

Women's Rights, Historic Sites: A Manhattan Map of Milestones Researched and written by Pam Elam, Deputy Chief of Staff
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- Emily Warren Roebling**, who led the completion of the work on the Brooklyn Bridge when her husband was injured, was honored with a plaque on the Brooklyn Tower of the Bridge facing Manhattan. The plaque, donated by the Brooklyn Engineers Club, says: "Back of every great work we can find the self-sacrificing devotion of a woman."
- Elizabeth Jennings** Place (Street Sign is on Park Row between Spruce and Beekman Streets) honors the woman who was forcibly ejected from a car on the Third Avenue Railway line at the corner of Pearl Street and Chatham Square. In 1854, Elizabeth Jennings became the first African-American woman to bring a successful lawsuit seeking to end discrimination on public transportation in New York City. This case occurred a century before Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat in Montgomery, Alabama.
- The Street Sign designating **Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton** Corner at City Hall Park on Park Row across from Beekman Street honors these women's rights leaders near the site where the office of their 1868 newspaper, *The Revolution*, once stood (37 Park Row). Anthony said "Cautious, careful people always casing about to preserve their reputation or social standards never can bring about reform. Those who are really in earnest are willing to be anything or nothing in the world's estimation, and publicly and privately, in season and out, avow their sympathies with despised ideas and their advocates, and bear the consequences."
- In 1766, **Barbara Ruckle Heck** founded what is now the oldest Methodist congregation in United States at the Old John Street United Methodist Church (44 John Street; plaque on building).
- Louise Nevelson** Plaza with her sculptures entitled "Shadows and Flags" was dedicated on April 14, 1977. It is at the intersection of Maiden Lane, William Street and Liberty Street.
- Victoria Woodhull** and her sister Tennessee Clafin became the first women stock-brokers when they opened Woodhull, Clafin and Company at 44 Broad Street in 1869. Woodhull lived at 15 East 38th Street. She also launched a newspaper, *Woodhull & Clafin's Weekly*, in 1870 and a campaign for President in 1872.
- The **Ms. Foundation for Women**, founded in 1972 to support the efforts of women and girls to govern their own lives and influence the world around them, was the country's first national, multi-issue women's fund. The Foundation is located at 120 Wall Street.
- The **St. Elizabeth Ann Seton** Shrine is located at 7 State Street near Battery Park; she lived in "Watson House" there from 1801-1804. Mother Seton became the first American-born saint of the Roman Catholic Church.
- The Statue of Liberty was said to be modeled after the Mother of French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. **Emma Lazarus** poem "The New Colossus," which is inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty, includes the famous words, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free." Lazarus is honored with a street sign, Emma Lazarus Place, near the site where she lived at 18 West 10th Street. She is also remembered by a plaque at the northwest end of Battery Park which was donated in 1955 by the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations.
- The **Annie Moore** Statue on Ellis Island represents those who came to America looking for a better life. From 1892 to 1954, twelve million immigrants entered the United States through Ellis Island. More than a hundred million Americans can claim ancestors who came through Ellis Island. There were many Annie Moores and it took historians some time to correctly match the statue with the right biography of the immigrant she represents.
- The **Billie Jean King** International Women's Sports Center, honoring the tennis champion and women's rights activist, will open in Lower Manhattan in 2008 as part of The Sports Museum of America at 26 Broadway.
- On August 27, 1926, **Gertrude Ederle** received a ticker tape parade to celebrate her accomplishment of becoming the first woman to swim the English Channel (see marker on sidewalk on Broadway near Beaver Street).
- Pilot **Amelia Earhart** was honored by two New York City ticker tape parades, the last being on June 20, 1932 to mark her achievement of the first solo transatlantic flight by a woman (see marker on sidewalk on Broadway near Morris Street). Earhart said: "The most difficult thing is the decision to act, the rest is merely tenacity. The fears are paper tigers. You can do anything you decide to do. You can act to change and control your life; and the procedure, the process is its own reward."
- Allhea Gibson**, the first African-American to win a Wimbledon singles championship, became the first tennis player to be given a ticker tape parade by the City of New York on July 11, 1957 to honor her achievement (see marker on sidewalk at Broadway near Liberty Street). Gibson said: "I don't want to be put on a pedestal. I just want to be reasonably successful and live a normal life with all the conveniences to make it so. I think I've already got the main thing I've always wanted, which is to be somebody, to have identity. I'm Allhea Gibson, the tennis champion. I hope it makes me happy."
- Women's eNews**, launched as an independent, international media outlet on January 1, 2002, is a primary source of news of particular concern to women and also provides women's perspectives on public policy issues. Founder and Editor-in-chief Rita Henley Jensen leads this nonprofit, Internet-based news service which will soon be located at 6 Barclay Street.
- The **National Association of Colored Women** had an office at 9 Murray Street. Founded in 1896, this federation of Women's Clubs worked for women's equality and helped women find employment. Mary Church Terrell, the Association's first National President, also played an important role in the fight for woman suffrage.
- New York City Council Member **Diana Reyna** was selected by the voters in 2001, thus becoming the first woman of Dominican heritage elected in New York City. Her Legislative Office is at 250 Broadway.
- Carol Bellamy** was the first woman elected to citywide office in New York City when she became City Council President in 1977; her office was at City Hall. After changes in the City Charter, the City Council President's position became known as Public Advocate.
- Christine Quinn** became the first woman, first openly Gay and first Irish-American Speaker of the New York City Council in January of 2006; her office is at City Hall.
- Marie Sklodowska Curie**, scientist and winner of two Nobel Prizes (Physics in 1903 and Chemistry in 1911), was honored by a stone in City Hall Park dedicated on November 7, 1934 on the 67th anniversary of her birth and donated by the Polish American Children of New York City. Marie Curie had died on July 4, 1934 of a blood disease which resulted from exposure during her research to large amounts of radiation.
- Jane Addams**, leader of the settlement house movement and, in 1931, the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace prize, was honored by a stone in City Hall Park dedicated on Sept. 6, 1935. The stone was donated by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to commemorate the 75th birthday of its founder.
- It is estimated that 15,000 – 20,000 enslaved Africans were buried in the area around where City Hall now stands. In 1991, that cemetery was discovered, becoming one of America's most significant archeological finds of the 20th Century. In 2007, the

