

PIONEER WOMEN DOCTORS IN OREGON TERRITORY  
AND THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

including a

Roster of early women doctors in the Pacific Northwest

Introductory Letter

In December 2018, I completed an essay on the history of medicine and the introduction of European medicine in Oregon Territory before 1860. It was a fascinating area of study and an exciting area to study. The completed paper also revealed that the topic was about Caucasian males only, neither women nor ethnic minorities appeared in my readings.

This essay is to add some beginning information on Northwest women doctors to the history of medicine.

All though my studies at the great collections of documents on history of medicine at the British Library, Warburg Library and the Wellcome Library, were abbreviated by closures and quarantine by the COVID 19 Pandemic, enough notes and materials were available to compile this beginning essay on regional women's medical care. There is a great deal more that can be studied including biographies of some of the individual women, their group practices, women's medical schools, and the design and development of surgical tools and instruments for use by women doctors. Developments in surgery and medical technology such as administration of anaesthetics and oxygen by regional by women practitioners would be a rich area to study.

For further study of women in medicine, two areas of multi-disciplinary inquiry that seem especially intriguing would be the study of women doctors, surgeons and healers in artwork from modern paintings and photography back through stone carvings, mosaics and medieval drawings. An important subject for a proper biography would be Dr. Susan Steward. The third Black woman doctor lived at Fort Missoula, Montana, associated with the remarkable Buffalo Soldiers for two years, sent several step-sons to Ivy-league and Big-Ten universities and graduate schools, provided care and established clinics and hospitals in New York, and .... has been forgotten.

## Introduction

In the second half of the 1800's the women's medical profession became established in the United States and on the Pacific Northwest coast. During the same period both the U. S. and the Pacific Northwest were dramatically changed; the region was settled; cities were established and major advances were made in transportation. Medical training and medical practice were redefined. Girls and young women had women doctors for role models and to follow when choosing professions and education. Rather than encroaching or intruding on a profession dominated by men, they were extending and enlarging women's medical profession. Medical training and the practice of medicine were both redefined and changed extensively.

The early women doctors were travelers: they traveled to study medicine and to receive graduate training. They traveled from the east coast and from Europe to locate in northwest coast cities. They traveled the northwest to locate a community for their practice. Some traveled repeatedly to relocate their medical practice. They were political and worked for women's suffrage and prohibition. In east coast and mid-west cities they established medical schools for women and opened clinics and hospitals for women patients. The clinics and hospitals also provided opportunities for women medical students to complete internships.

The first women doctors in the Pacific Northwest were pioneer settlers in the area and pioneers in women's practice of medicine. They were also an extension in a centuries-long history of women who practiced medicine and were recognized as healers, doctors and physicians by their societies and cultures. Parchment, papyrus, stone, and clay cuneiforms from ancient times all have been used to record the presence of women physicians. Early Egyptian medical texts were written and preserved on papyrus in 4,000 BCE. A cuneiform clay tablet from Ur, Iraq, about medical care is from 150 years earlier (10, p. 1). A stone image of a woman, a Sumerian priestess-physician from Iraq, is also dated

about 4,000 BCE; another stone image shows an Egyptian woman physician and is dated 3,000 BCE (26, p. 12, p. 21). Women physicians were recorded in Egypt in 1300 BCE (20, p. 11).

Greek deities were recognized for their ability to provide cures and healing. The mythical Agnodice, a Greek woman practiced medicine, disguised as a man, in Athens from 400 BCE. Asklepios was seen as the God of medicine or healing. Two women deities, his daughters, named Hygieia and Panacea, were the goddesses of good health and universal remedies. They were recognized and worshiped from about 300 BCE to 300 or 500 CE.

A tombstone memorial to a woman physician is dated from the first century AD (53, p. 108). During the same period women physicians were practicing in France (29, p. 473). English women recognized as physicians and surgeons during the 1100's and 1200's are documented by Kealey (29). In the 15<sup>th</sup> Century, Constanza Calenda of Naples, received a doctorate in medicine (40, p. 3).

Women physicians were included when European explorers and colonists arrived in North America. When Hernan Cortez was exploring Mexico before 1521, although the expedition was not officially accompanied by a physician, Isabel Rodriguez, the wife of one of the soldiers, provided medical care. She was later granted permission to practice medicine in New Spain (48, p. 86).

