

Elizabeth Pull

The Woman Who Defied Barriers and Expectations in Baseball

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Signs of baseball date back to the Ancient Egyptian paintings showing men and women playing with bats and balls and with no hint of wrongdoing on the women's participation. This belief does not start until the late 18th and early 19th century when games are labeled "female" and others "male," (Shattuck 32). Many believed women should not play baseball. In 1911, Albert G. Spalding, a known baseball player, writer, and founder of a sporting goods company, believed that women should not play baseball. Instead, they should play lawn tennis, basketball, and golf, but watch and applaud the men when it came to baseball (Aronson, 2012). Others reasons why women shouldn't play included: the technique would be too challenging, difficulty throwing the required distances, risk of injury from a hard ball, and it would ruin women's reproductive health (Gularte, 2012). Fortunately, women refused to remain in the grandstand and defied stereotypes, resisted sexism and asserted their right to play America's beloved pastime (Aronson, 2012). Elizabeth Pull was the best female baseball player in the world at a time when baseball was only for men. This created conflict between those who believed that baseball was not for women and the women baseball leagues. She proved that baseball was not just a man's game.

From 1890's-1934 "Bloomer Girls" teams began to barnstorm across America challenging amateur, semi-pro, and minor league men's teams in front of thousands of people. (Topics in Chronicling America, 2017). These teams had typically had two or more men as "ringers (Bloomer Girls, 2005). Although they were considered a novelty act these women made a modest living traveling and playing baseball at a time when most women's lives were limited (Bloomer Girls and Beyond, 2017). These Bloomer Girls' teams were important because they allowed women to participate in a man's sport

at a time when the general belief was that women were physically inferior to men (Heaphy, 2017). “The term “bloomer” is derived from the mid-nineteenth century advocate for women’s rights, Amelia Jenks Bloomer, who argued that women should have the option of wearing less restrictive clothing” (Aronson, 2012). Prior to this, women had to play with a 30 pound uniform that covered all of their skin except their face and hands (Klages, 2018). They would run holding it up and after one player was injured baseball was deemed too violent for women, instead of changing the uniform (Warren & Coleman 7).

In 1912, at a time when women could not even vote, my 2nd Great Aunt, Elizabeth Pull, began her 24-year career as a semi-professional and professional baseball player. She was born in Beles, Luxemburg on December 9, 1889. In 1892, her family immigrated to Fargo, North Dakota. In fact, she grew up right next door to the apartment my mother lived in when she was born. She was the seventh of ten children born to Nicholas and Susanna Pull. Her father worked as a laborer and her mother as a housewife. Between baseball seasons Elizabeth also worked as an actress with Vaudeville (US Federal Census, 1920).

1912 All Nations

Elizabeth started playing ball with the All Nation men’s team. This was a barnstorming club that toured the Midwest from 1912 to 1918. They were a popular attraction because of their diverse backgrounds (Noren, 2015). The team was made up of many ethnicities including: Caucasians, African Americans, Native Americans, and Latin Americans (All Nations Baseball Club Poster, 2010). It is speculated that Elizabeth likely saw an ad looking for more players who were acquainted with the game. One

such article mentioned that there was a German on the team, which could have been referring to her (All Nation Ball Club, 1912).

1912-1913 Boston Bloomer Girls

Later in 1912, she joined the Boston Bloomer Girls. Reactions to the Bloomer Girls ranged from praise to outrage. Many writers believed that women could not play baseball because they lacked the necessary skills to play at a high level and were incapable of being able to learn the game (Yomtov 20). One article makes the comment that the women could throw the ball straight and make good plays (Baseball, 1912) as if this was a huge accomplishment. The Boston Bloomers' manager stated that the home team usually expects an easy win and at times he is told they are going to let the women win. He is confident that it is not necessary and they can win games on their own. They are not making a spectacle, they are real ball players who earn a salary, making a living at this (Bloomers Picked from Best Teams, 1912). The men on these teams were there mostly for catching and pitching because women could not throw or pitch the necessary distances (Thompson, 2014). During Elizabeth's time with the Boston Bloomers, her manager stated that Elizabeth Pull, along with another teammate are the only female pitchers currently in the game and their team rarely uses their male players, and when they do, they play catcher (Boston Bloomer Girls, 1912).

