

MARYLAND WOMEN'S HERITAGE TRAIL

BALTIMORE CITY



Martha Murphy

AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER **D-14**

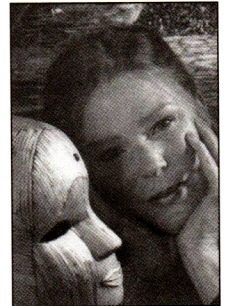
2519 N. Charles Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21201 • 410-554-8256 • www.afro.com

The “Afro” is the first and oldest black-owned and operated newspaper continuously published in Maryland. Started in 1892 by Martha Murphy and her husband in 1922 it was the nation’s largest black-owned newspaper. Elizabeth Murphy Moss and her family ran the newspaper with her serving as vice-president and treasurer for the newspaper chain. She began working at the newspaper at the age of eleven and was a correspondent from England in World War II.

AMERICAN VISIONARY ART MUSEUM **D-14**

900 Key Highway • Baltimore, Maryland 21230-3940 • 410-244-1900 • www.avam.org

Founded and directed by Maryland leader in the arts, Rebecca Hoffberger, the American Visionary Art Museum opened its doors in 1995. Ms. Hoffberger created a place where the best self-taught artists are recognized and their work explored. The museum houses seven galleries which feature creations by farmers, homemakers, mechanics, the retired, disabled, and homeless, and people from various other walks of life. The museum features “...art produced by self-taught individuals, usually without formal training, whose works arise from an innate personal vision that revels foremost in the creative act itself.” Many of these artists are women.

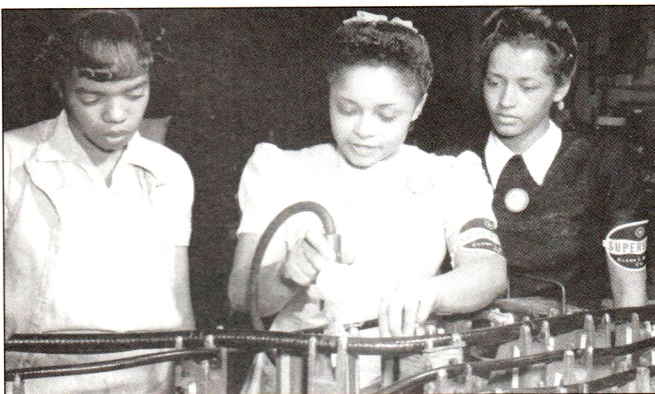


Rebecca Hoffberger

BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART **D-14**

10 Art Museum Drive • Baltimore, Maryland 21218-3898 • 410-396-7100 • www.artbma.org

The Cone collection of the Baltimore Museum of Art—one of the most outstanding in the world—was bequeathed in 1949 by Etta Cone and her sister, Dr. Claribel Cone, a distinguished pathologist. They amassed over 50 years hundreds of works by such artists as Matisse, Picasso, Van Gogh, and Renoir, as well as textiles, drawings and prints, jewelry, and decorative arts. Claribel was known for her dazzling intellect and eccentricity while Etta efficiently managed the household. Claribel noted, “Ever since I was a small girl and picked up all the shells I could find, reveling in their small color and their forms, I’ve been acquiring beautiful things. . . I took beauty where I found it.”



Workers at Glenn L. Martin Company

BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF INDUSTRY **D-14**

1415 Key Highway • Baltimore, Maryland 21230 • 410-727-4808 • www.thebmi.org

A “Women in Industry” focused tour at the museum considers Baltimore’s industrial development from the female perspective. The growth of industry in Baltimore from 1880 to 1945 (WWII) offered working women new employment opportunities, particularly in the fields of garment manufacturing and food processing. The tour examines how women experience work—socially and economically—differently from men. Women generally held jobs in the “pink collar” sector of the labor market

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where they competed with each other for jobs. All working women suffered from some degree of sex discrimination. However, women of color, older women, and foreign-born women had greater difficulties obtaining and holding jobs, regardless of the economic climate. Values, expectations, and societal goals tended to cross the barriers of class, race, and ethnic background. For women, the domestic role superceded that of the worker. As a result, women faced a job market that consigned them to second class status. The Pharmacy, Garment Shop, Machine Shop, Food Processing and the Print Shop encompass the "Women in Industry" focused tour.