A document from Massachusetts Colony in 1648 refers to a woman physician, Margaret Jones. She was found guilty of witchcraft and executed, and is recognized not only as a physician, but for being the subject of the first execution (47, p. 445). Another reference to early women doctors in the New England Colonies lists Ms. Jones and also Anne Hutchinson as the first two women medical practitioners. Though remembered for her religious beliefs, Hutchinson is reported to have administered some remedies. Mrs. Allyn was paid for her services to the sick in King Phillips War

between 1675 – 1687, and, in 1749, Mary Barnard provided medical care in Nantucket (26, p. 487.) By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, some organized medical training and apprenticing for women had begun in the colonies. Early in the century Harriot (also spelled “Harriet”) Hunt of Boston, and her sister, Sarah had opened a medical practice. Harriot had applied twice to Harvard for medical training and been refused twice. Though she had completed a medical apprenticeship, she had no college medical training (40, p. 4; 49, p. 128).

In the late 1600’s, in Europe, the academic structures, the books and the values that would shape the teaching of medical knowledge and influence North American medicine were taking form. Leiden, Holland became a center of medical teaching by the presence of one exceptional instructor and leader, Herman Boerhaave. In the early 1700’s medical students from the Britain and from throughout Europe went to Leiden to study with Boerhaave. His lectures were the “starting point of a fundamental modernization of the medical curriculum and teaching methods.” His students improved medical facilities all over Europe (21, p. 27). In 1726, the nine physicians who started the medical facility at The University of Edinburgh were all alumni of Boerhaave’s classes (21, p. 64). Though few American doctors studied under Boerhaave, many studied with instructors at Edinburgh who had been students of Boerhaave (51). In the middle 18<sup>th</sup> century, American medical students traveled to Edinburgh where they learned the principles of Boerhaave’s medicine. The medical textbooks used at Edinburgh were also by Boerhaave. “They went home to America with Boerhaave’s books, applied his principles to their practice, and passed them on to their apprentices. No wonder that Boerhaave’s medical system dominated in American medicine for decades.” (51, p. 205). Between 1747 and 1800, 117 American medical doctors received degrees from Edinburgh, many more attended but didn’t graduate.

The prevalence of Edinburgh’s medical teaching continued in North American medical writing and institutions. Of the five physicians who organized the Canadian medical school in Montreal in 1824,

four had studied at Edinburgh. “The school was founded as to its organization and methods of teaching on the Edinburgh school which in its turn received its inspiration from Leyden.(sic) (50, p. 418). The first medical texts printed in America were by Edinburgh professors, the first American Formulary followed the Edinburgh Pharmacopeia. Dr. Benjamin Rush, friend of President Jefferson and medical advisor to Lewis and Clark expedition, had studied at Edinburgh. He wrote that the system of Boerhaave governed the practice of every physician in Philadelphia (51, p.205, 210).

By the time the first medical schools were opened in North America, the teachings of Boerhaave, who had died in 1738, were being replaced with newer practices and newer books including William Buchan’s Domestic Medicine. The first three American medical schools had strong influence from Edinburgh<sup>1</sup> (35, p. 21). The college teaching and university degrees established the importance of medical training from universities rather than smaller private medical schools or apprenticeships.

The men practicing medicine in North America in the first half of the 1800’s had been trained in one of three different programs. Prominent Northwest pioneer physicians had each learned medicine through one of the three types of training. Dr. John McLoughlin of Ft. Vancouver had completed a four year medical apprenticeship in Quebec in 1803. Dr. Marcus Whitman of the Waiilatpu Mission near Walla Walla, had studied at a private medical college for two sixteen week courses in 1826 and 1832, and had completed some apprenticeship practice (14). Dr. William Fraser Tolmie studied medicine at University of Glasgow from 1830 to 1833 and had worked in the clinics and the hospitals (55). In Oregon Territory, Tolmie was assigned to Hudson’s Bay Company Forts Vancouver, Steilacoom and Victoria.

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<sup>1</sup>Philadelphia, 1765: became University of Pennsylvania; Kings College, 1767: became Columbia University; and Harvard, 1782.

