

OLLI @ University of Illinois Fall 2021 Semester

Women and Medicine

Session 3: September 27, 2021

Session 3

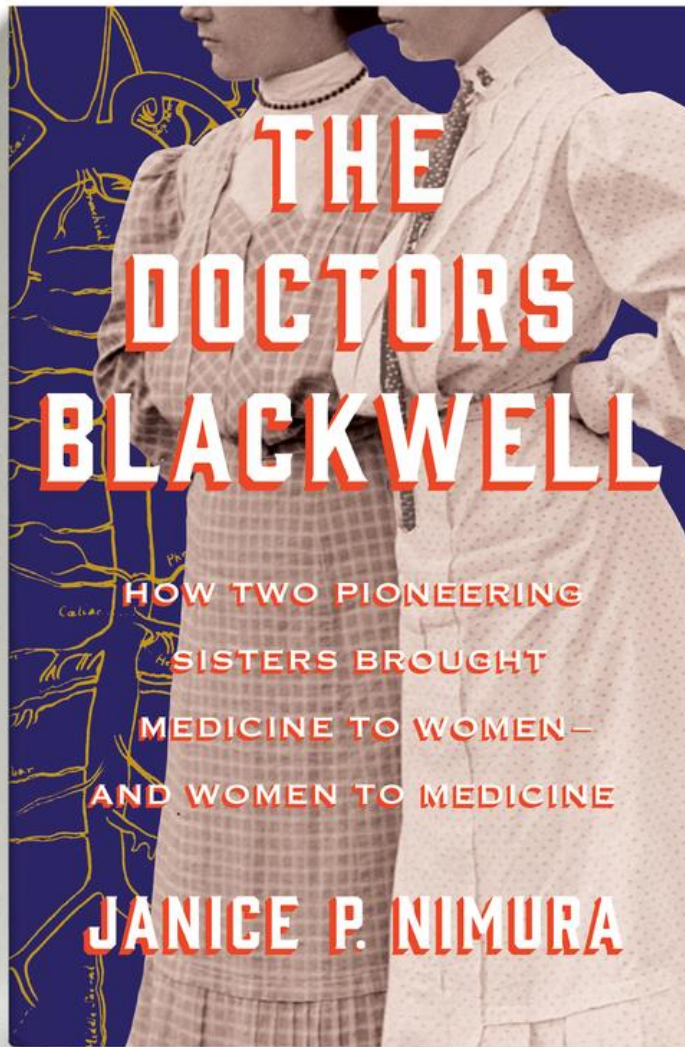
Struggles, Triumphs, Firsts

Plan for the Course

- Session 1: Overview, Medical Women in History.
- Session 2: Blocking Women from Medical School.
- **Session 3: Struggles, Triumphs, Firsts.**
- Session 4: Rise & Fall of Women's Med Schools.
- Session 5: Women in Medicine, Research & Science.
- Session 6: Medical Injustices, Unethical Surgeries, Unequal Treatments
- .
- Session 7: Medicalization of Pregnancy & Childbirth.
- Session 8: Medical women, 21st Century & beyond.

Note on the slides

- Color of the text may change on some slides.
- Text in **green** means that the action or event had a good or beneficial effect on the person.
- Text in **red** means that the action or event had a bad or detrimental effect on the person.
- Text in **yellow within a black box** means that the action or event was harmful, unfair and hurtful to the person (s) involved.



Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell

THE BLACKWELL SISTERS



ELIZABETH BLACKWELL

(1821 – 1910)



Elizabeth Blackwell (1)

- 1st woman to receive a US medical degree (UK citizen!).
- 1st woman on the Register of the English General Medical Council.
- 1st female medical student to publish a medical article in the United States; her thesis on Ship fever (typhus).



Elizabeth Blackwell (2)

- Born in Bristol, England, her father was a sugar refiner.
- Had 2 older and 6 younger siblings, including Emily.
- She also had 4 maiden aunts who lived with them.
- In 1832, the family immigrated to New York.



Elizabeth Blackwell (3)

- Her father was a very religious man who exerted a strong influence over the education of his children.
- He believed that each child, including his girls, should be given the opportunity for unlimited development of their talents and gifts.
- Blackwell had a governess and private tutors to round out her intellectual development.
- As a result, she was rather socially isolated.



