

Elizabeth Blackwell: Breaking Medicine's Glass Ceiling

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Senior Division

Group Website

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Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Blackwell, Elizabeth. *Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women: Autobiographical Sketches*. Schocken Books, 1977.

From this book, we got a first-person view of what Elizabeth Blackwell went through in her lifetime on her way towards earning her medical degree. Elizabeth tells the story of her struggles and successes throughout her lifetime.

“Blackwell Family.” *Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University*, 30 Aug. 2016,
www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/schlesinger-library/collection/blackwell-family.

This is a portrait image of Elizabeth Blackwell’s Family. We used this photo to show the kind of family she had, and to give the reader an image of who she felt pressured by to be successful.

“Elizabeth Blackwell - That Girl There Is Doctor of Medicine: Career.” *U.S. National Library of Medicine*, National Institutes of Health, 2 Jan. 2018,
www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/blackwell/career.html.

From this source, we found many excellent photos of Elizabeth’s school, her medical diploma, the schools she attended in London and Paris, her letter of acceptance, and the church her graduation was held at. These pictures were very important for our project to help paint a picture of the process she had to go through to get her medical diploma.

Lippi, Rosina, and Sara Donati. “Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary.” *The Gilded Hour*,
thegildedhour.com/womans-medical-college-of-the-new-york-infirmary/.

This is a photo of women working in class at the Women’s Medical College of the New York Infirmary. From this photo, we learned a lot about the impact Elizabeth had on women, and their ability to study the course of their choice in a male dominated field.

“Joseph Warrington McAllister (1855-1930) - Find A...” *Find A Grave*,
www.findagrave.com/memorial/38798336/joseph-warrington-mcallister.

From this source, we got a photo of Doctor Joseph Warrington, who Elizabeth discussed her ideas of becoming a doctor with. We got an idea of who Warrington was by looking at this photograph, and we made a connection for the reader from his words and beliefs to his face.

Staff. “Laura Morgan, M.D.: From the Stacks.” New-York Historical Society, 13 Mar. 2019, blog.nyhistory.org/laura-morgan-m-d/.

This is a photo of an admission card given to Dr. Laura Morgan after her acceptance into the hygiene course at Women’s Medical College that was signed by Elizabeth Blackwell. This was an important part of Elizabeth’s journey because Dr. Morgan was one of the first female students to take a course under Blackwell, leading to her medical teaching career.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. “Elizabeth Blackwell.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 30 Jan. 2020,
www.britannica.com/biography/Elizabeth-Blackwell#/media/1/68630/229648.

This is a portrait image of Elizabeth Blackwell. This photo gave us an idea of what she looked like.

Secondary Sources

“AMWA.” American Medical Women's Association,
www.amwa-doc.org/doctors/awards-for-physicians/elizabeth-blackwell-2/.

From this source, we got information about the Elizabeth Blackwell Award, and the specific criteria the recipients must exhibit in order to receive the award.

Ashby, Ruth, and Deborah Gore. *Ohrn. Herstory: Women Who Changed the World*. Penguin Books, 1995.

From this book, we gathered information about the clinic that Blackwell and her sister, Emily Blackwell, opened for women and children in New York City. This was important to us because we learned what they had to do to make a safe place for women, and how they persevered through it.

Blackwell, Elizabeth (1821-1910), physician, reformer, and medical educator: American National Biography. (2018, September 27). Retrieved from <https://www.anb.org/view/10.1093/anb/9780198606697.001.0001/anb-9780198606697-e-1200083>

This article had a lot of information about Elizabeth's hard time getting into a medical school, and what drove her to get into the medical profession in the first place. We read that Elizabeth had a friend who was slowly dying from a painful illness, and she said that if she had a female physician, she would've had a more comfortable experience. We also discovered that after applying to a number of different schools, she was finally accepted to Geneva Medical College, but it was viewed as a practical joke. After two years of hard work and studying, Elizabeth graduated first in her class in 1849.

Crovitz, Elaine, and Elizabeth Buford. *Courage Knows No Sex*. Christopher Publ. House, 1978.