The structure of women's medical training, beginning in the mid-1800's, differed from the men's earlier medical training. Most of the women's training and medical education took place in college classrooms and hospitals and clinics, not apprenticeships or small private medical schools. The women medical students completed internships and had experience in hospitals and medical schools organized by women doctors that were focused on women students. With ongoing difficulty for women's admission to male dominated schools of medicine, women in medicine began opening medical schools for women. Between 1850 and 1890, 19 women's medical colleges were founded (20, p. 12). Between 1848 and 1895, there were 17 (40, p.5). Women's medical schools were closing at the end of the century as more medical schools became coeducational, and because women attended European medical colleges. The University of Michigan enrolled the first coeducational medical school class in 1870. Johns Hopkins graduated a coeducational medical class in 1893 (20, p. 12). After the turn of the century, women medical students from the U. S. joined women from Russia, Germany, Britain and other Northern European countries at medical schools in Zurich, Geneva, Bern, and Paris. In America, women's enrollment in medical schools decreased from 1280 in 1902 to 526 in 1913 (6, p. 156).

Reports from women enrolled at the medical school at the University of Michigan suggest that though some faculty members supported them, the male students and other faculty did not. The University of Michigan Medical school had one of the larger numbers of women graduates, 88 women doctors by 1896 (26, p. 41). Dr. Owens-Adair, who practiced in Oregon and Washington, chose to attend University of Michigan Medical School and graduated in 1880 explained, "...a women's college out west stands below par, and I must have a degree that is second to none.." (39, p. 67). Reports from women students were not all favorable. "I believe that only one of the medical faculty was even moderately in favor of the admission of women,..." (Emma Call, 1873 medical student) (3, p. 23). Some faculty looked upon women in medical classes as "monstrosities.", (Adella Brindle, 1873-4

medical student) (3, p. 24). Julia Stoddard, who had studied medicine in 1892, wrote that the presence of women studying medicine was “still one of simple endurance.” (3, p. 25).

The period from 1846 to 1867 brought monumental changes in all aspects of medical treatment and training: 1846 the first anesthetics were used; 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first American woman graduate physician, in 1850 the first women’s medical college opened; 1721, small pox vaccinations were in use<sup>2</sup>, and in 1867, Joseph Lister introduced the use of antiseptic surgery. The nation, the west coast, and the Pacific Northwest Coast were further changed by the beginning of the Great Migration to the Columbia River area on the Oregon Trail, 1843; the transcontinental railroad, completed in 1869; the California Gold Rush, 1849; gold strikes in British Columbia; 1858, and the American Civil War, 1861. A woman in medical training during the period would have learned a different medical knowledge and would have seen a changed and different value system, geography and nation than an earlier man or woman doctor.

Women doctors and surgeons provided medical care for sick and wounded soldiers during the American civil war. One woman doctor, Orianna Moon Andrews was with the Confederate Army. Ten women doctors provided care for the soldiers of the North. Four of them were with their husbands who were also military doctors (4, p. 12).

#### FIRSTS: Women medical graduates in the United States

1849. January 23<sup>rd</sup>, Elizabeth Blackwell graduated from Geneva N. Y. Medical College. Applications for women were closed.

1850. Linda Folger-Fowler graduated from Central Medical College of New York, June, 1850.

1851. Sarah Adamson-Dolly graduated from Syracuse.

1851. Rachael Brooks-Gleason graduated from Syracuse.

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<sup>2</sup>Mary Wortley Montague had her son inoculated in Constantinople in 1717. Jenner is reported to have introduced the practice in England. (King. (30, p. 320).

1851. Eight women graduated from Women's Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, December 31, 1851. (49, p. 157).

1852. Helen Cook graduated from Cleveland in early January, 1852.

1852. Ann Preston Hannah Longshore, and Martha Sawin, graduated from Philadelphia in January, 1852. (39, p. 117.).

1872. Loretta Mann graduated from Women's Medical College of Philadelphia in 1872. Went to Ukiah, California for eight years. She was the first woman doctor in California. Married Dr. Hammond, moved to Kansas City, Missouri.

