relocated to the offices (209 & 211) of landscape architects Henry Frost and Bremer Pond in the Brattle Building. The Cambridge School for Women was officially founded in 1916 and later relocated to 13 Boylston St., then 53 Church St. where it remained until it closed in 1942.

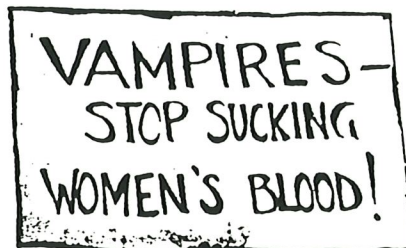
Although many of the women who attended this school became successful landscape architects, in the beginning it was very difficult to get a job. When an instructor went to New York to solicit publicity for his students in the American Architect, a reputable magazine, he recorded this reaction from the editor: "Inadvertently, I mentioned that the students were all women. The explosion was immediate. My editor friend told me forcefully that he would not be guilty of lifting his hand to help the cause of women in any fields that belonged by rights to men."

b) Working out of an office on second floor is the Black Women for Policy Action. The group was organized in 1976 to examine the role and influence of Black women in political life and in public and private organizations. It was felt that the women's movement lacked the presence of Black women.

BWPA has undertaken a number of lobbying and letter writing campaigns, public testimony, etc. at the state and federal level on issues of interest to the minority community. It has also broadly supported cultural institutions such as the Museum of Afro American Artists, the Museum of Afro American History, and individual galleries supporting Afro American artists.

3. Anti-pornographic Demonstration Out of Town Newsstand Harvard Square

An anti-porno demonstration took place at this newsstand and was reported as follows in the April 1985 issue of Radcliffe's Seventh Sister, a collectively-run women's newspaper. "Over a hundred women protested a recent Penthouse article which depicted the torture of Latin American women. The demonstration took place during lunch hour on Thursday March 21st outside the Out of Town newsstand in Harvard Square. A statement distributed by the demonstration organizers declared that, while the article pretends to denounce the torture of women, it in fact exploits their suffering. For example, the protestors pointed out, one of the tortured women is described as young, "fragile," "with a willing expression"; the other woman is pretty with a "childish and trustworthy air," not unlike the women displayed as sexual objects throughout the magazine."



4. Elizabeth Glover, publisher
Cambridge Savings Bank
Dunster St.

On the corner of Dunster St. and Massachusetts Ave. is the Cambridge Savings Bank with a plaque on its side wall dedicated to Stephen Daye. He worked for Elizabeth Glover, who owned the first printing press in the colonies in 1638. Her husband had died on their voyage to Massachusetts, so she set up the publishing company and bought a house for the printer in this area. The first published materials included a freeman's oath in 1638; an almanac in 1639; and the Bay Psalm Book, the first real book printed in the colonies, in 1640. Elizabeth Glover later married Mr. Dunster for whom this street is named.

5. Anne Hutchinson's trial
82 Mt. Auburn St.

On the corner of Dunster and Mt. Auburn Streets is a brick building with a plaque on its side wall, commemorating the site of the first meeting-house (1632). The most famous trial to take place here occurred in 1637 when Anne Hutchinson (1591-1643) was convicted of sedition and banished from the Bay Colony. Her assertion that a person could communicate directly with God without the assistance of a trained minister, had antagonized the local clergy. The controversial trial delayed the opening of Harvard College.

After Anne Hutchinson was banished, she moved her family to Rhode Island then to Long Island, where she was killed by Indians. An act believed by many Puritans to be one of divine judgment.

6. 'Gateway to Knowledge' sculpture
Ann Norton
Brattle Square

This brick obelisk with its narrow slit, representing the passageway to knowledge is the seventh in a series of 'gateways'. Ann Norton, who died before the sculpture was completed, studied at the National Academy of Design, the Art Students League, and Cooper Union. She left New York in the 1940s to teach at the Norton Gallery of Art in West Palm Beach, Florida. While there, she cultivated her own sculpture garden. Upon its 'discovery' she was given the opportunity to have a one person show in New York. The show received critical acclaim.



