



Rise and Fall of Women's Medical Schools



North of the Border

Women Physicians
from Canada



Female Physicians in 19th Century ⁽¹⁾

- Until the 1880s most female physicians in Canada had trained in schools or with doctors outside Canada.
- In 1883 two schools opened:
 - Women's Medical College, affiliated with Queen's College
 - Woman's Medical College, affiliated with U. of Toronto and U. of Trinity College (later Ontario Medical College for Women, OMCFW)).
- Both offered the required coursework but did not grant degrees!



Female Physicians in 19th Century (2)

- After 1895, students of the OMCFW could take exams of the medical school of their choice.
- Medical training for women later offered at Dalhousie (U. of Western Ontario) and University of Manitoba (1891)
- McGill University and the Universities of Laval and Montréal did not open their doors to women until later in the 1900's.



MAUDE ELIZABETH SEYMOUR ABBOTT



Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott ⁽¹⁾

(1869-1940)



- Born in St. Andrews East in 1869; both of her parents were absent during infancy.
- Mother died of tuberculosis when Abbott was 7 months old and her father had abandoned her.
- Legally adopted and raised by her maternal grandmother, cousin of John Abbott, Canada's 3rd Prime Minister.



Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott (2)

- Admitted to McGill University's Faculty of Arts, got a B.A in 1890.
- Applied to study medicine at McGill but was refused many times, because the administration adamantly refused to accept a woman.
- Entered medical school at Bishop's University; took clinical training at Montreal General Hospital with medical students from McGill.



Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott (3)

- In 1894, received her M.D.C.M. from Bishop's, with honors, the only woman in her class.
- Received the Chancellor's Prize, and Senior Anatomy Prize for having the best final examination.
- Later, she did 3 years of post-graduate studies in Vienna.





Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott (4)

- Elected as the first female member of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society.
- Did research in pathology, on the nature of heart disease, especially in newborn babies.
- In 1905 wrote the chapter on 'Congenital Heart Disease' for Sir William Osler's *System of Modern Medicine*; became the world authority on congenital heart disease.



Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott (5)

- In 1910, received an honorary medical degree from McGill University, in recognition of her work for the school (she'd been rejected there 20 years before!)
- She also received a lectureship in the Pathology Department, eventually becoming department head.
- Some of her male colleagues referred to her as "Miss Abbott" instead of "Dr. Abbott."



Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott (6)

- In 1919, she was offered a Professorship in pathology and bacteriology at the WMCOP in Philadelphia, which she accepted in 1923.
- After 2 years there, she returned to McGill, was promoted to Assistant Professor, but never got beyond this rank.
- Her salary was below that of her male colleagues!



Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott (7)

- Diego Rivera immortalized her in his fresco displaying history's 50 greatest heart specialists on the walls of the National Institute of Cardiology in Mexico City.
- Abbott was the only woman included, and the only Canadian.
- Died in Montreal in 1940 of a brain hemorrhage.
- Best posthumous honor is the name of the McGill Adult Unit for Congenital Heart Disease Excellence... also known as M.A.U.D.E.



ELIZABETH BECKETT SCOTT MATHESON



Elizabeth Beckett Scott Matheson ⁽¹⁾

- Born in 1866 in Ontario, Canada.
- In 1878, her family moved to Manitoba.
- Completed high school in Winnipeg and was a schoolteacher from 1882-1887.



Elizabeth Beckett Scott Matheson (2)

- Married Rev. John Matheson in 1891.
- In 1892, moved to Saskatchewan to work at the Onion Lake Anglican Mission.
- Was principal and matron at the Mission school, which educated Indigenous and settler children in the area.





Elizabeth Beckett Scott Matheson (3)

- In 1887, started studying at the Women's Medical College of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.
- After her first year, decided to travel to India as a missionary.
- Developed malaria, so she returned to Manitoba to recuperate.



Elizabeth Beckett Scott Matheson (4)

- In 1895, returned to medical school, in Manitoba, and completed her 2nd year at Manitoba MC.
- Interrupted school for the birth of her 3rd child.
- Resumed studies at Women's MC, Toronto, and graduated in 1898 with an MD from Trinity College.



Elizabeth Beckett Scott Matheson ⁽⁵⁾

- She returned to Onion Lake as the first woman doctor in the NW Territories.
- Practiced medicine in Onion Lake for 20 years, and had a government salary.
- Often travelled great distances to provide care to communities like Frog Lake (24 miles).



Elizabeth Beckett Scott Matheson (6)

- Remained at the Onion Lake Mission for a year after the death of her husband.
- In 1918, relocated to Winnipeg, became the Assistant Medical Inspector for Winnipeg Public Schools.
- Retired in 1941, at 75 years old.
- Passed away in 1958 at the age of 92 years.



Elizabeth Beckett Scott Matheson (7)

- Died in San Antonio, Texas, but had asked that her remains be buried beside her husband John's in Onion Lake.



School	Location	Founder	Open/Close	Type
Boston FMC 	Boston	Samuel Gregory	1848-1852	Homeopathic Midwifery
New England FMC	Boston	FM Education Society	1852-1874 merged Boston U	Homeopathic Midwifery
FMC of Pennsylvania 	Philadelphia	Bartholomew Fussell et al	1850-1867	Homeopathic
WMC of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Society of Friends Philadelphia	1867-1970	Homeopathic
WMC of the NY Infirmary	New York City	Elizabeth Blackwell Emily Blackwell	1868-1899	Regular
London School of Medicine for Women 	London	E & E Blackwell, SL Jex-Blake, E. Garrett, Thomas Huxley	1874-1896	Regular
University College of London Medical School	London	Merger with London Royal Free Hospital (1998)	1896-now	Regular
Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women	Edinburgh	Sophia Jex-Blake (SLJ-B)	1886-1898	Regular
Edinburgh College of Medicine for Women	Edinburgh	Elsie Inglis, & Cadell sisters	1889-1916	Regular
NY MC & Hospital for Women	New York City	Clemence Harned Lozier	1863-1918	Homeopathic
Western Reserve MC	Hudson, Ohio	John Lang Cassels	1843-1914	Regular, Coed