1877. Ella Ford Robinson and her sister Angela Ford were the first two women graduates from Willamette Medical School.

1894. Esther Clayson was the second woman to graduate from University of Oregon Medical School in 1894.

1899. Mary Purvine. Graduated from Willamette Medical School. Only woman in the class with four men.

### Chinese Woman Doctor

King-Ya-Mei, (Jin Yunmei), born in China, Women's Medical College of New York, 1885.

Eng Dri, Chinese, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1897.

Margaret Jessie Chung born in U. S. University of Southern California in medicine, 1916. (58, p. 89).

### Japanese Woman Doctor.

Keiko Ogami, (Kei Okami). Born August 15, 1859. Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1889.

### American Indian/Native American Woman Doctor

Susan LaFlesche, Omaha Indian Nation. Graduated from Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, March 14, 1889.

Lille Rosa Minoka-Hill, born August 30, 1875. Mohawk Tribe. Graduated from Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1899.

### Black African-American Woman Doctor

Rebecca Lee Crumpler, First Black American woman with a medical degree. New England Female Medical College, Boston, 1864.

Rebecca J. Cole, Black American woman. Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1867.



Susan Marie Smith McKinney Steward, (also listed as Sara McKinney Stewart in Furst) third Black woman doctor in U. S. New York Medical College for Women, 1870. (49, p. 63; p. 58; p. 182).

Sarah Loguen Fraser, fourth Black woman Doctor in U. S. Syracuse University College of Medicine, 1876.

Sarah Mapps Douglass studied medical subjects at Ladies Institute of the Pennsylvania Medical University in 1858, but did not receive a medical degree or practice medicine.

Halle Tanner Dillon Johnson. Black woman doctor, Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, May 7, 1891. Hired by Booker T. Washington as physician at Tuskegee Institute.

## Literature

In the late 1800's it would have been unusual for a young woman to encounter a woman physician; it would have been very unlikely for a young girl to see or meet a woman doctor to consider as a role model. With only a few hundred women doctors across the continent, if a meeting did occur, it would have probably involved a sick or injured relative, pain and possibly a family death. A series of books written for young girls provided pleasant reading and introduced a number of possible occupations for young women. Three books by Louisa May Alcott: Little Women, in 1868, Little Men in 1871, and Jo's Boys in 1886, told some enchanting stories about young people and informed girls about the possibility of becoming a doctor.<sup>3</sup> In the book, Little Men, Nan, a young teen age girl, decided that rather than becoming a farmer, blacksmith or engine driver, she would be a doctor. The preference was encouraged by the father figure, professor Bhaer and by Mrs. Jo. In the third book, Nan had begun medical training at age 16, completed it by age 20, and had opened a medical practice. She skillfully provided treatments for pain and completed amputations.

Five novels about or including successful women doctors were published between 1881 and 1891.

Howells published Dr. Breens Practice in 1881; Phelps published Dr. Zag in 1882, Jewett published A

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<sup>3</sup>During the Civil War in 1861, Alcott had worked as a nurse in Army hospitals in Washington, D.C. for six weeks. She wrote Hospital Sketches about the experience.

Country Doctor in 1884, Henry James published The Bostonians in 1886, and in 1891, Annie Meyers published Helen Brent, M. D. (18, p. 221).

Two autobiographical books written about about women's medical training, practice and politics in the early 1900's record some of the experiences of young women doctors in difficult and rustic situations. Petticoat Surgeon relates a farmer's daughter's journey through the University of Michigan Medical School to a very successful professional life in Chicago. Mary Percy Jackson's Suitable for the Wilds tells of her adventures as a young, city trained British doctor providing medical care in the remote frontier of Alberta. Both women practiced in the early the 1900's, both traveled by horse, had knowledge of technology including X-ray, but practiced without it's availability (56, 28).

### Women's Medical Associations

Separate professional organizations for women doctors and men doctors were developed. A women's medical club was established in Portland in 1891. In 1892, the Puget Sound Women's Medical Club reported that they met on the first and third Wednesdays in Tacoma. Officers were Dr. Eva St. C. Osborn, President; Dr. Ella Fifield, secretary, and Dr. Antoinette Williams, Treasurer. An 1894 announcement added that they had invited some male guests, a paper was presented, and the meeting was followed by "a most delicious repast of oysters and other good things..." The national American Women's Medical Association was formed in 1915.

