

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Books

Beecher, Catherine E. *A Treatise on Domestic Economy, For the Use of Young Ladies at Home and At School*. New York, NY: Harper & Brothers, 1845.
http://www.gutenberg.org/files/21829/21829-h/21829-h.htm#CHAPTER_I

This book was a series of essays written by Catherine Beecher. This book allowed me to view society from the perspective of a woman. It provided an interesting perspective as to society and why women should be happy in the place that they are.

Beecher, Catherine E. *Womans Profession as Mother and Educator, with Views in Opposition to Woman Suffrage*. Philadelphia, PA and Boston, MA: Geo. Maclean, New York, NY: Gibson & CO., 1872. <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/56090/56090-h/56090-h.htm>.

This was a series of lectures by Catherine E Beecher, the sister of Harriett Beecher Stowe. This book provided me a woman's perspective on society in the 19th century. It was interesting to learn just how different Catherine and Harriett were as well as why Catherine believed that women shouldn't be granted suffrage.

First Convention Ever Called to Discuss the Civil and Political Rights of Women, Seneca Falls, New York, July 19, 20. July 19, 20, 1848. Online Text.
<https://www.loc.gov/item/rbcmiller001107/>.

This online text of a pamphlet from the Seneca Falls Convention helped provide context around women's movements and clubs at the time. I used the declaration of sentiments from it because it shows the demands that certain women were making and what they felt would be fair and just.

Howe, Julia Ward. *Reminiscences, 1819-1899*. Boston, MA and New York, NY: Houghton, Mifflin & CO., 1900. <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/32603/32603-h/32603-h.htm>

This book by Julia Ward Howe gave me an interesting perspective on Maria Mitchell from one of her friends. It provided me with interesting life details as well as an outside perspective on Maria Mitchell and her accomplishments.

Kendall, Phebe Mitchell. *Maria Mitchell: Life, Letters, and Journals*. Boston, MA: Lee and Shepard, 1896. <http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/10202/pg10202-images.html>.

This is an E-Book version of *Maria Mitchell: Life, Letters, and Journals*. This book provided me many of my quotes for my website as well as valuable information regarding Maria Mitchell and her life. The notes made by Phebe Kendall, Maria's younger sister, were very helpful in providing a personal knowledge of Maria and the Mitchell family in general.

Souvenir Nineteenth Annual Congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women Invited & Entertained by the Ladies' Literary Club. Association for the Advancement of Women, 1877.

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=Z-4EAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&pg=GBS.PA126>

This is an E-Book version of a collection of speeches done by the Association for the Advancement of Women, also known as the American Association for the Advancement of Women. It provided me with information about the types of speeches conducted at their meetings as well as how they recruited women to join the association. It was very valuable in learning more about the work of the association.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. *History of Women's Suffrage. 1883-1900*. Edited by Susan B. Anthony. New York, NY: Fowler and Wells, 1902.

https://books.google.com/books/about/History_of_Woman_Suffrage_1883_1900.html?id=zSRBAAAAYAAJ.

This is an E-Book version of *History of Women's Suffrage*. This book helped give me a synopsis of different women's groups at the time as well as the American Association for the Advancement of Women. It showcased the many different groups founded by women in order to improve their social standing.

Todd, John. *Woman's Rights*. Boston, MA: Lee and Shepard, 1863.

http://access.bl.uk/item/viewer/ark:/81055/vdc_100023095920.0x000001#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=0&xywh=-1066,-111,3418,2198.

This E-Book version of *Woman's Rights* by Rev. John Todd gave me an interesting perspective on societies' perception of women in the 19th century. This book provided me context from a man's point of view of why women shouldn't be allowed to hold public office or made even minor political decisions. It also gave me an idea of how

authoritative figures held influence in the politics of the 19th century, especially pertaining to women gaining them.

Interviews

Rubin, Vera. Interviewed by Alan Lightman, April 3, 1989, transcript and recording, American Institute of Physics.

<https://www.aip.org/history-programs/niels-bohr-library/oral-histories/33963>

This interview with Vera Rubin helped me understand the impact that Maria has on astronomers today. This interview also helped provide context as to what modern astronomers are working on and the accomplishments in astronomy that we have made over the years.

