Plates, figures and tables

Plates

I  Rosaleen Hoskin (RCSI, 1923). Courtesy of Professor Barbara Wright  page 65
II  Medicine graduation day at University College Cork, 8 February 1927. Courtesy of University Archives, University College Cork  74
III  Student representative council at Queen’s University Belfast, 1900–01. From a supplement to QCB, 2:8 (28 June 1901). Courtesy of University Archives, Queen’s University Belfast  101
IV  Resident staff of Sir Patrick Dun’s Hospital, November 1918–May 1919. Courtesy of the Royal College of Physicians, Dublin (PDH/6/3/19)  119
V  Residential medical staff of Adelaide Hospital, 1921. Courtesy of the Archives and Manuscripts Department of Trinity College Dublin  120
VI  Graduation photograph of Emily Winifred Dickson (RCSI, 1891). Courtesy of Niall Martin  161
VII  The staff of Mission Hospital, Kirin. From the July 1911 issue of Woman’s Work (p. 156). Courtesy of the Presbyterian Women’s Association, Belfast  171
VIII  Graduation photograph of Lily Baker (TCD, 1906). Courtesy of the Archives and Manuscripts Department of Trinity College Dublin  175
IX  Graduation photograph of Mary McGivern (UCD, 1925). Courtesy of Mary Mulaney  180
X  Jane D. O’Connor (née Fulton) (TCD, 1925). Courtesy of Brian O’Connor  181
Lists of plates, figures and tables

Figures

3.1 Numbers of women medical students matriculating in medicine at all Irish institutions, 1885–1922  
   page 68
3.2 Numbers of women matriculating in medicine at individual Irish institutions, 1885–1922  
   69
3.3 Qualifications of women medical graduates who matriculated at all Irish institutions, 1885–1922  
   73

Tables

0.1 First ten female licentiates of the King and Queen’s College of Physicians of Ireland  
   page 10
0.2 Comparison of numbers of female licentiates of the KQCPI with numbers of female medical graduates from the University of London  
   11
3.1 Religious persuasions of women medical students matriculating at Irish institutions, 1885–1922  
   59
3.2 Religions of women medical students at Irish institutions over time  
   61
3.3 Numbers of Catholic and Protestant women medical students at Irish institutions over time  
   61
3.4 Occupational categories of fathers of women matriculating in medicine at all Irish institutions, 1885–1922  
   64
3.5 Detailed occupations of fathers of women matriculating in medicine at Irish institutions, 1885–1922  
   66
3.6 Numbers of medical students, male and female, matriculating at Irish institutions, 1897–1906  
   70
4.1 Proposed timetable for medical students in their second year at Queen’s College Belfast, March 1901  
   84
4.2 Proposed timetable for medical students in their third year at Queen’s College Belfast, March 1901  
   85
5.1 Numbers of traceable and untraceable women among the 452 female medical graduates who matriculated 1885–1922 five to thirty-five years after graduation  
   111
5.2 Careers of the 452 women medical graduates who matriculated 1885–1922 five to thirty-five years after graduation, c.1891–1969  
   112
5.3 Numbers of women graduates who matriculated 1885–1922 who were likely to have been working as general practitioners five to thirty-five years after graduation, c.1891–1969  
   115
Lists of plates, figures and tables

5.4 Numbers of women medical graduates who matriculated 1885–1922 working in hospital appointments five to thirty-five years after graduation, c.1891–1969 118

5.5 Numbers of women medical graduates who matriculated 1885–1922 working in public health five to thirty-five years after graduation, c.1891–1969 122

5.6 Alternative careers of women medical graduates who matriculated 1885–1922 working five to thirty-five years after graduation, c.1891–1969 125

5.7 Numbers of women medical graduates who matriculated 1885–1922 engaged in missionary and secular humanitarian work five to thirty-five years after graduation, c.1899–1955 129

6.1 Posts of the ninety-seven pre-1918 women medical graduates five to thirty-five years after graduation, c.1891–1953 136

6.2 Posts of the 355 post-1918 women medical graduates five to thirty-five years after graduation, c.1924–69 137

6.3 Destinations of the 452 women medical graduates who matriculated 1885–1922, five to thirty-five years after graduation, c.1891–1969 138

6.4 Destinations of the ninety-seven pre-1918 women medical graduates five to thirty-five years after graduation, c.1891–1953 139

6.5 Destinations of the 355 post-1918 women medical graduates five to thirty-five years after graduation, c.1924–69 140

6.6 Comparison of the careers of pre-1918 women medical graduates in Ireland with those in England five to fifteen years after graduation, c.1891–1933 141

6.7 Comparison of the careers of post-1918 women medical graduates in Ireland with those in England five to fifteen years after graduation, c.1924–49 142

6.8 Comparison of the numbers of women medical graduates in Ireland and England working in general practice, hospital appointments and public health five to fifteen years after graduation, c.1891–1969 143

6.9 Careers of the eighty-four women medical graduates known to be married, five to fifteen years after graduation 146

6.10 Numbers of pre-1918 and post-1918 women medical graduates working in hospital appointments five to fifteen years after graduation, c.1891–1949 149

6.11 Comparison of the numbers of women medical graduates with hospital appointments in England and Ireland, pre-1918 and post-1918 cohorts, five to fifteen years after graduation, c.1891–1949 150
6.12 Numbers of pre-1918 and post-1918 women medical graduates thought to be working in general practice five to fifteen years after graduation, c.1891–1949 152

6.13 Comparison of the numbers of women medical graduates presumed to be working as general practitioners in Ireland and England, pre-1918 and post-1918 cohorts, five to fifteen years after graduation, c.1891–1949 152

6.14 Numbers of pre-1918 and post-1918 women medical graduates working in public health five to fifteen years after graduation, c.1891–1949 153

6.15 Comparison of the public health careers of pre-1918 and post-1918 women medical graduates who remained in Ireland with those who emigrated to England, five to fifteen years after graduation, c.1891–1949 154