### Medical Schools

A variety of medical schools and colleges were available in the second half of the 1800's, both within and beyond the Pacific coastal region. The Oregon Medical College at Salem, though authorized in 1865, never opened. In 1867, a second Salem Medical College did open and graduated three men later that year (31, p. 567). The school was moved to Portland in 1878, and back to Salem in 1895. It was merged with University of Oregon Medical School in 1913. University of Oregon Medical Department had opened in 1887. Several medical schools were opened in California. Elias S. Cooper started the

first, the medical department of the University of the Pacific in San Francisco, operating from 1859 to 1862. Others were Cooper Medical School, Pacific Medical College and Toland Medical College (34). University of Washington was reported to have a medical department organized in 1885 with nine professors, though no graduates are listed (37,1890, p. 93). The Washington Biochemic Medical college was listed in North Yakima with five instructors, later the school was listed in Spokane. An early medical college was listed in Vancouver, Canada. Though several Medical colleges and clinics and hospitals were established for women and by women in the eastern states, none were established in the western states. Many women medical students in 1890 studied at Pennsylvania, New York or Ann Arbor medical Schools (37, p. 41).

### Counting the Doctors

The 1850 Census for the United States reported 40,755 physicians (12, p. lxxiv; 23, p. 50). In 1900, the figure for physicians was 119,749 (23, p. 50). For Physicians and Surgeons in the same publication, the figure was 132,002 (23, p. 66). 609 immigrant physicians are reported from 1845, 1847, and 1852, though it is unclear if they were included in the total (12, p. lxxxix).

Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman with college degree in medicine in 1849. By ten years later, 1859, there were an estimated 300 licensed woman doctors in the U.S. (27, p. 41). The 1870 Census counted 525 women doctors (6, P. 3). Polks Directory of The United States of Medicine and Surgery, “computed” from the 1880 Census, reported 85,671 physicians in the United states: 83,239 males and 2,432 Females (37, p. 65). By 1889, 1925 women doctors were counted, and in the 1900 census, 7399 were listed (6, p. 157).

Dr. James McCune Smith, the first American male Black Doctor, received his degree in medicine from Glasgow University Medical School in 1837. He was American, he traveled to Glasgow to attend

college, then returned to the U. S. Dr. David J. Peck, the second male Black Doctor, graduated from Rush Medical College in Chicago in 1847 (40, p.4). The third and fourth black male doctors were Thomas Joiner White and John (also Johannes) Van DeGrasse, who both graduated from Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1849. In 1890, there were 909 Black Male doctors in the U. S. (1, p. 108). There is also a report of there being 909 Black doctors in the country in 1890, including 115 women (40, p. 5).

### Credentials and Diplomas

The use of the title “doctor” and for the institution referred to as a “college” or “medical school” were not used consistently. A private medical school offering a sixteen week medical education and the University of Edinburgh providing a four year degree might both provide a diploma and be counted in the census as a college education. Definition and clarity was being developed not just by the academic and legislative bodies, but also by the commercial registry and directory: Polk’s Medical Register and Directory of the U.S. and Canada.

Although directories of doctors listed the names of colleges attended, and states required doctors to present diplomas or pass examinations to obtain permits to practice permits, there were still discrepancies. Reports were made of practicing “doctors” in California who were untrained but had been employed as an upholsterer, another as a newspaper carrier, and another with a bogus diploma (19, p. 6). Others reported that medical degrees could be purchased for twenty to fifty dollars from “bogus” universities without attending a single class (5, p.93). Of the women doctors in 1891, a large number would not be found among graduates of suitable colleges or on lists of regular physicians wrote Bonner (6, p. 157). Of the 7, 399 women doctors listed by the 1900 Census, she suggests a more reasonable estimate would be 3,000 to 3,500. “Estimates suggest that about 115 African-American women were trained in medicine by the turn of the century, compared to about 7,000 white women, several hundred black male doctors and approximately 132,000 white men.”(39, p. xviii).

Polk's Registry of 1890 reports nearly 100,000 were practicing medicine in the U. S. and Canada. However physicians from eastern Canada were included, but not those in the western provinces and territories of Canada.

