WAVES of CAMBRIDGE MIGRATION: AN UPDATE
BY DOUG BROWN

Why do people uproot their lives, move far from friends and family, and suffer the indignities that often come with being “new” to a place? Sometimes it’s for an education, or a different job, or a new relationship. Or maybe it’s simply to escape difficult circumstances, to reinvent oneself. The short answer is that there is no short answer; every person represents a unique and special story. But there are themes that play out time and again, themes that together form the story of an entire city.

In his classic 2007 essay, “The Immigrants of Cambridge, Massachusetts,” the late George H. Hanford (a former CHS president) lays out eight historical waves of immigration to Cambridge:

- Native Americans seeking fertile soil and plentiful fish and game;
- Puritans pursuing freedom from religious persecution;
- Tories creating large estates, reflecting their new trading wealth;
- African Americans, the free descendants of southern and West Indian slaves;

Continued on page 3
From the EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

This year’s theme is Where Is Cambridge From?

No doubt you have a reaction when you hear this question. Is this year about immigration versus nativism? Belonging? Taxpayers versus students? First-generation Cantabrigians versus third-generation? By design, it is a complicated question, and one with many interpretations.

For me, it’s a question of identity. I’ve been thinking of this a lot recently because I just made a Cantabrigian last fall. Neither my husband nor I is from here, and we never imagined we’d end up here. Yet we made a New Englander. If we ever leave the area, will our daughter call herself a Cantabrigian? Is she, indeed, from here?

I imagine all of us have a version of this story. We were either born here, came here deliberately, or just ended up here. I’ve heard a lot of these stories in preparation for this year’s theme. School brought us here. Or love. Or chance. In any case, here we are, making Cambridge our home. But how does this random group of diverse individuals from different places make a community?

This year, we’re going to explore this question and more through our award-winning programming, and I hope that you will join us as you are able. I like to think of our yearly programs as continuing-education courses. Sure, you can drop in for a class here and there, but coming to all of them gives you the richest education. I hope you’ll strive for perfect attendance, ending the year not with all questions answered, but with a more open mind, a deeper understanding, and renewed empathy.

Thank you for joining us on this year’s adventure. If you value what you learn and experience all year long, please consider supporting us with a gift or joining us on a committee. We need your help in so many ways. The history of Cambridge is incomplete without you!

Warmly,

Marieke Van Damme
• Roman Catholics from Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Quebec, driven by onerous conditions at home;
• Other European groups, including Poles, Germans, Russian Jews, Lithuanians, Armenians, and Greeks, often political refugees escaping persecution and conflict or drawn to jobs in the exploding nineteenth-century industrial economy;
• Hispanic and African-Caribbean populations, who arrived steadily after World War II to reinforce the city’s 20th-century workforce; and
• More recent global arrivals from Africa, Asia, the Pacific Rim, and elsewhere, fleeing conflict or getting an education at world-renowned universities.

Hanford describes this unfolding pattern of immigration as “an encirclement of the globe,” a sweeping pattern only accelerated by modern connectivity. First there were the native populations, hunter-fisher-farmers who found a place of bounty here since the retreat of the last glaciers. Ravaged by disease and war, their population fell precipitously during colonization, but their legacy is still evident in the place names we use today. In fact, the name Massachusetts itself descends from their tribal name, meaning “people of the great hills.”

The Massachusetts Bay Colony, distinct from the Pilgrim colony at Plymouth, was chartered by the Puritans in 1629 and settled in 1630. They founded Harvard College in 1636 to educate their clergy, but Cambridge, then known as Newtowne, quickly lost out to Boston as the seat of government.

The non-showy Puritans, typically Congregationalists and Unitarians, were not always of a mind with the wealthy Anglican Tories who later arrived from Boston. When the Revolution began, the Tories were forced to flee, though some returned to reclaim what remained of their property years later. But the shared “Anglo-Saxon” heritage of Puritans and Tories eventually led to their intermingling, politics and religion notwithstanding. By the middle of the twentieth century, the term most often used for the resulting culture, and not always as a compliment, was WASP.

In 1783, slavery was abolished in Massachusetts. By 1900, Cambridge had the second-highest black population in the Commonwealth, with an established and vibrant African American community spread across the city. Between 1810 and 1900, Cambridge’s overall population increased 38-fold, from just over 2,000 to more than 90,000. Skilled German and Scottish craftsmen were early arrivals, finding employment in the glass factories as early as 1815. Later, Roman Catholic immigrants became important to the city’s industrial growth.