Newspaper

The Abbeville Press and Banner, "Two Noted Women Gone". 13 July, 1889. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84026853/1889-07-17/ed-1/seq-6/>

This article helped me grasp how people responded to the news of Maria's death. Many people were very saddened by the news and this was one of many different newspapers featuring a story about her death. It shows that people all over the country knew her name and how she was viewed by those who lived at the same time as her.

Brackett, Anna C. "Maria Mitchell." *The Century Illustrated Magazine*, 1889.

<https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=aDSgAAAAMAAJ&rdid=book-aDSgAAAAMAAJ&rdot=1>.

This article is in a digitized version of *The Century Illustrated Magazine*. It helped me understand how others viewed Maria and her accomplishments. It helped me see what parts of her life people idolized during the 19th century.

The Indianapolis Journal, "Miss Maria Mitchell, the Foremost Woman Astronomer of the Age." 29 June, 1889. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82015679/1889-06-29/ed-1/seq-3/>

This is an obituary in the *Indianapolis Journal* covering the death of Maria Mitchell. It provided not only a good headline to show the amount of respect people had for her, but it also gave me a synopsis of her life and the parts that people at the time deemed important or significant.

The National Era, "Miss Maria Mitchell and the King of Denmark". March 22, 1849.

<https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=K6kyChav4UkC&dat=18490322&printsec=frontpage&hl=en>

This article from The National Era newspaper provided me with a perspective on how Maria and her accomplishments were viewed. It showed me that many Americans felt a sense of pride in having her find a comet and receive a medal from the King of Denmark.

The National Era, "Seeking for Comets". March 18, 1858. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84026752/1858-03-18/ed-1/seq-1/>

This article from The National Era newspaper contained information about other people who were looking for comets around the time of Maria Mitchell. It also had an ending paragraph about her discovery as well as her induction into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. It helped me understand other scientists at the time as well as more of what her comet discovery did to bring her fame.

Omaha daily bee, 01 July 1889. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress. <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn99021999/1889-07-01/ed-1/seq-4/>

This newspaper contained an article covering Maria Mitchell's death. It showed that she was a much loved figure and someone that many people missed. It also showed her impact on society and helped me understand how people viewed her and her accomplishments during her time.

"Sketch of Maria Mitchell." *Popular Science Monthly*, February 1897.

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Popular_Science_Monthly/Volume_50/February_1897/Sketch_of_Maria_Mitchell.

This digitized version of Popular Science Monthly volume 50. It provided me with a drawing of Maria Mitchell as well as key parts of her scientific career. It mentioned that she was the only woman on the outside of the Boston Public Library at the time and was valuable regarding her and her scientific achievements.

Photographs

Abbott, Lemuel Francis. *Portrait of Sir William Herschel*. 1785. Portrait. National Portrait Gallery, London.

<https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw03111/Sir-William-Herschel?LinkID=mp02166&search=sas&sText=Sir+William+Herschel&role=sit&rNo=0>

This is a portrait of Sir William Herschel, an astronomer and brother of Caroline Herschel. This helped me imagine what he looked like as well as gather information about astronomers at around the time Maria Mitchell started practicing.

Alida C. Avery, 1873: Vassar College physician, 1865-1874. 1873. Photograph. Archives and Special Collections, Vassar College.

<https://digitallibrary.vassar.edu/islandora/object/vassar%3A10432>

This is a photo of Doctor Alida Avery. She was the only other female professor at Vassar College and fought alongside Maria Mitchell for equal pay. This photo is part of the online collections at Vassar College and gave me an idea of what Dr. Avery looked like.

Astronomer Vera Rubin. 1974. Photograph. Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum.

<https://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/rubin-her-globesjpg>

This is a photo of Vera Rubin. Vera was a groundbreaking astronomer whose discoveries helped prove the existence of dark matter and was influenced by Maria Mitchell. This photo helped me not only see the people that Maria Mitchell impacted, it helped me understand Vera's personality.

Boughton, Alice M. *Julia Ward Howe*. 1908. Photograph. National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution.

https://npg.si.edu/object/npg_NPG.88.204?destination=edan-search/default_search%3Freturn_all%3D1%26edan_q%3Djulia%2520ward%2520howe

This is a photo of Julia Ward Howe in some of the last years of her life. Although not taken when she was president of the AAW, this photo helped me picture each woman president of the AAW in her own respect.

Brown, Joseph. *Caroline Lucretia Herschel*. n.d., Engraving. National Portrait Gallery, London.

