

**Dr. Elizabeth Gallimore and Her Place Among
Early Women Physicians
in San Jose**

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Introduction

Elizabeth Gallimore practiced medicine in San Jose from 1889 until her death in 1910. She was not the first woman physician in San Jose; women had been serving the community as doctors for at least 20 years before Elizabeth Gallimore became a physician. She studied medicine at the first medical school on the West Coast, but she was not among its first women students; women had been attending Cooper Medical College for seven years before she enrolled. About the only first that can be credited to Elizabeth Gallimore is that she was the first woman born and raised in the Santa Clara Valley to return after her medical training and devote herself to caring for the community in which she had been raised.

The medical career of Elizabeth Gallimore, while not pioneering in its own right, represents the flowering in the Santa Clara Valley of its pioneers' achievements. Her family were Santa Clara Valley pioneers who established and supported institutions that would enable her to be educated locally and serve her community as equally well as individuals who had been trained back East. These pioneers also founded churches that would instill values necessary for attending others in need. Her Bay Area medical predecessors labored for many years to give women an equivalent place beside men in the medical community. The life of Elizabeth Gallimore is a common thread that weaves all of their stories together.

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Cumberland Presbyterians in the Santa Clara Valley

The story of the Reverend John Eusebius Braly is the rightful prelude to the life of Elizabeth Gallimore. John E. Braly was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1805, and during his childhood, his family moved West along the frontier, first to Tennessee, and finally to Missouri (Munro-Fraser, 1881, p. 658). His family was Presbyterian, but the stringent educational requirements for ordination at the time were too difficult for families roughing it on the frontier to educate their own children to become ministers of the faith. In 1810, a new sect, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was founded to ordain Presbyterian ministers in a more practical fashion (McDonnold, 1899, p. 84). John Braly's father became an ordained Cumberland Presbyterian minister soon afterward, and when John E. Braly became an adult, he was also ordained (McDonnold, 1899; Munro-Fraser, 1881).

In 1830, John E. Braly married Susan Hyde Moultrie, a widow his own age with a young son, Joseph. Susan had also been born in North Carolina, and her family had taken a similar route to Missouri. As their parents had done before them, the Bralys became pioneers as well, planting colonies in the West. In 1847, John and Susan Braly took their children overland to Oregon to establish a new church (McDonnold, 1899, p. 343–344; Munro-Fraser, 1881, p. 658). They remained there a few years, but by 1850, the Bralys had moved on to the Santa Clara Valley and bought a farm in an area that is now near Lawrence Expressway in Sunnyvale (Munro-Fraser, 1881, p. 658).

Once the Bralys were established there, other relatives and church members from Missouri soon followed them. In 1850, the Reverend Wesley Gallimore, another ordained Cumberland Presbyterian minister, arrived with other families overland from Missouri (Thompson & West, 1876, p. 109). It is unclear if he was related to the Hydes or the Bralys, but he was born in

Rowan County, North Carolina, like John E. Braly. In 1852, Susan Hyde Braly's sister, Isabelle, came with her husband, Thomas Pate Shore, and their children. A young Mary Patton accompanied the Shores. Mary's mother was Elizabeth Hyde, the sister of Susan and Isabelle Hyde.

This little group of colonists set to work creating the institutions necessary for their community. On April 4, 1851, three Cumberland Presbyterian ministers, Braly, Gallimore, and Cornelius Yager, established the first Presbytery for their denomination in California. A school was built in 1852 and Rev. Gallimore became its first teacher. Both Rev. Gallimore and Rev. Yager served Santa Clara County in the 1850s by holding public office. Gallimore was county assessor in 1851 and 1854, and between September 1853 and April 1854, he was an associate member of the County Board of Supervisors (Laffey and Detlefs, 1995).

On October 24, 1855, Wesley Gallimore married Mary Patton. He was 33 and she was 18 years old. Mary's cousin, Sarah Ann Braly, was a few years older and had been married in 1853 to Dr. Benjamin Cory, who was not only the first physician to practice in San Jose, but played an important role in city and state government for many years. There would be eight Cory children, all close in age to the six Gallimore children (Munro-Fraser, 1881, pp. 704–705).