Elizabeth Blackwell (4)

“Elizabeth, it is of no use trying.

Thee cannot gain admission to these schools. Thee must go to Paris and don masculine attire to gain the necessary knowledge.”

Dr. Joseph Warrington



Elizabeth Blackwell (5)

- Had applied to and been refused by 29 schools, 17 major and 12 minor (regional).
- Was rejected because, being a female, she was therefore intellectually inferior.
- Finally got accepted by Geneva Medical College in upstate New York.





Elizabeth Blackwell (6)

- The faculty opposed her admission but felt unable to turn down an otherwise qualified woman candidate.
- They referred the decision to the 150 male students, who took the request as a joke.
- They voted unanimously to admit her, drafted a declaration to that effect, and thought no more about it.

Imagine their surprise when on November 6 of 1847, the “Lady Student” walked into the room, weeks after the term had started!!!



Elizabeth Blackwell (7)

- Geneva townspeople thought that any woman who wanted to study medicine was either wicked, immoral or insane.
- They avoided her, but curious strangers entered the lecture room to stare at her.
- Her seriousness of purpose, superior intelligence, tact, and perfect decorum eventually won the respect and acceptance of faculty, students, and townspeople.



Elizabeth Blackwell

- The Anatomy professor suggested that she stay away on days when reproductive anatomy was demonstrated because her attendance caused embarrassment.
- She replied that she wished to be treated simply as another student, and that she was certain that an experienced medical man could not be embarrassed by her presence.
- To graduate, students were required to take two 16-week courses of lectures, submit a thesis, and take an oral exam.



Elizabeth Blackwell

- On Graduation day, diplomas were conferred to 4 graduates at a time being called to the platform.
- The President addressed them as *Domine* in Latin taking off his hat, but remaining seated.
- Blackwell was last and was called up alone: the President took off his hat, **rose**, addressed her as *Domina*, **bowed** and presented her the diploma.
- She graduated at the top of her class.



Elizabeth Blackwell (8)

- In his graduation address to the 1849 medical class, Charles Lee, Dean of Geneva Medical College, declared his wholehearted admiration for the first female M.D.
- But, when he had the graduation address printed, he added a footnote: “the inconveniences of admitting females to all the lectures in a medical school, are so great, that I will feel compelled on all future occasions to oppose such a practice ...”



Elizabeth Blackwell (9)

- A letter in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of February 21, 1849, roundly condemned “the farce, enacted at the Geneva Medical College.”
- “As this is the 1st case of the kind that has been perpetrated either in Europe or America, I hope, for the honor of humanity, that it will be the last...”
- It called upon the medical profession “to teach similar institutions the impropriety of following the example.”
- Most medical institutions heeded this appeal.



Elizabeth Blackwell ⁽¹⁰⁾

- Went to London and Paris to try to continue her medical education, but was rejected because of her sex.
- Accepted at *La Maternité Hospital in Paris only* as a student midwife!!!
- In November, 1849, got infected with *gonococcal ophthalmia*, lost her left eye, and all hope of becoming a surgeon.
- Attended lectures at St, Bartholomew's Hospital in London in 1850, but wasn't allowed to observe patients.



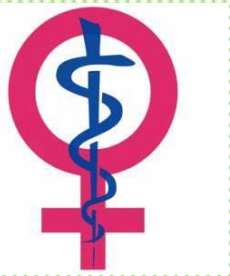
Elizabeth Blackwell (11)

- Returned to NYC, and in 1857, with her sister Emily, and the Polish midwife, Marie Zakrzewska, founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.
- The adjunct Women's Medical College was started in 1868.
- This school required 4 years of education with more intensive and extensive clinical training.
- During the Civil War, tried to make a plan to educate nurses, but was refused by the **male** Army USSC.



Anatomy Lab At Blackwell's Women's Medical College in NYC (1868)





Elizabeth Blackwell⁽¹²⁾

- In 1874, she co-founded the London School of Medicine for Women (LSMW) with Sophia Jex-Blake.
- Became active in social and feminist causes.
- Viewed medicine as a means for social and moral reform.
- Felt that women would succeed in medicine because of their humane female values.



Elizabeth Blackwell (13)

- Elizabeth chose medicine to prove that a woman's potential was limited only by talent and toil.
- She proudly announced the establishment of her practice in New York in the mid-19th century when most people used “female physician” as a derogatory epithet to describe back-alley abortionists operating in the shadows and in sin.



