

Published letters by and about Florence Nightingale in the *Times*

1854

19 October 1854 6F "We are authorised to state that Mrs Nightingale, who has been for some time acting as superintendent of the Ladies' Hospital at No. 1, Upper Harley-street, has undertaken to organise a staff of female nurses, who will at once proceed with her to Scutari, at the cost of the Government, three to act under her directions in the English Military Hospital, subject, of course, to the authority of the chief medical officer of the establishment. Mrs Nightingale will herself select the persons who will accompany her, and will recommend them to the War Office for certificates, without which certificates, of course, as no one will be admitted to the hospitals. After her departure, arrangements will be made for the granting of certificates, upon the recommendation of persons to whom Mrs Nightingale will have designated this duty, to such additional number as may, from time to time, be forwarded to Scutari upon her requisition. By this arrangement it is hoped that much confusion and disappointment may be prevented, it being obviously impossible to admit as nurses any persons offering themselves without any proof or evidence of their possessing the knowledge, experience and general capacity requisite for duties so difficult and so responsible, and their willingness to submit implicitly to the regulation of central authority."

21 October 1854 7B "Sick and Wounded at the Seat of War" Various items, then "We are happy to be able to announce that, under a special arrangement with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, a number of surgeons and the staff of nurses organised by Mrs Nightingale will embark at Marseilles on the 27th inst., on board the Vectis, and be conveyed by that vessel to Constantinople immediately after the delivery of the outward India mail at Malta."

24 October 1854 9A "Nurses for the Wounded." letter of SH recd by a gentleman of the Midlands, Dear Sir; "Miss Nightingale leaves England this evening, 34 nurses accompanying her" long

25 October 1854 8A "Naval and Military Intelligence" left for Constantinople, Spence, Cumming IGH and 10 staff surgeons. "Miss Nightingale, accompanied by Mr and Mrs Bracebridge, and 34 trained nurses also go by the Vectis to attend on the sick and wounded at Scutari."

26 October 1854 6C letter to editor by Douglas Galton, saw the nurses at Boulogne en route by train to Paris.

30 October 1854 7C "Who is Mrs Nightingale?" (From the Examiner)
Many ask... gives details. Distress

31 October 1854 4F "Nurses for the East." Training Institution for Nurses, St Johns' House Queen Square, Westminster. President, the Lord Bishop of London. The Council wish it to be generally understood that they have, with very great satisfaction, permitted six of their skilled surgical nurses to accompany Miss Nightingale to Scutari, and that they are prepared to send six sisters at the end of November, should the authorities at Scutari desire their services.

It is evident that their places must be supplied by the an increased number of probationers. The Council also propose, in this emergency, to receive and train other nurses for a limited time, for special service in the East or any other Seat of the War.

The Council hope that the interest now so generally felt in the work of a nurse, and the general acknowledgement of the necessity of such an Institution as St John's House will lead to such an increased support of it as will enable largely to extend its operations. Donations....

2 November 1854 5A "Nurses for the East--Training Institution" St Johns' House, with FN

2 November 1854 7B France, en route to Crimea. "The Siege of Sebastopol." "sublime devotion of the weaker sex" "Some years ago a young lady, Miss Nightingale, founded in London an establishment for nurses and she has undertaken to exercise her Christian charity on a theatre exposed to more danger and under more trying circumstances. From all we could learn about Miss Nightingale and her companions, we are convinced that she is equal, if not superior, to this undertaking, to which the English government has given its support. Miss Nightingale possesses every advantage this world can afford. She is young, rich and in possession of a fortune of 30,000£.... "to follow the sublime example of our Sisters of Charity." Norwood nuns.
.... 7D "British charity... unostentatious, Vectis for Malta and Constantinople. Demonstrations of sympathy and hope.

3 November 1854 9F Ad for The "Weekly Dispatch" Sunday next. With article "Miss Nightingale and the Nurses"

8 November 1854 10C "Naval and Military Inelegance." Malta letter of 1 Nov notes of Vectis, hospital staff, including Miss Nightingale and her 37 nurses

13 November 1854 13C "Nurses for the East." letter to editor by

Common Sense. Anomalous position, medical men may object "There is another point, too, in which I feel convinced the position of Miss Nightingale and her associates will be an anomalous one. The medical men who are at the head of the military hospitals at Scutari may very possibly and very justly object to the sort of *imperium in imperio* now, for the first time, introduced into their dept. It is more than probably that they may chance to differ from these ladies as to the best mode of conducting a military hospital and of dealing with its inmates. They may not be pleased, moreover, to have it supposed at home that they are unable to do justice to the sick and wounded intrusted to their charge, and that Her Majesty's ministers have found it necessary to send out an enthusiastic and accomplished female amateur to supervise them." SH will be in a difficult position.

Sisters of Charity okay, bound by vows

15 November 1854 8D C.P. Shepherd, MA, "Miss Nightingale and the Nurses." reply letter to ed of Common Sense; *imperium*... FN will only act on medical order

17 November 1854 5E "The Lady Nurses in the Eastern Hospitals" letter to editor by A Country Parson, dated Nov 15, "I, for one, have no fear of any such scene as your corr contemplates between Miss Nightingale and the hard-headed Scotch army surgeon. This lady knows well her own line of duty; she knows, too, that her services are more likely to be required when the surgeon has rendered his, and consequently, that unnecessary interference...."

18 November 1854 8E "Turkey" from our own corr, dated Constantinople November 5 "Today the Vectis arrived, with Miss Nightingale and 37 nurses for the sick and wounded at Scutari. Although the unfortunate men who return from the Crimea are now much better cared for than when, in the last days of September, they were brought down in shiploads from Kalamita Bay, yet the..."