Typically, immigrant populations needed 40 to 50 years to settle in before leaving their imprint on the city’s political life. The Irish were the first to ascend to power when John McNamee was elected mayor in 1901. The Italians followed in 1952, when Joseph DeGuglielmo took office.

The Portuguese arrived via the Azores in the 1890s, when economic depression and overpopulation plagued the islands, then again to a lesser extent following a swarm of earthquakes in 1964. Many settled in East Cambridge and near Inman Square.

Though the French Canadians were the last wave of Roman Catholics to arrive in the early 1900s, they were also among the first to assimilate, quickly replacing the Irish at the heart of North Cambridge’s brick industry.

The Immigration Acts of 1924—federal laws designed to “preserve the ideal of American homogeneity”—limited most immigration for the next three decades, setting quotas for
different groups. For example, 2.9 million Italians immigrated to the United States between 1901 and 1914, an average of over 200,000 per year. Under the new quotas, only 4,000 per year were allowed.

Along with a total prohibition on Asian and Pacific immigrants, the new strictures on European immigration were so restrictive that in 1924 more Eastern European and Asian people left the United States than arrived as immigrants. By the time the Acts were repealed in the postwar period, the sources of immigration had shifted away from traditionally European countries of origin, with arrivals from Haiti, Puerto Rico, and other Caribbean locations among the fastest-growing groups in Cambridge.

The flight to the suburbs in the 1950s drained Cambridge as it did other urban communities. One lingering result is the daily inbound migration of more than 100,000 commuters seeking economic opportunity here. Many commute because the city’s high housing costs create a barrier to relocation.

Despite such challenges, opportunity has always made Cambridge attractive. Bauhaus architects and German émigrés Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer at Harvard, and their colleague from Guangzhou, China, I. M. Pei, are good examples of talent drawn to the city. Today, students from over twenty countries attend Cambridge Rindge & Latin School, and the universities and labs attract an even more diverse population, including world-class researchers and scholars. More broadly, MIT and Harvard today account for 248 Nobel Prizes. Since 2009, five of the seven local winners have been foreign-born, including Rainer Weiss (physics), Oliver Hart and Bengt Holmstrom (economics), Martin Karplus (chemistry), and Jack Szostak (medicine).

Nowadays, Cambridge works hard to help its newest residents. The Commission on Immigrant Rights & Citizenship (CIRC) was formed in September 2016 to address the needs of the immigrant community through outreach efforts in eight foreign languages (Amharic, Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Haitian Creole, Portuguese, Spanish, and Somali). A legal defense fund for immigrants was launched this February in response to rising rhetoric against immigrants both here and across the country.

So what does the future look like for Cambridge and its immigrants? The next big driver of migration will quite possibly be climate change, with climate refugees replacing economic and political ones as the next great wave. Writing in Rolling Stone, Jeff Goodell reports that extreme weather connected to climate change displaced more than a million people from their homes last year. A recent study by Mathew Hauer of the University of Georgia estimates that 13 million Americans will be displaced by sea-level rise by 2100. Rather than struggle to adapt, it’s often easier just to leave. Unfortunately, the fact that 40 percent of Cambridge is built on filled wetland means that the city could potentially lose as many or more people to climate migration as it gains.

Whether or not that happens, immigration has always been the result of the push and pull between opportunity cost and opportunity, of the hardships of life at home versus prospects of a new home. For many thousands of immigrants over the years, when the push from home has become overwhelming, the opportunity of Cambridge has proven to be the right pull.
The CHS launched its 2018 theme, “Where Is Cambridge From?” in an “opening conversation” that was part of the annual meeting held on February 6 at the main Cambridge Public Library. Executive director Marieke Van Damme thanked the one hundred or so attendees for coming. For this year, she asked them to consider the question of where Cambridge is from in terms of town vs. gown, of first vs. third generation, of immigrant vs. native. She wondered if her daughter, having marched on Cambridge Common with her mother in the January Women’s March, will grow up to regard herself as a Cantabrigian? Marieke also posed the following question, asking that everyone respond over the coming months: “When you walk down your street in Cambridge, what makes you feel like you belong in this city?”