MC= Medical College FMC=Female Medical College WMC=Women's Medical College



Women Medical Graduates in US (First Seven)

- Elizabeth Blackwell (UK)
- Nancy E. Talbot (US)
- Emily Blackwell (UK)
- Marie Zakrzewska (Poland)
- Cordelia Agnes Greene
- Sarah Ann Chadwick
- Elizabeth Griselle



WMCP vs NEFMC

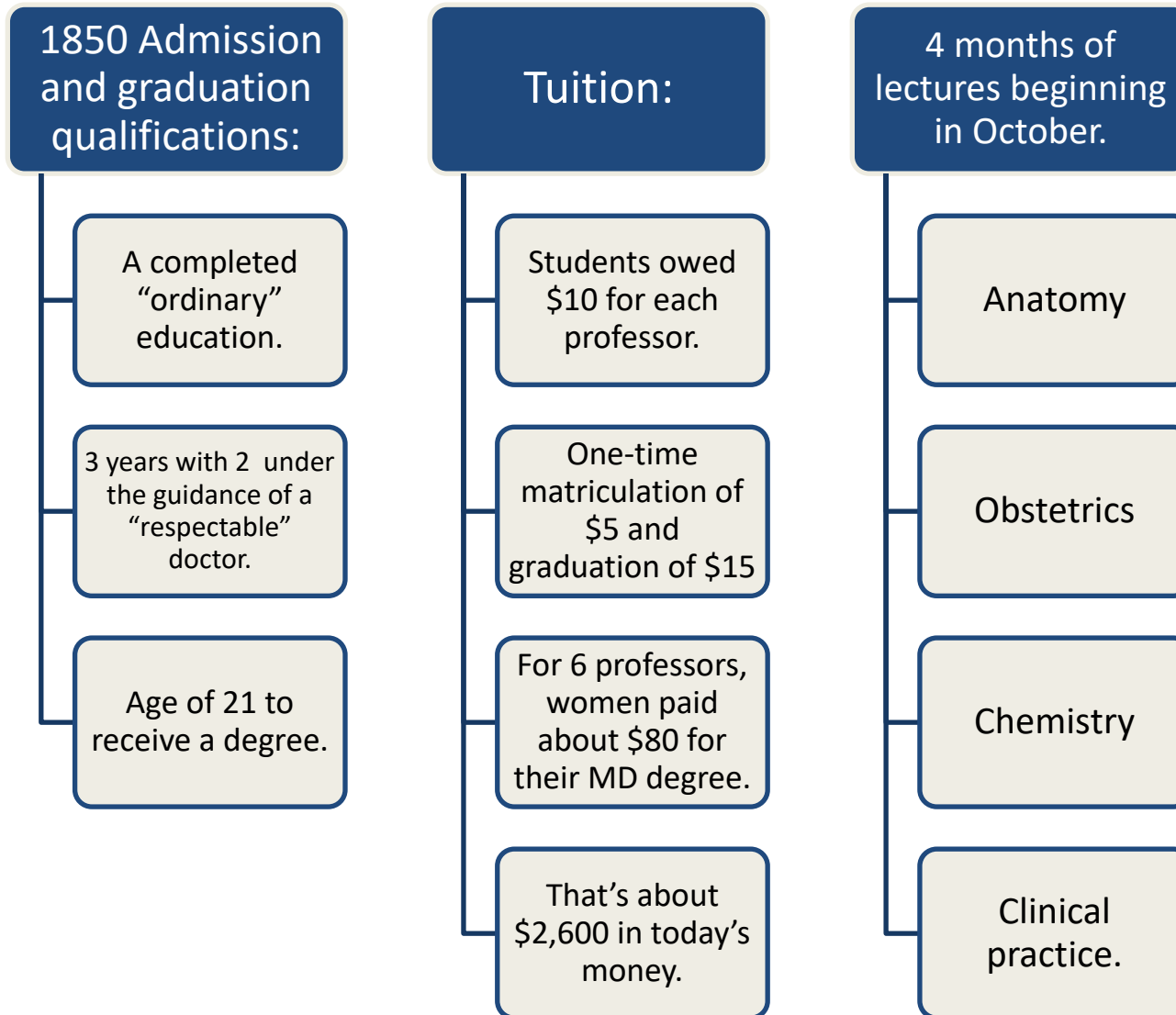
- WMCP was the world's first College of Medicine for Women to grant degrees.
- Founded in 1850 by a group of Quaker men.
- NEFMC (Boston Female Medical College) was the first to give medical education for women.
- It opened in 1848 but did NOT issue degrees.



WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA (WMCP)



Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania (1)





Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania ⁽²⁾

- 1970, First 4 males were admitted and name changed to Medical College of Pennsylvania.
- 1995, the college merged with the Hahnemann University Medical School.
- 2002, it was acquired by Drexel University to create its current Medical School program.
- Baseline tuition is now close to \$65,000 per year.



CORDELIA AGNES GREENE



Cordelia Agnes Greene (1)

(1831-1905)

- Earned teacher's certificate at 16.
- Taught country schools until 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)

- 1st student to receive a medical degree from the WMCP, in 1853.
- Graduated with honors from Cleveland Medical College in 1856.
- There were 3 women in her class, one was Marie Zakrzewska, who later co-founded the New England Hospital for Women and Children.



Hannah E. Myers Longshore

(1819-1901)



- Graduate of Female Medical College of Pennsylvania (1851).
- Philadelphia's 1st woman physician.
- 1st woman faculty member (Anatomy) at the New England Female Medical College in Boston.
- Dr. Joseph S. Longshore, of Philadelphia, her brother-in-law, was one of the founders of the 1st Woman's Medical College.