18 November 1854 10F "Soldiers' Wives and Widows." letter to editor regarding Powys letter, ref to FN

23 November 1854 7BC "The Sick and Wounded Fund" from our own corr, Scutari, dated Nov 10. Long report "I am co-operating with Miss Nightingale in the establishment of a soup kitchen, where things suitable for the use of patients requiring more nutrition and palatable food than the ordinary hospital dietary may be speedily and nicely prepared."

29 November 1854 7D "Turkey" from our own corr, dated Constantinople Nov 12 "Miss Nightingale and her nurses are going on wonderfully well, and the benevolent subscription raised by the British public is being applied with the best effect. The French here all along had the assistance of the Levantine Catholics, and although their hospital arrs have been more complete, and the number of their official medical men far greater than at Scutari, yet they have shown no unwillingness to accept the contributions...."

29 November 1854 10E "The British Hospitals." in 5484 from a correspondent, dated Scutari 10 November: "Most gladly did we welcome good Miss Nightingale and her party, and before evening they were all comfortably lodged and provided for. They will be invaluable in severe cases of illness and in any emergency. Our surgeons last night one and all confessed that they were of the greatest use in attending to 600 wounded who came in during the afternoon. These were the wounded of the 5th, when the Russians gave us a hard day's fighting, but we held our own, and they lost, it is said, 10,000 men.

Miss Nightingale appears eminently qualified for the noble work she has undertaken, and I trust she may have strength to carry it out. Her labours will spare the clergy many a sad sight of men sinking for want of proper nursing, and because food cannot be administered often enough. This is impossible with only hospital orderlies, but with the nurses, all who need will be supplied." Bracebridges friends. Osborne writes letters.

Mr A. Stafford, MP for Northamptonshire is here and has volunteered to write letters for the men. They are very glad of his services, and I have seen sitting hour after hour on the beds, most patiently writing the words which will cheer many hearts at home. Mr Osborne's son is also engaged in the same work.

The gentlemen who are sent by the Times to dispose of their fund are also here, and anxious to spend the fund in the best manner. I have suggested several things to them, and will give them every assistance in helping our men. Mr Osborne has some funds, and generally adds one or two pounds to Mr Stafford's letter, for the wives or families at home are in need.

Lady Stratford comes and sends frequently, and has made me her almoner for jellies, pies, and soups for the officers. Miss Nightingale only takes care of the men, so Lady Stratford sends for the officers.

We much need religious books and small Common Prayerbooks. My stock is exhausted, but I have Testaments still. I have distributed 1100, and more are needed. The Bible Society in Stamboul send me any quantity of Testaments. Devotional books are much needed. The Bishop of London's *Private Devotion* is much

prized; but 1000 prayerbooks would be the best gift. There must now be immense numbers here all the winter, since we now number so many, and Sebastopol not yet attacked; so any books sent out will be in time. I will not send you any list of the killed, as my information is so incorrect at present that I may mislead. Captain Webb, 17th Lancers, died here on Monday, after amputation of the leg.

Our soldiers are delighted with the nurses. One poor fellow burst into tears and exclaimed to me, 'I can't help crying when I see them. Only think of Englishwomen coming out here to nurse us; it is so homelike and comfortable.'" end, not signed

30 November 1854 8A from our own corr, dated Scutari Nov 15, "The Sick and Wounded Fund" from 2nd ed. Re FN and staff of nurses; "Miss Nightingale and her devoted band have not been in the way except to do good, nor has there been any difficulty in finding suitable objects in which to expend the money subscribed by the public." ... "The patients in the hospitals I have supplied with these articles through Miss N, the convalescents by the

1 December 1854 10B "Wolverhampton." unusual interest in Patriotic Fund. Mr F Walton, called for "I appeal to the good feeling of the ladies of Wolverhampton and its vicinity to aid Miss Nightingale in her noble efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded countrymen, by collecting every scrap of linen rag and lint which they can obtain."

8 December 1854 8D "The Military Hospitals at Scutari" Wheeler letter; "Government is liberal....but, with such a number of wounded coming in from Sebastopol, it does appear absolutely impossible to meet the wants of those who are dying of dysentery and exhaustion; out of four wards committed to my care 11 men have died in the night, simply from exhaustion, which, humanly speaking, might have been stopped could I have laid my hands at once on such nourishment as I know they ought to have had." 50 nurses "most of them exceedingly skilled" "It is necessary to be as near the scene of war as we are to know the horrors to which we have seen and heard of" sewing men's mattresses together, washing them, assisting surgeons in dressing their ghastly wounds and making as easy as their circumstances would admit, after 5 days' confinement on boat, when wounds were not dressed. Asks to send a box of things for the use of the sick; work may be for 1 year, may be for 10; terrible passage on *Vectis*. Arrived last day Oct; asks for wine and bottles of chicken broth, preserved meat for soup; do not complain but "Wine would be of immense service to some of the nurses just before going into the wards. We have not seen a drop of milk, and the bread is extremely sour, the butter most filthy....in a state of decomposition, and the meat is more

like moist leather than food. Potatoes we are waiting for till they arrive from France. Flannel" welcome, chocolate, cakes, gelatine and brandy desirable and warm clothing (for patients); send to 45 Baker St.; Wheeler's letter was sent to a lady in London, who evidently sent it to the *Times*¹ (whether or not she was asked to is not clear). The letter claims that patients died from "exhaustion" who might not "could I have laid my hands at once on such nourishment as I know they ought to have had." She had been at the hospital only a week, but thought that they might be there for a year, or even ten! She asked that "wine, bottles of chicken broth and preserved meat for soup," chocolate, gelatine, brandy, flannel and warm clothing for the patients. The nurses had to eat bread that was "extremely sour, the butter most filthy," the meat "more like moist leather than food." Milk had not been seen and potatoes were to be coming from France. "Wine would be of immense service to some of the nurses just before going into the wards."