Doing History curator Diana Lempel then took the stage as conversation facilitator, along with Dr. Alexandra Sedlovskaya, assistant director of the C. Roland Christensen Center for Teaching and Learning at Harvard Business School, and Dr. Kerri Greenidge, from the Department of History at Tufts University. Dr. Greenidge is co-director of the Tufts/African American Freedom Trail Project and a member of the core faculty at the Center for the Study of Race and Democracy at Tufts.

Lempel began with some questions to elicit how—and how long—the attendees had been “from” Cambridge. A sizable majority has lived here for at least twenty years, and about half for more than thirty years!

The conversation that followed was challenging and thought provoking. Dr. Sedlovskaya discussed the factors that contribute to a sense of community, and how this formation of “in” and “out” groups can be fueled by either positive, inclusive motivations or more negative impulses, such as banding together to resist a “common enemy.” Dr. Greenidge discussed her work with African American history and specifically Caribbean arrivals in the early-twentieth century. Her findings demonstrate that throughout Cambridge’s history, it’s been important for underrepresented people to be “in the room” when decisions are made, whether about policy or the presentation of history. While New England is a region with a great sense of history, she said, marginalized populations historically have seen their stories elided, or even ignored.

During the question-and-answer period, an enthused audience discussed their own histories in Cambridge, including their perspectives on their own ethnic groups’ arrivals and historical reception.

Council President Tod Beaty then convened the annual meeting with a look back at the last couple of years of the Society’s “professionalizing” and expanding the scope of its activities. Beaty commended the Society’s twenty events in 2017, including History Cafés, walking tours, and tours of the Hooper-Lee-Nichols House, saying that attendance at these events was “gratifying.” He added that to continue such successful events, the Society needs to fulfill its financial vision, and that more annual fund contributions from individuals and businesses are required.

Next, council curator Heli Meltsner reported on the state of the archives and objects in the Society’s collection. Over the past year, the Society has had over 130 research requests from about thirty researchers. The collection has helped “maintain, preserve, and promote a better understanding of history.”
From the ARCHIVES

BY MAGGIE HOFFMAN

I recently grabbed an old-school matchbox at Park Restaurant & Bar in Harvard Square, which got me thinking about the sentimental value of small keepsakes—even ones you’re likely to throw out within the year. As an archivist, I have seen how such seemingly mundane ephemera can offer insight into our shared history.

We have a matchbook collection in the CHS archives that includes collectibles from a hotel, a cocktail lounge, a Japanese restaurant, and a brick manufacturing company. It’s a small collection—a total of twelve matchbooks, one matchbox, and a “brick” of six—but it creates a compelling image of mid-twentieth-century Cambridge.

Each book offers some insight into the business for which it was created. Addresses and phone numbers are standard, but some details are more creative. The Hotel Continental’s offers the general manager’s name; Le Petit Gourmet’s showcases the eatery’s signature dishes (soup à l’oignon, escargots bourguignonnes, and frogs’ legs); and a brick of six books made for the New England Brick Company helpfully offers a list of their distributors.

Joyce Chen Restaurant’s matchbook includes the beloved establishment’s slogan: “Real Chinese Cooking at Its Best.” Chef and restaurateur Joyce Chen emigrated from China during the rise of communism and opened the first Joyce Chen Restaurant in 1958. She went on to run four locations, serving Cambridge notables like Nathan Pusey and John Kenneth Galbraith. Often called the “Julia Child of Chinese cuisine,” she’s credited with introducing numbers to Chinese menus to circumvent language barriers and even held the patent for a flat-bottomed wok.

Perhaps my favorite of the collection is a charcoal-and-cream-colored matchbook that features a mosaic-like windowpane design adorned with a simple drawing of a rocking horse. It was designed for the Window Shop,* a restaurant and store that was once a major point of interest in Harvard Square. Started by the wives of four Harvard professors, the Window Shop served as a haven and home for countless immigrants who arrived in Cambridge between 1939 and 1987, beginning with German and Austrian refugees fleeing Hitler’s Nazi regime. There, women sold handmade gifts, beautiful dresses, and Viennese pastries. The Window Shop was much more than a point of trade; it was a community center that new Americans could build their lives around.

Decades after many of these restaurants and shops have shuttered, the typefaces and colors of the books still convey their atmosphere. For someone like myself, who didn’t have the experience of living in Cambridge when these matchbooks flourished, these casual survivors contribute to my understanding of where Cambridge is from.