1914-1916 All-American Girls Baseball Club

During her three year career with the All-American Girls Baseball Club she was regularly referred to as the 'Champion Lady Pitcher of the World' (See Appendix A)(Champion Lady Hurler, 1915). In fact, her pitching was classed along with Maud Nelson, (All American Girls Play Maroons Friday, 1915) because Elizabeth beat her

record by 15 games (All American Girls to Play Ball, 1915). Nelson became one of the most famous female ball players, known for her hitting, fielding, and pitching (Heaphy, 2017). In 1916, Elizabeth was the only female pitcher capable of throwing for an entire game (Girls Will Play Baseball). Their team was known as the strongest team of its' kind on the road using 3 lady pitchers when other teams only used one. They toured Canada for 2 seasons and won 80% of their games (Girls Play Baseball, 1915). This club came highly recommended as a feature attraction and were seen as real ball players (Girls Will Play Baseball, 1916).

1917-1929 American Athletic Girls Baseball Club

Continuing on in her career she joined the American Athletic Girls Baseball Club, co-owned by Maud Nelson & Rose Figg. It consisted of 6 women and 3 men. The men playing catcher, shortstop and center field (Gregorich 36). Note, that the men were not used to pitch. There was a postcard made of this ball club featuring all the female star players and was used for advertising (See Appendix B) (Coming! The American Athletic Girls Baseball Club, 1919). This was a very competitive team and was noted as winning 75% of their games (American Athletic Girls Baseball Club, 1919) "Whenever the 'Bloomer Girls' have appeared large crowds have been the result" (Bloomer Girls are Coming Here Tuesday, 1922). Elizabeth's pitching abilities were still earning her special mention and her work on the mound was said to be worth the price of admission (Coming American Athletic Girls Baseball Club, 1917). Despite their defeat in a 1921 game, Elizabeth successfully stole home while the pitcher was in motion, with a fearless slide (Plymouth Defeats Girls, 1921). This ball club also provided many opportunities for other teams to play their first ever night games. They carried around their own 50,000

Candlepower Lighting system that was hailed as the “World’s Greatest Innovation” (Innovation for Baseball Fans, 1929).

1930-1931 Hollywood Movie Girls Baseball Team

From 1930 to 1931, Elizabeth Pull, was captain of the Hollywood Movie Girls Baseball Team and known as the “Ace” pitcher of the team (Battle of the Sexes, 1931). In fact, at the age of 41, she was referred to as a “young lady who ranks as the ‘Lefty Grove’ of the Girls Hollywood team” (Newspaper Articles, 2011). Robert Moses Grove (AKA Lefty Grove) is a Hall of Famer who was, and perhaps remains the best left-handed pitcher in history (Lefty Grove, 2017). She was also quite the outfielder making deep plays and leading her team at the plate at times (Hollywood Team, 1931). This team was also referred to as “probably the best aggregation of feminine baseball talent ever banded together” (Lindens Have Hard Time, 1931). In September of 1931, The Hollywood team played a benefit game at Griffith Stadium where they had the opportunity to meet President Hoover and take a team photo with him (See Appendix C) (Wulf 132). While playing with the Hollywood Stars she recalled, “Some of you may remember my playing in Georgia in 1914. I was with the Western Bloomers, an all-women’s team, and we played the crack Macon club, and beat ‘em, too. So you see women playing baseball are not so novel after all, and we do not consider ourselves subjects for the zoo.” (Gregorich 35).

Ranger Girls 1932-1934

Later in her career she joined the Ranger Girls, owned and managed by Maud Nelson. She was the captain of this team too and known as “Fargo” by her teammates because that is where her home town was (Mitch, 1934). They were reported as “living

up to their claims of being the best girls' team in the country" (See Appendix D) (Ranger Girls At Blackington, 1934). Public opinion in the 1930's was that females were inferior in their abilities with sports. In 1934, the hundreds of Bloomer Girls' teams began to diminish when the men left to join the minor league/farm teams. This ultimately led to women's professional baseball being disbanded that same year (Mitchell, 2016).