<https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw12403/Caroline-Lucretia-Herschel?search=sp&sText=Caroline+Herschel&rNo=2>

This is an engraving of a photo of Caroline Herschel. She was the first woman to discover a comet. This photo helped me understand what she looked like and imagine what she looked like.

Christine Ladd-Franklin (1847-1930). 1870. Archives and Special Collections, Vassar College.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/maaorg/5507619222/>

This photo is of Christine Ladd-Franklin, one of Maria Mitchell's students who went on to hypothesize about color vision. This photo was useful in understanding the women that Maria was teaching and the impact she had on them.

Ellen Swallow Richards portrait with cat, between 1860-1867. 1860-1867. MIT Museum.
<https://webmuseum.mit.edu/media.php?module=people&type=popular&kv=12360&media=8>

This photo of Ellen Swallow Richards, a student of Maria Mitchell who created the field of Euthenics and the science of the home. This photo helped me grasp the types of women that Maria influenced while she was teaching at Vassar College.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, D.C. LEADERS OF DELEGATION TO WHITE HOUSE: MRS. ELLIS LOGAN; MRS. H.W.WILEY; MISS E. SHIPPEN; MRS. R.C. DARR; MISS M. McNEILAN. 1914. Photograph. Library of Congress.
<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2016865681/>

This is a photo of a group of five women who were sent to represent the Federation of Women's Clubs at the White House. This photo helped me understand what women's clubs were and the many issues that they fought for.

First astronomy class at Vassar College, 1866. 1866. Photograph. Archives and Special Collections, Vassar College.
<https://digitallibrary.vassar.edu/islandora/object/vassar%3A10392>

This is a photo of the first astronomy class at Vassar College. Maria Mitchell is pictured in this photo alongside her students. It gave me an idea of the bond shared between Maria and her students and put faces when she referred to "her girls" in her writings. This photo is part of the online collections at Vassar College.

Happiness. September, 1850. Engraved Illustration. Clifton Waller Barrett Collection, University of Virginia. <http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/sentimnt/gallgodyf.html>.

This is an engraving from Godey's Lady's Book, a popular magazine for women in the 1850s. This image showed me how society believed women should gain happiness which was through raising children. It helped me understand the type of society Maria Mitchell experienced during her lifetime.

Hardy, A. N. *Mary Ashton Rice Livermore*. 1880. Photograph. National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution. https://npg.si.edu/object/npg_NPG.81.71?destination=edan-search/default_search%3Freturn_all%3D1%26edan_q%3Dmary%2520a%2520livermore

This is a photo of Mary A. Livermore. Mary was the first president of the AAAW and this photo showed me what she looked like around when she was president. It helped me put a face to her name when I was researching her.

The house at 1 vestal street, birthplace of Maria Mitchell. 1900. Photograph. Nantucket Historical Association. https://nantuckethistory.org:443/permalink/?key=6000_i9901

This is a photo of where Maria Mitchell was born. It helped me understand more about the island as well as what it looked like where she grew up.

Maria Mitchell, 1872: Vassar College astronomy professor, 1865-1888. 1872. Photograph. Archives and Special Collections, Vassar College. <https://digitallibrary.vassar.edu/islandora/object/vassar%3A10472>

This is a photo of Maria Mitchell seated with her head resting on her hand. This photograph is part of the online collections at Vassar College and provided me a close up of Maria Mitchell's face.

The Nest At Home. February, 1850. Engraved Illustration. Clifton Waller Barrett Collection, The University of Virginia. <http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/sentimnt/gallgodyf.html>

This is an illustration from Godey's Lady's Book, a popular magazine for women in the 1850s. This image helped me understand what society expected women to do in the 1850s. This also gave me an idea of the society Maria Mitchell lived in and the ideals she had to face when she broke barriers.

Photographic portrait of the Mitchell sisters. Left to right: Ann, Maria, Phoebe, Kate, and Sally. Maria is the famous astronomer. Circa 1850s. Nantucket Historical Association.
https://nantuckethistory.org:443/permalink/?key=6000_i1204

This is an image of Maria Mitchell and her sisters. It provided me with a picture of Maria and her sisters which helped me get an idea of the type of people Maria Mitchell grew up with. It also gave me an idea of what Maria Mitchell's homelife was like.