Elizabeth Blackwell (14)

- She opened a private practice, but the number of patients was low because of the specter of a woman known as Madame Restell, who peddled herbal remedies and surgical intervention for abortion.
- To escape being associated with the brazen abortionist, Elizabeth soon replaced her private practice with a clinic licensed by the state.
- Until Blackwell earned her MD, there were no real woman physicians, only self-taught lay practitioners, or women who used and dispensed folk remedies in their own homes.



Kitty Barry ⁽¹⁾

(1848–1936)

- In 1856 Elizabeth adopted Katherine "Kitty" Barry, an Irish orphan from the House of Refuge on Randall's Island.
- Elizabeth adopted Kitty out of loneliness, feelings of obligation and a utilitarian need for domestic help.
- Kitty was rather shy, awkward and self-conscious about her slight deafness.
- Kitty was brought up as a half-servant, half-ward.



Kitty Barry (2)

- She followed Blackwell during her trans-Atlantic moves and to Blackwell's final home, Rock House, in Sussex.
- After Blackwell's death, she stayed at Rock House, and then moved to Scotland, where Blackwell was buried.
- In 1920, she moved in with the Blackwells and took the Blackwell name.
- On her deathbed, in 1930, she called Blackwell her "true love", and requested that her ashes be buried with those of Elizabeth.



Elizabeth Blackwell (15)

- A caring instinct or a desire to advance medical science beyond leeches, mercury and prayer is not what drove her.
- She was no feminist foremother, did not believe in suffrage and rejected the fellowship of the burgeoning women's movement.
- She denounced women as “petty, trifling, priest-ridden, gossiping, stupid, inane,” and in desperate need of leadership from a superior being like herself.
- **Elizabeth Blackwell became a doctor to show the world that she alone could do it!**



Blackwell's Google Doodle



February 3, 2018, 197th anniversary of her birth.



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

(1820-1910)





Florence Nightingale (1)

- Born in Florence, Italy in a wealthy British family, and was named after her birth city.
- Showed an interest in science and in collecting and analyzing data.
- Wanted to enter nursing, which was opposed by parents and by her restrictive social status.
- Early on, yearned to devote her life to the service of others.



Florence Nightingale (2)

- After a 9-year courtship with politician and poet Richard M. Milnes she rejected him, convinced that marriage would interfere with her ability to follow her calling to nursing.
- In 1850, visited the Lutheran community at *Kaiserswerth-am-Rhein* in Germany, and had 4 months of medical training at their institute.
- In 1853, became superintendent at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in Upper Harley Street, London.
- Her father gave her an annual income of £500 (~US\$65K today), which allowed her to pursue her career.



Florence Nightingale (3)

- Florence and Sidney Herbert, Secretary at War became lifelong close friends.
- Herbert and his wife were instrumental in facilitating Nightingale's nursing work in the Crimean War.
- In October 1854, Herbert sent 38 volunteer nurses (trained by Nightingale, including her aunt Mai Smith) and 15 Catholic nurses to the Ottoman Empire.



Florence Nightingale (4)

- The nurses arrived at Selimiye Barracks in Scutari in November, 1854.
- They found that wounded soldiers were receiving very poor care by overworked medical staff.
- Medicines were in short supply, hygiene was neglected, mass infections were common and there was no equipment to process food for the patients.



Florence Nightingale (5)

- Nightingale implemented handwashing and other hygiene practices in the war hospital.
- 10X more soldiers died from typhus, typhoid, cholera, and dysentery than from battle wounds.
- In 1855, the British Sanitary Commission flushed out sewers, improved ventilation and decreased overcrowding.
- Death rate went from 42% to 2%, by her improvements in hygiene with help from the Sanitary Commission.



Florence Nightingale (7)



During the Crimean war, she gained the nickname "The Lady with the Lamp".



Florence Nightingale (7)

- In 1860, she established her nursing school at St Thomas' Hospital in London.
- It was the first secular nursing school in the world.
- This became the foundation for modern professional nursing.