BALTIMORE WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE **D-14**

333 North Charles St. • Baltimore, Maryland 21202 • 410-685-4388 • www.nelsoncoleman.com/womesexchange

In the decades following the Civil War, when it was deemed not quite proper for middle class women to "go out to work," women activists from some of Baltimore's oldest families—Hopkins, Garret, Gilman, Tyson, Thomas—in 1880 founded the Women's Industrial Exchange (WIE) to help needy women earn financial independence. The WIE became well known for its beautiful, one-of-a-kind handmade merchandise produced by women in need of income. Items sold at the WIE included Victorian needlework and edible favorites such as calves foot jelly and White Mountain cake. The lunchroom has been a favorite Baltimore gathering spot for five generations. The WIE was part of a larger women's economic network, the Women's Exchange movement of nearly 100 similar enterprises around the country. The Baltimore WIE is the only Women's Exchange still located in its nineteenth century building. A century ago, the WIE managers provided 25 boarding rooms on the upper floors for young women who came to Baltimore to work in the factories. Located in the same building since the late 1880's, the WIE today stands as a living monument to women's labor and serves as an everyday reminder of the obstacles women overcame in supporting themselves and their families.

EUBIE BLAKE NATIONAL JAZZ INSTITUTE AND CULTURAL CENTER **D-14**

847 N. Howard St. • Baltimore, Maryland 21201 • 410-225-3130 • www.eubieblake.org

The Institute is an arts education center and museum that showcases the works of renowned African Americans in the arts, including Maryland women such as Billie Holiday and Ethel Ennis.

BRYN MAWR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS **D-14**

109 West Melrose Avenue • Baltimore, Maryland 21210 • 410-323-8800 • www.brynmawr.pvt.k12.md.us

Martha Carey Thomas and her cousin Elizabeth King Ellicott were among the five female founders of this school, which opened in 1885 as a college preparatory establishment which was originally located on Cathedral Street. Both women were also instrumental in opening the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University to women. Thomas found time for these projects even while teaching and running Bryn Mawr College in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

B. OLIVE COLE PHARMACY MUSEUM **D-14**

Maryland Pharmacists Association • 650 W. Lombard Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21201 • 410-727-0746

This museum is named in honor of Bessie Olive Cole who was one of the pioneering women pharmacists in Maryland, earning her degree in 1913. She has been called the "First Lady of Pharmacy in Maryland." She served as a professor and secretary of the faculty at the School of Pharmacy at the University of Maryland for 27 years. In 1923 she also became the first female graduate from the University of Maryland School of Law. In 1949 she became the first woman in the U.S. to hold a full professorship in pharmacy.



Bessie Olive Cole

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COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME **D-14**

4701 N. Charles Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21210 • 410-435-0100 • www.ndm.edu

In 1873, the college of Notre Dame was established as the first Catholic college for women in the U.S.

CONFEDERATE WOMEN'S MONUMENT **D-14**

Mount Royal Avenue near the Maryland Institute of the Arts • Northwest Corner, Charles Street and University Parkway • Baltimore, Maryland 21218

This 24 foot monument, dedicated in 1918, consists of three bronze figures depicting a mother holding a dying soldier in her arms. Behind these figures is a standing woman in a "defiant" pose. The monument is inscribed "To the Confederate Women of Maryland 1861-1865. . . In difficulty and danger regardless of self they fed the hungry, clothed the needy, nursed the wounded, and comforted the dying."

COPPIN STATE COLLEGE **D-14**

2500 West North Avenue • Baltimore, Maryland 21216 • 410-951-3000 • www.coppin.edu

This post-secondary institution was named for African American educator, Fanny Jackson Coppin, who developed her love of learning as a servant in the home of Rhode Island author, George Henry Calvert. She wanted to "get an education and become a teacher to my people," and for thirty-seven years taught and administered at the Institute for Colored Youth in Philadelphia. In the latter part of her life she did missionary work in South Africa with her husband. She died in 1913.

THE DUTCHESS OF WINDSOR (BESSIE WALLIS WARFIELD SIMPSON) HOUSE **C-14**

212 East Biddle Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21202 • (Private dwelling)

The Duchess of Windsor, "Wally" Simpson, grew up in the early 1900's in Baltimore where she got an aristocratic education, made her debut, and wed the first of three husbands. The third was King Edward VIII, whose relationship with the American divorcee scandalized the British Empire, forcing him to give up the throne to "marry the woman I love." As elegant exiles, the Windsors wandered the world for four decades, until Edward's death in 1972. Snubbed by a royal family that deemed itself above scandal, Wally retired to Paris.

GREAT BLACKS IN WAX MUSEUM **D-14**

1101-03 E. North Ave • Baltimore, Maryland 21213 • 410-563-3404 • www.greatblacksinwax.org

This museum includes wax figures and information and exhibits about historical and contemporary African American men and women, including Marylanders such as Harriet Tubman.



