

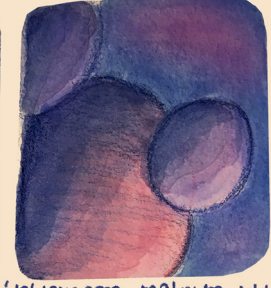
As a child, she developed a love for learning, reading all she could about science and the arts.



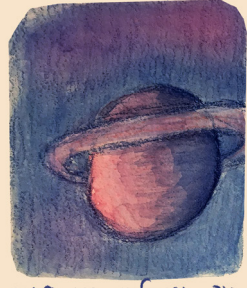
Elizabeth Brown was born in 1830, in the Gloucestershire town of Cirencester.



...spot Jupiter's moons...



...and observe Saturn's rings.



An amateur astronomer, he taught her to...



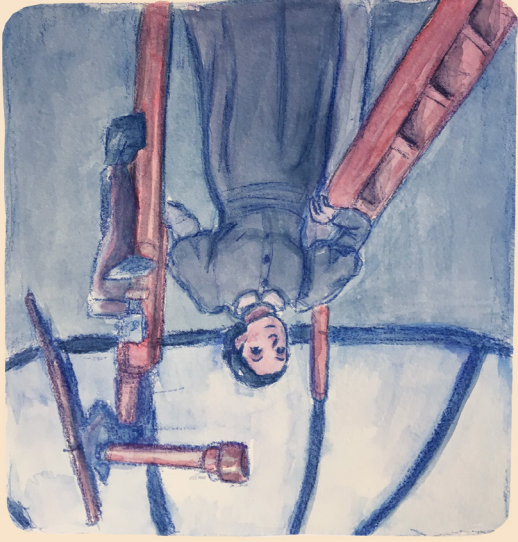
Free from her caring responsibilities, at the age of 53, Elizabeth made the 140-mile trip to join the world-renowned Liverpool Astronomical Society. Unlike other groups, they allowed women to join.



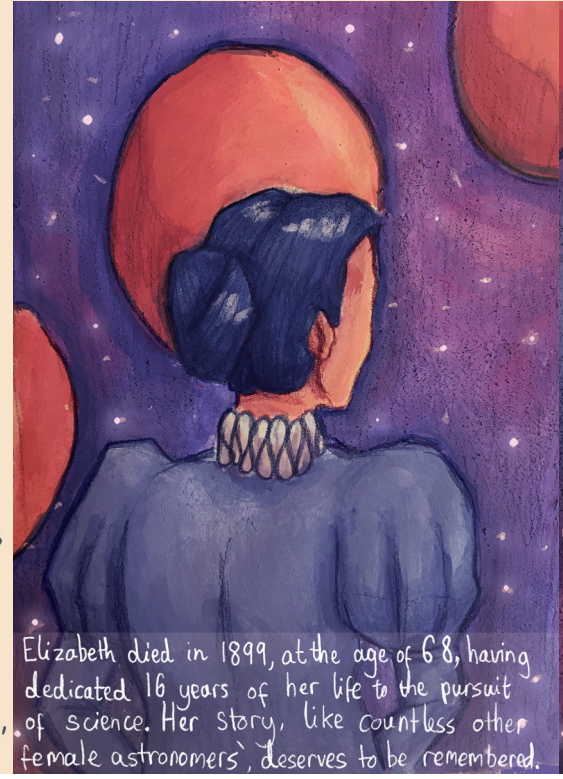
She spent many years caring for her father as he grew older - a role that was common for Victorian women. She took over his astronomical observations - recording daily rainfall - until his death in 1883.



She quickly rose to prominence in the Society, becoming well-respected for her dedication and meticulous observations. She was made Director of its Solar Section, and was a key founder of the British Astronomical Association, where she continued to lead solar research.



# FORGOTTEN HISTORIES



Elizabeth died in 1899, at the age of 68, having dedicated 16 years of her life to the pursuit of science. Her story, like countless other female astronomers, deserves to be remembered.



In 1892 Elizabeth, alongside fellow astronomers Annie Maunder (left) and Alice Everett, was proposed for fellowship of the male-only Royal Astronomical Society, but none of them received enough votes. However, she was elected for fellowship of the Royal Meteorological Society, one of only a few women fellows.

An adventurer at heart, Elizabeth travelled far and wide to observe solar eclipses. She went to Kineshma, Russia, in 1887...



... Prince's Town, Trinidad, in 1889...



...and Vadsö, Norway, in 1896. She published books about two of her travels.