1934-1935 Kokomo Sokol A.C.'s

In her final years of baseball, at the age of 45, she joined a men's team, the Kokomo Sokol A.C.'s. She initially signed with them to pitch as an attraction for a benefit game but continued to play for two years. As stated in the Logansport Press, she can twirl the baseball just as well as any man (Women to Pitch Against Hounds, 1934) in an interview "Fargo says that she has played professional ball for 23-years and has been in more games than any female ball player in the world. She states that she has played in every league park in the U.S.A." (Woman to Hurl For Sokol Nine, 1934). This was the last team she had played for, retiring in 1936 and remaining in Kokomo, Indiana.

Little League

In 1939, America still believed it was inappropriate for females to participate in activities with boys. Baseball leagues all over the country were trying to formalize that females were not allowed to play baseball. In fact, the Little Leagues wrote in their bylaws that females were to not play baseball with boys (Gularte, 2012). The founder of Little League Baseball, Carl Stotz, said, "When we started Little League the idea of a girl playing baseball, even with other girls, was simply unthinkable" (Cohen 137).

All American Girls Professional Baseball League (AAGPBL)

During world war II, the All American Girl Professional Baseball League was created out of the concern that there would be no men left to play because of all the men being recruited to war. The AAGPBL was created by Chicago Cubs owner, Philip K. Wrigley in 1943. He believed that if women could fill in on assembly lines, they could surely fill in to pitch, bunt, and steal bases (Galt 11). The AAGPBL was a girls' professional league and had 15 teams. Over time more women joined and because there were so many women playing baseball, they changed the sport for women to softball. The ball became bigger and softer. Softball became a professional female sport and they were paid to play. (The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica, 2017). By the early 1950's, nearly all the hardships from the war had disappeared. The economy was prospering and the need for hometown sports for cheap were not needed anymore (Browne), thus resulting in the end of the AAGPBL.

Recognition

The Fargo Forum did a mid-century poll of outstanding North Dakota athletes. Elizabeth Pull was voted #1 among all females from 1900 through 1949. She was recognized as one of the few successful female pitchers in baseball. She played 5,067 games in the U.S., Canada, and Cuba having the longest career of any female at the time. She was ambidextrous and versatile being able to play every position on the field including catcher. Her longest throw was 298 ½ ft. She even played against the famous Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Christy Mathewson, Honus Wagner, and Sam Crawford (Fitzgerald, 1950).

Looking Back

“There aren’t many baseball pitchers, let alone one of the fairer sex, who can relax in their rocking chair on a cold winter evening and recall the day when they struck out the immortal Babe Ruth,” said James E. Kelley about Elizabeth Pull. She recalled the day very well, “Babe’s wife was dressed in a bright red outfit and was watching from the bleachers. Babe was used to hitting that fast stuff and when I slipped him a slow curve he was swinging hard and tried to kill it. It was a happy day when I saw his wife laughing to herself.” She stated that the game did not actually interest her much unless she was playing and that she had many wonderful memories (Kelley, 1950).

Title IX

Women were limited to physical activity in America until Federal Legislation, known as Title IX, became a law. Its purpose was to recognize females had a right to participate in any sport that males do (Bell, 2008). On June 23, 1972 Title IX was passed and prohibited sex discrimination in any education program or activity and since then it has allowed more opportunities for girls and women (Women’s Sports Foundation, 2011).

