

Elizabeth Blackwell

Born in Bristol 1821, 3933

Father's Sugar Business in Bristol failed & the family emigrated in 1832. In 1838 he died leaving a widow & nine children totally unprovided for.

Three elder children (daughters) supported the family by running a school for girls. (17, 19, 21). Educated the younger children, launched the brothers into business & professions (!)

Whole family became active supporters and workers in feminist movement

— One married Lucy Stone, a pioneer of W. Sup. in America.

Daughter "Alice Stone Blackwell"†† edited "Women's Journal" best known W's sup. paper in America.

Also an anti-slavery family.

Elizabeth Blackwell

3933

1859 (to her sister)

"The more I see of ~~life~~^{work} in England the more I like it. There is an immense charm in this fresh field where solid English heads receive the highest view of truth, where generosity and largeness of idea meet you at every turn. I like working and living in England, and there is no limit to what we might accomplish there."

D. Elizabeth Blackwell. 3933

first woman doctor
not only fought her way to
full medical qualifications
in U.S.A., Paris, & London - but
invented

Graduated at Geneva 1848
New York State.

Born Bristol 1821.

New York Dispensary for Indigent Women & Children 1851
Training of Nurses =

District Outpatient Service = 1858.

Prevention of Disease -

Advocated Clean of Hygiene.

Hospital

Opened first Infirmary in U.S.A.

for Women & Children 1857.

(in its second year the Legislature voted
750 dollars for its support!)

Came to England 1858

Lectured in London - Mpc -
Birmingham - Liverpool.

Her name enrolled on the
Medical Register of Great Britain

Stayed with Florence Nightingale
at Malvern

"Florence Nightingale had set up miles of beds for
the wounded, had accomplished such miracles
with her handful of women, that no one
thought now to question the competence of women
as nurses. Her report on Army nursing
conditions had been published by the
British Government. She had been honored by the
Queen. Now (1858) she was immersed in plans
for establishing a series of schools to
train women scientifically for the
care of the sick"

a series

1852 3933

Gave Lectures on Healthy Living
to Women - Published by Geo Putnam
(read by John Ruskin who commended
it. - (The basic idea being that
femaleness and invalidism are
not necessarily the same)

Herskovici

Emily Blackwell refused by
Geneva -

found an opening at ~~Western~~
~~Reserve~~ Rush Medical College
- Turned out through protest of the
Illinois Society of Medicine. Then
got admission to Medical School
of Western Reserve University,
Cleveland.

Two schools described as "medical
schools for Women" had been
opened but neither of them gave
a full or competent training

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The First Woman Doctor.

3933
circ.
1853

"The neighbourhood was one of the worst in the city. Sometimes at night coming or going from the emergency calls she had unpleasant-experiences. It was unheard of to see a woman about alone. Men, of course, followed her. But Elizabeth walked busily, paid no attention and managed somehow not to be afraid."

Arguments used
against Women's Hospitals

Female doctors would be looked upon with such suspicion that even the police could not help them.

"If a death should occur in the hospital how could they issue a death certificate. Certainly it would not be respected by the proper authorities.

As for discipline, the discipline necessary with ignorant-patients,

how could women alone achieve it - and control them?

There might even be mob action or violence. It would be risking their lives as well as their reputation."

Her American ~~Home~~ Circle included

Married Beecher Stowe, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott,

x Antoinette Brown, Dr Henry

Ward Beecher, W. Lloyd Garrison

the Horace Greeley of the New York

Tribune, Prudence Crandall.

the woman who opens her school to the negroes

x The first woman to graduate from the

theological course at Oberlin, the

first to be ordained a minister.