MULTIPLE CULTURES IN WMCP



Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1885

Dressed up for a Dean's Dinner in October, 1885:

- Anandibai Joshi, a Marathi Hindu from India (left) with
- Kei Okami, a Christian from Japan (center) and
- Sabat Islambooly, a Kurdish-Jewish woman from Syria (right).



Students from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (WMCP)



- Anandibai Joshee (left) India
- Kei Okami (center) Japan
- Sabat Islambooly (right) Syria

First women from their country to obtain a degree in Western medicine.



Other MWCOP Graduates

Rebecca J. Cole (1846-1922): In 1867, the 2nd African-American woman doctor in the US.

Lucinda L. Combs-Stritmatter (1849-1919) 1st female medical missionary in China and founder of the 1st women's hospital in Peking (now Beijing).

Susan La Flesche Picotte (1865-1915, 1st Native American woman to earn a medical degree.



ANANDABAI JOSHEE





ANANDABAI JOSHEE (1)

(1865-1887)

- In 1886, graduated from Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
- First Hindu woman to receive the MD degree in **any** country.
- Began medical training at age 19.
- **Contracted tuberculosis** but **was able to graduate**.
- On her graduation, Queen Victoria sent her a congratulatory message.





ANANDABAI JOSHEE (2)

- Stressed the need for female doctors in India.
- Emphasized that Hindu women could be better served by Hindu female physicians.
- Received financial contributions from all over India for her schooling in US.
- State of Kolhapur appointed her chief of the female ward of the Albert Edward Hospital.
- Before turning 22, she died of TB in February, 1887.



KEI OKAMI

(1859-1941)



Kei Okami (1)

(1859-1941)

- 1st Japanese woman to obtain a degree in Western medicine from a Western university.
- Graduated from the Yokohama Kyoritsu Girls' School in 1878, and then taught English at the Sakurai Girls' School.
- She married an art teacher at the age of 25.
- The couple later traveled to the US.



Kei Okami (2)

- Studied at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, with aid from the Presbyterian Church.
- After 4 years of study, she graduated in 1889.
- Was a classmate of Susan La Flesche Picotte.



Kei Okami (3)

- Worked at the Jikei Hospital.
- She resigned because the Emperor, Meiji, refused her care because she was female.
- Opened a clinic out of her home in Minato, worked in gynecology and TB patients.



Kei Okami (4)

- In 1897, opened a small hospital for women with a school of nursing in the same premises.
- The hospital closed after 9 years, because the few patients were mostly limited to foreign female preachers.
- Later she retired due to breast cancer and died in 1941.



SABAT ISLAMBOOLY

(1867-1941)



Sabat Islambooly

- Studied at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating with an MD in 1890.
- Went to Damascus after graduating, and then to Cairo in 1919.
- Little is known of her once she left the U.
- She died in 1941.



MARY CORINNA PUTNAM JACOBI (1842 –1906)



Mary Corinna Putnam Jacobi (1)

- 1st women to graduate from a US School of Pharmacy in 1863.
- In 1864, got her M.D. from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
- 1st woman student of U. of Paris, graduated with honors in 1871.
- 2nd women to graduate from the Paris School of Medicine.





Mary Corinna Putnam Jacobi (2)

- In Paris, as a woman, she was required to enter lectures through a separate door from men.
- She had to sit at the front near the professor.
- After 5 years in Paris, returned to US in 1871.
- 2nd woman member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, 1st female member of NY Academy of Medicine.
- In 1872 helped found the NYC Women's Medical Association, and was president from 1874-1903.



Mary Corinna Putnam Jacobi (3)

- Received Harvard University's Boylston Prize in 1876 for her essay "*The Question of Rest for Women during Menstruation*".
- In response to Dr. E.H. Clarke's 1875 book "*Sex in Education; or, A Fair Chance for the Girls*".
- He claimed that **any** physical or mental exertion during menstruation could lead to women becoming infertile!!!
- After extensive studies, she concluded that "there is nothing in the nature of menstruation to imply the necessity, or even desirability, of rest."



Rosetta Sherwood Hall (1865-1951) ⁽¹⁾

- Medical missionary and educator.
- Founded the Pyongyang School for the Deaf and Blind.
- Spent 44 years in Korea, developing educational resources for the handicapped.
- Developed a modified Point system to teach blind children.
- In 1909, she established a school for people with hearing impairments





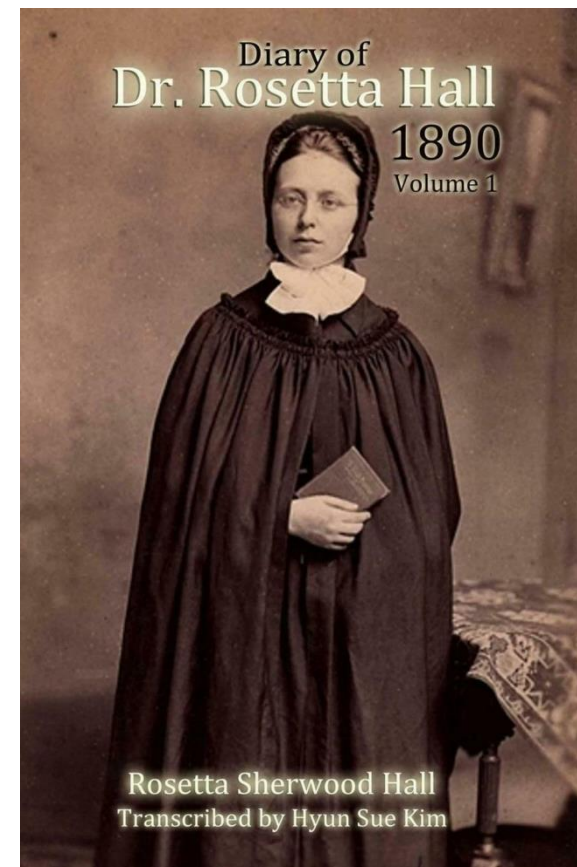
Rosetta Sherwood Hall (2)

- Was not only a physician, a women's advocate and a teacher, but also a devout Christian.
- Was instrumental in bringing some religious toleration to the Land of Morning Calm.
- Koreans thought that the deaf or blind were being punished for wickedness, or trained to be sorcerers.
- In 1913, the city mayor named her "The Mother of Pyong Yang".