Photographic group portrait of young people dressed in traditional Quaker attire. March, 1885. Photograph. Nantucket Historical Association.
https://nantuckethistory.org:443/permalink/?key=6000_i24934

This photo is of a group of unidentified people dressed in traditional Quaker clothing. This provided me an idea of what types of clothing Quakers wore as well as the types of clothing that Maria Mitchell would be expected to wear.

Portrait of Charlotte Beebe Wilbour. N.d., Photograph. Find A Grave.
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/23367949/charlotte-m_-wilbour

This is a photo of Charlotte Wilbour, one of the women who played a key role in founding the AAW. This photo provided me an image of what Charlotte looked like and included information about her life.

Pacific National Bank, built of brick, with several people in front, including a man with a baby carriage. Circa 1860s. Photograph. Nantucket Historical Association.
https://nantuckethistory.org:443/permalink/?key=6000_i20528

This is a photo of the Pacific National Bank where Maria's father worked and where Maria observed the comet that brought her fame. This helped me understand the types of places Maria lived while on Nantucket as well as where she was when she viewed the comet.

Portrait of William and Lydia Mitchell. n.d., Photograph. Find A Grave.
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/64924479/william-mitchell>

This portrait of William and Lydia Mitchell who were the parents of Maria Mitchell and her 9 siblings. This portrait gave me an idea of what Maria's parents looked like and was valuable in helping me understand the members of the Mitchell family.

The Sphere of Woman. March, 1850. Engraved Illustration. Clifton Waller Barrett Collection, The University of Virginia. <http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/sentimnt/gallgodyf.html>

This illustration from Godey's Lady's Book, a popular magazine for women at the time, helped me grasp the idea of separate spheres. It helped me understand what women at the time were expected to do as well as what types of tasks fell into what spheres.

The Transit of Venus, photographed at Vassar College. December 1872. Photograph. Williams College. https://web.williams.edu/Astronomy/eclipse/transits/HistoricalToV/1882/pages/ToV_Vassar_1882.html

This photo of the transit of venus taken by Maria Mitchell and her students showcased the pioneering work they did at Vassar. It gave me an idea of how Maria and her students contributed to the greater scientific community.

Vassar College expedition to Colorado to view a solar eclipse, 1878. 1878. Photograph. Archives and Special Collections, Vassar College. <https://digitalibrary.vassar.edu/islandora/object/vassar%3A10381>

This is a photo of Maria Mitchell and several of her students preparing to observe the solar eclipse. This photo helped me get an understanding of how eclipses were observed in the 1870s. They also showed me how the eclipses were such a big deal, Maria and her students were willing to travel from New York to Colorado just to observe it for up to a couple minutes.

Vassar College Telescope used by Maria Mitchell and Her Students. Photograph. Smithsonian National Museum of American History. https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_1183760

This is a photo of the telescope used by Maria Mitchell and her students. This photo of the telescope helped me understand what types of equipment was used by astronomers in the 19th century.

Wires, William M. *Astronomer Maria Mitchell and Her Observatory*. 1888. Photograph. James E Arsenault and Company. <https://www.jamesarsenault.com/pages/books/4585/william-m-wires-photog/a-photograph-of-astronomer-and-educator-maria-mitchell/?soldItem=true>

Although this website is used for purchasing antiques, it provided a unique photo of Maria Mitchell as well as a good synopsis of her life. This photo helped me see the transformation of Maria from when she had the photo taken with her sisters to one approximately a year before she died.

Women's Rights. 1870. Lithograph. American Antiquarian Society.

<https://www.americanantiquarian.org/Exhibitions/Beauty/womenpublic.htm>

This is a political cartoon from the 1870s mocking the idea of women leaving the home and participating in things like police work, voting, and dogcatching. It showed how women were perceived at the time as well as what society thought of as unwomanly tasks. It gave me an idea of how society viewed women in the 19th century.

Secondary Sources

Books

Armstrong, Mabel. *Women Astronomers: Reaching For The Stars*. Marcola, Oregon: Stone Pine Press, 2008.

This book by Mabel Armstrong helped provide information on Maria Mitchell as well as other women astronomers. It helped me provide a lot of information on the history of women in astronomy as well as current women in astronomy. It provided me with a lot of information that I could use for context around her and her life.

Atkins, Jeannine. *Finding Wonders: Three Girls Who Changed Science*. Atheneum Books for Young Readers, 2016.

This book by Jeannine Atkins provided me with embellished stories about Maria Mitchell and two other women scientists. Although it was embellished, it gave me an idea of Maria Mitchell's life as well as key points that I could look more into.