7. Waitress Strike
 Cronin's (now Swiss Alps Restaurant)
 114 Mt. Auburn St.

Women's struggle for equal pay, comparable worth, and economic independence is essential for freedom and human dignity. Cronin's waitresses went on strike in November, 1971, until 1973 when the Mass Labor Relations Commission ordered the workers reinstated. They formed the Harvard Square Waitress Union and compiled a booklet documenting an investigation of 76 Harvard Square businesses. The investigation showed that women received \$9 per shift in tips, while men earned \$22 per shift. The big and snazzy restaurants hired waiters, thus more tips, while the hash-houses hired women. Other problems waitresses encountered were pinching and touching, no benefits, no overtime, allotted time for breaks was not scheduled, nor compensation for required uniforms. Harvard University, one of the largest employers in this area, pays the main campus secretary a different wage from the medical campus secretary (same work). Proctors at the Law School receive less pay than proctors next door in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (same work). Instead of hiring full-time employees and pay benefits, a steady stream of 'casual' workers are brought in for less pay and no benefits.

8. Margaret Fuller
 42 Brattle St.

Margaret Fuller (1810-1850) lived in the Brattle House in 1833. A feminist, journalist, and revolutionary, Margaret endeared herself to the women of Boston through her weekly 'conversations,' sometimes called the fore-runner of consciousness raising. She wrote the first feminist book in America, Woman in the Nineteenth Century. Her job as editor of the transcendentalist journal the Dial, led to work for Horace Greeley's New York Tribune. In 1846, she became the over-seas correspondent in Italy. While there, she became involved with the Italian Revolution, married Marchese d'Ossoli, and had a child. She and her family drowned in a shipwreck on their return to the U.S.

The Brattle House was also used for the Cambridge Social Union which was noted for admitting women to classes on equal terms with men, most unusual in the late 1800s.

During World War I, the Brattle House was shared with the Cambridge Chapter of the American Red Cross. Clara Barton (1821-1912), a native of Massachusetts, was a founder of the American Red Cross.

*Give me truth:
 Cheat me by no illusion.*

~margaret fuller's prayer~

17 Women's Yellow Pages

**HARVARD SQUARE
 WAITRESSES UNION**

The Harvard Square Waitresses are a group of women who worked at Cronin's Restaurant-Lounge in Cambridge. In November, 1971, they decided to form a union. A letter was sent to James E. Cronin, the owner, informing him of the existence of the union and asking him to negotiate a few of their demands were sick pay, overtime, health insurance, a minimum wage of \$1.35, the breaks required by law, and a place to rest. After Cronin ignored the letter, the waitresses began to picket before and after work. During the first week of picketing, Cronin's business dropped substantially causing him to sign an agreement of union recognition and a contract with the union.

During the negotiating sessions, Cronin agreed only that the women would no longer have to clean the bathrooms and would have a place to rest during breaks. The women started to picket once again and Cronin's business fell. Cronin obtained a temporary restraining order from the Middlesex County Superior Court to halt the strike because it violated the wage-price freeze. The women said that it did not violate the wage-price freeze because waitresses are not covered by minimum wage laws. The waitresses were fired and sued in contempt of court. The picket continued but was carried on by support groups, not the waitresses. The case was moved to Federal court where the temporary restraining order was not renewed. At the time of printing, the strike is still continuing.

9. The Window Shop
56 Brattle St. (past location)

With the influx of refugees in the 1930s, a group of concerned women organized a self-help business for these newcomers. Refugees' handiwork was sold from a second-floor room with a large window (this window gave the enterprise its name) at 36 Church St. Eventually, dressmaking, especially the popular Austrian dirndl dress, increased business so 26 refugees could be employed. Expanding the dress and gift shop operation to include a lunchroom and bake shop prompted relocation to 56 Brattle St. in 1946.

The Window Shop became known nationally and attracted such figures as Eleanor Roosevelt. In 1972, the operation was closed but the Window Shop Corporation still gives scholarships and emergency aid to foreign-born students.