Rosetta Sherwood Hall (3)

- Founded the Chosun Women's Medical Training Institute in 1928.
- The Institute became Kyungsung Women's Medical School in 1938.
- It became co-educational in 1957.
- Currently, it is the Korea University College of Medicine in Seoul.



A BOOK
OF
MEDICAL DISCOURSES

IN TWO PARTS.

PART FIRST:

RELATING TO THE CAUSE, PREVENTION, AND CURE OF INFANTILE
BOWEL COMPLAINTS, FROM BIRTH TO THE CLOSE OF THE
TEETHING PERIOD, OR TILL AFTER THE FIFTH YEAR.

PART SECOND:

CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING THE
LIFE AND GROWTH OF BEINGS; THE BEGINNING OF WOMAN-
HOOD; ALSO, THE CAUSE, PREVENTION, AND CURE OF
MANY OF THE MOST DISTRESSING COMPLAINTS
OF WOMEN, AND YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

✓ BY
REBECCA CRUMPLER, M. D.



BOSTON:
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FAYETTE COURT, 603 WASHINGTON ST.
1881.

REBECCA LEE CRUMPLER



Rebecca Davis Lee Crumpler ⁽¹⁾

(1831–1895)

- Raised in Pennsylvania by an aunt who cared for infirm neighbors, acted as the “doctor” in her community and had a huge influence on Rebecca.
- She moved to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1852.
- During the next eight years Crumpler was employed as a nurse.





Rebecca Davis Lee Crumpler (2)



- In 1864, 1st and only African-American woman to graduate from NEFMC.
- 1st African American female physician.
- The Boston New England Female Medical College (NEFMC) closed in 1873.
- It merged with Boston University and became a homeopathic oriented school.



Rebecca Davis Lee Crumpler ⁽³⁾

- Worked for the Freedmen's Bureau providing care to freed slaves denied by white physicians.
- While practicing in Richmond, Virginia, she was subject to "intense racism and sexism".
- Men doctors snubbed her, druggists and majority of pharmacists would not acknowledge the prescriptions she wrote.
- Some people wisecracked that the M.D. behind her name stood for 'Mule Driver'."





Rebecca Lee Crumpler (2)

- 1st African-American woman to become a physician in the US in 1864.
- The only African American woman to graduate from New England Female Medical College.
- NEFMC in Boston, closed in 1873.
- It merged with Boston U, became homeopathic.

MARIE ELIZABETH ZAKREWSKA

(1829-1902)

Marie Elizabeth Zakrewska (1)

Polish, born in Berlin, Germany to a civil servant father and a midwife mother.

Became interested in midwifery as a profession.

Applied for admission to the government midwifery school in Berlin, at ages 19 and 20, and was repeatedly rejected.

Dr. J. Schmidt, Professor at the school, was impressed with her persistence and her skills.

After several applications, Dr. Schmidt secured her a spot at the midwifery school.





Marie Elizabeth Zakrewska (2)

Youngest woman to attend the school, outperformed her classmates and graduated from the program in 1851.

Dr. Schmidt appointed her Chief Midwife with rank as a Professor at the college, at age 22, the 1st woman ever to hold this position.

Was responsible for more than 200 students, including men.

Many believed that because men would surround her, she would fall in love, thus ending her career.

Her mentor died shortly after she assumed the role, and protests led to her early dismissal after only 6 months.



Marie Elizabeth Zakrewska (3)

In 1853, Marie and her sister Anna reached New York.

Realized that female physicians faced many disadvantages and obstacles in the US.

Met Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and was invited to join the staff at her dispensary.

Blackwell arranged for Zakrzewska's entry into the Western Reserve University's medical program.



Marie Elizabeth Zakrewska (4)

- She was 1 of 4 women in a class of 200 students.
- Campus men met her with disgust and hostility.
- They petitioned the institution to refuse to enroll the women after the winter term.
- She obtained her medical degree in March 1856 at the age of 27.



Marie Elizabeth Zakrewska (5)

- Helped Blackwell establish the NY Infirmary for Women and Children in 1857.
- Went to Boston and was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
- Served as head of a new clinical program at the Boston Female Medical College.
- Samuel Gregory, founder of the college wanted graduates to perform as midwives rather than physicians and refused to add laboratory, dissections and microscope use.



Marie Elizabeth Zakrewska (6)

- Gregory insisted that women graduates would be called “doctresses“, not “doctors”.
- Marie resigned and left the college in 1861.
- She immediately set up the New England Hospital for Women and Children in 1862.
- Its goals :
 - Give women treatment by women physicians.
 - Provide women with clinical practice of medicine.
 - Train nurses.



New England Hospital for Women and Children.

CODMAN AVENUE, ROXBURY

FRONT VIEW.



Dimock Center (Zakrzewska Building)





School	Location	Founder	Open/Close	Type
First Pavlov State Medical University	St. Petersburg Russia		1897	
Tokyo Women's Medical University	Tokyo, Japan	Yoshioki Yayoi	1900	
Hackett Medical College for Women	Guangzhou, China	Presbyterian Church USA	1902	



Women's Medical Education

(London 1800's and 1900's)

1862:
Female
Medical
Society
founded.