Death

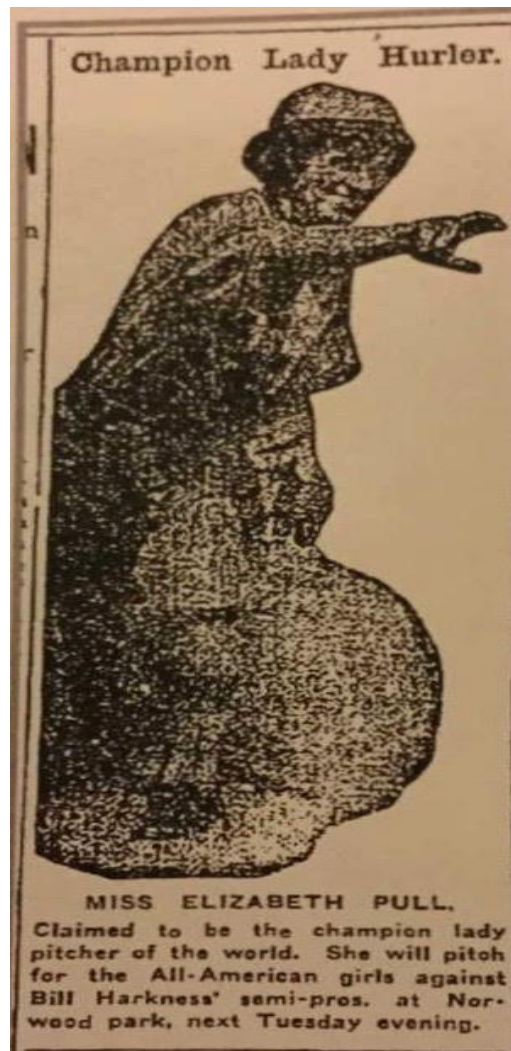
At the age of 86, Elizabeth Pull passed away on Dec. 22, 1976 (Elizabeth Pull, 1976). She died from Generalized Arteriosclerosis. She never married nor had children. Her Death Certificate shows “Baseball Player” as her occupation and “Professional Baseball” as her industry (United States, 1976). There are no known living relatives alive that can personally talk about or share information about her childhood and professional career. This has limited the information I have found on her to newspaper articles and books and these have only focused on her career. Many female players back then did not talk about their career because they were subject to silence

and worried about their reputation if people knew they had been a ball player. Plus, once the AAGPBL folded it was rarely mentioned again in media, by management or players (Johnson xv). This could explain why there is so little information that was passed down through the generations about Elizabeth Pull's baseball career.

Conclusion

Elizabeth Pull's success in baseball over a 24 year period helped pave the way for other females. It encouraged young girls to want to be a part of Little Leagues around the country and for females to fight for their right for gender equality in the 1970's.

Appendix A



(Champion Lady Hurler, 1915)

Appendix B

"ALL AMERICAN LADIES BASEBALL CLUB" POSTCARD.

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(All American Ladies Baseball Club, 1917)

Elizabeth Pull is on the top middle sliding into home plate.

Appendix C



(Hollywood Movie Stars, 1931)

Elizabeth is standing to the left of President Hoover.

Appendix D

All Star Ranger Girls baseball team with Maud Nelson



(All Star Ranger Girls baseball team with Maud Nelson, 2017)

Elizabeth is 3rd from right, labeled as "Fargo."

Appendix E



(All Star Ranger Girls Team Photo, 2017)

Elizabeth is pictured first player on the left.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

"All American Girls Play Maroons Friday." *Brandon Weekly Sun* 5 Aug. 1915. Newspaperarchive. Web. 29. Nov. 2017.

Elizabeth Pull was the star player on the visitor's side. Last time she played she was in the same class as Maud Nelson, the best female pitcher. This helped me understand how much people liked to watch her play baseball.

"All American Girls to Play Ball at Norwood Park." *Winnipeg Free Press* 13 Aug. 1915: 12. Newspaperarchive. Web. 1 Dec. 2017.

This article explains how she was added to the All American Girls club as a champion pitcher of the world and beat Maud Nelson's record by 15 games. This helped me understand how great of a pitcher she was being able to beat Maud Nelson's record.

"All American Ladies Baseball Club" Postcard. 1917.

This was a picture taken of the All American Ladies Baseball Club to help advertise the team. This helped me understand how the team became popular.

"All Nation Ball Club." *Hopkinsville Kentuckian* 20 Apr. 1912. University of Kentucky. Web. 13 Dec. 2017.