10. President of Radcliffe
76 Brattle St.

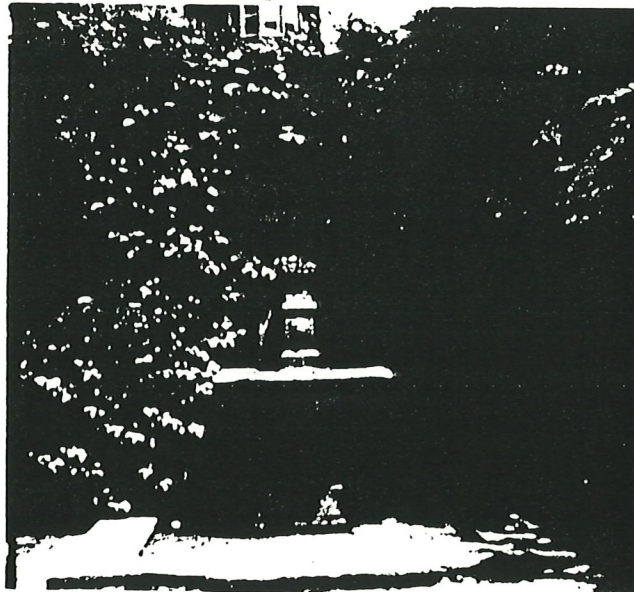
The Greenleaf house was built in 1859 by James Greenleaf and his wife, Mary Longfellow, the poet's sister. In 1905, Radcliffe College purchased the house and used it for music classes and student activities. In 1911, it was used as the home for the Dean and then in 1913, it became the official residence for the President of Radcliffe College.

Directions: Walk to the right and behind the Greenleaf house. To your immediate right is a fountain.

11. Anne Sullivan Fountain
Helen Keller Sundial
Cronkhite Center (backyard)
6 Ash St.

On either side of the fountain are dedication plaques--one in braille. Helen Keller dedicated the Anne Sullivan Macy Memorial Fountain. She knelt down, smelled the flowers, and exclaimed "water." On the platform she elaborated her thoughts- "What a marvelous symbol this garden is of the life my Teacher wrought for me.... I am thrilled more than ever by the miracle that turned me from a dumb wild creature into a joyous child and enlarged my mind-until lo! it received the gifts of Radcliffe College and the opportunity to build up a brighter world for the unfortunate."

A little further down is a sundial dedicated to Helen Keller on which is engraved "I count none but sunny hours."



12. Radcliffe College
10 Garden St.

The idea for a women's college originated with Arthur and Stella Gilman whose daughter, Grace, had completed her secondary education and wanted to attend college. They did not want to send her away to college and asked the Harvard faculty to instruct her. This led to an organizing committee for a women's college. In 1879, the nicknamed "Harvard Annex" opened and led to the incorporation of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women in 1882, with Elizabeth Agassiz as president. In 1892, the women were led to believe that if they raised \$250,000, it would make it possible for them to be admitted to Harvard for the A.B. degree. However, the Harvard Corporation decided to refuse the money and denied women admission. After this setback, the women organized the chartering of Radcliffe College in 1894 as a degree-granting institution to offer the equivalent of a Harvard degree. Elizabeth Agassiz had recommended that the college be named after Anne Radcliffe, who, in 1641, had sent from England a sum of scholarship money to Harvard. "It seems appropriate to name the first woman's college ever connected with Harvard for this lady who two centuries ago gave our university the first money it ever received from a woman...The name is also a good one-Radcliffe College-dignified and convenient, and the association with this lady of the olden time and her generosity to Harvard has a certain picturesqueness."

Early Radcliffe students were fond of their school and made the most of it as the following Radcliffe College song indicates:

Oh Wellesley has a campus to wake the muses' lyre
The beauties of Northampton a poet could inspire
And spring is sweet at Vassar when trees are in the bud
But I sing of Radcliffe College in the midst of Cambridge mud.

Entering Radcliffe in 1893, Gertrude Stein later became noted for her Parisian salons and books. Although she enjoyed herself as a student and particularly became involved in the field of psychology, she expressed irritation in her later years about the alumna publications she always received. "They are foolish at Radcliffe, at least it seems so when they send me their printed anything."