Courage Knows No Sex is a book that combines the stories of powerful women all throughout history. The portion of the book about Elizabeth Blackwell provided us with lots of information about her early life, her struggles in becoming a respected doctor, and her triumph in meeting her goals.

“Elizabeth Blackwell Became The First Female Doctor In America On This Date In 1849.” *ILikeHistory*, 23 Jan. 2017, ilikehistory.com/elizabeth-blackwell-became-the-first-female-doctor-in-america-on-this-date-in-1849/.

This is a photo of Elizabeth Blackwell’s college she was teaching at in London; London’s School of Medicine for Women, where she was appointed the professor of gynecology.

“Elizabeth Blackwell - That Girl There Is Doctor of Medicine: Career.” *U.S. National Library of Medicine*, National Institutes of Health, 2 Jan. 2018, www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/blackwell/career.html.

This source was a crucial part of our research. We found an abundance of information about Elizabeth’s early life, her family, her college experience, her graduation, and people who aided her in her procession in becoming America’s first female physician.

Inspiringquotes.us. “Elizabeth Blackwell Quote: For What Is Done or Learned by One Class of Women Becomes, by Virtue of The.” *Inspiring Quotes*, www.inspiringquotes.us/quotes/JrMg_JkbVOITA.

From this source we were able to get quotes from Elizabeth Blackwell that help us understand more about why she wanted to study and help other women study medicine in a male dominated field.

“It Happened Here: Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell.” *NewYork-Presbyterian*, 3 Feb. 2020, healthmatters.nyp.org/happened-dr-elizabeth-blackwell/.

This source had a few really helpful audio clips that tell the story of why Elizabeth believed having a hospital run by women was important, as well as a video describing the way Elizabeth left a lasting impact even on doctors and physicians today.

“Mayo Clinic School of Continuous Professional Development.” *Mayo Clinic Critical Care Review for the Nurse Practitioner and Physician Assistant 2020* | *Mayo Clinic School of Continuous Professional Development*, 3 Apr. 2020, ce.mayo.edu/nurse-practitioners-and-physician-assistants/content/mayo-clinic-critical-care-review-nurse-practitioner-and-physician-assistant-2020.

This is an image of female medical students today learning and studying in a male dominated field. From this photo we are able to show what impact Elizabeth Blackwell had on female students even today.

Michals, D. (n.d.). Elizabeth Blackwell. Retrieved from <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/elizabeth-blackwell>

This is a website where we got some information about Elizabeth’s early life, her struggle to get into medical school, and her impact on the medical environment. This information was very important because it helped us build a timeline of the things she did in her life.

“New York Infirmary and Women's Medical College, New York City. Coloured Wood Engraving.” *Wellcome Collection*, wellcomecollection.org/works/tnfyvs7a.

This is a photo of a wood carving done of the Women’s Medical College of the New York Infirmary. We used this image to know the general look of the building back when it was first built in the 1860s.

Shearer, Benjamin F., and Barbara Smith. Shearer. *Notable Women in the Life Sciences: a Biographical Dictionary*. Greenwood Press, 1996.

This book contained a timeline of Elizabeth’s professional life, and what she did during those years. This provided us with information about what things she was doing throughout her medically accomplished lifetime.

The laws of life, with special reference to the physical education of girls : Elizabeth Blackwell : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming. (1970, January 1). Retrieved from <https://archive.org/details/lawslifewithspe00blacgoog/page/n4/mode/2up>

The laws of life, with special reference to the physical education of girls was a lecture written by Elizabeth Blackwell and sister Emily Blackwell. This online archive gave us the opportunity to read some of the things Elizabeth and Emily wanted to teach their students.

“Women in Medicine – in Honor of Women's History Month.” Dr. Liz Lyster, M.D., 12 Mar. 2018, www.drlizmd.com/women-medicine-honor-womens-history-month/.

From this source, we got a photo of a graph that displays the growth of women as doctors in the United States today, and the drastic difference over time.

“Women Were Majority of U.S. Medical School Applicants in 2018.” AAMC, 3 Dec. 2018, www.aamc.org/news-insights/press-releases/women-were-majority-us-medical-school-applicants-2018.

From this web resource, we got information about current statistics relating to the number of female medical school graduates.