The Gallimore Family

Wesley and Mary Gallimore settled on a 160-acre farm in what was then part of the Inigo Rancho, and is now part of Moffett Field in Mountain View. In 1857 their first child, Sarah Francis "Fanny" Gallimore, was born. Two boys followed: John, born in 1858, and Warren, born in 1860. Elizabeth Gallimore was born on May 12, 1863. Her younger sister Sue was born in 1868, and her younger brother Robert was born in 1869. Elizabeth was just in the middle, six years younger than Fanny and six years older than Robert.

The farm specialized in seed growing, and the Gallimore Seed Company did well enough that by the early 1870s, Wesley Gallimore was able to build a stately home for his family on The Alameda. The location likely was chosen to be close to the University of the Pacific, which the oldest child, Fanny, was now ready to enter. For more than a decade, until 1884, one or more of the Gallimore children would be attending the school in any given year. Each of the three girls would graduate with Bachelor of Science degrees: Fanny in 1874, Lizzie in 1880, and Susie in 1884. Each finished her degree by the time she was 18 years old (Catalogues of The University of the Pacific, 1875–1885).

The boys were another story. John died of pneumonia in October 1876, just after his 18th birthday. He was nowhere near graduating at the time of his death, so perhaps his death was not sudden and unexpected. Years later, Elizabeth wrote her medical school thesis on pulmonary tuberculosis, and her detailed descriptions of the behavior of people with tuberculosis suggest an intimate familiarity (Gallimore, 1887). It is hard to believe that a young man of 18 would succumb to pneumonia if his lungs were not already weakened. Her brother Warren died two years later, in November 1878, of typhoid fever. This would have been a sudden and unexpected death, but was not an uncommon occurrence in San Jose in the late nineteenth century, before modern sanitation systems ensured uncontaminated drinking water, and before antibiotics could cure the disease.

The youngest son, Robert, appears to not have attended college at all. He was 20 years old when his father died in 1889, and Robert was given a bit more money than the other children “in consideration of the fact that he has not had an equal education with all the other three children.”

The Earliest Medical Women in San Jose

Elizabeth was 18 years old when she received her bachelor's degree. She waited a few years before starting medical school, in 1885. Perhaps her parents' finances did not permit them to send both Susie to the University of the Pacific and Lizzie to medical school at the same time.

Elizabeth Gallimore had a number of options for pursuing medical study in the early 1880s. The two nearest medical schools were in San Francisco: Cooper Medical College and Toland Medical College. Cooper had been associated with the University of the Pacific before 1882, but was independent of any university affiliation until it merged with Stanford University in 1907. Toland Medical College had already affiliated with the University of California and is now the medical school of the University of California, San Francisco. Both began admitting women in the mid-1870s (Brown, 1915).

Elizabeth could have also gone back East for medical school. Before any medical school in California admitted women, Euthanasia S. Meade and Charlotte Blake Brown traveled from their homes in California to attend the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. Dr. Meade graduated in 1869 and immediately returned to California, settling in San Jose and becoming the first regularly trained woman physician in the city (Foote, 1888, pp. 378–379). Dr. Charlotte Blake Brown graduated in 1874 and returned to her husband and children in San Francisco. She soon set to work establishing a hospital where women could be treated by competent women physicians. Known first as the Pacific Dispensary for Women and Children, it later became Children's Hospital of San Francisco, now California Pacific Medical Center (Brown, 1915; Thelander, 1934). Charlotte Blake Brown was aided in founding the dispensary by Dr. Sara Elizabeth Brown and Dr. Martha Bucknall. Dr. Sara E. Brown had been one of the first women graduates of the University of Michigan Medical School in 1873. After helping to

found Children's Hospital, she came to San Jose to practice for two years while Euthanasia Meade was studying in Europe. By 1878 Dr. Brown had returned to her husband and three daughters in Boston, but after being widowed and remarried she returned to San Jose in 1886 with her new husband, Mahlon G. Bailey (Alumni Records Necrology Files, University of Michigan).

Drs. Blake Brown, Sara Brown, Meade, Bucknall, along with Dr. Elisa Stone of Oakland, were the first five women admitted to the California State Medical Society in 1876, and they were the first licensed women physicians in California when the Board of Medical Examiners was established later in 1876 (*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1876, p. 582).