As you look around the yard please note the following:

- a. Schlesinger Library--the leading research library on American women. The collection was established in 1943, upon receiving the Women's Rights Collection of suffragist Maud Wood Park '98. In addition, when the project to establish the World Center for Women's Archives was abandoned, many of its papers were directed to Radcliffe. In 1949, the library opened to the public and six researchers came; in 1979-80 more than 4000 users signed the register.
- b. Agassiz building--named after Radcliffe's first president. The H-R Women's Center is also located in Agassiz. The impetus to create a women's center began with the 1969-70 student strikes. Women were dispersed throughout the River Houses and with the gaining momentum of the women's liberation movement, they expressed a need for a center in 1971. Its first location in 1974 was the Phillips Brooks House, then the Agassiz House in 1975. It relocated to Lehman Hall and became known as the Women's Clearinghouse. After an interim location in the basement of Apley Court, the Women's Center is now back in Agassiz.

c. Murray Research Center--was established in 1976 by President Matina Horner. It is a national repository for social science data on issues of concern to women, a source of information on methods for the study of lives, and a sponsor of social science research.

d. Fay House--was the first home for Radcliffe and now serves as its administrative headquarters. In the basement is the Radcliffe Union of Students which has been successful in gaining more attention to the problem of sexual harassment.

e. Byerly Hall--originally a Radcliffe science building, is now occupied by admissions offices.

f. Buckingham House--named after Harriet Buckingham, a secretary at the college for many years. The building houses the Black Women Oral History Project, the Women in Federal Government Oral History Project, and Radcliffe Career Services.

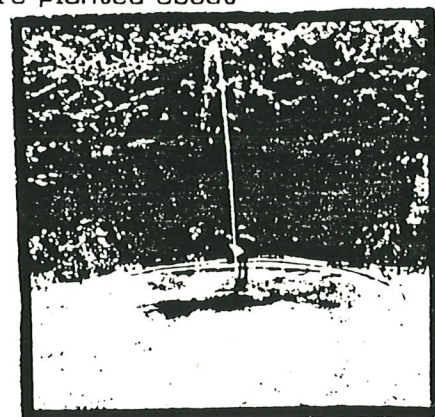
g. Plaques to Radcliffe graduates--Judith Seltzer and Sara Jordan.



h. Longfellow Hall--note the engraved letters of Alice Longfellow in the stone steps. She was a student in the first class and became treasurer for the rest of her life. She was also a trustee and benefactor of the college. Her father refers to her as "grave Alice" in his poem "The Children's Hour."

i. Sunken Garden--on either side of this fountain garden are plaques dedicated to Roberta Annette Barron '28 and Frances A. Lord '88, Radcliffe Club of RI. Roberta Barron had died as a student and her mother gave money to design this garden. Grace Hight Kirkwood of Winchester was commissioned to draw the design. The class of 1941 gave a young elm to be planted beside the pool. Dogwoods, azaleas, roses, tulips, narcissi, and hyacinths were planted about to surround it with beauty through the entire Spring.

j. Along the outside brick wall (Mason St.) are plaques to various women such as: Mary Coes, secretary & dean of Radcliffe, Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, first president, Anna Lyman Gray, Isabella Stewart Gardner, benefactors Agnes Irwin, first dean. Also note the sign on Mason & Garden Streets which names the square after Margaret Fuller Ossoli (feminist).



Directions: Walk the path until you come to Garden St. and turn right toward the church.

13. Women & Christ Church 0 Garden St.

Martha Washington worshipped in this church on New Year's Eve, 1775. She was referred to as Lady Washington by the troops, who were encouraged and inspired by her presence with General Washington as he led the American Revolution.

Inside the church on the left front wall is a plaque dedicated to Jessie Woodrow Sayre, daughter of Woodrow Wilson and worker for world peace and nobler politics. She also donated the church chandeliers.