African Burial Ground National Monument (corner of Elk and Duane Streets) was dedicated. It is estimated that 40% of the adults buried there were women.

- Constance Baker Motley** became the first woman Borough President of Manhattan in 1965; her office was in the Municipal Building at 1 Centre Street. She was also the first African-American woman elected to the New York State Senate (1964), the first African-American woman judge on the federal bench (Southern District of New York, 1966), and the first African-American woman to serve as Chief Judge (1982).
- Elizabeth Holtzman** became the first woman Comptroller of New York City in 1990; her office was in the Municipal Building at 1 Centre Street. She was also the youngest woman elected to Congress (1973) and the first woman to serve as Brooklyn's District Attorney (1982).
- In 1996, architect and sculptor **Maya Lin** created "Sounding Stones," four sequentially placed granite blocks, which mark the Worth and Pearl Street entrances to the United States Courthouse near Foley Square.
- Jane Bolin** was the first African-American woman in the United States to serve as a judge. On July 22, 1939, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia appointed her to serve on the New York City Domestic Relations Court, later renamed Family Court which is now located at 60 Lafayette Street.
- First elected to the New York Supreme Court in 2002, **Doris Ling-Cohan**, the daughter of Chinese immigrants, is the first Asian-American woman to serve as a Justice. The Supreme Court is located at 60 Centre Street.
- On September 7, 1853, at a Woman's Rights Convention at the now demolished Broadway Tabernacle (340-344 Broadway between Worth Street and Catherine Lane), abolitionist and suffragist **Sojourner Truth** silenced hecklers by saying: "But we'll have our rights; see if we don't. And you can't stop us from them; see if you can. You may hiss as much as you like, but it is coming. Women don't get half as much rights as they ought to. We want more and we will have it."
- The **Underground Railroad** Station at 36 Lispenard Street (plaque), one of the stops on the escape route to freedom, was where many found help from the New York City abolitionist community. Women comprised a major part of the abolitionist movement.
- Catherine Ferguson**, a former slave, established an interracial Sunday school for poor and neglected children around 1793. The first location of the school is thought to be 51 Warren Street, and she later lived at 74 Thompson Street. Ferguson provided for the children with money she earned from baking cakes.
- The **Women's Committee of the Gee How Oak Tin Association** was organized by Margaret Chin in Chinatown in March of 2002. While the Association itself was formed in the 1920s, women who are daughters of the Chin, Woo and Yuan families were only allowed to join the Association and vote in 2002 when the Women's Committee was formed (62-64 Bayard Street).
- In 1893, social reformer **Lillian Wald** pioneered the concept of public health nursing for the poor when she created the Visiting Nurses Service and in 1895 she founded the Henry Street Settlement (originally at 265, now at 263-267 Henry Street) to serve the community. Two Manhattan playgrounds have been named for Lillian Wald: one at the intersection of Cherry, Gouverneur, Monroe and Montgomery Streets on the Lower East Side; the other at the intersection of Madison Avenue, East 130th and East 131st Streets in Harlem.
- In 1992, **Nydia Velazquez** became the first Puerto Rican woman elected to the United States House of Representatives. The 12th Congressional District, which she represents, includes the Lower East Side of Manhattan and her district office is at 173 Avenue B.
- Peace and social justice activist **Dorothy Day's** home, Maryhouse, was at 55 East Third Street.