Dr. Euthanasia Meade and Dr. Sara E. Brown were the only two regularly trained women physicians to practice in San Jose before Elizabeth Gallimore entered medical school in 1884. Other women began practicing in Santa Clara County during Elizabeth's medical school years. Dr. Elizabeth Senter graduated from Toland Medical College in 1882, after the death of her estranged husband, the lawyer Charles Senter, who was the son of Isaac Newton Senter (Daughters of the American Revolution, 1947). Dr. Senter went to work as the assistant physician of Dr. Jacob Newton Brown, a former Toland professor, and long the president of the Santa Clara County Medical Society. Dr. Senter was soon the county medical society secretary. She is also remembered as the paramour of the poet Edwin Markham (Filler, 1966). Unfortunately, Dr. Senter died of tuberculosis in February 1885, leaving an orphaned 11-year-old daughter Irma (*San Jose Times-Mercury*, 3/2/1885).

An 1884 Toland graduate was Eleonora Sherman of San Francisco, who married William Yelland in 1886 and relocated to Los Gatos. She practiced for a few years before starting her family.

Two women who graduated from Medical Department of Willamette University in Portland, Oregon, came to San Jose in the 1880s. The first to arrive, in 1879, was Dr. Ellen J. Smith, a physician with the Florence Night Mission. In 1886, Dr. Emily Yeargain arrived at Agnews Asylum to work as an assistant physician. She had graduated from medical school in 1879 after having married and raised a son, Orville, who followed her into the medical profession.

Women with homeopathic medical training began arriving in San Jose in the 1880s. The first to practice in San Jose was Dr. Lavinia Lambert, an 1881 graduate of the homeopathic medical department of the University of Michigan. She practiced in San Jose for several years before leaving medicine to care for her ailing parents in San Francisco (Alumni Records Necrology Files, University of Michigan).

Mary Bennett Ritter

It was not uncommon for someone contemplating medical training in the nineteenth century to seek out a preceptor, an established physician who would allow the young protégé to accompany the doctor on patient visits and assist in any small way possible. Perhaps during the years before Elizabeth Gallimore went to medical school, she had a preceptor, but that name has not been recorded. Certainly she was familiar with the practice of Dr. Benjamin Cory, being so close to his children. One might think that Dr. Euthanasia Meade was a likely premedical mentor, since Dr. Gallimore later became Meade's junior partner. Dr. Meade did have a young protégée during this period, but it was not Elizabeth Gallimore. Instead, it was Mary Bennett, a young woman from Gilroy, who was a year ahead of Elizabeth Gallimore at Cooper Medical College. In her 1933 memoir, *More than Gold in California*, Dr. Mary Bennett Ritter describes in detail her years with Dr. Meade and her medical training at Cooper Medical College. Much of what she experienced Elizabeth Gallimore must also have experienced.

Mary Elizabeth Bennett grew up in Gilroy. She did not have the advantage of an education like Elizabeth Gallimore's, so to prepare for medical school, she spent 1882 and 1883 under the tutelage of Dr. Meade and studied chemistry with Professor Norton of San Jose Normal School. Mary accompanied Dr. Meade on home visits to her poorer patients. Mostly she helped during home births by cleaning up the bedroom beforehand and making the bed as sanitary as possible. Mary matriculated at Cooper Medical College in the spring of 1884. Medical school at that time was held during the spring, summer, and early fall, the dry season. It was felt that the climate was best for dissecting during that time; Eastern medical schools, with their oppressive summer heat, held classes during the fall and winter.

Mary Bennett spent all her vacation periods with Dr. Meade to gain as much experience as she could. When she graduated in November 1886, she had been invited to serve an internship at Children's Hospital, the only hospital internship program open to women in San Francisco at that time. After the year's internship was over, Dr. Meade had asked that Mary return to San Jose and enter into practice with her. However, at that time, Dr. Sarah Shuey, the first woman physician in Berkeley, wanted to dispose of her practice so she could start a private hospital near Pasadena. Dr. Charlotte Blake Brown considered Dr. Bennett the best successor to Dr. Shuey, and Mary went to Berkeley instead of returning to San Jose. Mary Bennett later married William Emerson Ritter, best known as the founder of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego.