14 December 1854 10A "The Sick and Wounded Fund" from our own corr, dated Scutari Nov 30, inadequate supply of clothing, purchases made, distributed by FN, hospital for Russian prisoners at Kululee [Koulali]; re laundry, sent home for washing and drying machines

15 December 1854 7C "House of Commons" SH speech, defends FN, reads letter of instruction to FN. Sisters of Charity assented to those conditions and entered into an engagement that they would.... no religious controversy; "Mr Herbert said he would endeavour to explain to the hon gentleman what were the regs laid down for the admission of nurses, of Sisters of Mercy and members of religious orders to the wounded troops in the hosp at Scutari..." proportion Prot, "sisters of charity had not the slightest objection. He would read what the letter of instructions to Miss Nightingale was...." assented to 3 conditions, [FN parl cit]

16 December 1854 7D House of Commons Dec 15 S. Herbert spoke on regs for sisters of Mercy and members of religious orders, Sisters of Charity: "he would read what the letter of introduction to Miss Nightingale was. He, as the secretary, wrote thus to that lady: 'I feel confident that, with a view to the fulfilment of the arduous task you have undertaken, you will impress upon those acting under your orders the necessity of the strictest attention to the regulations of the hospital, and the

¹ Letter written 11 November 1854, published 8 December 1854 8:d.

preservation of that subordination which is indispensable in every military est; and I rely on your discretion and vigilance carefully to guard against any attempts being made among those under your authority, selected as they are with a view to fitness and without any reference to creed, to make use of their position in the hospitals to tamper with or disturb the religious opinions of the patients of any denomination whatever, and at once to check any such tendency, and to take, if necessary, severe measures to prevent its repetition.'

The Sisters of Charity assented to those conditions, and entered into an engagement that they would on no account make any attempt to enter into religious controversy with the wounded..."

23 December 1854 5C Soldiers in hospital at Scutari, Committee of the Distressed Needlewomen in corr with FN and others re want of warm clothing, short

27 December 1854 3E ads for lists of quinine, bandages sent out, and "Soldiers in the Hospital at Scutari"

1855

1 January 1855 7B "The Sick and Wounded Fund" from our own corr dated Scutari Dec 14

"In the laundry which Miss Nightingale rents at the expense of the fund this is done...." "It will be seen that Miss Nightingale and her staff act in some measure as reformers of hospital practice, by supplying omissions or rectifying defects which do not come within the strict interpretation of their mission as nurses. Perhaps, however, the best illustration of this may be found in the fact that at the present moment flannel jackets are being distributed, in necessitous camps, at the expense of the fund, there being 900 in store...."

4 January 1855 9C re bravery "But it is not at all impossible that that splendid spinster, Miss Nightingale, may have more ability to organise hospitals and ambulance aid than all the 'old generals' in the Crimea. At least there can be now no doubt that there are duties for a general..." from *Civil Service Gazette*

5 January 1855 6F "Autograph Letter of the Queen" to SH and EH to be transmitted to FN, dated Dec 6 Windsor Castle, short

5 January 1855 7D "Letters from the Crimea." Officer gave account of mil hospital there. "He tells me that Miss Nightingale and the feminine nurses are doing much good, and that enthusiasm for them is the order of the day. The place is too crowded and hospital gangrene exists; if it should increase to a grand amount, what

food it will be for columns of censure against the arrangements for the sick and wounded of the army! The old linen is positively (though the contrary has been asserted by the home medical authorities, and re-asserted by the authorities here) not present, not to be found, not obtainable, except by the bales of it forwarded by the women of England, per the Queen of the South, and other private contributions. This, I own, astonished me--and I am not easily astonished at any mismanagement. Even now, the landing of the sick and wounded at Scutari from the yet overcrowded ships is infamously managed. There is nothing special made for the purpose. The amputated, fractured and others are somehow or other got over the ship's sides into wretched unsuitable boats (caiques, &c) and then deposited on the actual shore--there is no regular quay--and there they remain, with blankets over them, sometimes in torrents of rain and wind, until the enfeebled, diseased and overworked hospital orderlies are able to carry them up to the hospital on stretchers. When there, the number of medical officers is too few to admit of sufficient attention to their infirmities and wants.... [no triage]

5 January 1855 5C "Letters from the Crimea" excerpts. Camp before Sebastopol, dated Dec 4

"An officer who came by the Swallow from Stamboul gave me an account of the military hospital there. He tells me that Miss Nightingale and the feminine nurses are doing much good, and that enthusiasm for them is the order of the day. The place is too crowded and hospital gangrene exists; if it should increase to a grand epidemic amount, what food it will be for columns of censure against the arrangements for the sick and wounded of the army! The old linen is positively (though the contrary has been asserted by the home medical authorities, and re-asserted by the authorities here) not present, not to be found, not obtainable, except by the bales of it forwarded by the women of England, per the Queen of the South, and other private contributions. This, I own, astonishes me--and I am not easily astonished at any mismanagement. Even now, the landing of the sick and wounded at Scutari from the yet overcrowded ships is infamously managed. There is nothing special made for the purpose. The amputated, fractured and others are somehow or other got over the ships' sides into wretched unsuitable boats (caiques, &c) and then deposited on the actual shore--there is no regular quay--and there they remain, with blanket over them, sometimes in torrents of rain and wind, until the enfeebled, diseased and overworked hospital orderlies are able to carry them up to the hospital on stretchers. When there, the number of medical officers is too few to admit of sufficient attention....reprint from Dublin Evening Mail.