- The **New York Asian Women's Center** was founded in 1982 by women who recognized that Asian immigrant women had nowhere to turn when faced with domestic violence. Led by Founding Executive Director, Pat Eng, NYAWC was the first Asian organization in the city to include the word "women" in its name. NYAWC's mailing address is 39 Bowery, PMB 375.
- In 1849, **Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell** became the first woman in the United States to receive a medical degree (Geneva Medical College). On May 12, 1857, the 37th Birthday of her friend Florence Nightingale, she opened the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children (the first hospital staffed by women serving women) at 64 Bleecker Street with her sister, **Dr. Emily Blackwell**, and **Dr. Marie Zakrzewska**. In 1868, she founded the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary to train other women. Blackwell said: "For what is done or learned by one class of women becomes, by virtue of their common womanhood, the property of all women."
- New York City's first Lesbian bar was said to be **Eve Addams' Tea Room** at 129 MacDougal Street. The date was 1925.
- Pulitzer Prize winning writer **Susan Glaspell's** plays were presented at Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theatre starting in 1927. The Provincetown Playhouse at 133 MacDougal Street had also staged her work.
- The New York City Chapter of the **Daughters of Bilitis**, a Lesbian Rights group, was organized in 1958 by Barbara Gittings and others. From 1963 on, its headquarters was an office at 30 Charleton Street.
- Photographer **Berence Abbott** lived at 50 Commerce Street, a home she shared with Elizabeth McCausland. Abbott's landmark photo collection, *Changing New York*, appeared in 1939. Abbott wrote, "The tempo of the metropolis is not of eternity, nor even time, but of the vanishing instant."
- In 1923, **Edna St. Vincent Millay** became the first woman to win the Pulitzer Prize in Poetry. Millay lived at 75 ½ Bedford Street, one of her many New York City homes. Family lore has it that Millay was named after St. Vincent's Hospital because the life of her Mothers' brother was saved by the medical staff there. Millay wrote: "My candle burns at both ends; It will not last the night; But ah, my foes and oh, my friends – It gives a lovely light!"
- Writer **Willia Cather** lived with Edith Lewis at several locations in the West Village over the years: 60 Washington Square South, 82 Washington Place, and there is a plaque dedicated to the Pulitzer Prize winning author on the building at 5 Bank Street.
- Photographer **Diane Arbus** committed suicide at her Westbeth apartment at 55 Bethune Street (between Washington and West Streets) in July of 1971. Arbus said: "Nothing is ever the same as they said it was. It's what I've never seen before that I recognize."
- Author and activist **Jane Jacobs** lived at 555 Hudson Street. Her 1961 landmark book, "The Death and Life of Great American Cities," literally and figuratively changed the landscape of urban America.
- Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney and Julianna Force** created the Whitney Museum of American Art with Whitney as the sculptor and art patron and Force as the Museum Director. Its first location was at 8 W. 8th Street which is now the New York Studio School of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture.
- The **Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire** (plaque on Brown Building, 23-29 Washington Place at Greene Street) killed 146 women and girls on Saturday, March 25, 1911, just before closing time. Most of the stairway exits were locked or jammed as workers tried to flee the fire which engulfed the top three floors of the building. This tragedy, and the public outcry after it, forced government leaders to propose new worker safety measures. The owners of the Triangle Company were never held responsible for the deaths of the workers or the injuries to those who survived.
- Witnessing the tragedy at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory in 1911 made Frances