In those years, medical school was only three years long, and Mary Bennett reported that out of all three classes, there were fewer than 10 women. According to Cooper Medical School announcements, there were 10 women matriculating in 1885, out of a total of 63 students, or 16% women. Mary's class of 1886 had 11 graduates, two (18%) of them women. She made fast friends with the only other woman in her class, Mary Delano Fletcher. Elizabeth Gallimore's

graduating class the following year had 6 women and 22 men, or 21% women (Cooper Medical College Collection).

Mary Bennett reported a great deal of hard work in medical school that “passed happily and for the most part uneventfully.” Her experiences had much in common with modern medical training: a great deal of time spent in dissection, observations of surgical operations, and being quizzed by medical professors on hospital rounds. Some of her stories are locked in the past; for example, she described being terrorized by a goose that she would often encounter on her walks between the college and City and County Hospital.

In only a few ways did her gender affect her medical training. Most men were friendly, Mary Bennett reported, except for one ungentlemanly scion of a wealthy San Francisco family. The disapproval of his male peers and the studied indifference of the woman to his dissecting room vulgarities “put an end to his petty persecutions.” Men and women formed many “splendid friendships” at Cooper, and some of Elizabeth Gallimore’s male colleagues in San Jose medicine were her Cooper Medical School classmates.

On another occasion, she describes herself among five medical students, three men and two women, observing a gruesome operation on a man suffering from cancer of the face. All three of the male students fainted, and when Mary saw the other woman begin to turn green, Mary hissed in her ear, “Don’t you dare faint!” Mary reported that the woman’s anger and Mary’s embarrassment caused the blood to rush to their heads, preventing them from fainting and disgracing their sex: “That three men did faint was merely due to a passing circulatory disturbance of no significance; but had the two women medical students fainted, it would have been incontrovertible evidence of the unfitness of the entire sex for the medical profession.”

Upon her graduation, Dr. Bennett and her friend Dr. Fletcher found their male fellow graduates urging them not to attend the graduation banquet, for it was expected that there would be heavy drinking and obscene storytelling. The two women doctors did not attend, and learned later that such behavior did occur, among both faculty and graduates.

Each year during that period, San Francisco Children's Hospital would accept two women graduates of Cooper Medical School as interns. School publications of the period show male graduates going to hospital internships at many sites around the city, but Children's Hospital was the only local option open to women. Drs. Bennett and Fletcher were chosen as the interns for 1887, and Dr. Elizabeth Gallimore was one of the two interns chosen the following year.

Dr. Gallimore Begins Her Medical Practice

Elizabeth Gallimore spent 1888, her first year as a physician, as an intern at San Francisco's Children's Hospital. She then had an opportunity to travel to Boston for a surgical internship at the New England Hospital for Women and Children. Like Children's Hospital in San Francisco, New England Hospital had been founded by women physicians for the training of women physicians and for the care of women and children. Dr. Gallimore had to abandon her Boston internship prematurely. According to the minutes of the September 6, 1889, meeting of the New England Hospital's physicians, "Dr. Kellogg announced further that another interne Dr. Gallimore of San Francisco had been called home about July 1st by the sudden death of her father, and that an injury occurred on the journey home prevented her return to the Hospital."

Her father had indeed died on July 1, 1889. His will left no indication that he expected Elizabeth to be in San Jose after his death. Fanny and Sue, who were at that time both teachers in local schools, were named his executors. Although Elizabeth received far more education than

the other children, it was her sister Fanny who had to give their brother Robert money out of her share to compensate for Robert's relative lack of education.

If Elizabeth had indeed been injured on the way home from Boston in July, it did not prevent her from starting her medical practice in San Jose just two months later. Dr. Meade was probably still looking for a junior partner after Mary Bennett went off to Berkeley, and Elizabeth consented to join Dr. Meade in practice. She is listed as practicing in the office of Dr. Meade in the medical directory of the *San Jose Daily Herald* after September 1, 1889. Elizabeth lived with her mother and sisters at the family home at 1860 The Alameda.

Between September 1889, when the two women began working together, and October 31, 1895, the day Dr. Meade died, the 11 recorded deaths attended by Elizabeth Gallimore were limited exclusively to women and children: 9 women and 2 infants. Of those 9 women, 4 were young women who died of tuberculosis. Euthanasia Meade attended 24 deaths during that period: 2 men, 5 women, 6 children, and 11 infants. Tuberculosis was much more Dr. Gallimore's specialty, as Dr. Meade had only one patient die of tuberculosis.