Top: An assortment of mid-twentieth-century matchbooks from the CHS Archives
Bottom: The Window Shop at 102 Mount Auburn Street. Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University.


http://openvault.wgbh.org/exhibits/art_of_asian_cooking/article
http://joycechenfoods.com/about/legacy
but with 320 linear feet of materials, and the Brattle Street
headquarters not currently able to house them in museum-
level conditions, additional financial resources are needed.

Council secretary Doug Brown proceeded with the business
portion of the meeting, first thanking vice president Charlie
Allen and councilors Pamela Baldwin and Jan Ferrera, who are
leaving the Council.

The approved slate of new councilors included:
- Matthew Brelis, Director of Public Affairs, the
  Massachusetts Port Authority
- Amy Devin, Archivist
- Anand Master, Graduate Research Assistant, University of
  Massachusetts
- Kyle Sheffield, AIA, Partner, LDa Architecture & Interiors
- Ken Taylor, AIA, Taylor & Partners Architects, Inc.

The approved new slate of officers was:
- President: Tod Beaty
- Vice Presidents: Elizabeth Adams-Lasser and Doug Hanna
- Treasurer: Anand Master
- Secretary: Doug Brown
- Curator: Heli Meltsner
- Editor: Bruce Irving

Finally, six changes to the by-laws were identified:
- The number of councilors was changed from nineteen to
twenty.
- The Council will now consist of twelve councilors and
  eight officers.
- Quorum: Changed from “seven Council members present”
  for a quorum, to “one-third of the councilors.”
- Voting by proxy: Adjusted to allow councilors to vote
  by proxy.
- The wording of “The committees shall” to “The committees
  shall use every reasonable effort” was changed.
- A line was added as follows: If/when the Society is
dissolved, under 501c rules its mandate could be passed
to another organization with a similar mission.

These changes were seconded and approved by a voice vote.
Beaty then offered closing remarks and members adjourned to
the hallway for light refreshments.

Many thanks to the Cambridge Public Library; Capital One
Cafe; Jules Catering; our volunteers, members, and friends; and
CCTV for its video recording of the opening conversation.

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WHY WE VOLUNTEER

BY ROSEMARY PREVITE

Where would we be without our outstanding, dedicated
volunteers and interns? Without them we would not be able to
plan our programs and events, host our open houses, process
our collections, digitize images, or verify archival documents.
We would not have well-written articles for our newsletter or
blogs for our website, nor greeters and helpers at our annual
meeting, spring benefit, and holiday party. And we would not
have their expertise as valued participants in our mission. In
short, the Society wouldn’t be the exceptional organization it is
today without these people, who give of their time and talent so
generously.

We celebrated volunteerism on March 22 at the Hooper-Lee-
Nichols House with a fun evening of great food and friendship.
We also partied with our newest member, four-month-old
Maggie Nickisch, daughter of executive director Marieke Van
Damme. Maggie seemed to be thoroughly taken with the crowd
and made a point of greeting everyone personally.

Here’s what some of the attendees had to say:

“I volunteer here because it’s a place where an intern—an undergraduate
at Wellesley—can talk to baby boomer women about the feminist
meanings and uses of the word girls during a party!”

“I felt very much appreciated, and I am ecstatic to be volunteering for
the Cambridge Historical Society.”

“I’m new to this organization and can speak only to its editorial process
for volunteer bloggers. First impression: Whenever a process runs
this smoothly, I figure many people behind the scenes are doing their
respective work and coordinating well with each other. CHS treats
volunteers with respect for their professionalism and with flexibility
about their time. A very welcoming place!”

Thank you, volunteers and interns, and here’s to another suc-
cessful year of growth, learning, and outreach at the Society!

Attendees at the March 22 Volunteer Appreciation Party at the Hooper-Lee-
Nichols House
The CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY’S 2018 ANNUAL SPRING BENEFIT

BY LYNN WASKELIS, with thanks to Mallory McCoy

The Society’s “From Cambridge” fundraiser on Thursday, April 26, was a festive evening with old and new friends, delicious food, and great music. After a long winter, spending an early spring evening with the Boat Club porch doors open and the Charles River flowing by was a treat.

The evening’s program was moderated by Merry (Corky) White, local food anthropologist, and featured Kari Kuelzer, owner of Grendel’s Den, Harvard Square; and Hector Piña, co-owner of La Fábrica Central, Central Square. As part of our year of asking Where Is Cambridge From? this conversation was about the past and present of Cambridge’s foodways, with the speakers’ experiences in the local food world.