1864:
Ladies'
Medical
College
founded.

1873:
Medial
College
closed &
Medical
society
disbanded.

1874:
London
School of
Medicine
for Women
founded.

1896:
Renamed
London
Royal Free
Hospital
School of
Medicine
for
Women.

1914:
Size of labs
and
classrooms
doubled.

1998:
Merged
with UCH
Medical
school to
form the
UCL
Medical
School.

Ramírez 2021



LONDON SCHOOL of MEDICINE for WOMEN (LSMW)





London School of Medicine for Women

- **Eleanor Davis-Colley**, graduate of LMSW:
 - Cofounded South London Hospital for Women & Children
 - First woman Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons
- **Lucy Wills**, LSMW alumna, discovered protective effects of folic acid in pregnancy in the 1920's



London School of Medicine for Women

Janet Lane-Claypon (1877-1967)

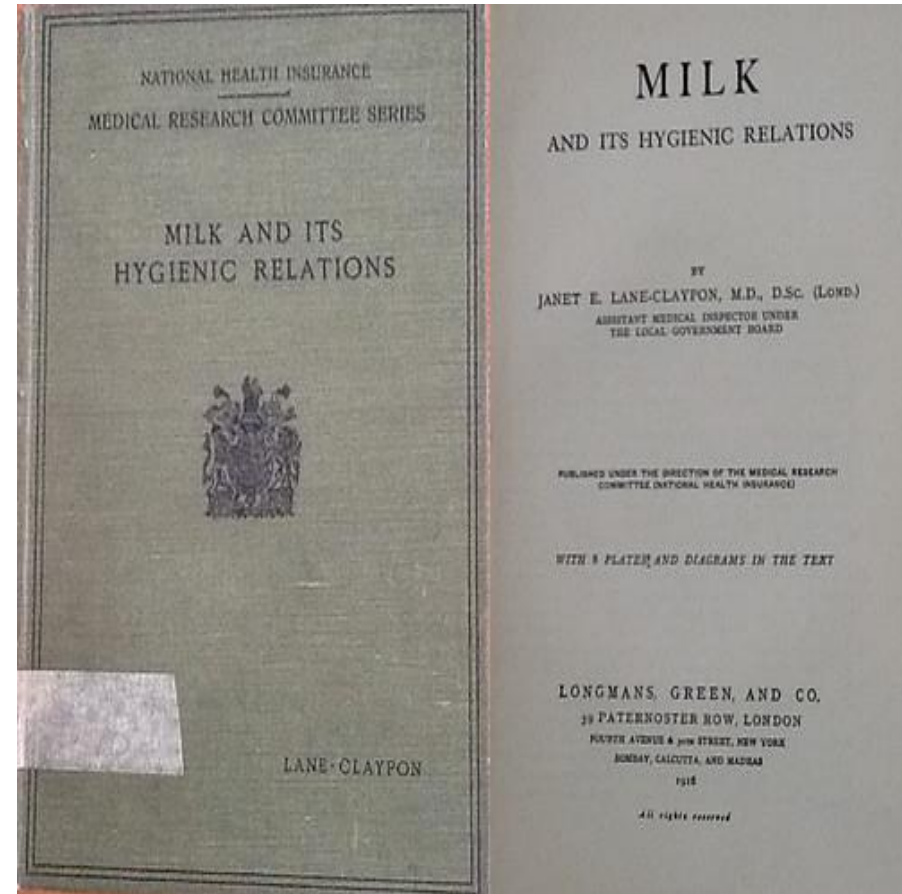
- Entered LSMW in 1898.
- Helped found discipline of epidemiology.
- Pioneered using cohorts and case-controls methods in medical research studies.





Janet Lane-Claypon

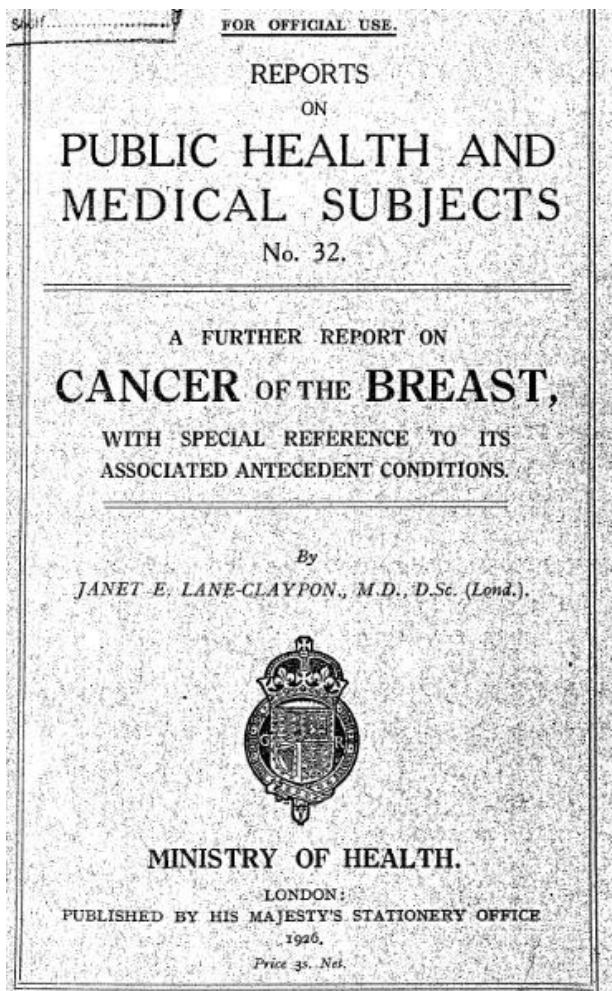
- In 1912, published a study of 2 cohorts of babies fed cow's milk and breast milk respectively.
- The babies fed breast milk gained more weight.
- She showed that the difference was unlikely to occur by chance alone.