This newspaper article says that a manager from Chicago wants to make a men's baseball team with all races including Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Negro, Irishman, German, Frenchmen and Swedes. This helped me understand that some people were ok with women playing baseball with men as well as other races too.

"All Nations Baseball Club Poster." *University of North Dakota Department of Special Collections*. 13 Oct. 2010. Web. 30 Nov. 2017.

This article talked about how the All Nations team was made up of many ethnicities. This helped me understand how some people were ok with anyone playing baseball.

All Star Ranger Girls with Maud Nelson. *Wabash Valley Visions & Voices Digital Memory Project*. Ver-gisolo-00076. Donna Christenberry, 27 May 2010. Donna

Christenberry, 2010. Dec. 2, 2017.
visions.indstate.edu:8888/cdm/singleitem/collection/mg/id/13/rec/1.

This is a picture of the 1930's All Star Ranger Girls Baseball Team with Maud Nelson. This was an important picture to include in my paper because it helped me to show how she was really a part of this team.

All Star Ranger Girls Team Photo. Digital Image 2017

This photo had the All Star Ranger Girls lined up, wearing professional uniforms. This picture helped me to see that they wore uniforms just like the men.

"American Athletic Girls Baseball Club" The Bismarck Tribune 23 June 1919: 6. Newspapers.com. Web. 14 Dec. 2017.

This newspaper says Miss Elizabeth Pull and Miss Anna McCann are the two greatest pitchers in the world today. The team was also winning over 75% of their games. This helped me understand how good of a player she and her whole team were.

"Baseball." *Haskell News* 18 July 1912. Newspapers.com. Web 14 Dec. 2017.

This newspaper says that women could throw the ball straight and could make several good plays in games. This helped me understand how there was still skepticism in the way the articles were written.

"Battle of Sexes Billed Thursday at Murphy Street Baseball Park." *Lima News* 28 July 1931: 5. Newspapers.com Web 17, Dec. 2017.

This article refers to Elizabeth as the Hollywood Movie Stars Baseball Team's ace pitcher. This article was important because it showed how even later in her career she was still an outstanding pitcher.

"Bloomer Girls and Beyond." EduWrite. S&M. Web. 2 Dec. 2017.

This article talks about the Bloomer girls team and how their team worked and ran. This helped me understand how they won so many games and why they were so good at baseball.

"Bloomer Girls are Coming Here Tuesday." *The Sea Coast Echo* 29 Apr., 1922: 1. *Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room*. Library of Congress. Web. 5 Dec. 2017.

This articles talks about the success of the All Star Athletic Girls' Baseball Club and that large crowds show up for their games. This helped me to understand that they were good enough for many people to come and watch

them.

“Bloomers Picked From Best Teams.” *Rock Island Argus and Daily Union* 3 May 1912: 3. Newspapers.com. Web. 14 Dec. 2017.

The newspaper article says that women playing baseball is news to everyone. Even having 12 women teams seemed like a lot and no one expected it to happen. This helped me understand why people didn't take it so well when women started joining sports for men.

“Boston Bloomer Girls are Coming.” *Rock Island Argus and Daily Union* 16 Apr. 1912: 3. Newspapers.com. Web. 17 Dec. 2017.

Miss Elizabeth Pull and Miss Mae Fay pitched at the game on the 5th. They were the only female pitchers playing baseball at the time. They seldom used the males on their team and he often sat for the game. This helped me understand how good the females were on these teams because they were playing more than the men.

“Champion Lady Hurler.” *Manitoba Free Press* 14 Aug. 1915: 6. Newspapers.com. Web. 27 Jul. 2017.

Elizabeth Pull was titled as the champion lady pitcher of the world. This article and picture was very important to my paper because it made me aware of how good of a pitcher she was in the beginning of her career.

“Coming-American Athletic Girls Baseball Club.” *Okolona Messenger* 21 June 1917: 2. Newspaper archives. Web. 29 Nov. 2017.

The article states that Miss Elizabeth Pull is mentioned as one of the greatest pitchers in the world and to see her on the mound is worth the price of admission. This helped me understand that people were willing to pay to come watch a women pitch in a baseball game.