Merry arrived in Cambridge in the late 1950s, when international foods were starting to be trendy, and later, as a graduate student, she built a catering business using “ethnic” recipes. This enabled her, as a novice chef, to take advantage of the Harvard intelligentsia’s lack of sophistication when it came to non-Anglo, non-beige cuisines and ingredients. Merry’s book, Cooking for Crowds, published in 1974 and still in print, drew from her catering experiences and contributed to a new style of entertaining at home. Both Julia Child and Savenor’s Market appear in Merry’s story about modifying and renaming a scorched Ukrainian cabbage-and-pork stew “Smoked Borscht.” As Merry commented, “There has never been a single Cambridge—everything here is plural and neighborhood-based; we’ve never had a local cuisine; we know good food now; ‘Camberville’ is a new culinary/cultural urban space and now home to destination restaurants.”

Kari’s story is about carrying a beloved family legacy and Harvard Square institution forward. She noted that “Cambridge” as a set of ideas or progressive values has played a lead role, too. A proud product of Cambridge’s public and private schools, Kari grew up literally on the floor of Grendel’s Den. The decision to return to Cambridge from California as a young adult was twofold: to allow Grendel’s Den to continue after her mother’s death, and to raise her son to be “from Cambridge.” To Kari, bringing up a kid in Cambridge means raising someone who will have facility and comfort with diversity, and confidence in “accessing” the world. It’s a set of traits, or a way of being that she can instantly recognize.

In the early 1970s Kari’s parents, Herbert and Sue Kuelzer, opened Grendel’s Den as one of the first affordable, casual, gourmet restaurants in Harvard Square. It featured an “international” menu, with some of the “ethnic” ingredients Merry talked about. One audience member recalled tasting her first quinoa dish there, long before it became a national trend. Another thanked Kari for being a perennial employer of local youth.

Conversation participants Merry White, Hector Piña, and Kari Kuelzer
As Hector tells it, his restaurant story is that of an immigrant. His mindset was to look for opportunities and to create what his new Boston home lacked. He arrived in Boston from the Dominican Republic in the mid-1980s and, after working at various "pay the bills" jobs, he joined the restaurant business by partnering with a friend on a tiny restaurant. He later opened his own Dominican restaurant, Merengue, in Boston in the early 1990s, where he created a Latin-Caribbean dining experience and a Dominican-inspired menu that Boston was missing. In 2012 he opened Vejigantes in the South End, and Doña Habana—the first Latin restaurant in a Boston hotel—in 2016.

In early 2017, Hector and his wife and business partner, Nivia Piña, and their partner Dennis Benzan opened La Fábrica Central restaurant and live music venue in Central Square. So far, Hector says that Cambridge patrons stand out from their Boston counterparts for their lively conversations and diverse dining groups, for their willingness to wait an hour for a table, and for their dedication to online reviews on apps like Yelp.

Hector shared that his family will soon begin another Cambridge relationship, when his son starts at Harvard Law School this fall.

Questions from the audience touched on the high cost of commercial rentals, millennials’ vs. boomers’ restaurant noise level preferences, how business insurance premiums increase after extreme weather/climate events, even when not directly hit (for example, with Hurricane Sandy); and the local politics around liquor licenses.

Note: A video of the event is available on the Society’s YouTube channel.
It all started with the big bang, after which gravity pulled particles into a massive object — Earth — and Cambridge’s future home floated somewhere in this inchoate soup.

Where is Cambridge From?

Written by Elizabeth Adams
Illustrated by Lu-Baptiste

4.6 billion years ago
Earth begins to cool, and continental and ocean plates formed. As they moved around, volcanoes roared and mountains rose, especially along their edges.

A billion years ago
New England’s geology began to form when two of these plates collided, with one plate sliding underneath the other at a subduction zone, causing volcanic activity. Cambridge rests on an ancient volcanic arc.

250 million years ago
Cambridge was squished as landmasses converged to form the supercontinent Pangea.

Dinosaurs and the first mammals evolved.

Plates drifted apart, with North America and the other continents eventually reaching their current positions (though they’re still moving).
Some 70,000 years ago, the Laurentide ice sheet moved south and covered the future New England.

Cambridge was buried under a mile-thick glacier.

