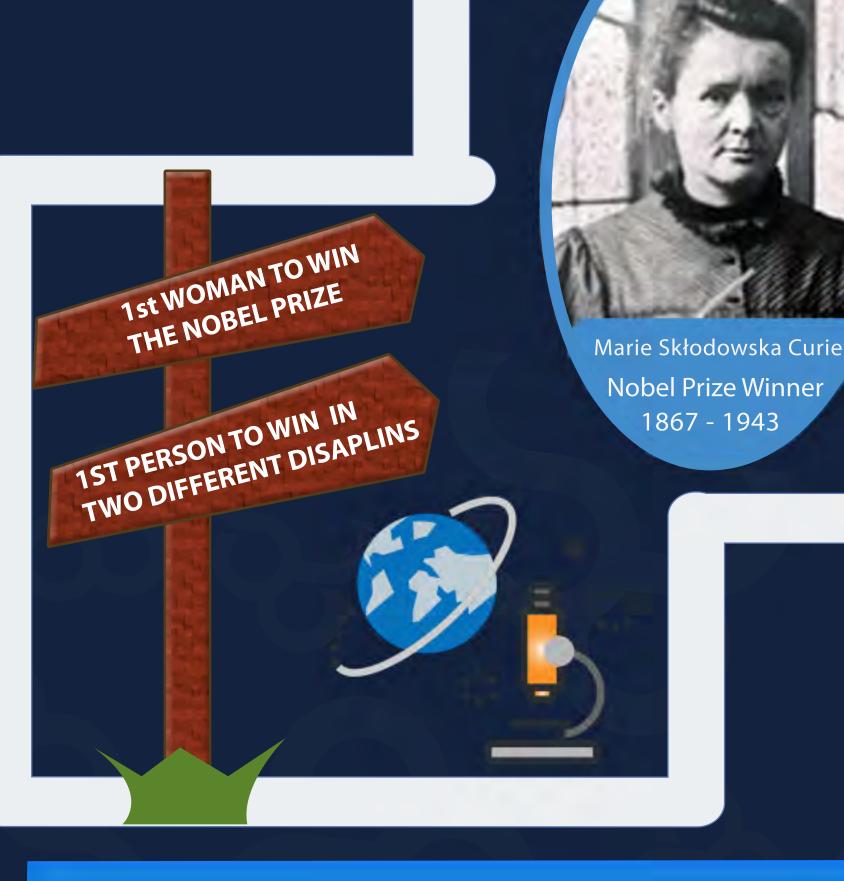
THE ROAD IN WHICH WE TRAVEL WAS PAVED BY WOMEN





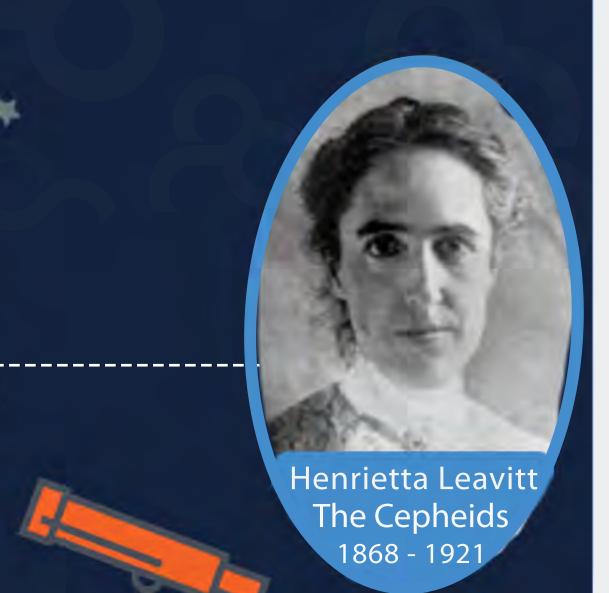
So, let's tip our thinking caps in honor of the remarkable women whose breakthroughs have advanced technology and eased our everyday lives. And remember, keep learning, researching, discovering and scribbling those designs, because it might just be you they are talking about two centuries from now.



Marie's intuition & natural curoriosity led to the world's first study of tumor treatments.
Research took place under her direction, which then lead to establishing the Curie Institutes in Paris. To this day Curie is a leading medical research center.

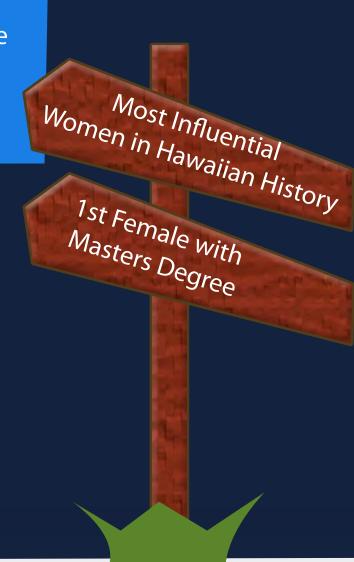
Henrietta was tasked with observing the behavior of stars & reviewing data provided to her. Leavitt identified and classified over 2,400 of these stars — and discovered there was a relationship between the period and the luminosity of a particular type of variable stars, the Cepheids

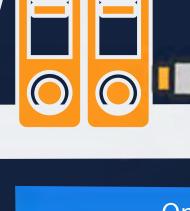
This discovery changed the way astronomers saw the universe: not only did it allow scientists to measure the distance to remote galaxies, but it also paved the way for a new understanding of the structure and scale of the universe





Alice Augusta Ball was an African American chemist who developed an injectable oil extract that was the most effective treatment for leprosy until the 1940s. She was the first woman and first African American to receive a master's degree from the University of Hawaii, she was also the first female chemistry professor at the university.





On Nov. 3, 1914, a rebellious New York debutante then known as Mary P. Jacob was issued a patent for a revolutionary new undergarment, the "backless brassiere."

She designed it the year before in front of a mirror using two pocket handkerchiefs, ribbons and pins. Her French maid helped. It was a rejection of the brutal, old-fashioned corset — "a box-like armour of whalebone and pink cordage," she recalled.



Mary P. Jacob Backless Brassiere Nov. 3, 1914



Coffee Filter System
In Year 1908



She put a piece of thick, absorbent paper into a brass pot with a few holes punched in it and poured the coffee through this two-part contraption, which trapped the grounds and allowed the filtered liquid to seep through and drip into a waiting cup. She received a patent for her coffee filter system in 1908 and founded a business that still exists today.