Barrett, Hayley, and Diana Sudyka. *What Miss Mitchell Saw*. Beach Lane Books, 2019.

This children's book by Hayley Barrett and Diana Sudyka provided me with an easy to read overview of Maria Mitchell's life. It helped me understand her and her life as well as her comet discovery in greater depth. It helped spark my interest in Maria and her work.

Bolton, Sarah K. *Lives of Girls Who Became Famous*, 1914.

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/12081/12081-h/12081-h.htm#c6>.

This book by Sarah K Bolton provided me with a biography of Maria Mitchell and other notable women of the time. It gave me information on Maria Mitchell, Mary A. Livermore, and Harriett Beecher Stowe which provided me with more information about those who impacted Maria's life as well as Maria herself.

Bouv e, Pauline Carrington. *American Heroes and Heroines*. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., 1905.

This book from 1905 covered the lives of Maria Mitchell and many others. The biography provided me with an in depth story of Maria's life especially regarding her comet discovery. It provided me with a picture of Maria as well as several notable quotes from her.

Butzer, Anna. *Maria Mitchell*. Edited by Gail Saunders-Smith. North Mankato, Minnesota: Capstone Press, a Capstone imprint, 2015.

This book by Anna Butzer provided me with a timeline of Maria's life. It had many pictures of Maria along with the major events in her life. The biography was simple, but helped me decide what parts of her life to focus on.

Gormley, Beatrice. *Maria Mitchell: the Soul of an Astronomer*. Grand Rapids, Michigan: William B Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1995.

This book by Beatrice Gormley provided me with a good in depth biography of Maria Mitchell. It also gave me several other resources to look into as well as an in depth bibliography. It also had a selection of photos in the middle which helped me understand what various people looked like.

Merriam, Eve. *Growing up Female in America*. Garden City, New York, NY: Doubleday and Co., 1971.

This book by Eve Merriam provided me with information about Maria Mitchell as well as several interesting resources in the back. It provided me with a biography of Maria Mitchell intermittent with quotes and several excerpts from an interview between Maria and Julia Ward Howe.

Wright, Helen. *Sweeper in the Sky: the Life of Maria Mitchell, First Woman Astronomer in America*. The Macmillan Company, 1949. *Digital Library at the University of Pennsylvania*,
<https://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/wright/sweeper/sweeper.html#honors>.

This book by Helen Wright provided me with a comprehensive biography of Maria Mitchell. It also provided me a list of all the awards that Maria Mitchell received for her work. This book also contained many quotes by Maria and a lot of information regarding her opinions on women's education and suffrage.

Interviews

Sangree, Walter. Interviewed by Molly Glazer. October 4, 2000, Cassette Tape Recording, Nantucket Historical Association.
https://nantuckethistory.org:443/permalink/?key=6000_m10599

This interview with Walter Sangree helped me understand the impact that Maria Mitchell had on those around her. It also gave me an idea as to how the Maria Mitchell Association started and the reason for its founding. This is a secondary source because Walter did not actually meet Maria Mitchell and was told stories of her by his great grandmother.

Websites

“Astronomy in the 19th Century.” Royal Museums Greenwich | UNESCO World Heritage Site In London, September 5, 2019.
<https://www.rmg.co.uk/discover/explore/astronomy-19th-century>.

This article by Royal Museums Greenwich gave me an overview of astronomy during the 19th century as well as different people to look into. It provided valuable context into the great strides made in science during Maria Mitchell's life span.

“A Brief History of Quakers on Nantucket.” Nantucket Historical Association, Accessed February 10, 2020
<https://nha.org/research/nantucket-history/history-topics/brief-history-of-quakers-on-nantucket/>

This article by the Nantucket Historical Association provided me with a great overview of the Quakers as well as their history on the island of Nantucket. It helped provide

context as to the types of people Maria Mitchell grew up around as well as the greater history of the group.

Christ, Marian. "Maria Mitchell, Determined Stargazer." American Philosophical Society. American Philosophical Society, Last modified September 18, 2018. Accessed December 8, 2019. <https://www.amphilsoc.org/blog/maria-mitchell-determined-stargazer>.

This article by Marian Christ gave me a biography of Maria Mitchell. It also provided me with valuable information regarding her and her entry into the American Philosophical Society.