“Coming! The American Athletic Girls Base Ball Club.” *The Bismarck Tribune* 21 June 1919: 8. Newspapers.com. Web. 26 Jul. 2017.

This poster advertised the American Girls Baseball Club featuring Elizabeth as one of the pitchers. This helped me to understand how the team became popular.

“Elizabeth Pull.” *Fargo Forum* May 24, 1976: 8. Web. 13, Dec. 2017.

This is Elizabeth Pull's obituary. This helped me to understand how she was one of the last in her family to die, leaving only one sister behind in New York.

Fitzgerald, Eugene. "Keeping in Line- Elizabeth Pull, Nelson, Rumpeltes, Witasek Tops." *Fargo Forum* 1950. Web. 14, Dec. 2017.

This newspaper article describes how Elizabeth was selected as the top female athlete in North Dakota for the first 50 years of the 1900's. This was a crucial article for my paper because it made me aware that people in her hometown were aware of what she had been doing and accomplishing in the world of baseball.

"Girls Play Baseball at Bemidji, Sunday, Aug. 22nd at 3 P.M." *The Bemidji Daily Pioneer* 18 Aug. 1915: 4. Newspapers.com. Web. 17 Dec. 2017.

This article lists her as the starting star pitcher for the game. This helped me understand how much they relied on her to pitch.

"Girls Will Play Baseball." *The Weekly Times Record* 27 Jan 27 1916: 1. Newspapers.com. Web. 26 Jul. 2017.

This articles explains how Elizabeth is the champion lady pitcher of the world and the only female who can pitch all nine innings. This was important because it helped me to understand how outstanding of a pitcher she was to be able to throw for an entire game.

Hollywood Movie Stars Baseball Team, 1931. *Wabash Valley Visions & Voices Digital Memory Project*. Ver-gisolo-00078. Donna Christenberry, 15 Apr. 2010. Donna Christenberry, 2010. Dec. 2, 2017. visions.indstate.edu:8888/cdm/ref/collection/mg/id/1.

This was a picture of the Hollywood Movie Stars Baseball Team taken with President Hoover prior to a benefit game. This helped me understand how important their team was because they were able to meet the President of the United States.

"Hollywood Team Defeated Here by 7 to 5 Score." *Frederick News Post* 29 Aug. 1931: 3. Web. 14 Dec. 2017.

This newspaper stated how she had a great game in the outfield and at the plate. This helped me understand how she was more than just a great pitcher.

"Innovation for Baseball Fans Here Scheduled." *Kingsport Times* 7 July 1929: 2. Newspapers.com. Web. 14 Dec. 2017.

Elizabeth played with the American Athletic Boys and Girls team who carried around their own lighting system for nighttime games. This would be the first night game for the home team. This helped me understand how she was not only a woman playing baseball but was also a part of a very new concept.

Kelley, James E. "She Fanned the Babe." *The Kokomo Tribune* 25 Oct. 1950: 5. Newspapers.com. Web. 27 Jul. 2017.

This article was an interview of Elizabeth Pull where she talked about accomplishments in her career including how she struck out Babe Ruth. This was a crucial article because it gave firsthand accounts of her career and some of the best accomplishments.

Lindens Have Hard Time Winning From Movie Stars Baseball Team." *Hamilton Evening Journal* 27 July 1931: 9. Newspapers.com. Web. 14 Dec. 2017.

This newspaper shows me Elizabeth's game stats. This helped me understand how she had played another good game at the plate.

Mitch. "Girls Nine Loses to Eagles but They Look Like Ball Team." *Athens Sunday Messenger* 17 June 1934. Web. 17 Dec. 2017.

This newspaper article talks about Elizabeth Pull being that Captain of the Rangers, being a pitcher and left fielder. Then goes on to talk about how she has been playing for 20 years already. This helped me understand how good of a player she was and why people liked her so much.

"Newspaper Articles."

https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/collection/1030/tree/10898696/person/-556803930/media/f96f1635-3b2d-41dd-9696-1d07f509e38c?_phsrc=iqP7&usePUBJs=true. Mimi Stevens, Sept. 22, 2011.