### Numbers of American and Regional Doctors

The Census reported 40,755 doctors in the United States in 1850. The total included 626 physicians in California, and 45 in Oregon Territory. The total numbers of doctors in the region in 1880, including those both with and without diplomas were: Washington Territory, 152; Oregon, 495; Idaho, 51; and Montana, 77; a total of 775 doctors for the region (12, p.50; 37, p. 1136, p. 942, p. 276, p. 682).

By 1886, there were nearly 100,000 people practicing medicine in the United States and its territories (12, p. 20). Adjusting for changes in population from 1880, Polks listed 85,671 doctors: 83,239 men and 2,432 women (12, p.36). A ratio of about 1 to 35 female to male doctors. If the same ratio of 1:35 between men and women doctors was uniform throughout the country, 22 or 23 women doctors would have been expected in the region in 1886.

The 1890 Polk's Register and Directory provides numbers of doctors by state, gender and whether they had a diploma or professional training. Medical schools, their diplomas and their graduates were classified as "Regular," "Allopathic", "Homoeopathic", Eclectic, Phisio-medical; and miscellaneous or mixed by the 1886 Polk's directory. The technical or scientific validity of the medical theories forming the foundations of the medical schools may be questioned by modern criteria, but if the doctor had a diploma from a medical school or program or college, they were listed as a doctor.

Estimates of the number of medical students attending medical schools and colleges and the number graduating are provided by Norwood. For 1860, it is estimated that 5000 attended and 1700 graduated; for 1880, 12,000 attended and 3200 graduated; and for 1900, 25,000 and 5,200 (43, p. 477).

The roster of women doctors in the Pacific Northwest are grouped by state or province, listed by name with school of medicine, year of graduation and city of practice. Some of the doctors used five or six names, some practiced in several different states, towns or cities, others graduated and never practiced medicine. Others may have been omitted because they were registered by initials only, not a first name that would indicate gender. Some doctors used several different addresses. National, Territorial and state boundaries were in dispute and changing. Washington Territory was separated from Oregon and then parts of Idaho, Montana and even pieces of Canada were separated from Washington Territory.

## Roster of Fifty Pioneer Northwest Coast Women Doctors; 1870 – 1900

### Idaho

1. Carol L. Sweet, University of the City of New York, Medical Dept. 1882. Bellevue.
2. Jennie M Bearby, Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio. 1872. Mountain Home.

### Montana

1. Mary B. Moore. Womens' Medical College of Chicago. 1886. Bannock City.
2. Lydia H. Lebaume. Womens' Medical College of Chicago. 1885. Great Falls.
3. Maria M. Dean. Boston University of Medicine, (Homeopathic). 1883. Helena.
4. Katherine Q. Holden. University of Michigan, Dept. of Medicine and Surgery. 1889. Helena.
5. F. McKay McNulty. Women's Medical College of Chicago. 1887. Virginia City.
6. Susan Marie McKinney Steward. New York Medical College for Women. 1870. Third Black Woman Doctor. In 1896 married Theophilus Gould Steward, Chaplain for the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry, known as the Buffalo Soldiers, stationed at Fort Missoula, Montana. She was in Missoula from 1896 or '97 – 1898. Montana Board of Medical Examiners Temporary Certificate # 528 issued 12/20/1897.

### British Columbia

1. Mary MacNeill. Womens Medical College of Chicago 1891. Victoria, 1893. First registered woman doctor in British Columbia, 1893.
2. Annie MacKenzie Chambers Cleland. Ontario Medical College for Women. 1892. Also reported to have medical degree from Edinburgh, 1892. Victoria, 1899 or 1900 – 1930's.
3. Margaret L. Macmillan Forester. Ontario Medical College for Women. 1899. Victoria 1899 – 1901- - unclear if she maintained a medical practice.
4. Annie Verth Jones. Ontario Medical College for Women, 1889. (also reported Trinity University 1896. --Monro (38, p. 729), Rossland and Nelson 1897 –1905.
5. Anna Jane Henry. Ontario Medical College for Women, 1898. Worked in Chinatown, Vancouver.