Perkins rededicate her life to improving working conditions for all people. Perkins became the first woman cabinet member when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt appointed her as Secretary of Labor in 1933. Perkins said: "The door might not be opened to a woman again for a long, long time and I had a kind of duty to other women to walk in and sit down on the chair that was offered, and so establish the right of others' long hence and far distant in geography to sit in the high seats."

48 Congresswoman **Bella Abzug**, whose legislation made possible the 1977 National Women's Conference in Houston, Texas, lived at 2 Fifth Avenue. Abzug said: "No matter how steep the passage and discouraging the pace, I ask you never to give in and never give up."

49 **Eleanor Roosevelt's** apartment at 20 East 11th Street was in a building owned by her friends Esther Lape and Elizabeth Read; a plaque is on the building. Born in New York City on October 11, 1884, Roosevelt had a number of residences throughout the years, but the apartment on East 11th Street may have been her favorite. First Lady and United States Delegate to the United Nations, Roosevelt was the person most responsible for the United Nations' adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Eleanor Roosevelt said, "Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home - so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any maps of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual persons: the neighborhood...the school...the factory, farm or office...Such are the places where every man, woman and child seeks equal justice, equal opportunity, equal dignity without discrimination. Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere."

50 In 1926, actor and director **Eva Le Gallienne** created the Civic Repertory Theatre at 105 West 14th Street and thereby launched the off-Broadway movement to present repertory theatre to those who could not afford Broadway prices. Le Gallienne shared a home with Civic Rep member Josephine Hutchinson at 224 West 11th Street.

51 **Margaret Sanger's** residence and the office of the Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau were at 17 West 16th Street. The office of the American Birth Control League was at 104 Fifth Avenue. **Margaret Sanger** Square is the present home of Planned Parenthood of New York City (26 Bleecker Street). Sanger wrote: "The basic freedom of the world is woman's freedom...No woman can call herself free who does not own and control her body. No woman can call herself free until she can choose consciously whether she will or will not be a mother."

52 Elizabeth Cady Stanton's daughter, **Harriot Stanton Blatch**, carried on her Mother's fight for equality. Blatch was one of the leaders of the woman suffrage campaign in New York State and worked for the vote from an office at 32 Union Square.

53 **Mary Pickford** became a movie star with the Biograph Film Company at 11 East 14th Street; she lived at 270 Riverside Drive at 99th Street. She went on to be one of the most influential businesswomen of her time.

54 In 1990, **Deborah Glick** was elected as the first openly Lesbian or Gay member of the New York State Legislature. Her 66th Assembly District Office is located at 853 Broadway.

55 Anarchist **Emma Goldman's** residence at 210 East 13th Street, was where, starting in 1906, she published the magazine, *Mother Earth* (plaque on building). Goldman was deported from the United States (Ellis Island) to the Soviet Union aboard the S.S. Buford on December 21, 1919. Her deportation photo appears in this map.

56 **St. Maria Frances Cabrini**, who in 1946 became the first naturalized American to be canonized, relocated to New York City in 1889 to minister to the growing number of impoverished immigrants. In 1892, she established a small hospital on East 12th Street which eventually grew into the Cabrini Medical Center at 227 East 19th Street.

57 The **Women's Trade Union League** office was at 43 East 22nd Street. Founded in 1903, the WTUL included women workers and their middle-class allies. The League investigated women's working conditions and promoted the creation of women's trade unions.

A house at 49 East 23rd Street, purchased by **Elizabeth Phelps**, became known as the "Women's Bureau" because so many women's groups met at that location. In 1869, **The National Woman Suffrage Association** was formed there and also in 1869, **Susan B. Anthony**, who devoted her life to the fight for women's equality, moved the office of *The Revolution* to the first floor of the "Women's Bureau."