8 January 1855 10C "Among the passengers by the Candia are five Sisters of Mercy of Miss Nightingale's party, and two of Miss Eloomon's with three hospital nurses, besides some officers' wives from Gibraltar."

8 January 1855 10A "Scutari, Its Hospitals,&c" Osborne letter to ed, "Thanks to the energetical working of the new thoroughly awakened authorities, aided by Miss Nightingale, her nurses and some others, the best efforts were made to overcome difficulties...."

10 January 1855 8DE "The Sick and Wounded Fund" from our own corr dated Scutari Dec 28, re general order, defects in Med Dept, "The last batch of sisters and nurses" Miss Stanley, re deployment, FN dispensed with services of five white-veiled nuns whose previous convent lives had not sufficiently qualified them for the duties of nursing. Given umbrage to RD chaplains, Sellon party not found as efficient as was deemed desirable, long, details

11 January 1855 7B Letter to editor from Montague Gore. 5484 n.d. Times "Sir, The following is an extract from a letter which I have received from Mr Bracebridge, who has accompanied Miss Nightingale on her noble mission of charity and benevolence to the hospital at Scutari:

"The state of things here is melancholy, but we have now medical men enough (as the authorities say) and as many nurses as we at present require. Most of the nurses are efficient--some skillful. We were well received, but the difficulty of dealing with five different departments is inconceivable. The *Times* Fund has supplied Miss Nightingale nobly with shirts, wine, sago, arrowroot, fowls, rice, sugar. We want another kitchen; the doctors are talking of making two extra kitchens at the other hospital. We have been obliged to get up a wash house, for we found that some men had worn the same shirts 14 or 18 days. The division of authority and the want of clerks in every department occasion much mischief. We don't know if there are stores enough even now, but we believe there are. Bedding is not wanting; bread good; water tolerable. I trust Miss Nightingale's department will soon be in complete order. No doubt, it has already saved many lives and many limbs by constant assiduity and attention, spoon-feeding, and bandaging and dressing wounds. The sick and wounded at Balaclava are sadly off, but the ships since we came in November have not been crowded, and the men express themselves quite satisfied with the voyage. No groans or grumbling are ever heard here; their courage seems greater even than in the field of battle; but it is a sorry sight to see the stumps of legs and arms, and worse to see the poor emaciated fever and dysentery cases from Varna--many poor boys from 18 to 21. These cases are

the least successful, and very miserable to see. The difficulty of getting anything is inconceivable, from being on the wrong side of the water, with a bad pier. How we are to get through the winter if more wounded are sent we cannot see. God help us! I fear we can expect nothing but evil." Your obedient servant,
Montague Gore

13 January 1855 7EF letter to editor from S.G. Osborne 7F "If the establishment at Scutari was saved from the result of a state of things which would have been most disastrous, it was by the energy of Miss Nightingale and her corps of sisters and nurses, drawing their resources at the hands chiefly of your almoner."

15 January 1855 4E "The Hospitals at Scutari." My dear Mr Gleig, from J.E. Sabin. Letter to editor. Scutari dated 27 Dec. Re his anxiety to hear of our welfare. "The walk through our vast corridors now, crowded as they are in every part, fills me with lively satisfaction, for I see how much has been done, and how rapidly, for the welfare of our soldiers. One corridor alone contains 225 beds, every one occupied, and the wards leading out of the same corridor contain 313 beds. The whole of this corridor has been repaved and every ward had new floors and windows within the last month and now it is occupied from end to end. Surgeries are built on the wide staircases, boilers for hot water are erected at intervals, stoves are kept constantly burning in each ward and down the corridor, which, to lessen the cold, is divided by wooden partitions; large tin baths are standing at the corners and entrances ready for use, and every man has a wooden bedstead and comfortable bed and bedding. Groups of men are sitting around the stoves reading, talking and some few smoking, and altogether there is an air of comfort and enjoyment which I feared once never to see here. I have selected this one corridor to tell you of because one month since it was unfit for use, and now is all that can be expected or desired. It has been rapidly completed under Mr Gordon, an engineer officer, and the Turks, under our Sappers, have worked well. It has been completed, too, just as it was most needed, for we have had a great increase of sick during the last 10 days, and without this corridor should have been sorely pressed for room. Our numbers now amount to 4,200 sick and convalescents, distributed in Barrack Hospitals 2,500, in General Hospital 1000; on the two hulks 700. Besides this, some 350 have been sent to Abydos. The medical staff seems now very efficient and the number considerable--I should suppose nearly 100 and Dr Macgregor [McMGrigor], who has so ably and energetically worked the Barrack Hospital, is still at his post and active as ever.

While the men are cared for, the officers are not forgotten. A kitchen has been built for them and a good cook placed there, who cooks all they send down, and also prepares jellies and

broths when needed. No less than 50 officers' dinners were cooked there on Christmas-day. The expenses of this establishment are kindly defrayed by Mr Macdonald out of *The Times* Fund.

The men have their usual food cooked in two immense cooking houses in the barrack square, each containing 11 large coppers; but then comforts are supplied from the nurses' kitchen and one meets at every turn immense bowls of arrowroot, sago, broth and other good things. Every man who needs such nourishment is, upon the request of the medical officers, promptly and constantly supplied....