6. Jennie Carson. Ontario Medical College for Women. 1889. Vancouver, 1909.

## Washington

1. Mary A. Sanford, University of Michigan, Dept. of Medicine and Surgery. 1879, Garfield.
2. M. N. Whitney, Willamette University College of Medicine, 1885. Cheney.
3. Agnes b. Harrison, University of Michigan, Dept. of Medicine and Surgery, 1881, Port Townsend.
4. Mrs. S. J. Dean, University of Michigan, Dept. of Medicine and Surgery, 1880. Seattle.
5. Celia M. Britton. Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, 1885.
6. Mary A. Latham. Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1886. Spokane.
7. Beverly R. Westfall. Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago. 1867. Spokane.
8. Mrs. G. B. Whitten. Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. 1887. Spokane.
9. Eva St. C. Osburn. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa. 1885. Tacoma.
10. Nancy J. A. Simonds. Boston University of Medicine, (Homeopathic). 1886. Vancouver.
11. Bethinia Owens-Adair. University of Michigan. 1880. Practiced in Astoria, and Portland, Oregon and North Yakima, Washington.
12. Hughes, Marietta. Studied at University of Michigan Medical School, 1874 – 75, then Hahnemann Medical School, Chicago. Practiced in Michigan, married Dr. C. A. Hughes. 1889 they moved to Spokane and opened a medical practice.
13. Adeline Weed. New York Hygeio-Therapeutic College, 1857. Lived in Nevada, California and Oregon, moved to Seattle, 1870.

## Oregon

1. Mary W. Gruwell. State University of Iowa, (Medical Dept.), Iowa City. 1884. Independence.
2. Elma E. Goucher. Willamette University College of Medicine. Salem. 1882. McMinnville.
3. Mrs. Lydia Hunt King. Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. 1880. Portland.
4. Emma M. Linden. Willamette University College of Medicine. 1889. Portland.
5. Caroline Koch. Zurich, Switzerland. Portland.
6. Florence H. Atwater King. Western Reserve. 1882. Portland.



7. Victoria Hampton. Willamette University, College of Medicine. 1889. Portland.
8. F. M. Murray. Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. 1873. Portland.
9. Emma Welty. Boston University School of Medicine. 1880. Portland.
10. Mae Whitney. Willamette. 1885. Portland.
11. Olive Beers. Willamette. 1890. St. Paul.
12. Helena Price. Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. 1886. Portland.
13. Myra A. Brown. Willamette University College of Medicine. 1889. Roseburg.
14. Bertha Neumann. Germany. 1872. Portland.
15. Callie Brown Charlton. 1879 Willamette University Medical Dept. Portland, 1886.
16. Angela L. Ford Warren. Willamette. 1877. Portland. Angela Ford and Ella Ford were sisters.
17. Ella Ford Warren. Willamette. 1877. Jacksonville. Died 1879.
18. Berthinia Owens-Adair. University of Michigan. 1880. Astoria, Portland, Oregon; and North Yakima, Washington.
19. Mattie B. Palmer. Willamette University College of Medicine. 1886. Astoria.
20. Mary Sawtelle. First woman student at Willamette, did not graduate. Graduated from New York School of Medicine, 1872, practiced in Salem and Portland in 1873, moved to San Francisco in 1876.
21. Minta Davis. American Medical College, St. Louis, enrolled 1887. Settled at Salem, June, 1890.
22. Sophronia Nichols. Graduated from Boston University School of Medicine 1874. Had attended New England Female Medical College in 1873. January 1876, arrived on the Columbia River, visited Wahkiakum County, Washington. 1877 opened a practice in Albany, Oregon in 1879 or '80 to '93 or longer. Had a practice in various locations in southern California including Alpine.
23. Mary Anna Cook Thompson. First woman doctor in Oregon. 1866 set up a practice in Portland. Had no college medical training, had apprenticed in Iowa and Illinois. (2, p. 432).
24. Helena Scammon. First woman graduate of the merged Willamette Medical College and Oregon State University Medical Dept. Graduated in 1893, but did not practice. Lived in Goldendale, Washington.

## California

1. Loretta Mann Hammond. Born April 4, 1842. Graduated from Womens' Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1877. Practiced for eight years at Ukiah, California. Married Dr. Hammond, moved to Kansas City, Missouri.

## Alaska

1. Ester Pohl Lovejoy Clayson. Born in Seabeck, Washington, 1869. Graduated from University of Oregon Medical School, 1894. Second woman to graduate. Moved to Skagway, Alaska with her husband in 1897 during the Klondike gold rush. Returned to Portland.

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