As the glacier retreated, it left behind Fresh Pond -- a kettle pond formed when a buried ice block melted.

Avon, Observatory, Reservoir, and Strawberry Hills are all part of a recessional moraine, a ridge of clay, rock and sand the melting ice left behind. Enough clay is deposited in north Cambridge to eventually support a massive brick industry.

Native Americans arrive after plants and animals replenish the ice-scrapped landscape.

In 1614, Captain John Smith christens the region New England.

English settlers found a small town on the northern bank of the Charles and when Newtowne is renamed Cambridge in 1638, our town is born.

Sponsored by the Million Year Picnic and the Boston Comics Art Foundation.
This past December, the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati awarded the CHS a $3,000 grant to promote our “Five Senses over Five Centuries” tours of the Hooper-Lee-Nichols House for Cambridge schoolchildren. This house, the second-oldest in Cambridge and headquarters of the Society since 1957, reveals much about Cambridge’s past with, for example, the original seventeenth-century fireplace, a look into the Revolutionary War with an authentic Stamp Act stamp, a full room beautifully renovated by the Colonial scholar Joseph Everett Chandler, and much more. The tours—to be conducted by Daniel Berger-Jones, who brings each century to life dressed in period outfits—take participants on a journey through the house and its history, with Berger-Jones highlighting the visual displays, sounds (audio recordings), smells (rum, leather, tobacco), tastes (molasses, candy), and touch characterizing each century since 1685, when it was built.

Patrick Farmer, a teacher at the Shady Hill School who has brought his students on the tours, says, “The Five Senses tour is perfect for engaging students in local and American history. My students were totally drawn in (some of them in spite of themselves!) by the funny and fascinating anecdotes shared by our guide. Using the full range of their senses, rather than just listening to a lecture or watching a video, my students were able to imagine themselves in the rich, multilayered world of the past. This sensory experience resulted in much deeper learning than can be achieved in the classroom, and moments from the tour continue to come up all the time at school as students make connections to curricular content and joyfully remember the adventures we shared on the trip.”

While students from local private schools have been able to attend the tour, the goal is to enable other student groups to do so, including public middle and high schools, after-school programs, and neighborhood community groups.

The Society of the Cincinnati has been generous with the CHS in the past, allowing us to update our website, and facilitate cell-phone guided tours, digitization, and online exhibitions. This generous grant will allow for an intern to draft and distribute marketing materials, as well as cover the program fees for the students to attend.

Many thanks to the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati for its continued generosity!

Note: The “Five Senses over Five Centuries” tours are open to the public; please check our website for details.
The Cambridge Historical Society
Thanks All of Our Generous 2017 Supporters!

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PCA is dedicated to preserving Cambridge’s historical buildings - from our home in Harvard Square to places you call home.

We are proud to offer our continued support to the Cambridge Historical Society.

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Our goal is to enliven history, enabling city-dwellers to share in our programs, events, educational efforts, and outreach.

Our future depends on you—your contributions and participation make our unique programming possible. In recognition of your support, you will enjoy:

• a subscription to this newsletter
• discounted admission to our ticketed events and programs
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So please support our mission by making a donation at www.cambridgehistory.org

2018 PROGRAMS

History Cafés are lively talks with experts on timely topics in unique settings around town. They are social, conversational, and fun. Come to learn, stay for good conversation and cheer!

This year’s History Cafés will explore:

• May: East Cambridge & the Facts
• June: Cambridge as the welcoming city that values diversity
• June: City People & Brattle Brahmins, types that tell us where Cambridge is from

• July: On being both from the Caribbean, and Cambridge
• September: What is it like to grow up in Cambridge?
• November: How do we talk about where we’re from? Oral histories and storytelling

FALL SYMPOSIUM: CONVERSATIONS ON THE PAST & PRESENT OF IMMIGRATION AND SANCTUARY

On two evenings in October, our fall symposium will explore the past and present of immigration and sanctuary in Cambridge, a Sanctuary City since 1985, with a discussion of identity, belonging, and welcoming.

CARIBBEAN HERITAGE ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

To date, our oral history interns Katie Burke and Lina Raciuikaitis have collected six oral histories, and they continue documenting the life stories of Cambridge people with Caribbean heritage. Look for these interviews on our website and at a celebratory history café this fall.

For up-to-date information about our programs visit www.cambridgehistory.org