A considerable change is taking place in our band of nurses, in consequence of the arrival of 50 new ones, under Miss Stanley. Miss Nightingale and Mrs Bracebridge have gradually established the original band of nurses here, and this in spite of many and serious difficulties. What we all feared would be an impossibility has been admirably accomplished and will, I doubt not, be continued with success. I think that the only way to secure future success is the plan proposed and now carrying out, which is not to establish a separate band of nurses, but to take in as many of the fresh ones as can be profitably employed. Miss Stanley, acting under Miss Nightingale, takes charge of a certain number in the General Hospital and, though it is impossible that all can be at once employed, yet in time all who are fit for the work will be brought into use. Several have been sent home from Miss Nightingale's original band, from ill health and other causes; three of the sisters have gone, three nurses and five nuns. These latter had been cloistered nuns all their life and their being thrown at once among such busy scenes has made their stay unadvisable; on the other hand, the other five nuns who came with them are found to be most valuable and experienced nurses. It cannot be expected that out of 90 nurses rapidly selected, all should be fit for the work, while Miss Nightingale's judgment will enable her to select a strong band of really efficient nurses in a very short time, and this from actual observation of their work. She looks mainly to the working powers of her band, and, with unrivalled working powers herself, soon marks who are fitted for this most difficult work.

We have now, I am thankful to say, seven clergymen at work here, and one Presbyterian preacher, and five Roman Catholic priests--not one more than is needed, since 500 sick is a large number of one man to see and speak to.... There are four regular services each Sunday, and Holy Communion is administered each Sunday. Besides these, services are held at the General Hospital and on board each hulk, and in various corners of the barrack where a few of the invalids can be got together.... J.E. Sabin

15 January 1855 4F "Miss Nightingale and the Hospitals at Scutari", letter to ed of Protestant churchman, followed by

letter of EH dated 9 December 1854, with list of nurses by religion, and another letter anon, re FN

15 January 1855 7C "The Sick and Wounded Fund" from our own corr, dated Scutari Jan 1, re admin of fund, improved, list of things "distributed through Miss Nightingale and her nurses" nutriments, clothing, hospital accommodation.

16 January 1855 10B "The Sick and Wounded Fund" from our own corr, dated Scutari Jan 4, since last letter more than 1000 more arrived; "But in the hospitals at Scutari themselves, who has been the real purveyor for the last two months? Why, Miss Nightingale. Without the stores of shirts, flannel, socks and a thousand other articles which she and her nurses distributed, to say nothing of the extra diet kitchen, what would have been the condition of the sick and wounded in those endless wards and corridors?"

18 January 1855 6BC "The Sick and Wounded Fund" from our own corr, Scutari Jan 8 supplies from Fund though FN, but for Miss N.

20 January 1855 3D ad for *Christian Times*, article on Nightingale

20 January 1855 7F "Miss Nightingale and the Hospitals at Scutari" more letters to ed, FN

20 January 1855 7A "Miss Nightingale and the Hospitals at Scutari." letter to the editor encloses a letter to the editor in the *Standard*, everyone suspects everyone else. "On e would have thought that so blessed a work as that which Miss Nightingale and her coadjutors have undertaken and are nobly performing would be above all suspicions, or, at any rate, above all slanderous opposition." not. From Walter Blunt, curate of St Botolph, Aldgate.

23 January 1855 7D "Doings at Scutari" letter to the editor from E. Napier Scutari Jan 7. Acks receipt of things sent, "generally the sick have been well attended, but particularly they would have wanted clothing and extra diet. Miss Nightingale has been enabled by her supporters to afford these in enormous proportions--2000 flannel shirts" papers

25 January 1855 8A from our own corr, dated Scutari Jan 11. And Jan 15 "The Sick and Wounded Fund" FN and nurses use fund, credit to M'Gregor, "he gave an opening to the introduction of the nurses and the Fund"; purveyor had nothing to give, FN did

25 January 1855 10B "Naval and Military Intelligence" "Mrs

Reynard, Mrs Wilmot, Mrs Conyers, Mrs Davidson and many other ladies of Driffield have been indefatigable in their exertions in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers in the East, having collected a great quantity of warm clothing, etc, consisting of nearly 200 red flannel vests, knitted mitts, packages of linen, bandages, etc., and sent it directed to Miss Nightingale at the hospital, Scutari." ship, *Great Britain* arrived from Melbourne at Liverpool.

28 January 1855 9C list of principal articles of hospital furniture, list supplied by Miss Nightingale, on the req of the medical officers from Nov 10 to Feb 15 1855

29 January 1855 10B "The Sick and Wounded Fund" from our own corr, dated 15 Jan [Menzie's out by 15 Jan] from our own correspondent "It is only since Dr Menzie's' departure that Miss Nightingale has succeeded in getting a portion of her nurses regularly installed at the General Hospital, where hitherto they have been tolerated, but not encouraged. The propriety of using them at Kululee [Koulali] and at Balaklava is still under discussion, and even in the Barrack Hospital, where the services, they have rendered are beyond dispute, there is no difficulty in finding proofs of the tacit resistance offered to their interference. Had the medical officers considered for a moment that this employment of women in military hospitals must be temporary, that it is only the emergency of the moment which has developed so high and unusual an exercise of the female character and influence, they would surely have abandoned long ere now their unreasonable prejudices and jealousies. They will assuredly be left to the quiet possession of their own department and all that it touches as soon as they are able to do the work themselves without outraging all humanity of feeling in the process. But what have they done to bring about that consummation? What is Dr Andrew Smith doing that he thinks he can manage the affairs of so important a branch of the service at a distance of more than 2000 miles from all that could enable him to judge what was requisite? Who is responsible for that official timidity which makes the military surgeon ready to conceal, instead of declaring, the wants of the sick soldier? Who is it that has stifled by his mode of administering patronage not only the first impulses of a liberal profession, but even the dictates of common humanity in his subordinates?...." more of the same