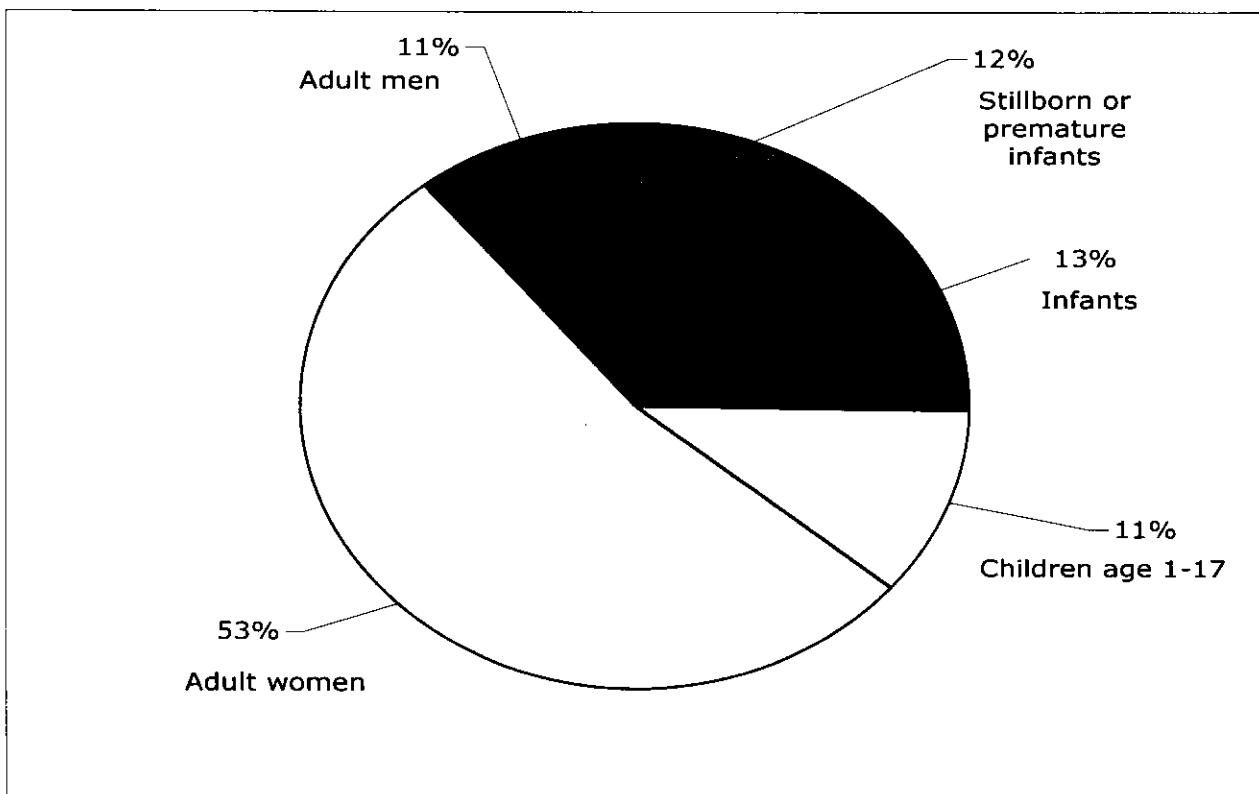
Dr. Gallimore practiced with Dr. Meade until 1893, when the younger woman set up an office at her home on The Alameda. She remained there only two years, until Dr. Meade's sudden death from an embolism on October 31, 1895. Dr. Meade died without a will. The city coroner administered her estate, but much of the work of closing up Dr. Meade's home and practice fell to Elizabeth. Dr. Gallimore rented the Meade home to Dr. Anna M. Flynn in 1896, and the two physicians practiced together at the Meade office at 33 N. Third St. that year. Dr. Flynn went on to other offices the following year, but Elizabeth kept her practice at Dr. Meade's Third Street home until 1899, and continued to live at the Gallimore family home. After Dr. Meade's estate

was settled, Dr. Gallimore moved her office to the Ryland Block at the northeast corner of S. First and San Fernando Streets, where it remained until her death.