59 In 1892 and the years that followed, **Clara Driscoll** and the **Tiffany Girls** worked at Tiffany Studios at 102 East 25th Street (as well as other locations) designing, cutting and making Tiffany lamps, windows, mosaics, enamels and ceramics.

In 1933, twenty-two years before Marian Anderson's debut at the Metropolitan Opera, **Caterina Jarboro**, the daughter of a Native American Mother and an African-American Father, made her New York City debut when the Chicago Opera Company appeared at the New York Hippodrome at 756 Sixth Avenue.

New York City has honored the shopping that women do with the designation of the **Ladies' Mile Historic District** on Broadway from 8th to 23rd Streets. The sign marking the District is at Broadway and 23rd Street.

Poet **Audre Lorde**, the daughter of Grenadian immigrants, was born in New York City in 1934. Her writing documented everything from the fight against racism, sexism and homophobia to her battle with breast cancer. She was designated as New York State's Poet Laureate in 1991. Lorde died in 1992 and the Callen-Lorde Community Health Center at 356 West 18th Street honors her memory.

Author **Edith Wharton's** childhood home was at 14 West 23rd Street. In 1921, Wharton's novel, *The Age of Innocence*, won a Pulitzer Prize.

64 The **Women's City Club of New York** was founded in 1915 before women had the right to vote. Since its beginnings, the Women's City Club has focused on getting women involved in the political process through policy debates on issues that affect their lives. The Women's City Club is now located at 307 Seventh Avenue.

65 The New York Headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, where **Carrie Chapman Catt** and others led the fight for votes for women, was at 171 Madison Avenue; the editorial office of the publication "The Woman Citizen" was also at that location. Catt wrote about the long battle for the vote: "Hundreds of women gave the accumulated possibilities of an entire lifetime, thousands gave years of their lives, hundreds of thousands gave constant interest and such aid as they could. It was a continuous, seemingly endless, chain of activity. Young suffragists who helped forge the last links of that chain were not born when it began. Old suffragists who forged the first links were dead when it ended."

In 1776, hostess **Mary Lindley Murray** entertained British officers at her home at 16 Park Avenue long enough for the American troops to escape. A stone was dedicated at Park Avenue and 37th Street in 1903 by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark Murray's service to her country.

67 **Gloria Steinem** and co-workers created *Ms. Magazine* in 1971 when it first appeared as an insert in the December issue of *New York Magazine*. The first independent issue of *Ms.* was published in Spring 1972 by Majority Enterprises, Inc. at 370 Lexington Avenue. Steinem said: "Women may be the one group that grows more radical with age."

68 **Hillary Rodham Clinton** was elected as New York's first woman United States Senator on November 7, 2000; her election night victory party was held at the Grand Hyatt Hotel on East 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue.

Writer and poet **Gertrude Stein's** statue is in Bryant Park behind the New York Public Library at West 42nd Street between 5th and 6th Avenues.

There is a Memorial Fountain honoring social worker **Josephine Shaw Lowell** in Bryant Park on Avenue of the Americas between 40th and 41st Streets; it was dedicated on May 21, 1912. She was the first woman honored by a monument in NYC.

71 The first home game of the **New York Liberty** of the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) was played at Madison Square Garden (7th Avenue between West 31st – 33rd Streets) on June 29, 1997. The Liberty defeated Phoenix 65-57 before a crowd of 17,780 women's basketball fans.

72 The **New York Women's Foundation** was established in 1987 as a voice for women and a force for change. The Foundation's vision combines hands-on philanthropy with community-driven projects addressing the needs of low-income women and girls. The New York Women's Foundation is led by **President and CEO Ana Oliveira** and is located at 434 West 33rd Street.

73 **Golda Meir**, the former leader of Israel, was honored with a statue at Golda Meir Square near the entrance to 1411 Broadway at 39th Street.

74 Town Hall, at 123 West 43rd Street, was founded by members of the League for Political Education: **Eleanor Butler Sanders**, **Lee Wood Haggin**, **Catherine Abbe**, **Laura Day**, **Adèle M. Field** and **Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi**. The League, a pro woman suffrage group, wanted to create a meeting space to help educate people on important issues. Town Hall opened in January of 1921, a few months after the 19th "Votes for Women" Amendment to the Constitution had been ratified on August 26, 1920.