London School of Medicine for Women

Janet Lane-Claypon (2)



- 1926 Case-control study: Compared 500 women with a history of breast cancer (“cases”) with 500 disease-free but broadly similar women (“controls”).
- Showed that breast cancer risk:
 - Increased for childless women
 - Increased in women who married later than average
 - Increased in women who did not breast feed
 - Decreased according to the number of children
- For all cases, rapid treatment increased the chance of survival in women with cancer.



London School of Medicine for Women (LSMW)

- **Eliza Walker Dunbar:**
 - Established a hospital for women and children in Bristol
 - All the physicians on staff were women!
- **Matilda Chaplin** of the original E7, created a midwifery school on Tokyo
- **Gertrude** (“Gertie”) **Marian Amalia Herzfield:** (1890-1981)
 - First woman pediatric surgeon in Scotland.
 - 2nd female fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and the 1st practicing female fellow.
 - Became an authority on pediatric & neonatal procedures.
 - Worked at Bruntsfield Hospital (1920-1955).



OTHER LMSW GRADUATES



London School of Medicine for Women (LSMW)

- **Mary Putnam Jacobi** published 9 books and more than 120 scientific articles.
- **Rebecca Cole** opened a medical & legal center for poor women & Children in Philadelphia.
- **Mary Harris Thompson** founded the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children in 1865.
- **Anna Wessels Williams** isolated a strain of diphtheria bacillus to develop an antibody against it.



MARGERY GRACE BLACKIE

(1898-1981)



Margery Grace Blackie ⁽¹⁾

- Daughter and niece of homeopaths.
- 1923 graduated from LMSW.
- 1924 joined London Homeopathic Hospital.
- 1949 elected President of the Faculty of Homeopathy.
- Became the only woman office holder in the Faculty.



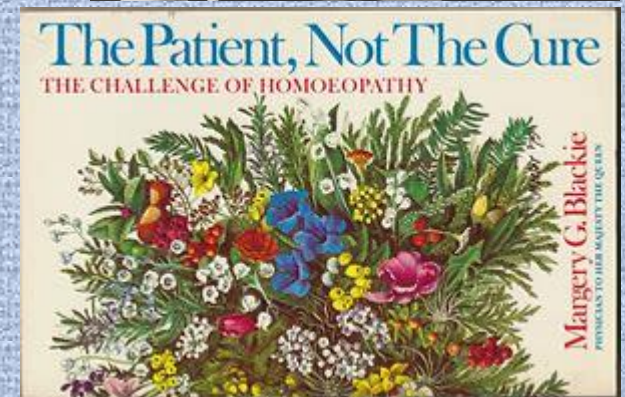
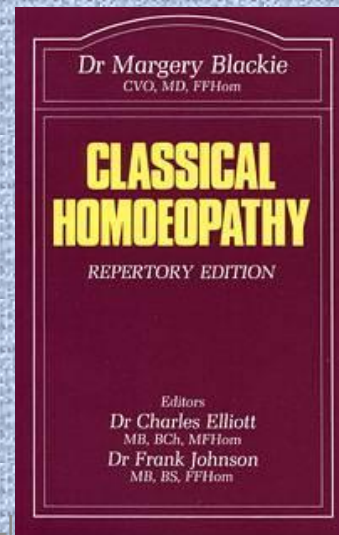
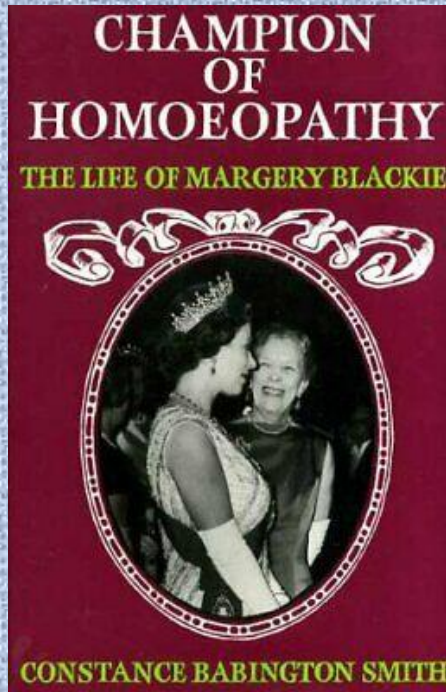
Margery Grace Blackie (2)



- Orthodox doctor converted to Homeopathy.
- 1964, was elected Dean of the School of Homeopathy
- 1969 became homeopath to Queen Elizabeth II.
- Her texts were translated into many languages.



Margery Grace Blackie (3)





NY MEDICAL COLLEGE for WOMEN



Clemence Sophia Harned Lozier

(1813-1888)

- Practiced OB & surgery in NYC.
- In 1860, began a series of lectures on anatomy, physiology, and hygiene.
- With Elizabeth Cady Stanton petitioned NY legislature to grant a charter for a women's medical college.