Ferreira, Becky. "How A Victorian Astronomer Fought the Gender Pay Gap and Won." *Vice*, Last modified August 1, 2015. Accessed December 4, 2019. https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.vice.com/amp/en_us/article/bmje45/how-a-victorian-astronomer-fought-the-gender-pay-gap-and-won

This article from vice provided me with an easy to read article about Maria Mitchell's fight for equal pay. It gave me an overview of the problem as well as links to the article at Vassar College on the fight as well as articles covering modern day gaps in pay equality.

"Gender Roles in the 19th Century." The British Library. The British Library, Last modified January 13, 2014. Accessed January 3, 2020 <https://www.bl.uk/romantics-and-victorians/articles/gender-roles-in-the-19th-century>.

This article from the British Library provided context on how women were perceived in the 19th century as well as summarizing the separate spheres ideology. It gave me in depth information about the perception of women at the time and what fell into what sphere. It also gave me an idea of life during the Victorian Era.

Howell, Elizabeth. "Maria Mitchell: Astronomer & Feminist." Space.com. Future US, inc., Last modified November 12, 2016. Accessed December 14, 2019. <https://www.space.com/34709-maria-mitchell-astronomer-feminist.html>.

This article by Elizabeth Howell provided me with good biographical information about Maria Mitchell. It provided details from all across her life and also gave me other links to look into.

Jenkins, Mark Collins. "How America's Leading Hydrographer Helped Found The National Geographic Society." National Geographic Society Newsroom. The National Geographic Society, Last modified January 25, 2018. Accessed March 1, 2020. <https://blog.nationalgeographic.org/2018/01/26/how-americas-leading-hydrographer-help-ed-found-the-national-geographic-society/>.

This article by Mark Jenkins was about Maria's brother Henry Mitchell. It provided me with interesting facts about the Mitchell family and that the Mitchell family left a lasting impact on the world. It also provided me with information about how the Mitchell Family was deeply involved in science even before it became as respected as it is now.

Lewis, Jone Johnson. "Development of Separate Spheres for Men and Women." ThoughtCo. ThoughtCo, Last modified September 11, 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. <https://www.thoughtco.com/separate-spheres-ideology-3529523>.

This article on ThoughtCo helped me understand the idea of separate spheres and what led to their development. It was valuable in providing context around the society that Maria Mitchell experienced during her lifetime.

Lewis, Jone Johnson. "Notable Women and Their Public Roles in the Early 1800s." ThoughtCo. ThoughtCo, Last modified September 11, 2019. <https://www.thoughtco.com/women-in-1800s-4141147>.

This article on ThoughtCo gave me many different women reformers in the 19th century as well as the types of social work they did. It provided context as to what women did to improve society when Maria Mitchell was alive.

"Maria Mitchell". Vassar College Encyclopedia. Last modified 2005. Accessed November 20, 2019. <http://vcencyclopedia.vassar.edu/faculty/original-faculty/maria-mitchell1.html>

This website entry in the Vassar College Encyclopedia was extremely useful in my research. It not only provided me with an in-depth article about Maria Mitchell's life at Vassar, it provided me with other entries including one on her fight for equal pay.

"Maria Mitchell and Women's Rights" Vassar College Encyclopedia. Last modified 2005. Accessed December 8, 2019. <http://vcencyclopedia.vassar.edu/faculty/original-faculty/maria-mitchell/maria-mitchell-and-womens-rights.html>

This article in the Vassar College Encyclopedia provided me with information regarding Maria Mitchell and women's rights. It provided me with very valuable information about her breaking many barriers in other ways. It also gave me points of her life to look more into to narrow down my thesis.

“Maria Mitchell, Astronomer (U.S. National Parks Service)” *The National Park Service*. U.S. Department of the Interior. Accessed December 10, 2019.
<https://www.nps.gov/people/maria-mitchell.htm>

This article by the National Parks Service gave me an overview of Maria Mitchell's life as well as a list of places that were significant like the Nantucket Atheneum. It helped me understand her life as well as places that I should look for more information.

“Maria Mitchell for Students”. *Maria Mitchell Association*. Accessed November 20, 2019.
<https://www.mariamitchell.org/research-and-collections/maria-mitchell/for-students>

This website created by the Maria Mitchell Association was a very valuable website. Not only did it provide me with many different primary sources like quotes, it also gave me detailed information about every part of Maria Mitchell's life. This in turn gave me ideas of what I should use for my thesis and what aspects I should look more into.