1 February 1855 8D "The Sick and Wounded Fund" 8 from our own corr, dated Scutari Jan 18 1100 more sick on way "It may therefore be understood what a boon Miss Nightingale's extra diet kitchens have been at the Barrack Hospital, in the defective state of the ordinary diet issues and the general kitchen store."

long list of soldiers, arrival of Miss Stanley; "When the batch of sisters and nurses brought out by Miss Stanley arrived here very considerable difficulty was experienced by Miss Nightingale in turning the services of even a portion of them to useful account....she was at that moment contending against the tacit opposition of nearly all the principal medical officers; her nurses were sparingly resorted to even in the Barrack Hospital, and in the General Hospital, Dr Menzies' headquarters, she held a very insecure footing." his return...

1 February 1855 8F "The Hospital at Scutari" C.H. Bracebridge letter re packages recd, FN ref on what needed, not lint

3 February 1855 8B "The Sick and Wounded Fund," from our own corr, dated Scutari Jan 22. Dr Lawson censured in general orders for "apathy and indifference" court of inquiry; Dr Forrest [good], Andrew Smith pompous, re FN supplying port wine "I was under the impression that Miss Nightingale had received permission to establish an extra diet kitchen at the General Hospital, but I feel that I was mistaken, for when she made the application in Dr Menzies' time it was refused. She is now about to renew her request, and I hope, notwithstanding Dr Lawson's appointment, with better success. Seems like Macdonald

6 February 1855 8E from an officer of the 4th Division, before Sebastopol Jan 15. Letter to the editor, "I can walk a little now, but my legs are very weak. I get everything I fancy here--fowl, wine, milk--in fact, anything I wish for. Miss Nightingale with some ladies and nuns are always going round with something nice, but I manage my potatoes and mutton now, and I get a pint of porter every day. If I do not get strong soon, I expect I shall be sent to Malta or Corfu, or some warm island in the Med.... signed James Campbell

8 February 1855 3A "Miss Nightingale, the Sister of Charity" ad for print

8 February 1855 7EF From our own correspondent, "The Sick and Wounded Fund," dated Scutari Jan 25, was in 2nd ed yesterday *Times* 8 February 1855 7E, dated Scutari 23 January 1855, sad task to forward the tidings (long death list), "When I arrived here, early in November, the maximum number of deaths scarcely exceeded 20 a day; now it is nearly three times as high. At that time the proportion of sick and wounded was about equal; now the former vastly preponderates. Then we had only three hospitals; now we have eight, and are talking of a ninth at Smyrna....Men no longer come down newly attacked and presenting symptoms favourable for a cure; they arrive exhausted

with chronic disease firmly rooted in their broken constitutions, and almost beyond the chances of successful treatment. This is one of the darkest features in the sanitary condition and prospects of the army, for it leads us to anticipate what the probable fate will be during the next two months, not only of the 5000 sick now crowded in the camp hospitals, but of those still doing duty who are unfit for work....

Men huddle themselves up in their bedclothes more, and the newspaper and amusing book have lost much of their former attractiveness. No reading aloud now, and as the new arrivals tell of the hardships they have gone through, it is not an unusual thing for them, overcome by the recollection, to burst into tears. If these wan and wasted figures could be seen in England--the victims, not of hostile rage, but of that military system which for 40 years we have fostered and petted in insular self-sufficiency--we should soon have it reformed. To slur over the state of the hospitals and the terrible evidence they bear against the conduct of the war is to commit a serious offence against the commonwealth....Who are chiefly responsible for this prodigal expenditure of priceless lives? If England is ever again to have an army like that which she sent so proudly and confidently to the East, she must use it far otherwise....
[transport problems]

almoner reports slow action, need to give rewards to those doctors who help FN "When with the cheerful acquiescence of the people, nurses are sent out to help in tending the sick and wounded, it is incumbent on the departments not to throw difficulties in the way of their usefulness and devotion. If it would relieve itself from that opprobrium let those be promoted who have unmistakably exerted themselves to assist Miss Nightingale.....: We are paying a heavy penalty in the lives of our soldiers and in the depreciation of our military renown, for all this red-tapeism, fostered during the easy hours of peace; to give a colourable pretext for places that otherwise would have been abolished.

But every day's experience makes the want of superior medical officers more severely felt, the crowded state of the hospitals, the increasing prevalence of infectious fever; and the increasing severity of their labours are rapidly diminishing the number of those available for duty. Dr Forrest is the third deputy inspector obliged to go home on sick leave.... At the Barrack Hospital, there is hardly a single second-class staff surgeon left, for some of them have been taken away, to do duty on board the sick transports, and of the few left behind, Dr Summers is very ill, and Dr Newton, I regret to say, is dead. Like poor Struthers he too has fallen an untimely victim to the zeal with which he discharged his professional duties. It was