Mary Catherine
Goddard

MARY CATHERINE GODDARD OFFICE **D-14**

Baltimore and South Streets • Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The city's first postmaster, Mary Catherine Goddard, was appointed in 1775. She did her job ably and efficiently, but the position was a rich political prize and a man was chosen to replace her in 1789. Goddard also published the Maryland Journal,

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noted for such scoops as her three-column account of the Battle of Bunker Hill, reported on July 12, 1775, less than a month after it happened. She is credited with printing the first copy of the Declaration of Independence with all its celebrated signatures. In her later years she managed a bookstore.



BILLIE HOLIDAY STATUE **D-14**

Pennsylvania and Lafayette Avenues • Baltimore, Maryland 21217

The statue honors Billie Holiday, known as “Lady Day,” one of the greatest jazz and blues singers of all times. As noted in her autobiography, Billie faced not only racism as an African American, but also sexism in the once male-dominated world of jazz. She performed in nightclubs and made numerous record albums during her career. Her funeral in New York in 1954 was attended by thousands of friends and fans.

LILLIE CARROLL JACKSON HOME **D-14**

1320 Eutaw Place • Baltimore, Maryland 21217 • 410-783-5469

This site is the former home of the president of the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP for almost 35 years (Also see listing for “NAACP Headquarters”). The home was left as a museum after Lillie Carroll Jackson’s death in 1975, but in recent years her archival papers have been transferred to the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.



Lillie Carroll Jackson

JEWISH MUSEUM OF MARYLAND **D-14**

15 Lloyd Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21202 • 410-732-6400 • www.jewishmuseummd.org

The Jewish Museum of Maryland includes two historic synagogues, exhibition galleries, and a research library where the Museum archives are stored. The archives contain primary source materials—photographs, letters, personal notebooks, diaries, and oral histories—relating to the lives of many important Jewish Maryland women. Among the women whose lives are explored in the archives are Henrietta Szold, (Also see listing for “Szold Street”) a pioneering Zionist who founded the Russian Night School in Baltimore to teach Eastern European immigrants (the first adult education program), as well as Hadassah, the women’s Zionist organization. Also noted are Rose Zetzer, an ardent feminist who was the first female admitted to the Maryland Bar Association; and Lena Barber, a midwife whose detailed notes of all the births she assisted are instrumental tools in conducting family research.



Henrietta Szold

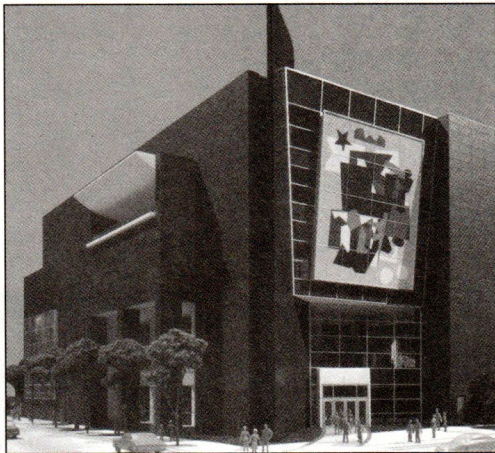
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE **D-14**

720 Rutland Avenue • Baltimore, Maryland 21205 • 410-955-5000

With the stroke of her pen in 1892, Baltimore heiress Mary Elizabeth Garrett forever changed medical training and practice in the United States. Garrett gave a gift of \$354,000 to start a new medical school at Johns Hopkins University, but she insisted on four unprecedented conditions: (1) that women be admitted “on the same terms as men”; (2) that medical students have an undergraduate degree; (3) that students have a background in science; and (4) that students be fluent in French and German. These requirements made Hopkins the first coeducational, graduate-level medical school in the United States. Garrett was a leader of the National Women’s Medical School Fund that included well-known women from across the country. They worked together to increase awareness about training for women doctors and to raise money to open

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a new medical school at Johns Hopkins University. At the time, it was not acceptable for women to be educated with men. One commentator at the time called the Hopkins victory "the crowning achievement of feminism in the nineteenth century." The women graduates of the Hopkins Medical School went on to become some of the most well-known physicians and scientists of the twentieth century and helped to open careers for later generations of women in many other male-dominated professions.