Florence Nightingale (8)

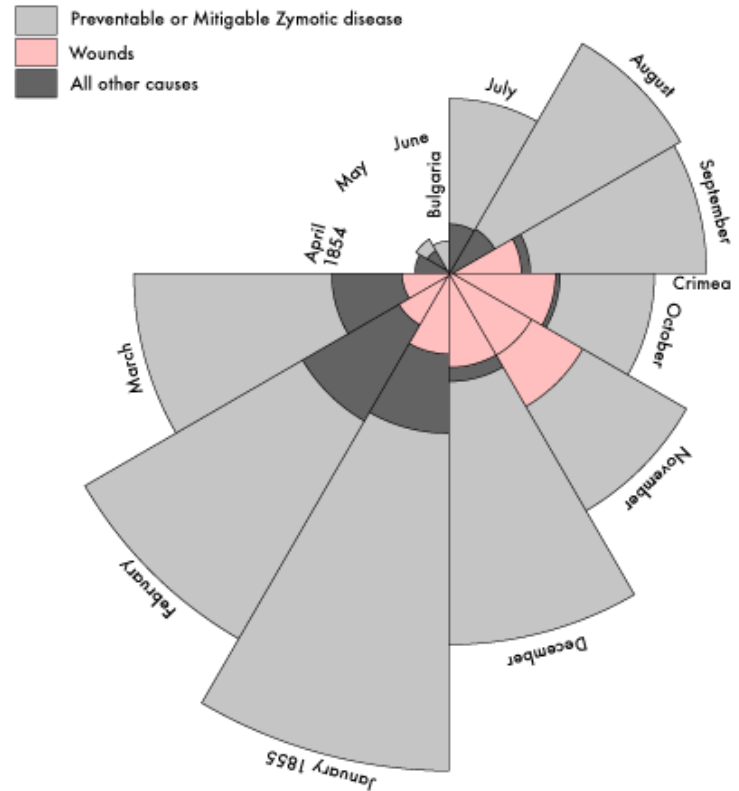
- Florence was stubborn, dominant, unyielding, ambitious, opinionated and forthright.
- Believed that women craved sympathy and were not as capable as men.
- She often referred to herself in the masculine: "a man of action" and "a man of business".



Nightingale's Coxcomb Rose

- Graphic representation of the death tolls during part of the Crimean War.
- Nightingale made many other statistical graphics to clarify points or reinforce ideas.

Diagram of the Causes of Mortality in the Army in the East



The black line across November 1854 marks the boundary of the deaths from all other causes during that month. In October 1854, the black coincides with the red.

Florence Nightingale
1856



Florence Nightingale (9)

- Criticized early women's rights activists who alleged lack of careers for women, while lucrative positions under her supervision went unfilled.
- She preferred the friendship of powerful men, insisting they had done more than women to help her attain her goals.
- Fostered lifelong friendships but also built lifelong animosities, with both men and women.



Florence Nightingale (10)

- Met Elizabeth Blackwell and they became friends.
- Florence did not believe there was a need for female doctors, thought that nursing was a better role for women.
- They then became “frenemies”, each going their separate ways but not obstructing the other’s activities.



Florence Nightingale (11)

- From 1857 on she was partially bedridden and blind, with declining mental abilities.
- Suffered from spondylitis, brucellosis and depression.
- Despite that, she did excellent work in hospital panning, which was spread through the UK and the world.



Florence Nightingale



On May 12, 2008, Google UK showed the Doodle to commemorate her 188th birthday.



EMILY BLACKWELL

(1826-1910)



Emily Blackwell

(1826 – 1910)

- 2nd woman to earn a medical degree at what is now Case Western Reserve University, in 1854.
- 3rd woman to earn a medical degree in the United States, after her sister Elizabeth and Lydia Folger Fowler.



Emily Blackwell

- Emily yearned to shuck off her gender and make her way in anonymity.
- She wrote: “I have often thought that if I followed solely my inclinations I should assume a man’s dress and wander freely over the world”.
- Neither Elizabeth nor Emily were natural caregivers.
- Elizabeth embraced medicine for ideological reasons, Emily loved the science itself.



Emily Blackwell (2)



- Applied to, and was rejected for admission by 11 schools (including Geneva, where Elizabeth graduated).
- Accepted by the 12th, in 1853, Rush Medical College, Chicago.
- Medical Society of Illinois vetoed her admission and she was only able to complete the first year.

Accepted to Western Reserve University, in Hudson, Ohio, earning her degree in 1854.