Characteristics of Dr. Gallimore's Practice

Of 378 deaths in Santa Clara County attended by women physicians during the 20-year period of Dr. Gallimore's practice, 119 of them (almost one third) were attended by Dr. Gallimore, the rest being divided among 27 other woman physicians practicing for varying periods.

The practice of a nineteenth-century woman physician tended to be oriented to the care of women and children. Woman physicians were lauded in the Victorian period as providing a comfortable medical alternative for women who did not want to expose themselves intimately to male physicians. It may also be that few men of that period chose to be cared for by women. Dr. Gallimore's practice was strongly oriented toward adult women, as the following chart shows:



The practice of women physicians generally in San Jose between 1873 and 1922, as represented in the 742-death database, shows the proportion of deaths attended at about 35% children, 45% adult women, and 20% adult men.

Besides being a popular physician, Dr. Gallimore was respected by the San Jose medical establishment. She was the recording secretary of the county medical society for many years. She was on the staff of O'Connor Sanitarium, the largest private hospital in the county, as early as 1899.

Her Early Death and Surviving Family

Dr. Elizabeth Gallimore's death was premature. She was diagnosed with appendicitis in late November 1910. Dr. Frederick Gerlach and Dr. Charles Hablutzel attended her, admitting her to Mrs. Charles Petry's Sanitarium at 59 N. Priest (later 14th) St. Both men were among the most prominent physicians in San Jose. (Dr. Hablutzel was a son-in-law of Benjamin Cory, married to Elizabeth's cousin Susanna Cory.) The doctors performed an appendectomy, and she appeared to be making a recovery. Three weeks later however, on December 16, 1910, she suffered a relapse and died, at the age of 47. So well loved was she in the community that word of her imminent death was front-page news. The next day she was eulogized in the *San Jose Mercury*:

Perhaps no woman, who has ever lived in Santa Clara County enjoyed a wider and closer friendship in the families of the county than did Dr. Gallimore. Cultured and of an especially amiable and genial disposition she was especially to the women and children of her acquaintance not only physician, but counselor and friend. Many of them in affection addressed her as "Dr. Bess."

Unlike her mentor Dr. Meade, Dr. Gallimore was careful to prepare a will. Her last will was dated November 22, 1910, just before she underwent her appendectomy. Her sister Sue was named the executrix. To Sue she gave all her money in the bank and all her lands from the family ranch in Mountain View. Her life insurance money went to her brother Robert and his wife

Nellie; their daughter Elizabeth, her namesake, received all her jewelry and bank shares. As in their father's will, Elizabeth's sister Fanny was not remembered as well as other family members. She was given Elizabeth's shares in the Gallimore Corporation, to be shared equally with Sue and Robert. Two of Dr. Gallimore's horses were mentioned by name in her will. Faddie and Meg were to belong to Sue, who was prohibited from selling or giving them away. To Dr. Hablutzel and to Dr. Eleonora Yelland of Los Gatos, she gave any items of her medical practice they might desire. (Just a few years earlier, Dr. Yelland had returned to medical practice in Los Gatos after raising her children.)

Dr. Gallimore's mother Mary is described in several places as being an invalid. Her husband Wesley's will in 1889 designated his daughters Fanny and Sue the executrixes because "my wife's health and nervous condition is such that I do not want her to be burdened with the business." Mary Gallimore passed away four years after her daughter Elizabeth, on January 29, 1915, the newspaper remarking on her poor health for the previous four years.

Francis "Fanny" Gallimore was a Santa Clara County teacher and principal for over 50 years, and served the last 16 years of her life on the county board of education. She died on March 16, 1926, and her obituary suggests a certain strong-mindedness, even stubbornness, in her character. She left her classroom with a slight cold three weeks before her death, but refused to be treated with anything but ordinary measures, wanting to return to her classroom. She was eulogized in her obituary by then county superintendent of schools Joseph T. Hancock, who emphasized her culture and education: "She possessed a wide field of knowledge and her information was all exact." He praised her excellence as an administrator: "She was one of the most strong-minded women I have ever known and was not easily swerved from her decisions." And he remarked

upon her single-minded devotion to her work: "In her public associations she was somewhat reserved. She was wrapped up in her teachers and pupils, and most loyal to the school board."