Outside and beside the church is the Old Burying Ground, also known as God's Acre. The oldest stone now standing is that of Ann Erinton, one of the early settlers who died on Christmas Eve, 1653. Another interesting stone is known as Madame Vassall's monument. Its horizontal slab has cut upon its upper surface a vase and an image of the sun, possibly hinting at the origin of the name Vassall (vas sol). If rumor is correct, a slave was buried at the foot and head of this tomb and inspired Longfellow to write--

"In the village churchyard she lies,
Dust is her beautiful eyes;
No more she breathes, nor feels, nor stirs;
At her feet and at her head
Lies a slave to attend the dead,
But their dust is as white as hers."

Another person of note buried in this cemetery is Elizabeth Glover Dunster, who was the first publisher in Massachusetts.

Directions: Cross Garden St.
to the Cambridge Common.



14. The Feminist Fair Cambridge Common

Although the Cambridge Common has been the site for many rallies and demonstrations, one particularly noteworthy event occurred on August 26, 1972--The Feminist Fair.

Organized by the National Organization for Women (NOW), "The grand highlight of the afternoon indeed the CLIMAX of the day was the Feminist Revue--Karen Lindsey's orgasm song, Joan Wikler's pill song, and Carol Douglas' body skit."

Directions: Cross Massachusetts Ave.



Ann Erinton's gravestone

15. Anne Whitney, sculptor
MacArthur Square

The sculpture of seated Charles Sumner was created by Anne Whitney, noted for her portrait monuments. Behind the sculpture is Flagstaff Park, created in 1913 when the Daughters of the American Revolution donated a monumental flagpole. The remainder of the Little Common was reconstructed as a new setting for the Charles Sumner statue by the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

Directions: Cross Mass. Ave. and enter Harvard Yard. Bear left.

16. Women & Harvard Yard
Mass. Avenue

Surprisingly, women have long been involved with the development of Harvard Yard.

a. Holden Chapel--built in 1742 with funds donated by the widow and daughters of Samuel Holden of England.

b. Phillips Brooks House--many women's groups have met here. The Harvard Dames, which came into being in November, 1896, met in the parlors twice each month. An outgrowth of the Dames was the Harvard Woman's Club, organized in 1913. In 1915, the club was incorporated and admitted to the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. In 1974, a group of undergraduate women started a Women's Center in the Phillips Brooks House.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1938 (Boston Herald)

AT HARVARD WOMAN'S CLUB CHRISTMAS PARTY



Just a few of the future candidates for Harvard College, and some of their friends and relatives who may possibly become Radcliffe alumnae, children of members of the Harvard Woman's Club of Boston. Their smiles are the result of a grand Christmas party given for them by the club with tree and presents and everything, at the Hotel Vendome. The president of the organization, Mrs. J. Baldwin Bruce, looks on admiringly in the background.

c. Memorial Church--in a separate room on the right is the sculpture, "The Sacrifice" by Malvina Hoffman. She carved the Caen stone in her Thirty-fifth Street studio in New York City. "It took fifteen months to model and cut the memorial. The chains of the warrior's armor had to be carved without a hammer, as this would have chipped off the delicate links."

d. Sever Hall--In 1877, Anne Sever generously gave money to build Sever Hall, named after her husband, a Harvard graduate. Interestingly enough, this same building was used in the filming of the movie, THE WOMEN'S ROOM, based on a feminist novel by Marilyn French.

e. Widener Library--The first woman allowed to use this library was Margaret Fuller. Later during World War II, women were finally admitted to the reading room so long as they sat together behind pillars at one end of the room. Eleanor Elkins Widener donated the money to build this library in memory of her son killed on the Titanic.

f. Houghton Library--Upstairs, is the Emily Dickinson Room. It contains one of her samplers, household furniture, portraits of her parents and siblings, and various manuscripts, books, and letters. Emily Dickinson was known as America's finest poet. She was very reclusive and at her death, only 7 poems out of 1,775 had been published. Known as the Belle of Amherst, Emily Dickinson (1830-1886) wrote the following poem:

The soul has moments of Escape-	As do the Bee-delirious borne-
When bursting all the doors-	Long dungeoned from his Rose-
She dances like a bomb, abroad,	Touch liberty-then know no more,
And swings upon the Hours,	But Noon, and Paradise-