Emily Blackwell

- Pursued further studies in Edinburgh, London, Paris, Berlin, and Dresden.
- Elizabeth saw Emily as the most intellectually intrepid of her 4 sisters and made her follower, colleague, and confidante.
- Emily, 5 years younger, understated, pragmatic, was taller and more robust than her sister, just as brilliant but less rigid.
- Her tasks became leading and sustaining the institutions they had founded together.



Elizabeth M. Cushier ⁽¹⁾

(1837-1931)

- Born in NYC, one of eleven children.
- Graduated from the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.
- Completed 1½ years of further studies at the University of Zurich.
- Was employed by the Infirmary as a surgeon and gynecologist , famous for her expertise in both fields.



Elizabeth M. Cushier (2)

- Was a faculty member at the Women's Medical College.
- Ran a private medical practice in NYC.
- Lived in NYC with Emily Blackwell and an Irish girl named Hannah (Nanni) whom Blackwell adopted in 1871.



Elizabeth M. Cushier (3)

- Was 10 years younger than Emily.
- Lived with her starting in 1882, for 30 years.
- Volunteered for Red Cross and did relief work in Belgium and France During World War I.
- Blackwell and Cushier retired at the turn of the century, and after traveling abroad for 1½ years, spent the next years at their homes in New Jersey and Maine.



Elizabeth M. Cushier (4)

- Emily Blackwell died in 1910.
- When Emily died, Cushier said that it made "an irreparable break in my life".
- Elizabeth Cushier died in 1931.



LYDIA FOLGER FOWLER



Lydia Folger Fowler

(1822-1879)

- 1st American-born female to earn MD degree.
- 2nd female physician in the US.
- 1st woman to become a professor in a US medical school.





CORDELIA AGNES GREENE



Cordelia Agnes Greene (1)

(1831-1905)

- Earned her teacher's certificate at age 16.
- Taught in country schools until her father opened a water-cure sanitarium in Castile, New York in 1849.
- Worked there as a nurse and saved to pay for her medical education.





Cordelia Agnes Greene (2)

- First student to receive a medical degree, from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1853.
- Went to Cleveland, and graduated with honors from Cleveland Medical College in 1856.
- One of the three women in her class was Marie Zakrzewska, who later co-founded the New England Hospital for Women and Children.



ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON



Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1836 - 1917) (1)

- First woman to qualify in Britain as a physician and surgeon.
- Her attempts to study at a number of medical schools were denied.
- Enrolled as a nursing student at Middlesex Hospital and attended classes intended for male doctors.
- Barred after complaints from other (male) students.
- The Worshipful Society of Apothecaries admitted her in 1862 and granted her a license (LSA) to practice medicine in 1865.



Elizabeth Garrett Anderson ⁽²⁾

- First **woman** qualified in Britain to practice openly.
- Could not take up a medical post in any hospital.
- In late 1865, Garrett opened her own practice.
- Garrett studied French to apply for a Sorbonne medical degree, which she obtained in 1870.



Henry Maudsley (1835 -1918)

- Challenged for his negative views on women, especially by Elizabeth Garrett Anderson.
- Adhered to *degeneration* theory: Inherited "taints" are exaggerated through succeeding generations.
- His views on maternity displayed a "revulsion to both parturition and the care of infants".
- Education for women "caused over-exertion, reduced their reproductive capacity, and caused nervous and even mental disorders".



THE EDINBURGH 7



The Edinburgh 7 ⁽¹⁾

- Sophia Jex-Blake applied to study medicine at the University of Edinburgh in March 1869.
- The Medical Faculty and the *Senatus Academicus* favored her application, but the University Court rejected it because the university could not make the necessary arrangements 'in the interest of one lady'.
- Jex-Blake advertised in *The Scotsman* and other national newspapers for more women to join her.
- The first 2 women to respond were Isabel Thorne and Edith Pechey.



The Edinburgh 7 ⁽²⁾

- 2nd application, with 5 names, was submitted in the summer of 1869 (2 more added later).
- It requested matriculation and the right to attend all the classes and examinations required for a degree in medicine.
- This application was approved by the University Court.
- The women set up home in 15 Buccleuch Place and started preparing for the matriculation exam.



