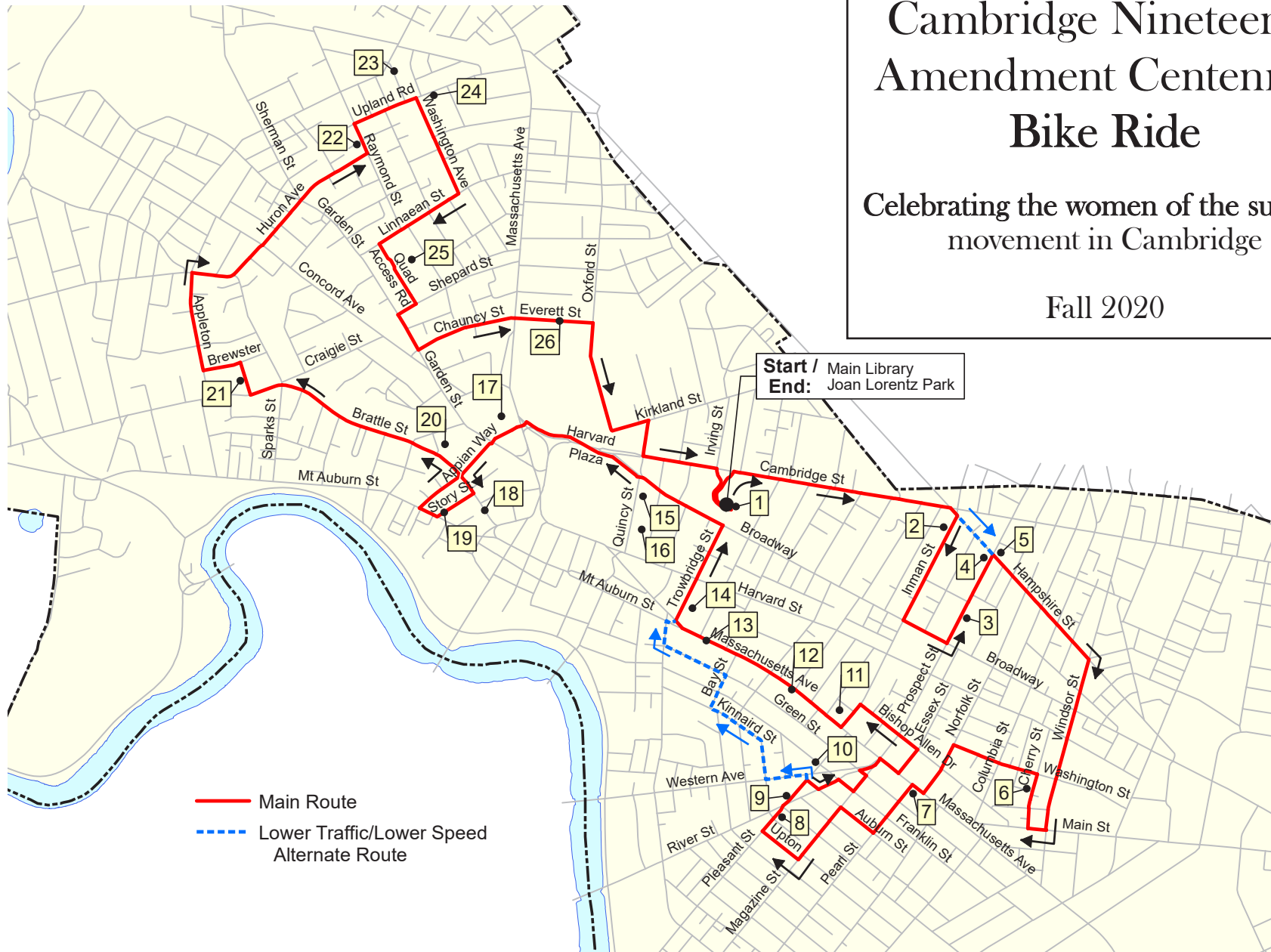


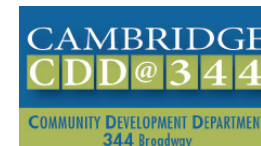
# Cambridge Nineteenth Amendment Centennial Bike Ride

Celebrating the women of the suffrage movement in Cambridge

Fall 2020



Learn more and follow along with the virtual tour at: [cambridgema.gov/bikerides](http://cambridgema.gov/bikerides)  
Or see reverse side for more information about points of interest.



**1. Cambridge Public Library (449 Broadway)**

The Cambridge Public Library is a great place to learn more about the history of the women’s suffrage movement.

**2. Phebe Mitchell Kendall House (123 Inman St)**

Phebe Mitchell Kendall was one of the first two women elected to Cambridge School Committee in 1879.

**3. Maria L. Baldwin House (196 Prospect St)**

Maria L. Baldwin was educated in the Cambridge school system, and went on to become a teacher at the Agassiz School (now Baldwin School) in Cambridge in 1882 and principal in 1889. She was named master of the school in 1916, becoming one of only two women in the Cambridge school system and the only African-American in New England to hold the position at the time.

**4. Gertrude Wright Morgan House (265 Prospect St)**

Gertrude Wright Morgan was the President of the Woman’s Era Club and active in the establishment of the NAACP and civil rights group the Niagara Movement. The original house has been demolished but a historic marker can be found here.