The Amy Lowell Collection is also upstairs. In 1925, she gave the library a Keats Collection as well as her own collection of books and manuscripts. Amy Lowell (1874-1925) was the first woman to deliver a lecture at Harvard. Recognized for her poetry and her military leadership of the Imagist Movement, she was a controversial figure in the literary world. This was accentuated by her large figure and habit of smoking Manila cigars. Her following poem is entitled "Prayer for a Profusion of Sunflowers"

Send Sunflowers!
With my turkey-bone whistle
I am calling the birds
To sing upon the sunflowers.
For when the clouds hear them singing
They will come quickly,
And rain will fall upon our fields.
Send sunflowers!

g. Lamont Library--When women were barred from using this library, the head librarian gave the excuse that there were "far too many corridors and alcoves. Why, if we let girls in we should have to hire a force of patrolmen to watch the dark corners at enormous expense."

h. Fogg Art Museum--was founded in 1891 through a bequest from Elizabeth Perkins Fogg in memory of her husband.

17. Elizabeth Agassiz, educator
36 Quincy St. (house demolished)

On the corner of Broadway and Quincy streets stood the Agassiz home. Elizabeth Cabot Cary Agassiz (1822-1907) founded a school for girls on the third floor of this house. She later became involved with the founding of Radcliffe and became its first president. A scholarship fund was established in her name (1895) and on her eightieth birthday, the Radcliffe Agassiz building was dedicated to her.

18. Alice James
20 Quincy St.

In 1866 Alice James (1848-1892) lived in a house where the Harvard Faculty Club now stands. Inside the Faculty Club is a bronze relief of Gustavus Goward by Julia Bracken and a portrait of Martin Brimmer by Sarah Whitman. As the younger sister of Henry James, the novelist, and William James, the psychologist, Alice James received little recognition for her own brilliance. In her diary, she expressed opinions and insights on public and personal issues of the time. Upon its publication, after her death, it received some acclaim. There is a copy of the diary in Houghton Library.

Alice was also involved in various social organizations of the time. She served as President of the sewing bee which helped furnish the new Mt. Auburn Hospital with bedding, towels, and nightshirts. She was a member of the charitable Female Humane Society of Cambridge, and the Society to Encourage Studies at Home, a correspondence school for rural women.

The exclusive relationship between Katharine Loring and Alice James common between upper-class single women in the late 1800s became known as a "Boston Marriage." Although an invalid most of her life, Alice travelled extensively and died in London. Her ashes were buried in Cambridge Cemetery with a small marble urn to mark the grave. On it is inscribed two lines from Dante's Paradiso, meaning "From martyrdom and exile to this peace."

19. Women & Church Basements
Old Cambridge Baptist Church
1151 Massachusetts Ave.

Interestingly enough, the past two ministers for this church have been women. The church has also served as a meeting place for various feminist organizations. Early feminist groups included the collective of "Second Wave" magazine, one of the earliest publications of the present women's movement, and the Alliance against Sexual Coercion, formed in June, 1976, to work against sexual harassment in the workplace. Located now in the church is Women for Women in Lebanon, and Daughters of Bilitis (DOB). DOB began in Boston in 1969 and met in various member's homes. It then rented a room from the Arlington Street Church, moved in 1972 to an old office building at 419 Boylston St., and in 1977 moved into DCBC. Bilitis was a woman who supposedly lived on Lesbos at the time of Sappho. (Sappho 610?-580?BC, originated a four line stanza known as 'sapphics' written on papyrus, unusual in this time of oral history) Pierre Louys wrote a long love poem entitled "Songs of Bilitis." It is from this title that some San Francisco lesbians called its club "Daughters of Bilitis" in 1955.

20. Melusina Fay Peirce
10 Arrow St.

On this brick building is a blue plaque commemorating Melusina Peirce. She actually lived in a now demolished house at 6 Arrow St. where the parking lot is located. Melusina Fay Peirce introduced the term "cooperative housekeeping." She wrote articles for the Atlantic Monthly concerning the development of domestic work on a financial basis through the organized buying power of cooperative housekeeping. On May 6, 1869, she organized the first meeting of the Cambridge Cooperative Housekeeping Society, which set up a laundry and store on Bow St. Male opposition to the venture hastened its demise in 1871. As one Cambridge man expressed, "what, my wife 'cooperate' to make other men comfortable? No indeed!"