75 Author and poet **Dorothy Parker** became famous for her wit in discussions at the Algonquin Round Table (Algonquin Hotel, 59 West 44th Street). Parker wrote: "By the time you swear you're his, Shivering and sighing, And he vows his passion is Infinite, undying – Lady, make a note of this: One of you is lying."

76 On March 11, 1959, "A Raisin in the Sun" by playwright **Lorraine Hansberry** opened at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre (243 West 47th Street). It was the first play by a Black woman ever to appear on Broadway.

77 Broadway legend **Chita Rivera** rocketed to stardom in 1957 when *West Side Story* opened on September 26th at the Winter Garden Theater (1634 Broadway).

78 On June 6, 2004 at the Tony Award Ceremonies held in Radio City Music Hall (Avenue of the Americas at 49th Street), the Tony Award for leading actress in a play went to **Phylicia Rashad**. She was the first African-American woman to win that award.

79 Author **Toni Morrison**, the first African-American woman to win the Nobel Prize for Literature (1993), worked for twenty years as a senior editor at the New York City Headquarters of Random House, now located at 1745 Broadway. Morrison said: "My work requires me to think about how free I can be as an African-American woman writer in my genderized, sexualized, wholly racialized world."

80 The Museum of Modern Art at 111 West 53 Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues, was founded in 1929 by **Abby Aldrich Rockefeller**, **Lillie P. Bliss** and **Mary Quinn Sullivan**.

81 Film icons **Katharine Hepburn** and **Greta Garbo** made New York City home for most of their lives; Hepburn's townhouse was at 244 East 49th Street and Garbo lived on the fifth floor of 450 East 52nd Street. Katharine Hepburn gardened at Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza was dedicated on May 12, 1997.

83 Artist **Georgia O'Keeffe** lived in a 2-room suite on the 28th floor of the Shelton Hotel (now renamed) at 525 Lexington Avenue. O'Keeffe painted many of her New York City scenes from this location. O'Keeffe said: "One can't paint New York as it is, but rather as it is felt."

84 **Muriel Siebert**, who in 1967 became the first woman to have a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, today runs the woman-owned brokerage firm, Muriel Siebert and Company (885 Third Ave.).

85 Dancer and choreographer **Martha Graham's** Studio and School of Contemporary Dance was located at 316 East 63rd Street and she lived nearby at 430 East 63 Street. Graham helped create the modern dance movement.

86 The **Sara Delano Roosevelt** House is at 47 - 49 East 65 Street and a park named for the mother of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt is on the Lower East Side at Chrystie Street.

87 In 1977, **Rosalyn Yalow** became the first American woman to win the Nobel Prize for Medicine. She graduated from Hunter College at East 68th Street and Lexington Avenue in 1941.

88 **Pura Belpré**, was the first Puerto Rican librarian in the New York Public Library system. Through her work, the Library's 115th Street branch became a cultural center for the Latino residents of New York City. Belpré was also an author and folklorist. Archives containing her work can be found at the Center for Puerto Rican Studies at Hunter College at 68th St. and Lexington Ave.

89 In 1984, Congresswoman **Geraldine Ferraro** became the first woman in United States history nominated to the Presidential ticket of a major political party. Democratic Party Presidential candidate Walter Mondale selected Ferraro to be his Vice President on July 12, 1984. Geraldine Ferraro graduated in 1956 with a B.A. from Marymount College at 221 East 71st Street.

At her death in 1929, Suffragist and art collector **Louise Elder Havemeyer** donated her vast collection of impressionist art, collected under the guidance of painter **Mary Cassatt**, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art (5th Avenue and 81st Street). This donation moved the museum to the forefront of the art world.

91 **Julia de Burgos** Boulevard runs on East 106th Street from Fifth to First Avenues and a mosaic portrait of the poet is located at 106th Street between Lexington and Third Avenues. Born in Puerto Rico in 1914, Julia de Burgos also worked as a journalist in New York City, but it is her poems which continue to attract new generations of readers.

92 Thanks to a successful lawsuit by **Brenda Berkman** initiated in 1978, the New York City Fire Department had to open its doors to women firefighters. Berkman and 40 other women entered the FDNY Training Academy on Randall's Island in 1982.