fever of a low type in his case also, and, indeed, it is so rife now in every direction that the wonder is how more of the healthy and strong are not struck down by it. Both Newton and Struthers, it may be a consolation to their friends to know, were tended in their last moments, and had their dying eyes closed, by Miss Nightingale herself. Wherever there is disease in its most dangerous form, and the hand of the spoiler distressingly nigh, there is that incomparable woman sure to be seen; her benignant presence is an influence for good comfort even amid the struggles of expiring nature. She is a 'ministering angel' without any exaggeration in these hospitals, and as her slender form glides quietly along each corridor, every poor fellow's face softens with gratitude at the sight of her. When all the medical officers have retired for the night, and silence and darkness have settled down upon those miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed alone, with a little lamp in her hand, making her solitary rounds. The popular instinct was not mistaken which, when she set out from England on her mission of mercy, hailed her as a heroine; I trust that she may not earn her title to a higher though sadder appellation. No one who has observed her fragile figure and delicate health can avoid misgivings lest these should fail....[more praise] I confidently assert, that but for Miss Nightingale, the people of England would scarcely, with all their solicitude, have been spared the additional pang of knowing, which they must have done sooner or later, that their soldiers, even in hospital, had found scanty refuge and relief from the unparalleled miseries with which this war has hitherto been attended. Miss Stanley, assisted by Miss Emily Anderson, takes charge of the hospital at Kululee [Koulali] and will, no doubt, soon make her presence there beneficially felt. She took possession of her quarters on Saturday [Jan 21], with 16 or 17 sisters and nurses, and is by this time actively engaged in ministering to the wants of the poor fellows in the wards. They require all the attention and care she can afford them, for more deplorable objects I have not yet seen brought down from the Crimea. A very large number of them present cases of the most frightful frost bites, complicated in some instances with dysentery. I went on board the Niagara as she was landing them, and afterwards watched in the wards while their clothes, covered with filth and vermin, were stripped off them, and they were put stark naked into bed. The two scenes baffle description, and it is sickening even in imagination to recall them. I am bound to say that everything was done which was practicable under the circumstances both by Capt Breedon and Dr O'Connor; but here again the deficiencies of the purveying department in the want of hospital clothing were painfully manifest. Having about a week ago heard of this want, with reference to the numbers then at Kululee, I had it promptly supplied; Lady Stratford subsequently

provided a quantity... "But I saw many men in bed without a stitch of body linnen on them...."

Since the date of my last letter there has been a startling increase in the mortality here....According to the sick state, there were in hospital at Scutari yesterday morning 4643 Non-commissioned officers and privates and 73 officers.

The Arabia, the Kangaroo and the Sydney arrived on Friday from Balaklava the first brought down 230 invalids, of whom seven died on the passage; the second 193, of whom nine died; and the last one 51, of whom six died. There is a large number of sick in the harbour, waiting to be landed, but for whom, at present, from the crowded state of the hospitals, it is impossible to find room.

8 February 1855 7F From our own correspondent, from 2nd ed. Dated Scutari Jan 23. "The Sick and Wounded Fund," dated Scutari 23 January, "The men are put on board in such a frightful state of vermin and filth, and so many at a time, that to get them clean is next to impossible, and when they are landed of course they carry the filth and the vermin into the hospitals with them. Miss Nightingale's baths and the supplies of fresh under clothing furnished by the Fund, are the only palliatives hitherto afforded to this, for the purveyor's stores are utterly inadequate to afford relief in such cases, and, as I mentioned in my last letter, where the Turks have provided a bathroom, it is carefully appropriated to some other purpose." 3 transports lying off Scutari, Cleopatra, Brandon and Pedestrian, deaths

9 February 1855 10A "Naval and Military Intelligence" "The Neptune ... arrived at Spithead yesterday afternoon from Malta, which she left on Thursday the 11 of January with 200 military invalids from the hospitals in the Bosphorus, being sick and wounded soldiers from the army before Sebastopol. They are from almost every regiment at the seat of war, several with limbs amputated and otherwise badly maimed. It is quite moving to hear how they speak of Miss Nightingale and the female nurses. All these invalids came home "

10 February 1855 4 "Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund" "Scutari Hospitals--Weekly Tract Society, Lord Shaftesbury pres no mention of FN

14 February 1855 5F "Hospital at Smyrna." sick will be attended by Sisters of Charity and nurses, the former consisting of ladies who, from the high feeling that they have actuated Miss Nightingale's tender their services in this cause of humanity." re new hospital, civil

23 February 1855 3B ad for Miss Nightingale, the Sister of Charity

26 February 1855 13D ad for print, "Miss Nightingale, the Sister of Charity."

27 February 1855 7B Soyer, "The Hospital at Scutari." letter to ed dated Feb 26, "I have been honoured with the confidence of HM's Government to proceed thither for a short period for the purpose of superintending the dietary of that establishment, where I trust, with the assistance of the officials there, I shall be enabled in so

2 March 1855 8AD "The Sick and Wounded Fund" from our own corr dated Scutari Feb 19, re fund, and Lord Stratford "At Scutari they have been administered by Miss Nightingale, on the requisitions of the medical officers...." "The horrors of the transport service for the sick have been communicated to him by at least one faithful witness, and in no other respect can he plead ignorance of what has been taking place at his very doors. Yet will it be believed that since my arrival here on the 6th of November last he has paid only one short visit to Scutari? He came, passed through two or three corridors, and returned again; nor would he have seen the little he did but for the anxiety of Miss Nightingale to have some repairs executed, to expedite which his consent was important.