Sue Gallimore was left in the mansion at 1860 The Alameda after the death of her sisters and mother. She was also an educator and was still teaching at Washington School at the time of her sudden death, on February 28, 1938. She died in the presence of "her life-long friend, living companion, and fellow teacher" Mary Carroll, who was 21 years her junior (1930 U.S. Federal Census).

Robert Gallimore was the only one of the Gallimore siblings to marry and have children. He married Margaret "Nellie" Gairaud on April 15, 1896, and they had four children: Elizabeth (born 1897), Robert Wesley (born 1898), John Gerard (born 1906), and Margaret (born 1909). Between the time of his sister Elizabeth's death in 1910 and his mother's death in 1914, Robert Gallimore had moved to Portland, Oregon, leaving his wife and children in San Jose. In 1920, Nellie moved to Los Angeles with their John and Margaret (nicknamed Peggy). In 1929, Nellie and Peggy Gallimore moved to Manhattan, where Nellie managed Peggy's dancing and singing career. Mother and daughter were recorded in the 1930 U.S. Federal census: Peggy Gallimore was 19 years old and working as a dancer. A profile in the August 16, 1939, *San Jose Mercury*, updated San Jose on her Broadway career, and listed some of the shows in which she had appeared.

Dr. Gallimore's namesake Elizabeth Gallimore married Golden Gray when she was 21 years old. They moved to his native state of Idaho, where they raised three sons.

John Gallimore moved to Queens, New York, in the 1930s. He and his wife Helen had three daughters. One daughter is named after Dr. Elizabeth Gallimore and shares her birthdate, May 12.

Robert W. Gallimore returned to San Jose before 1930 and spent many years as a California Highway Patrolman. He married Finnish native Agnes Hansten in 1923, and they had one son, also named Robert W. Gallimore.

After Sue Gallimore's death in 1938, her estate was distributed to Robert Gallimore's four children as a trust fund. The four heirs sold the Gallimore home on The Alameda in 1851, and it was demolished in November 1951 to make way for a motel, which still remains on that site at The Alameda and University Avenue (*San Jose Mercury*, 2/11/1952).

Dr. Gallimore's Female Medical Colleagues

During the years of Dr. Gallimore's medical practice, women physicians made up about 5–10% of all physicians practicing in San Jose, which was average for other parts of the United States during this period. Altogether more than 30 women were physicians in San Jose during that 20-year span. None were as popular as Dr. Gallimore during her lifetime, but many had large practices and lived interesting lives. The following five women are among the many local women physicians who deserve to have their life stories told at a later date.

Dr. Carrie A. Goss, a homeopathic physician, had a large clientele among the progressive community of San Jose between 1891 and September 1903. A member of the First Unitarian Church, many of her patients were fellow parishioners. She left San Jose at about the time that the Unitarians' long-time minister N. A. Haskell left his pulpit here, and a few years later they were married. Many members of her extended family lived in San Jose; the Mildred Goss School at 2475 Van Winkle Lane is named after her niece, a long-time San Jose educator.

Dr. Caroline Avery was also the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. Born in Contra Costa County, Caroline came with her family to San Jose in the late 1880s. She graduated from San Jose Normal School and taught at several local schools before she enrolled at Cooper Medical

College in 1894. She set up practice in San Jose after her graduation in 1897 and remained in practice until just a few years before her death in 1949. She never married, and lived most of her adult life with her sister and brother-in-law, Lucy and George N. Herbert. Mr. Herbert ran a local fruit packing business and was prosperous enough to commission architects Wolfe & McKenzie to design an ornate mansion for his family in 1905 at 96 N. 14th St.

Dr. Charles A. Wayland, a prominent local homeopathic physician between 1892 and 1918, contributed to the history of local women physicians by inviting three women to join him in practice between 1903 and 1916: Edna M. Greenwood, Hannah Goodridge, and Helen Lee. All three women had large followings and went into independent practice later in their careers. None of these three women married, and lived, like Elizabeth Gallimore, with their other unmarried sisters. Helen Lee adopted the baby of one of her unwed patients, which she helped to raise with the assistance of her sisters.

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