ADDITIONAL SITES

Lois Lilley Howe (1864-1964) 2 Appleton St.
The blue plaque on this house states that Lois Howe was America's first woman architect.

Helen Keller & Anne Sullivan, 72 Dana St.
This famous teacher and student resided here while Helen studied at Radcliffe.

Alice James Poetry Cooperative, 138 Mt. Auburn St.
Founded in 1973, the cooperative was named after Alice James, the sister of William and Henry James who destroyed two copies of her journal to prevent its publication. A woman friend managed to have a third copy published in 1934, a half century after Alice's death.

Anna Vaughn Hyatt Huntington (1876-1973) 7 Avon St.
Anna lived here as a child, later to become a famous sculptor.

Sylvia Plath (1932-1963), Massachusetts Ave. near Harvard Sq.
Noted author and poet who committed suicide, lived here briefly.

Julia Child, 103 Irving St.
Well-known for her book and TV series, The French Chef.

May Sarton, 10 Avon St. 103 Raymond, 5 Channing Pl.
This author of numerous books has lived in various houses around Cambridge.

Lesley College, 29 Everett St.
Founded in 1909 by Edith Lesley, as a school for training Kindergarten teachers.

Agassiz School, 32 Sacramento St.
Named after Elizabeth Agassiz, the first President of Radcliffe, this school also hired Maria Baldwin to be the first black woman administrator in New England. Its auditorium is named Baldwin Hall in her honor.

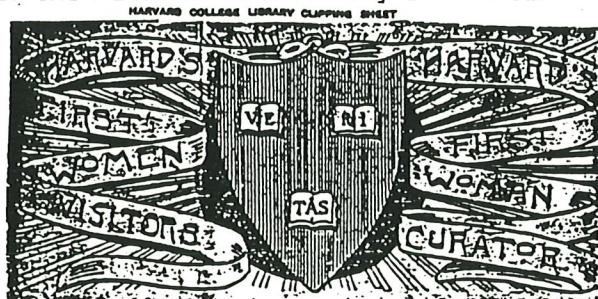
Youville Hospital, 1575 Cambridge St.
Founded in 1894 and administered by the Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns).

Mt. Auburn Hospital, 330 Mt. Auburn St.
Inside the Parsons Building is a plaque dedicated to Emily Elizabeth Parsons (1824-1880) who opened this hospital in 1867.

Women's Studies Program in Religion, Harvard Divinity School, 45 Francis Ave.
Founded in 1980, the Program is the only major center nationally for research in women's studies in the various fields of religion.

Annie Cannon (1863-1941), 4 Bond St.
An astronomer who discovered 5 new and 300 variable stars.

Williamina Paton Fleming (1857-1911), Harvard Observatory, Concord Ave.
She was the first woman curator of astronomical photography and received the gold medal of the Astronomical Society of Mexico.



ADDITIONAL SITES (continued)

Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute, 34-42 Concord Ave.
Founded in 1960 by Mary Bunting a President of Radcliffe, to award postdoctoral fellowships to women.

Radcliffe Dormitory Quadrangle, Garden St.
Along the outside wall of the Currier House Courtyard is a piece of sculpture by Beverly Pepper entitled "Mount Vernon Wall Piece" (1971). Many of the dormitories are named after women involved with Radcliffe. You will see their names carved into the buildings such as Sarah Whitman Hall, Grace Hopkinson Eliot Hall, Ella Lyman Cabot Hall, Ada Louise Comstock Hall, etc.



Inside Harvard's Cruft building is a plaque which states that the building was given by Harriet Otis Cruft of Boston in memory of her brothers, graduates of Harvard, 1914.

INFORMATION OF INTEREST

The first kindergartens in Cambridge were opened by Mrs. Quincy R. Shaw. For over a decade she operated three free schools for young children, and a few other Cambridge women operated an additional one. In 1889 these kindergartens became part of the Cambridge School System. One was named in honor of Mrs. Shaw.