In New York City, statues represent **Mother Goose** (1938; Central Park), **Alice in Wonderland** (1959; Central Park) and **Juliet** (with Romeo, of course, 1977; Central Park), but few real women are so honored.

94 **Emma Stebbins'** sculpture, Angel of the Waters Statue, at Bethesda Fountain in Central Park was dedicated on May 31, 1873. Stebbins was the first woman artist to receive a commission for a major work in New York City.

95 In 1994, the Central Park Reservoir was renamed in honor of former First Lady **Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis**. Signs were unveiled in 2003 in recognition of her appreciation of Central Park and the city that surrounds it.

96 **Betty Friedan**, author of *The Feminine Mystique* in 1963 and one of the founders of the National Organization for Women in 1966, lived for a time at The Dakota apartment building at 72nd Street and Central Park West. Friedan wrote: "The problem that has no name – which is simply the fact that American women are kept from growing to their full human capacities – is taking a far greater toll on the physical and mental health of our country than any known disease...Who knows what women can be when they are finally free to become themselves?"

97 **Maria Tallchief**, a Native American, became a prima ballerina with the New York City Ballet and performed on and off there from 1948 to 1965. The New York City Ballet's home was the City Center for Music and Dance during most of that period. Since 1964, the NYCB has been located at the New York State Theater at 20 Lincoln Center.

Internationally known composer and conductor **Tania Leon** worked from 1993-97 as New Music Advisor with the New York Philharmonic at Avery Fisher Hall, 10 Lincoln Center Plaza.

99 **Barbara Walters** joined ABC News in 1976 as the first woman to co-host the network news. ABC News is now located at 7 West 66th Street. Prior to joining ABC, she appeared on NBC's Today Show for 15 years. NBC only officially designated her as the program's first woman co-host in 1974. In 1964, **Marlene Sanders** became the first woman to anchor a nightly newscast for a major network, ABC, when the male anchor lost his voice and Sanders replaced him for an evening.

100 **Eleanor Roosevelt's** statue is in Riverside Park at West 72nd Street in the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Plaza. It was dedicated on October 5, 1996 and donated by the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund.

101 **Margaret Mead** Green in the northwestern section of Theodore Roosevelt Park and the Margaret Mead Hall of Pacific Peoples honor the anthropologist and author who, in 1964, was promoted to curator at the Museum of Natural History located at Central Park West at 79th Street.

Singer **Diana Ross** is honored with a children's playground in her name at Central Park West and 81st Street.

The home of singer **Billie Holiday** was at 26 West 87th Street.

The **Lesbian Herstory Archives** was founded in the spring of 1974 by Joan Nestle and Deborah Edel in their apartment at 215 West 92nd Street.

The **Joan of Arc** statue by Anna Hyatt is on Riverside Drive and West 93rd Street. It was dedicated on December 6, 1915 and donated by the Joan of Arc Statue Committee.

The apartment where women's rights leader **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** died in 1902 is at 250 West 94th Street. The Building has been renamed in Stanton's honor and a plaque appears near the entrance. Stanton led the organizing effort for the 1848 Seneca Falls Woman's Rights Convention which launched the fight for women's equality in the United States. Stanton said of her partnership with Susan B. Anthony: "So closely interwoven have been our lives, our purposes and experiences that, separated, we have a feeling of incompleteness – united, such strength of self-assertion that no ordinary obstacles, differences, or dangers ever appear to us insurmountable."

Marian Anderson's home, where she lived from 1958-1975, was at 1200 Fifth Avenue and 101st Street (plaque on building). On January 7, 1955, she became the first African-American singer to perform as a member of the Metropolitan Opera. The opera was Verdi's *Un ballo in maschera*. Anderson said: "As long as you keep a person down, some part of you has to be down there to hold him down, so it means you cannot soar as you otherwise might."

Prior to her appointment to the United States Court of Appeals in 1980 and to the United States Supreme Court in 1993, Justice **Ruth Bader Ginsberg** co-founded the Women's Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union in 1972. That same year, Professor Ginsburg became the first woman to receive tenure at Columbia Law School located at 435 West 116th Street.