**5. Cambridge Suffrage Headquarters (177 Hampshire St)**

The first location of the Cambridge Suffrage Headquarters, operating in June and July 1915. This location was the site of two open air suffrage rallies per week during good weather.

**6. Margaret Fuller Birthplace (71 Cherry St)**

Margaret Fuller was an influential writer and women’s rights advocate in the first wave of feminism, who empowered women to read, think and discuss important issues of the day. This building is now home to the Margaret Fuller Neighborhood House community center.

**7. Cambridge Suffrage Headquarters (560 Mass Ave)**

The second location of the Cambridge Suffrage Headquarters, established in August 1915. The original building has since been demolished and rebuilt.

**8. Cambridge Women’s Center (46 Pleasant St)**

Founded in 1971, the Cambridge Women’s Center is the oldest community-based center for women in the United States. The Center offers free programs and services for women of all backgrounds.

**9. Florence Luscomb House (37 Pleasant St)**

Florence Luscomb was a women’s suffrage advocate and one of the first women to earn an MIT architecture degree.

**10. Sarah Sprague Jacobs Residence (19 Pleasant St)**

Longtime residence of Sarah Sprague Jacobs, one of the first two women elected to Cambridge School Committee in 1879.

**11. Cambridge City Hall (795 Mass Ave)**

The Cambridge City Council passed support for the 19th Amendment at City Hall in 1918 with a 9-5 vote.

**12. Alice Spencer Geddes Lloyd House (880 Mass Ave)**

Alice Spencer Geddes Lloyd was the publisher and editor of *The Cambridge Press*, the first publication in America with an all-female staff.

**13. Alice Stone Blackwell Home (1010 Mass Ave)**

Daughter of prominent suffragist and abolitionist Lucy Stone, Alice Stone Blackwell graduated from Boston University in 1881 and became editor-in-chief of the *Women’s Journal*, a weekly suffragist periodical first published by her mother.

**14. Harriet A. Jacobs House (10 Trowbridge St)**

Born into slavery in North Carolina, Harriet A. Jacobs escaped to New York in 1842, and moved to Boston in 1843 to avoid being forced back into slavery. She was an active abolitionist and women’s rights advocate, authoring the influential autobiography *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*. She lived and operated a boarding house at this location from 1870-1872.

**15. Elizabeth Cabot Agassiz House (36 Quincy St)**

Elizabeth Cabot Agassiz first opened a girls’ school in 1855 in her home at 36 Quincy Street, with lectures given by a number of Harvard professors. In 1873, she joined six other women in an attempt to persuade Harvard to open its doors to women. The result was the Harvard Annex, founded in 1879, which later became Radcliffe College. In 1882 she became the first President of Radcliffe and remained at its head until 1903.

**16. Cantabridgia Club (20 Quincy St)**

The Cantabridgia Club was founded in 1892 as an outgrowth of classes for women to discuss current events.

**17. Cambridge Common**

Site of the future Cambridge 19th Amendment monument.

**18. Brattle Hall (40 Brattle St)**

When Harvard College would not allow English suffragist Emmeline Pankhurst to speak on campus in 1911, she delivered her speech at Brattle Hall to a standing room-only crowd. Brattle Hall is now the Brattle Theatre.

**19. Harriet A. Jacobs House (17 Story St)**

Harriet A. Jacobs (see #14) moved here from Trowbridge St in 1872, and operated another boarding house until 1875. A historic marker can be found at this location.

**20. Schlesinger Library (3 James St)**

The Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America is a research library at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Harvard University.

**21. Mary Ware Allen House (5 Riedesel Ave)**

In 1915, Mary Ware Allen founded and became President of the Cambridge Equal Suffrage Club, a suffrage advocacy organization.

**22. Grace Allen Fitch Johnson House (90 Raymond S)**

Suffragist and activist Grace Allen Fitch Johnson was the President of the Cambridge Political Equality Association from 1911-1915 and President of the Cambridge Public Schools Association from 1912-1914.

**23. Mary Eliza Smith Duhart House (48 Mt. Pleasant St)**

In 1914, Mary Eliza Smith Duhart founded and became President of the Garnet Equal Suffrage Club, a club for female and male Black suffragists in Somerville and Cambridge.

**24. Hannah Todd Carret House (114 Upland Rd)**

Hannah Todd Carret was elected President of the Cambridge Woman Suffrage Party in 1913. She was also the first woman probation officer in the country (possibly in the world) and the first woman appointed to the Board of Prison Commissioners.

**25. Radcliffe Quadrangle**

Radcliffe College was a prestigious women’s liberal arts college founded in 1879 that functioned as the female coordinate institution for Harvard College until the two officially merged in 1999, becoming the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study. Many Radcliffe alumnae led and participated in the suffrage movement, including prominent suffragists Maud Wood Park and Inez Haynes Irwin.

**26. Florence Lee Whitman House (23 Everett St)**

Florence Lee Whitman was a Cambridge School Board member and in 1925 became the first woman elected to Cambridge City Council (and only woman councilor before Cambridge adopted its current 9-member Council “Plan E” government in 1940).