In the area of 82 Mt. Auburn St., the first jail was built before 1655. A Cambridge woman named Kendall was imprisoned here when she was convicted as a witch. She was hung from a gibbet on Gallows Hill, north of the present Linnaean St.

The Scrubwoman Revolt--In 1929, the scrubwoman report revealed "The controversy arose when Harvard dismissed, without notice, nineteen scrubwomen in November and December of 1929, rather than pay them the minimum wage of 37 cents per hour..."

The Woman's Journal.

MARGARET FULLER ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In her "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," Margaret Fuller says: "Had Christendom but been true to its standard, while accommodating its modes of operation to the calls of successive times, woman would now have not only equal power with man,—for of that, omnipotent Nature will never permit her to be defrauded—but a chartered power, too fully recognized to be abused. Indeed, all that is wanting is, that man should prove his own freedom by making her free. Let him trust her entirely, and give her every privilege he has acquired for himself—elective franchise, tenure of property, liberty to speak in public assemblies, etc." Could the enfranchised spirit of Margaret Fuller, from upper spheres, look again on its earthly sisterhood, still battling for their liberty, and recognize in the leader of the opposing force, her once honored friend, should we not hear in mournful cadence that saddest of old Hebrew lamentations, "Ichabod, thy glory has departed."

"Of all we loved and honored, naught
Save power, remains;
A fallen angel's pride of thought
Still strong in chains."

C. C. HUSSEY.

Orange, N. J., Nov. 12, 1872.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN IN CAMBRIDGE.

At a recent meeting of the Women's Club, in Cambridge, Mass., Miss Emily E. Parsons gave an account of the hospital she has started in that city. She first opened the hospital in the spring of 1867, continued it for one year with good success, then was obliged to stop, the owner wishing to make a different use of the house, and no other could be procured for this purpose until December, 1869. Miss Parsons then re-opened the hospital in Prospect street, Cambridgeport. In the fall of 1870, a number of gentlemen of Cambridge, consented, at Miss Parson's request, to act as trustees, and forming themselves into a board of directors, obtained from the legislature of Massachusetts an act of incorporation to the Cambridge hospital, under which it was organized. The hospital received female patients of all ages, male patients under eight years of age. The object is the care and cure of poor women and children who cannot be taken care of in their homes, or have no homes. Many domestics have been received from families where they were employed, and cured or much helped. The hospital did good service in receiving and benefiting long cases, such as are not usually retained in hospitals long enough for thorough benefit. The hospital was kept up two and a half years, then suspended, because the building was too much out of repair for this use, and the trustees thought it best to wait until the hospital could have land and suitable buildings of its own. No ordinary house is adapted for the purpose. The number of patients in the Prospect street hospital the first year was forty; the second year eighty-two; last half year many more. Many were turned away for want of proper accommodation. Expenses for two years, including rent, \$6708.83; last half year same ratio. All medical and surgical directions were given by skilful physicians. Superintending the hospital and the carrying out the physicians' directions devolved upon the lady superintendent. In a hospital for women, all internal management should be in the hands of women trained for the work.—*Cambridge Press.*

WOMAN'S CONVERSATIONAL MEETING.

At the Cambridge Woman's Conversational Meeting, on Monday afternoon, there was a full attendance, and the ladies were very much interested in hearing Mrs. Pierce discourse on "Housekeeping" and relate her experience in conducting a co-operative store and laundry. As Mrs. Pierce is about to leave for Europe a vote of thanks was offered for her efforts in conducting the meetings; and it was also decided that the meetings should be continued. A lady present read an account of a school for cooking, in Philadelphia, about sixty years ago, at which the daughters of the wealthy classes were instructed in the art, and which is presumed to be the reason of the excellence in cooking in that city. Mrs. Pierce read a letter which she received from the authoress, Marion Harland, giving her method of housekeeping. She also spoke of the methods of co-operation in Rochdale, England, and in London, and thought it was a duty that housekeepers owe to themselves and families to economize in their expenses by a judicious system of co-operation.

All Cambridge women are invited to attend these meetings and participate in the discussions, at the Social Union Rooms, at 3.30 p. m., on Mondays.—*Cambridge, (Mass.) Press.*