This was a newspaper article that was hard to read and was typed up and posted on Ancestry.com about Elizabeth being the "Lefty Grove" of the Hollywood Stars team. This was important because Lefty Grove became a Hall of Famer and was another example of why she was a great player.

"Plymouth Defeats Girls' Diamond Team." *Sandusky Register* 1 Sept 1921: 8. Web. 13 Dec. 2017.

This article told how she stole home base while the pitcher was winding up. This was important because it helped me to understand how she was more than just a great pitcher, but also great on the bases.

"Ranger Girls at Blackington." *The North Adams Evening Transcript* 30 June 1934: 12. Newspapers.com. Web. 17 Dec. 2017.

This article lists Elizabeth Pull as the starting second baseman. This helped me understand how she could still play many positions.

United States, Congress, Health. "Medical Certificate of Death." *Medical Certificate of Death*, Howard, 1976.

This was her death certificate and on it said she was a professional Baseball player. This also gave me information on how she died and when. This helped me understand specifics on her death.

US Federal Census. 1920. North Dakota. Cass. Fargo Ward 6. District 0019. Jan 10, 2018.

This document showed her having a career as an actress. This helped me understand how she made money when she wasn't playing baseball.

"Woman to Hurl for Sokol Nine." *The Kokomo Tribune* 28 Sep. 1934: 14. Newspapers.com. Web. 26 Jul. 2017.

This newspaper states that Elizabeth Pull was signed as an attraction for a Benefit Game and that she has played in every league park in the U.S.A. This helped me understand still how good she was toward the end of her career and how much she travelled.

"Woman to Pitch Against Hounds." *Logansport Press* 7 Oct. 1934: 5. Newspapers.com Web 13 Dec. 2017.

The newspaper stated that Elizabeth Pull can pitch just as well as any other man in baseball. She states that she has played in more games than any other female ball player in the world. This helped me understand how dedicated she was to baseball.

Secondary Sources

Aronson, Anne. "Dames in the Dirt: Woman's Baseball Before 1945." *Society for American Baseball Research*. SABR. 2012. Web. 3 Dec. 2017.

I learned how women in baseball progressed from the 1800's to now. This helped me understand how hard it was for women to be where we are now.

Bell, Richard C. "A History of Women in Sport Prior to Title IX." *The Sport Journal*. Word Press, 14 Mar. 2008. Web. 3 Dec. 2017.

I learned how women's baseball progressed from the sexist perspective. This helped me understand how sexist men were in the late 1800's and 1900's.

"Bloomer Girls." *The Early History of Heilwood*. Ron Kuzemchak, Jun 2005. Web. 6 Dec. 2017.

This article talks about the Bloomer Girls team. This helped me understand how the Bloomer Girls team had started.

Browne, Lois. "Girls of Summer. In Their own League." Harper Collins, 1992.

This book talked about the AAGPBL from start to finish. This helped me understand about all the work Elizabeth did and how it helped women in the future.

Cohen, Marilyn. "No Girls in the Clubhouse. The Exclusion of Women from Baseball." McFarland & Company, 2009.

This article talks about how when Little League began the idea of a girl belonging to it was unthinkable. This helped me to understand how it was still a struggle for females to play baseball.

Galt, Margot Fotunato. "Up to the Plate. The All American Girls Professional Baseball League." Lerner Publications Company, 1995, page 11.

This book had information on the history of the AAGPBL. This book helped me understand how the AAGPBL started.

Gregorich, Barbara. "*Women at Play: The Story of Women in Baseball*." Harcourt Brace, 1993.

This books tell how Elizabeth Pull was one of many women to play with and for Maud Nelson and how she was the Captain of the All Star Ranger Girls. This helped me understand how important she was in the game of baseball because she is referenced in a book.

Gularte, Rebecca A., "No Girls in the Clubhouse: A Historical Examination of the Institutional Exclusion of Women from Baseball". *Scripps Student Scholarship at Scholarship@Claremont*. Scripps Senior Theses, 2012. Web. 10 Dec. 2017.