In England. Florence Nightingale -

Lady Byron, Prudence Candor

Madame Bodichon

turned was some of

Gathered around her in USA -

Dr Emily - who became a surgeon

Dr Marie - (Zakrzewska) Lecturer
after qualifying

Dr Annette Buchel -

Dr Mary E. Reed

=

Invited to help open here a ¹⁸⁵⁸⁻⁹
Hospital - school - Dispensary
- Nursing Training Movement -
for women by women in England

=

She did an immense lot of
speaking - & organizing - &
inspiring before she returned

to USA - Aug 1859 -

Immediately to set about opening
an enlarged Women's Infirmary
where she was able to allot
space for a school of Nursing
English women came to her

But time was taken out - meetings

3933
were called by her for training
for war work - from which came the
National Sanitary and Assoc. &
The Ladies' Sanitary Commission
- one to look after the comforts for the
soldiers - the other to train & furnish
the nurses.

The new infirmary accommodated
soldiers & refugees

Elizabeth always discontented with
the training obtainable. "We have
not visualised yet" she said "the
true medical school"

Throughout the war this continued
by April 1864 she won her
greatest victory for the Hospital
- The New York State Legislature ~~passed~~ ^{enacted}
an enabling act for a woman's
medical college. It opened in
Ap. 1866 with 15 students.

1868
 By ~~1878~~ Elizabeth felt that the
 pioneer work in eastern states
 of USA was accomplished -

• returned to England -
 opening Consulting rooms in
 6 Brunswick Place.
 was ill

1870 began to speak again -
 series of lectures at the
 Working Women's College.

"How to Keep a Household in Health"

Then St George's Hall -

"The Religion of Health".

"She attacked drugs & doctors, saying
 new fangled remedies would never
 take the place of sound prevention.

To teach people how to keep well -
 that she insisted was the doctor's
 greatest responsibility -"

"She talked about sunshine, good
 food, freedom from worry."

Not dramatic enough then to impress

3933

Charles Kingsley - when presented
"Madam", he said "You are one of
my heroes"

The hospital for Women was not
accomplished when she came
back here in 1870

Dr Elizabeth Blackwell on the
purpose of a medical service

"We are not tinkers who simply
patch & mend what is broken...."

"We must be watchmen, guardians of
the life & the health of our generation
so that stronger & more able
generations may come after"

formed in 1871

"The New Health Society"
Propose "Prevention is better than Cure"

either public or professional ³⁹³³.

- Pasteur & Lister were both in the public eye - vaccines & anaesthetics - these were the great medical miracles. Just to keep the world clean & carefully fed & contented - was weak & vague & childish.

"It may be," she answered in reply "that I am writing for the year 1970" & she made arrangements to have the addresses published in book form.

This Age of Prevention of illness she continued to espouse.

- sicknesses that were preventable - deaths that should never have occurred - diseases that should never have been endured -

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The First Woman Doctor
"Ruth Behre"

Elizabeth Blackwell, in a sense,
was the agency which brought
to realization the dream of
Florence Nightingale -

In 1852 (?) F.N. had talked with
Elizabeth about the great schools
needed in the future for the training
of women for the intelligent &
scientific care of the sick.

In her infirmary in New York
Elizabeth had started the first
school of nursing in America

Then the medical school -

Now the Elizabeth's own idea -
Health - Living - Prevention -

Mrs. Jordinia Smith - see.

Mrs. Fay Sanbester - mgr. of
the Nat Health Society.

Blackwell Elizabeth 1821 - 1910 3933

1st woman doctor of medicine

Family to New York - 1832 -

Studying medicine 1847 - 1850

(Geneva N.Y., Paris, London)

Placed on Brit Medical Register
1859.

opened first Hospital conducted entirely
by women - 1857 - Dispensaries

first woman professor of hygiene
founded (British) National Health Society

1841 - Professor of Gynaecology in London
1875 - School of Medicine for W.

Jaynbee Settlement -
Dampsted Garden Suburb 3933

Buncherett Jesse . 1825--1905.

Society for Employment of Women

1860.

Suffragist | organised 1st petition to
parliament on Women's Suffrage 1866

Englishwoman's Review - founded &
edited 1866-1871 - Writer