Matriculation Exam of 1869 ⁽¹⁾

Mandatory

- English
- Latin
- Mathematics

Applicants to choose Two

- Greek
- German
- French
- Natural philosophy
- Moral Philosophy
- Logic
- Higher mathematics



Matriculation Exam of 1869 (2)

- 152 candidates took the matriculation exam on October 19th, 1869.
- 5 of the applicants were women.
- 4 of the women came in the top seven places.



The Edinburgh 7 ⁽³⁾

- Throughout their studies, the women were subjected to harassment, disrespect, foul behavior and coarse language by their classmates.
- They also endured academic unfairness, discriminatory policies and frank injustice.



University Calendar for 1870

- ***New section Regulations for the Education of Women in Medicine in Edinburgh University:***
 - Women would receive all their tuition in classes separate from those for men.
 - Women would pay higher fees due to their classes being smaller.
- In all other respects the women were to be treated exactly as the men were.



Edinburgh Seven (E7)

(Septem contra Edinam)

- Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake
- Isabel Jane Thorne*
- Edith Pechey-Phipson
- Matilda Chaplin Ayrton
- Helen de Lacy Evans
- Mary Anderson Anderson
- Emily Bovell Sturge

*Never received a medical degree.



Edinburgh Seven (E7)

- Sophia Jex-Blake and 6 other women (the Edinburgh 7), began studying medicine in 1869.
- Men's hostility towards them began to grow.
- Received obscene letters, were followed home, had fireworks attached to their front door and had mud & refuse thrown at them.
- Ended in the Surgeons' Hall riot (11/18/1870) when they were prevented from taking an exam by a mob of over 200 men, mostly students.



Plaque Honoring the Edinburgh Seven



Edinburgh Seven (E7)

- Influential members of the Medical faculty made the University refuse graduation to the women.
- Court ruled that the women who received their medical degrees should never have been allowed to enter the course in the first place.
- Their degrees were withdrawn.
- They went to other schools in Europe.
- Jex-Blake graduated from Berne, Switzerland.



Edinburgh Seven (E7) (1873)



On 6 July, 2019, the University posthumously awarded the Edinburgh 7 their degrees.

The University of Edinburgh acknowledged the women's courage, fortitude and talent.

The MBChB degree was given to seven current female students representing the E7.



Graduating for the E7 (2019)



Simran Piya



Caitlyn Taylor



Izzie Dighero



Mei Yen Liew



Megan Cameron



Ella Crowther



Sorna Paramanathan



15 Buccleuch Place, Residence for the E7



Edinburgh Seven (E7) (2019)





Rembrandt's The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp





The Modern Anatomy Lesson of Prof. Alethea Kelsev



Laurence Winram



Edinburgh 7, 2019





Edinburgh Seven (E7)

(Septem contra Edinam)

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- Emily Bovell Sturge

*Never received a medical degree.



SOPHIA LOUISA JEX-BLAKE

(1840-1912)



Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake (1)

- Born in Hastings, home-schooled until age 8 by a very strict, wealthy, dominant Christian father.
- Controlled conduct and the purse strings and opposed her goals.
- Music and "worldly amusements" were forbidden in her home.
- She wanted to advance the rights and opportunities for all women.





Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake (2)

- To get her will, she resorted to calculated temper tantrums with fits of screaming or dramatic melancholy.
- Was shuffled from school to school because her teachers and her ill mother couldn't handle her excitable behavior.
- Had no interest in marriage and was denied participation in physical activities that she craved, such as horseback riding.
- After several years in English private schools, was accepted to Queen's College, London in 1858.



Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake (3)

- Taught at a girls' school, but her students called her brusque, unjust and said she had a very demanding curriculum.
- They teased her by singing: “You cannot sing, nor play, nor dance, nor paint nor embroider! What *can* you do, Miss Blake?”
- Tried to found a ladies' college in Manchester, with Rev. TDC Morse, but money was insufficient.



Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake (4)

- Her teachers deemed her “headstrong, insubordinate and regrettably unladylike”.
- Other feminist friends regarded her as horribly abrasive, tempestuous, overbearing.
- One classmate called her truthful, passionate, trustworthy and affectionate.
- Her lover, Octavia Hill, called off their romantic affair due to Sophia’s mercurial and domineering nature.



Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake (5)

The University honors Sophia Jex-Blake with a plaque near the entrance to its medical school:

"Physician, pioneer of medical education for women in Britain, alumna of the University".





Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake ⁽⁶⁾

- Wrote a 1869 Essay: *Medicine as a Profession for Women*.
- Argued that the only way to determine whether women had the same intellectual ability as men was through **‘a fair field and no favour’**.
- Women and men should be taught the same, tested the same and if successful, awarded the same degrees.





Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake ⁽⁷⁾

- Led the campaign for women to have access to a University education.
- Applied to Harvard but the reply was: “There is no provision for the education of women in any department of this university”.
- Was 1st practicing female doctor in Scotland, and the 3rd registered woman doctor in Britain.



Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake ⁽⁸⁾



- Co-founded the London School of Medicine for Women in 1874 with Elizabeth Garrett Anderson.
- In 1886 founded the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women which closed in 1892 when University of Edinburgh began accepting women.



Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake (9)

- Jex-Blake is assumed to have been in a long-term romantic relationship with Dr. Margaret Todd (pen name Graham Travers).
- On Jex-Blake's retirement in 1899 they moved to Windydene, where SLJ-B died in 1912.
- Dr Todd wrote *The Way of Escape* in 1902 and *Growth* in 1906.
- She wrote *The Life of Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake* in 1918.



Sophia Louisa Jex-Blake (10)

1874-1877:
Co-founded
and ran
London School
of Medicine for
Women
(LSMW).

Worked there
until 1899,
then retired to
farm.

Died 1912.

1878: Opened
Edinburgh
Hospital and
Dispensary for
Women.

1886: Opened
Edinburgh
School of
Medicine for
Women, was
Director and
Dean.



Jex-Blake IPA Beer

(June, 2020)





Isabel Jane Thorne

(1834-1910)

- Unable to go to Switzerland for her MD, so she ultimately never graduated.
- Named Honorary Secretary at the London School of Medicine for Women (LSMW) in 1877, holding that role till 1906.
- Of her 5 children, one died in China, one (May) became a surgeon, and one (Atwood) became a Surgeon to the London Throat Hospital.

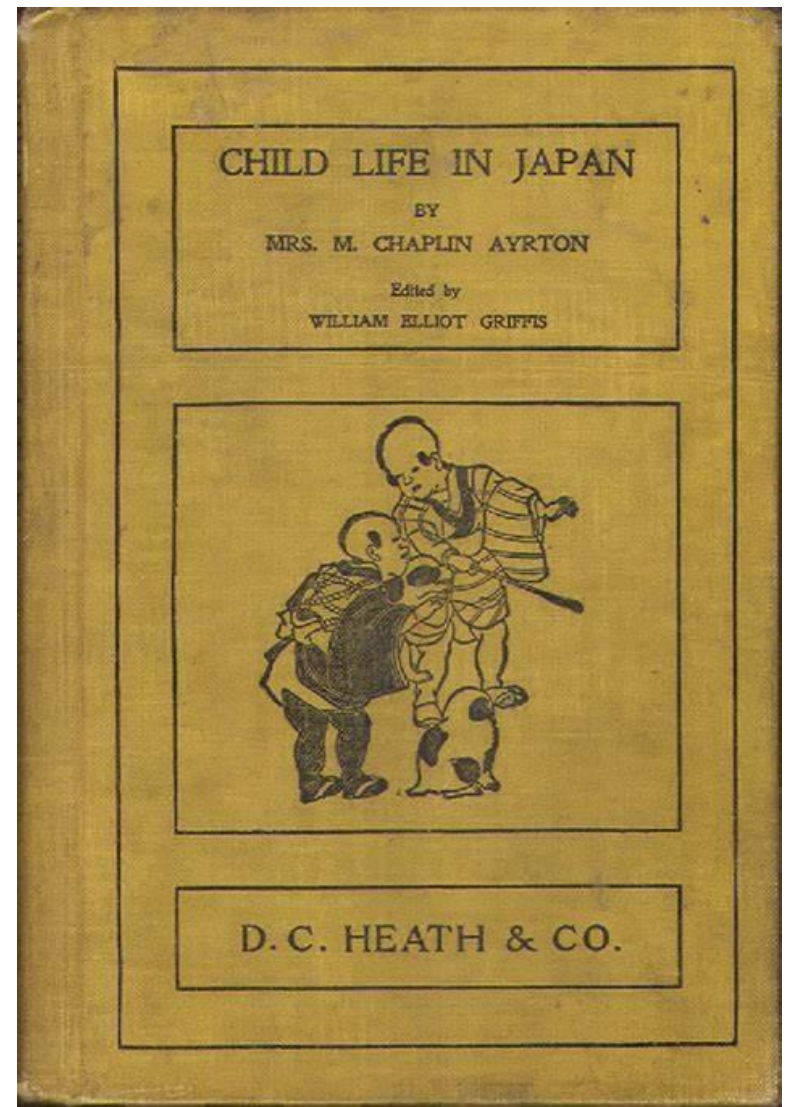


Edith Pechey-Phipson

(1845 – 1908)