This thesis talked about many reasons for why women shouldn't play baseball including; it was complicated, inability to throw the required distances, risk of injury, and it could ruin a women's reproductive health. This helped me understand how determined society was in trying to keep women from playing baseball.

Heaphy, Leslie. "Bloomer Girls." *Baseball Guru.com*. Web. 2 Dec. 2017.

This article talks about the Bloomer Girls team and Maud Nelson. This helped me understand more about the team and Maud Nelson.

Johnson, Susan E. "When Women Played Hardball." Seal Press, 1994.

This book was about history of the AAGPBL league and personal accounts of the players. I learned that many of the female players never talked about the experience after they were done playing nor did the media or anyone else. This helped me to understand why finding information out was difficult and why my family members did not know about Elizabeth playing baseball.

Klages, Ellen. "Girls of the Summer." *Science of Baseball*. Exploratorium. Web. 7 Dec. 2017.

I learned how the women's Bloomer Girls team were made and how it ended. This helped me understand more about my second great aunt's team and how she played.

"Lefty Grove." *National Baseball Hall of Fame*. Web. 2 Dec. 2017.

This article was about the Hall of Famer Lefty Grove. This helped me understand how good Elizabeth was because her abilities were compared to Lefty Grove.

Mitchell, Dawn. "She's on First: Women in Baseball." *Indy Star*. We love baseball. 13 Mar. 2016. Web 30 Nov. 2016.

This article explains that when the farm clubs began for the major leagues the men left the Bloomer. This helped me understand why the Bloomer Girls' leagues ended.

Noren, Anders. "Breaking Barriers." *Play Ball! Baseball in the Heartland*, 6 Apr. 2015. Web. 3 Dec. 2017.

I learned how two all women's leagues helped break barriers for women's right and social barriers, The Bloomer Girls and the All Nation's team. This helped me understand more about what women went through to get to where women are now.

Shattuck, Debra, A. "*Bloomer Girls. Women Baseball Pioneers.*" University of Illinois Press. 2017.

This book talks about the early Bloomer Girls' teams and how the viewpoint of women's involvement in sports have changed. This helped me understand early women's baseball.

The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "All-American Girls Professional Baseball League." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2 Apr. 2017. Web. 15, Jan 2017.

This website explained how the AAGPBL was created. This helped me understand how Elizabeth's hard work paid off for women in the future.

Thompson, Scott. "The Bloomer Girls." *The Women of Our Lives, Laurens County, Georgia*. 15 May 2014. Web. 30 Nov. 2017.

I learned about The Bloomer Girls team in more detail and where they travelled. This helped me understand how their teams worked and played.

"Topics in Chronicling America - Bloomer Girls: All-girls Novelty Act Sweeps Country Playing Baseball." *Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room*. Library of Congress, 18 Mar. 2017. Web. 5 Dec. 2017.

I learned important dates from 1866-1911 about women in baseball. This helped me understand what was important in the 1800's about baseball.

Warren, Elizabeth V. & Coleman, Janet Wyman. *"Baseball for Everyone: Stories from the Game."* Abrams, Inc., 2003.

This book talked about what early Bloomer Girls uniforms looked like. This helped me understand what women had to do to play baseball.

Women's Sport Foundation. *Title IX & Issues*. Sept. 13, 2011.
<https://www.womenssportsfoundation.org/advocate/title-ix-issues/history-title-ix/history-title-ix/>

This article explains that Title IX gave equal rights to girls for sports. This was important to my paper because it showed that females still had to fight for rights many years after my Aunt played.

Wulf, Laura. *"The Encyclopedia of Women and Baseball."* McFarland & Company, 2006,
page 132.

This book describes hundreds of women in baseball and team/leagues they played in. This helped me understand more about the teams Elizabeth had played on.

Yomtov, Nelson. "Chapter Two." *The Belles of Baseball: the All-American Girls Professional Baseball League*, Essential Library, an Imprint of Abdo Publishing, 2017.

Many writers believed that women did not have the skills needed to play baseball. This helped me understand how hard it probably was to be a woman trying to play baseball at that time.