“Maria Mitchell Salary Dispute” Vassar College Encyclopedia. Last modified 2005. Accessed December 4, 2019.
<http://vcencyclopedia.vassar.edu/faculty/original-faculty/maria-mitchell/maria-mitchell-salary-dispute.html>

This article from the Vassar College Encyclopedia gave me many primary sources regarding Maria Mitchell and her salary dispute. It also helped me understand the significance of her starting this fight for equal pay. It also helped me learn more about Dr. Alida Avery who joined Maria Mitchell in her fight for equal pay.

McGraw, Eliza. “When Girls Studied Planets and the Skies had No Limits” *Smithsonian Magazine*. Last modified July 21, 2017. Accessed December 5, 2019.
<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/when-girls-studied-planets-and-the-skies-had-no-limits-180964127/>

This article by Eliza McGraw in *Smithsonian Magazine* helped me understand what science was in the 19th century, and it was only after it started to be considered a job that

men pushed women out of the field. It provided valuable information on Maria as well as information on artifacts in the Smithsonian Collection that I could use on my website.

Meyrueix, Laetitia. "Meet Maria Mitchell, the First American to Discover a Comet." Massive Science. Massive Science Inc., Last modified April 10, 2019. Accessed November 25, 2019.
<https://massivesci.com/articles/maria-mitchell-association-facts-astronomy-comet-discovery-american-astronomer/>.

This article by Laetitia Meyrueix provided me with a short biography of Maria Mitchell. It also gave me several links to pages that provided me with information about some of the students that Maria Mitchell taught.

Michals, Debra. "Maria Mitchell." National Women's History Museum. Last modified 2015. Accessed November 20, 2019.
<https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/maria-mitchell>

This website gave me an overview of Maria Mitchell's life and highlighted many key points. It also gave me a list of other sources to look into which helped me when I was trying to learn more about her.

Morgan, Marilyn. "Sailors, Shopkeepers & Scientists: Women of Nantucket Succeeding in a Man's World." Archives & Public History at UMass Boston. University of Massachusetts at Boston, Last modified March 29, 2017. Accessed January 14, 2020.
<https://www.archivespublichistory.org/?tag=maria-mitchell>.

This article by Marilyn Morgan provided me with not only information about Maria Mitchell, but also information about other women on Nantucket. It gave me context as to what society Maria grew up in and how it influenced her later.

Morris, Brian. "Celebrating The Legacy Of Maria Mitchell, Nantucket's Famed Astronomer." WCAI. WCAI, Last modified July 30, 2018. Accessed January 14, 2020.
<https://www.capeandislands.org/post/celebrating-legacy-maria-mitchell-nantucket-s-famed-astronomer#stream/0>.

This article by Brian Morris provided me with a modern day take on Maria Mitchell. It gave me an idea of Maria Mitchell's legacy and a brief overview of her and her life. Another thing that it gave me was an idea of what the Maria Mitchell Association does.

“New Library Exhibition Celebrates the Achievements of Astronomer Maria Mitchell, through June 12, 2016.” Vassar Info. Vassar College, Last modified February 16, 2016. Accessed January 20, 2020.

<http://info.vassar.edu/news/announcements/2015-2016/160216-seeing-the-sun.html>.

This article about an exhibition covering Maria Mitchell’s sunspot work provided information to me about her scientific work at vassar. It also provided me with a photo of sunspots that she took.

Porter, Anne Marie, and Rachel Ivie. “Women in Physics and Astronomy, 2019.” American Institute of Physics. American Institute of Physics, Last modified March 2019. Accessed February 1, 2020.

<https://www.aip.org/statistics/reports/women-physics-and-astronomy-2019>.

This article by Anne Porter and Rachel Ivie provided modern day statistics on women in Astronomy. I used it to showcase just how far society has come since the days of Maria Mitchell as well as how many women currently have degrees in astronomy. It helped me gauge an idea of the societal strides we’ve made to include women in science related fields.

“The Quaker Quote Archive” The Ben Lomond Quaker Center. Accessed March 20, 2020.

<http://www.quakercenter.org/quaker-quote-archive/>

This collection of quotes said by members of the Quakers provided me with more details regarding what the Quakers believed as well as what was important to them. This provided me with a quote by George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, regarding inner light and faith. It provided me with context as to the types of ideas that Maria Mitchell grew up believing.