- During school, earned the Hope Scholarship but it was denied because of being a woman.
- Worked in 2 hospitals in Leeds for 6 years.
- 1st Senior Medical Officer (SMO) of the Cama Hospital for Women and Children in Bombay.
- She was later appointed to the senate at the University of Bombay.





MATILDA CHAPLIN AYRTON



Matilda Chaplin Ayrton (1)

(1846-1883)

- Born in France, of British parents.
- Initially studied art, but started studying medicine in 1867, and continued to do so until her death.
- She spent two years at the Ladies' Medical College
- Passed the preliminary examination at Apothecaries' Hall in 1869, but was refused admission for the later exam because of her gender.



Matilda Chaplin Ayrton (2)

- Matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, but was barred from instruction in higher branches of medicine.
- Legal intervention allowed her to gain high honors in anatomy and surgery at the extramural examinations held in 1870 and 1871 at Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh.
- A judgment in 1872 finally prohibited all women students.



Matilda Chaplin Ayrton ⁽³⁾

- Also studied medicine in London and Paris but also attended some classes open to her in Edinburgh.
- In 1873, obtained a certificate in midwifery from the London Obstetrics Society, the only medical qualification then obtainable by women in England,
- She then went to Japan with her husband, where she opened a school for midwives.
- She authored anthropological studies and developed tuberculosis.



Matilda Chaplin Ayrton (4)

- In 1879 she earned the MD degree at Paris, presenting as her thesis the result of her studies on Japanese bodily dimensions.
- Became a licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, was the only female candidate and came out first in the examination.
- In 1880 she lived in London, chiefly studying diseases of the eye at the Royal Free Hospital.
- Matilda had failing health and tuberculosis, and died at age 37 in 1883.



Helen de Lacy Evans ⁽¹⁾

(1833-1903)

- Born in Athy, Ireland, 1 of 7 children; her father was a Major in the Bengal Native Infantry.
- In 1854, in Shimla, India, she married cavalry officer Henry John Delacy Evans of the Bengal Horse Artillery Regiment.
- Together they had a daughter, Helen, who died in infancy
- Widowed before her enrolment at Edinburgh in 1869.



Helen de Lacy Evans (2)

- She was unable to complete her studies.
- In 1876, her husband died of a heart attack.
- Promoted medical and surgical care of women by women doctors, like at the Edinburgh Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children.
- Very active in education for girls and women.



Mary Adamson Anderson

(1837-1910)

- Born in Boyndie, Scotland, daughter of a preacher.
- In 1872 after the University of Edinburgh would award women a degree, Anderson continued her studies in Paris.
- In 1879, she received her MD from the *Faculté de Médecine de Paris*, with a thesis on mitral stenosis.
- Marshall was a senior physician at the New Hospital for Women, Marylebone.
- Her brother married Elizabeth Garrett in 1871.



134 Emily Bovell.

EMILY BOVELL STURGE



Emily Bovell Sturge ⁽¹⁾

(1841–1885)

- Studied at Queen's College, then went to the University of Edinburgh on a scholarship.
- She started in 1871, moved to Paris in 1873, after U of E blocked the women's degrees.
- Graduated in 1877 with a French MD degree.



Emily Bovell Sturge (2)

- Met her husband in Paris, then moved back to UK, set up a joint practice on Wimpole Street.
- In 1880, nominated for the French *Officier d'Académie* award, rarely given to women.
- Taught hygiene, physiology and ambulance classes for women at Queen's College.



Emily Bovell Sturge ⁽³⁾

- Deteriorating health prompted move to Nice, where she was the first woman physician.
- Built up good practice of female patients.
- Presented at many meetings on sanitation, hygiene, treatment of poor children.
- Lung condition deteriorated, (tuberculosis?) and she died in 1885.