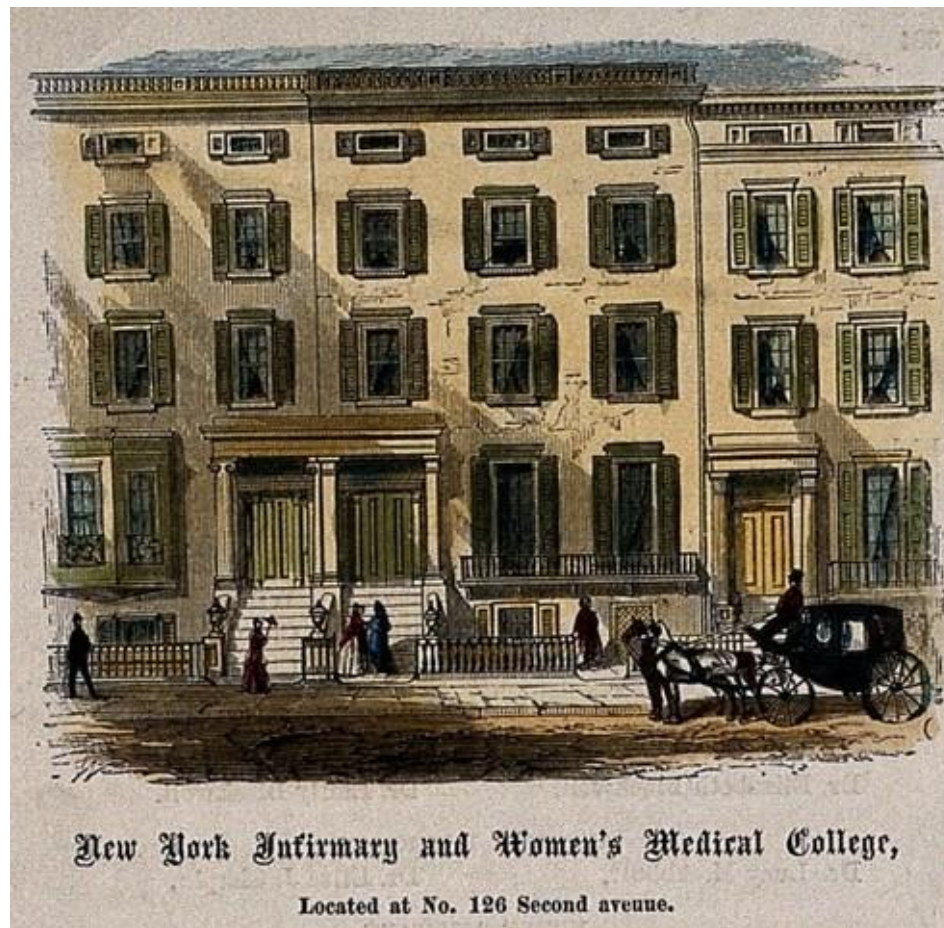
NY Medical College for Women (NYMCW)

- In 1863, the homeopathic NYMCW opened with 7 students and a faculty of 8 doctors, 4 men and 4 women.
- The school's hospital was the first place in New York where women could be treated by doctors of their own gender, and its clinic attracted up to 2,000 female patients each year.
- By 1888, the school graduated more than 200 female graduates and placed them in medical practice throughout the U.S. and abroad.
- Dr. Lozier gave the commencement address at the medical school's 25th graduation ceremony in 1888 and passed away two days later at the age of 74.



NY Medical College for Women (NYMCW)

- In 1867 NYMCW graduated the first female Canadian physician, Emily Stowe, M.D. 1867, who had previously been refused admission to every medical school in her native Canada.
- In 1870, NYMCW graduated Susan McKinney, M.D., the 1st African-American female physician in New York State and the 3rd in the nation, with the highest grade in the class.
- In 1918, women graduate physicians were first accepted in New York City municipal hospitals as interns.
- In 1918, the College's Board of Trustees closed the women's college and transferred the students to the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, making the College co-educational.



WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE of the NEW YORK INFIRMARY



Sara Josephine Baker (2)

- Born in Poughkeepsie, NY to a wealthy Quaker family.
- Father and brother died of typhoid fever due to contaminated runoff from local hospital.
- At age of 16, Baker decided on a career in medicine.
- Graduated from Women's Medical College of the NY Infirmary in 1898. (The sisters Blackwell)



Sara Josephine Baker (1)

(1873-1945)



“Doctor Jo”

- 1st Director of NY Bureau of Child Hygiene in 1908.
- Her innovations in maternal-child health care became national models.
- Collected specimens that tracked “Typhoid Mary” twice.
- Improved application of medication for neonatal ophthalmia.



Sara Josephine Baker (2)

- Baker and a group of nurses started to train mothers in how to care for their babies:
 - How to clothe infants to keep them from getting too hot.
 - How to feed them a good diet.
 - How to keep them from suffocating in their sleep.
 - How to keep them clean.
- She set up a milk station where clean milk was given out.
- She invented an infant formula made out of water, calcium carbonate, lactose, and cow milk.
- Mothers could now go to work and support their families.



Sara Josephine Baker (3)

- NYU Medical School asked her to lecture on ‘child hygiene’.
- Baker said she would if she could also enroll in the school.
- Initially turned down, but later accepted because they could not find a male lecturer to match her knowledge.
- In 1917, she became the first woman to get a doctorate in Public Health.
- She started a healthy lunch program for school children.



Sara Josephine Baker (4)

- Baker lived 1920-1945 with Ida Wylie, a novelist, essayist, and Hollywood scriptwriter from Australia who identified as a "woman-oriented woman".
- Became the 1st woman representative to the League of Nations by serving on the Health Committee for the United States from 1922 to 1924.
- Active in many groups and societies including over 25 medical societies and the NY State Department of Health.



Sara Josephine Baker (5)

- Became president of the American Medical Women's Association in 1935-1936.
- Wrote 4 books, an autobiography, 200 articles for the popular press, and 50 for scientific journals.
- Baker died from cancer in 1945, in New York City.



Sara Josephine Baker (5)



- Minimized her femininity by wearing masculine-tailored suits and joked that colleagues sometimes forgot that she was a woman.
- Baker faced gender discrimination and the same obstacles as women physicians throughout the medical profession in the early 20th century.
- After the US entered WWI, Baker told a NYT reporter that it was “6 times safer to be soldier in the trenches of France than to be a baby born in the United States.”



MARY W. NILES





Mary West Niles (1)

(1854 – 1933)

- Born in Wisconsin in 1854 and graduated from New York's Elmira College in 1875.
- Spent 3 years teaching and doing missionary work in NYC before entering medical school.
- Graduated from the NYC Women's Medical College in 1882 and headed off to China as a missionary doctor.
- 1st American female physician to practice medicine in China.