Reginald F. Lewis Museum

REGINALD F. LEWIS MUSEUM OF MARYLAND AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE **D-14**

Pratt and President Streets • Baltimore, Maryland • Opening in 2004 • Contact: MAAMC Corporation • 19 East Fayette Street, Suite 404 • Baltimore, Maryland 21202 • 410-333-1130 • www.marylandhistoricaltrust.net

The museum, opening in 2004, will house exhibits, artifacts, and resources related to the history, culture and contributions of Maryland's African American women, men, families, communities, and institutions of the past and present.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY **D-14**

201 W. Monument Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21201 • 410-685-3750 • www.mdhs.org

Founded in 1844 to preserve the State's history, the Society contains permanent and changing exhibits and a library. Special education materials and dramatic presentations feature women's contributions. These include a traveling trunk on quilting and a presentation on immigrant women.

BESSIE L. MOSES MEMORIAL **D-14**

Planned Parenthood • 610 North Howard Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21201 • 410-576-1400 • www.plannedparenthoodmd.org

Bessie Moses, the first woman obstetrical intern at Johns Hopkins Hospital, opened the first contraceptive clinic in Maryland in 1927. A close friend of nationally known reformer Margaret Sanger, Moses shared with her the 1950 Lasker Award of Planned Parenthood/World Population. They were the first two women ever to be so honored. Moses, who knew she would be an inspiration to her young female students, said, "You must have as full a life as possible outside medicine so as to impress yourself upon them as a woman like themselves and not as a gowned medic." Her picture and a brief life story adorn the lobby of the building.



Bessie L. Moses



MOTHER MARY LANGE MONUMENT **D-14**

610 George Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21201

This monument marks the 1829 starting point for the Sisters of Providence, the oldest African-American Catholic religious order for women. (Also see listings for "Oblate Sisters of Providence," and "St. Francis Academy.")

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MOTHER SETON HOUSE **D-14**

600 North Paca Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21201 • 410-523-3443 • www.balimoretownsm.com/mothersetonhouse

In this small red-brick house surrounded by a wrought-iron fence, in 1808 Elizabeth Seton began the nation's first Catholic boarding school for girls. Mother Seton, America's first home-born saint, canonized in September 1975, took the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience in St. Mary's Seminary Chapel next door in March 1809. Several months later, Mother Seton and four women—in their habits of black dresses with capes and white caps tied beneath the chin—set out for Emmitsburg to begin the work of her new order, the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP) HEADQUARTERS **D-14**

4806 Mount Hope Drive • Baltimore, Maryland 21215 • 410-358-8900 • Henry Lee Moon Library and Civil Rights Archives • NAACP Headquarters Annex • 6000 Metro Drive • Baltimore, Maryland 21215 • 410-580-5000

The NAACP headquarters and nearby annex contain exhibits, archival material, and a library documenting the civil rights movement. Information is presented about civil rights leaders, including Lillie Carroll Jackson, who served almost 35 years as president of the Baltimore NAACP, which was the largest branch in the nation. Dr. Jackson fought segregation in Maryland and was instrumental in the passage of some of the most important civil rights legislation impacting African Americans. Other individuals honored are leaders Mary White Ovington, Enolia McMillan and Juanita Jackson Mitchell. (Also see listing for "Lillie Carroll Jackson Home.")



NATIONAL JUNETEENTH MUSEUM **D-14**

2632 N. Charles Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21218 • 410-467-2724

The National Juneteenth Museum arranges tours of Underground Railroad sites and civil rights tours for Baltimore, the State of Maryland, and the Mid-Atlantic region. It was founded to bring history out of the classrooms and museums into the community. The museum also presents historical reenactments. Tours of the museum and Underground Railroad sites in Maryland can be made by appointment. The tours include information about women's roles in the Underground Railroad.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF DENTISTRY **D-14**

31 South Greene Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21201 • 410-706-0810 • www.dentalmuseum.org

Tracing the history and development of the practice of dentistry in America, this museum includes information about women in dentistry.

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Sr. Reparata Clarke

OBLATE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE **D-14**

701 Gun Road • Baltimore, Maryland 21227-3899 • 410-242-8500

Mother Mary Elizabeth Lange was the founder in 1829 and first superior of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, the first congregation of African American women religious in the Catholic Church. Born in Haiti, later migrating to Cuba and immigrating to the United States to Baltimore in 1817, Mother Mary opened a home for orphans and a school for Black children and newly freed slaves. She and her sisters also nursed the victims of the cholera epidemic of 1832. Today the multiracial Oblate Sisters continue their ministry in America and in Costa Rica. (Also see listing for "St. Francis Academy" and "Mother Mary Lange Monument.")