Chien-Shiung Wu was a pioneering physicist who, through her research and teaching, helped change the accepted view of the structure of the Universe. She became a full professor at Columbia University (2960 Broadway at 116th Street) in 1958.

In 1928, writer, folklorist and anthropologist **Zora Neale Hurston** became the first African-American woman to graduate from Barnard College located at 309 Broadway at 117th Street. Hurston said: "Sometimes I feel discriminated against, but it does not make me angry. It merely astonishes me. How can any deny themselves the pleasure of my company? It's beyond me."

In 1968, **Shirley Chisholm** became the first Black woman elected to Congress; she served in the House of Representatives from 1969-1983. In 1972, Chisholm was the first Black woman to run for President of the United States, winning 151 delegates at the Democratic National Convention. In 1952 Chisholm received an M.A. from Columbia University (Teachers College, 525 West 120th Street). Shirley Chisholm said: "Of my two 'handicaps,' being female put more obstacles in my path than being black."

Harriet Tubman Square and a statue honoring the woman who led over 300 slaves to freedom are located at West 122nd Street and Frederick Douglass Boulevard. Tubman never lost a passenger as a conductor on the Underground Railroad. She said, "I had reasoned this out in my mind... two things I had a right to, liberty and death... If I could not have one, I would have the other, for no man should take me alive."

In 1967, author and historian **Betty Lee Sung** wrote "Mountain of Gold: The Story of the Chinese in America" and in 1970, she founded the Asian-American Studies Program at the City College of New York, one of the first such programs in the nation. The CCNY campus runs along Convent Avenue from 131st Street to 141st Street.

Mary McLeod Bethune, educator and a founder of the National Council of Negro Women, is honored by the Harlem Success Garden and Park on 134th Street between Adam Clayton Powell and Malcom X Boulevards.

In 1993, the oral history account of the lives of **Sadie and Bessie Delany** became a bestselling book, "Having Our Say: The Delany Sisters' First 10

Manhattan Borough President
SCOTT M. STRINGER

presents

WOMEN'S RIGHTS, HISTORIC SITES:

A Manhattan Map of Milestones



March 2008

Dear Friends,

To celebrate Women's History Month, my Office is pleased to provide a Map to guide your exploration of important Women's History sites in our Borough all year long. While it would take volumes to include all the important contributions women have made to this City, we are hopeful that "Women's Rights, Historic Sites: A Manhattan Map of Milestones" will provide a brief introduction to some of the extraordinary women who have helped shape this City and this Nation. Our Map includes 120 Manhattan sites where these women have lived, worked or where they have been honored (with statues, plaques, monuments and street signs). The Map is an instant history lesson, or rather herstory lesson, for us all.

Thanks to my Deputy Chief of Staff, Pam Elam, for creating the Map. Pam has a Master's Degree in Women's History and it was through her efforts that the City Council passed legislation naming "Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton Corner." Thanks also to Ken Nemchin who provided the Map's layout design. Let this educational Map help get us started on a Women's History Walking Tour of Manhattan during which we are reminded of the courage, creativity and contributions of women. But we must also remember just how far this world still has to travel until true equality for women is achieved.

Best Wishes,

Scott M. Stringer
Manhattan Borough President

First printing of map sponsored by Herrick, Feinstein, LLP



The photos above represent only a few of the many remarkable women honored in this Map. Thanks to the Library of Congress for the photos of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Gertrude Ederle, Amelia Earhart, Marie Sklodowski Curie, Sojourner Truth, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Bella Abzug, Eleanor Roosevelt, Margaret Sanger, Harriet Stanton Blatch, Mary Pickford, Emma Goldman, Edith Wharton, Carrie Chapman Catt, Gloria Steinem, Betty Friedan, Margaret Mead, Shirley Chisholm, the Woman Suffrage Parade, the Women's Trade Union League Parade, the Triangle Factory Fire and Jane Addams and the Peace Delegates. Thanks to the Library of Congress and photographer Carl Van Vechten for the photos of Althea Gibson, Willa Cather, Gertrude Stein, Georgia O'Keeffe, Martha Graham, Billie Holiday, Marian Anderson, Zora Neale Hurston and Ruby Dee. Thanks to the New York Public Library for the photos of Katharine Hepburn and Pura Belpre.