Mary West Niles (2)

- Was superintendent of the women's and children's ward in Canton hospital.
- Female patients appreciated a doctor of their own sex to help with their problems.
- In 1890 “she has performed 683 surgical operations and 164 patients have been visited in their homes...the poor, and the wealthy and influential, always carrying the gospel message.”
- In 1894, was the 1st to identify the outbreak of the plague in Canton and linked it to rats.



The Johns Hopkins story

Johns Hopkins was the first elite eastern school committed to accepting women, but in 1892 it did not have enough funds.

A group of prominent women raised \$100,000 and offered the money to Johns Hopkins if women were admitted on the same basis as men.

The trustees offered to open the school to women if the grant were increased to \$500,000.

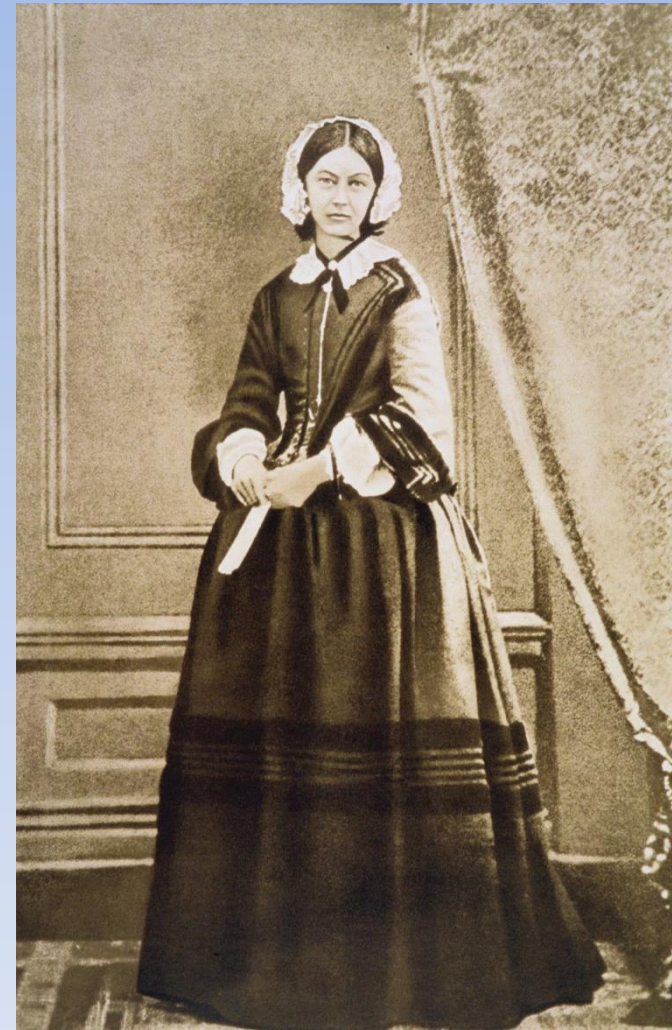
The women raised the money, and insisted on raising admission standards to include a bachelor's degree, knowledge of French & German, and premedical studies.

The faculty and trustees considered these criteria too demanding but reluctantly agreed.



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

(1820-1910)





Florence Nightingale (1)

- Born in Florence, Italy from a wealthy British family, and was named after her birth city.
- Showed an interest in science and in collecting and analyzing data graphically.
- **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 food-handling equipment.



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)

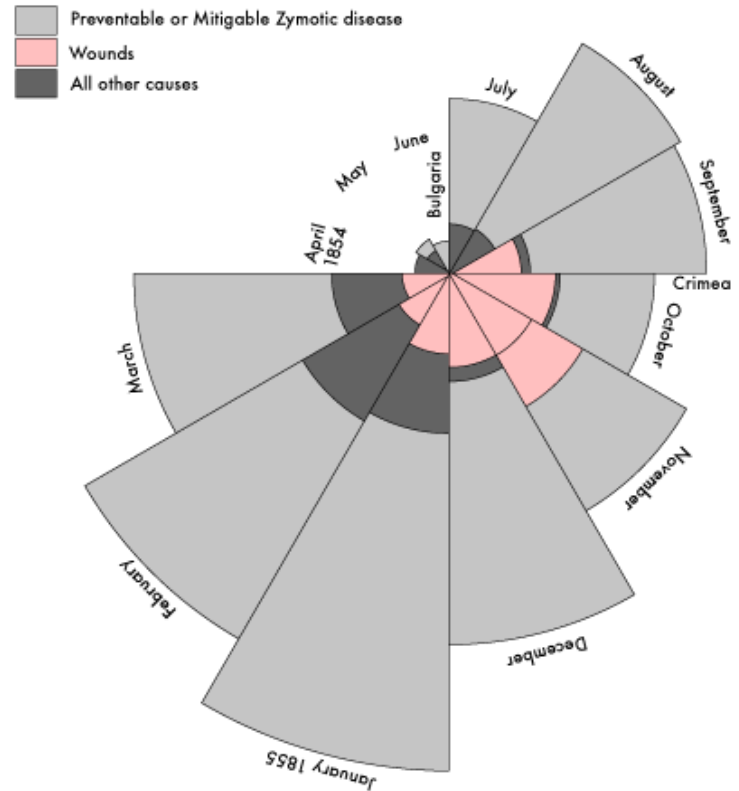
- Florence was stubborn, dominant, unyielding, ambitious, opinionated and forthright.
- Believed that women craved sympathy and were not as capable as men.
- She often referred to herself in the masculine: "a man of action" and "a man of business".



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.
- Even then, she did great work on hospital planning, which spread worldwide.



Florence Nightingale



On May 12, 2008, Google UK displayed this Doodle to commemorate her 188th birthday.