PEABODY INSTITUTE OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES **D-14**

1 East Mount Vernon Place • Baltimore, Maryland 21202 • 410-659-8100 • www.peabodyjhu.edu/archives

The site houses historical information and photographs about notable women musicians who studied at the nationally renowned Peabody Institute.



Chen Yi, composer

LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE MEMORIAL **D-14**

Lake Clifton/Eastern Technological Academy • 2801 Saint Lo Drive • Baltimore, Maryland 21213

In a grove of evergreen trees and hawthorns stands a monument of pink Georgia marble, sculpted by noted artist Grace Turnbull, that honors the memory of the poet, Lizette Woodworth Reese. When Reese died at age eighty in 1935, writer H. L. Mencken called her "the most distinguished woman who has ever lived in Baltimore." The base of the monument is inscribed with the Reese poem "With a Book of Hymns," which inspired the statue. A disciplined perfectionist, Reese would sometimes spend up to ten years rewriting the lines that she composed while awaiting for a streetcar to take her to Western High School, where she taught for twenty years. Her most famous poem, "Tears," which critic George Saintsbury called the third best sonnet in the English language, is inscribed on a bronze tablet in the school's hallway.



Lizette Reese

ST. FRANCIS ACADEMY **D-14**

510 E. Chase Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21202 • 410-539-5794

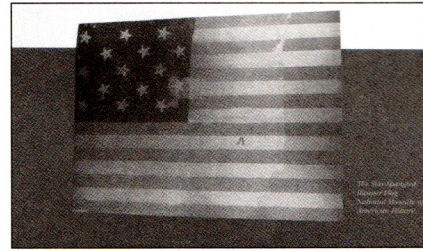
In 1812, Elizabeth Lange and her family fled to America from their home in Saint-Dominique (now Haiti) to Cuba. This woman founded the Oblate Sisters of Providence. There is currently a movement to have Mother Lange canonized as a Roman Catholic saint. If this is successful, she will be the first African-American saint from outside Latin America. Most of Lange's saintly work was carried out at St. Francis Academy, which is still run by the Oblate Sisters. The Chase Street site goes back to 1870, but the history of the school goes back to the early 1800's. The school moved from one set of cramped quarters to another in the Seton Hills area. (Also see listing for "Oblate Sisters of Providence.")

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THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE D-14

844 E. Pratt Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21202 • 410-837-1793 •
www.flaghouse.org

The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House was the home of Mary Pickersgill who sewed by hand the 30x42 foot flag that flew over Fort McHenry and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the poem that became our National Anthem. Mary Pickersgill lived in Baltimore from 1807 until her death in 1857. In addition to being a widow supporting her family as a flag maker she was a well-known advocate for less fortunate women of her time. The adjacent Visitors Center houses the 1812 Museum where visitors can enjoy a video program about the war, the flag, and Mary Pickersgill. In 2003 a new museum will be opened adjacent to the Flag House to help better tell the story of Mary Pickersgill, her flag, and the War of 1812.



Mary Pickersgill

SZOLD STREET D-14

Between Park Heights and Green Spring Avenue • Baltimore, Maryland 21208

This residential street in the northwestern section of Baltimore was dedicated in 1950, five years after the death of lifelong Zionist, Henrietta Szold. During the 1890's, when Russian persecution of Jews began and refugees came streaming into the city, Szold started Baltimore's first night school to teach them English. In 1912 Szold started Hadassah, a welfare organization to bring modern medical science to today's Israel—where she eventually moved in the 1920's to supervise the building of hospitals, medical schools, and playgrounds, open to Jews and Arabs alike. When Hitler came to power, Szold was in her seventies, but was able to save more than 10,000 Jewish children from Nazi Germany. (Also see listing for "Jewish Museum of Maryland.")

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND SCHOOL OF NURSING MUSEUM D-14

655 West Lombard Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21201 • 410-706-1502 • www.nursing.umaryland.edu/museum.htm

The University of Maryland School of Nursing Museum is one of the only museums of its type in the U.S. The fascinating story of health care's unsung heroes is captured in hundreds of photographs, personal items, and the written and spoken words of the nurses themselves, including the retired nurses who serve as volunteer museum docents. The school was established in 1889 by Louisa Parsons, a student of Florence Nightingale. While the first graduating class was in 1892, the first African American woman to graduate from the school was not until 1953.



Graduating class, 1893

WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL D-14

4600 Falls Road • Baltimore, Maryland 21209 • 410-396-7040

Western is the oldest all-female high school in the United States. Founded in 1844, it was established as the first publicly supported high school for girls in Maryland. The school motto is "Lucem Accipimus Lucem Demus—We have received light, let us give light."