8 March 1855 4F letter to ed by JH Gamble, corr from Bracebridge on behalf of FN re supplies for Kululee [Koulali]

10 March 1855:7E FN letter to the editor, "The Hospitals at Scutari"

Miss Nightingale presents her compliments to the editor of the *Times* and begs that he will allow her to acknowledge in its columns a few of the presents from the benevolent which she has received. The greater number have been sent anonymously or referred to in letters which it is not possible to connect with letters received months previously. Messrs Cuthbert have announced 68 tons of goods by the Harlequin, not yet arrived, and goods are invoiced by the Croesus, Karnac, Lebanon, Chester, Snowdon, Hollander, Amity, Stately, etc.--vessels not yet in the harbour of Constantinople. [list follows]

15 March 1855 5D "State of the Army before Sebastopol" Roebuck, committee yesterday, witness, Mr Macdonald, how were funds managed "Partly through Miss Nightingale, partly through the medical offices. ... And through your means and the charitable exertions of Miss Nightingale some reasonable means of cooking

food and washing clothes was obtained? Yes."

17 March 1855 10CD "The Sick and Wounded Fund" from our own corr, dated Scutari March 5 re FN getting soup, shirts, wine, chaplains at BH and Koulali; Miss Stanley to leave in a few days

17 March 1855 11B "State of the Army before Sebastopol" committee yesterday, Roebuck in the chair, examination of Macdonald; 11A asked Menzies and Cumming what was wanted, nothing; described system of working with FN, requisitions, detailed

19 March 1855 10DE "The Sick and Wounded Fund" from our own corr, dated Scutari March 1, Kululee advantage of location, compares with Barrack and other hospitals, Stanley and FN

19 March 1855 12E "The Medical Department of the Army" from the Weekly Dispatch 'The wretchedness, indeed, of the establishments which the duke of Newcastle and Dr Andrew Smith assured Mr Macdonald could want for nothing, might turn a delicate stomach for a month; but if Miss Nightingale could encounter and subject this nausea constantly, literally *pour l'amour de Dieu*, our highly paid ambassador might have held his nose and done his duty. If he really could not stand the filth, he and he only had the power to remove the filth. His word would have done it. He could have prevented the horrible fact, that the wounded coming into hospital, cheerful in spite of their wounds, should grow languid and helpless, shd hide their faces beneath the bedclothes and die of dysentery communicated by infection. There must be space in Constantinople to be begged, borrowed or hired, to prevent that pestiferous overcrowding of corridors, so that those who enter a hospital to be healed are poisoned by the plagues they inhale." laundry broke down,

20 March 1855 10E "State of the Army before Sebastopol" Roebuck committee yesterday, questions about disinfectants: "Were any disinfectants, such as chloride of lime, used in the hospitals? Not to his knowledge. He thought they must have been in the French hospitals, because the smell there was not half so bad. All the articles he distributed while he was there were procured through Miss Nightingale, and were all supplied from the different charitable funds. He never got anything except from Miss Nightingale. To obtain anything he never had to sign any documents. It was sufficient to say that a soldier was ill and wanted it. Miss Nightingale, when she first arrived, put herself in communication with the Rev Mr Osborne and Mr Macdonald, who had the control of *The Times* Fund... Stafford's testimony.

21 March 1855 10F "State of the Army before Sebastopol" Roebuck

in chair, met yesterday question by chair "Did the medical men ever state they depended in a great measure on Mr Macdonald and the Times Fund and on Miss Nightingale. No." Questions of A Smith

24 March 1855 3AC "State of the Army before Sebastopol" Roebuck in chair, met yesterday, witness Osborne, stores

24 March 1855 3BC "State of the Army before Sebastopol" committee yesterday, Roebuck in chair, testimony of Osborne. Ellice: "Did you ever hear that the medical officer refused to obey the orders of the commissariat? I do not think I did. They were helpless without stores. If they had had stores how was it that Miss Nightingale had to supply for almost everything to Mr Macdonald? Questions from Pakington

27 March 1855 7E "The Revelations Made before the Crimean Commission" re Roebuck. "It was as open to Lord Stratford to become acquainted with the condition of the hospitals as it was to Stafford, Mr Osborne, Mr Macdonald or Miss Nightingale."

27 March 1855 7E "The State of the Army Before Sebastopol" "The Revelations Made before the Crimean Commission" refs to FN, Stafford, Osborne, Macdonald

27 March 1855 9B "State of the Army before Sebastopol" Roebuck committee yesterday, testimony of Dr Smith, did the duke of Newcastle and SH consult you.... "Yes, we had a good deal of conversation on the subject at the War Office and at my office. I remember several persons meeting at my office, Mr S Herbert and Miss Nightingale being among them." brief

28 March 1855 11BC "State of the Army before Sebastopol" yesterday, Roebuck, witness W.H. Flower asst surgeon, asked if made complaints before, did to purveyor, to Mr Ward and Mr Wreford both; state of meat, Mr Stewart's expl was that the kitchen had been occupied by Miss Nightingale. "So the unsatisfactory cooking was ascribed to Miss Nightingale's occupation of the kitchen? That was told to me--that she was preparing mugs and arrowroot for the sick." asked if FN asked Times fund for port wine, not sure

28 March 1855 11EF "State of the Army before Sebastopol" Roebuck committee, re complaints, re meat, FN blamed for bad meat, Nr WH Flower? Witness; chairman read portion of Mr Macdonald's evidence, Menzies told him nothing wanted, "she told him of a variety of wants immediately. All I can say is that Miss Nightingale might have found out a great many wants which the purveyor did not see. Witness was not aware that Mr Macdonald had

applied to him more than once; his reply to him might have been that stated. re deadhouse situation, Dr Macgregor might have selected a better position.

29 March 1855 7EF "State of the Army Before Sebastopol." committee session, Roebuck, Menzies's exam. Layard. "The witness read a report which he made upon the 7th of August, in which, speaking of Kululee [Koulali] hospital and the barracks, he described them as well adapted for hospital purposes. He also suggested the fitting up of two steamers for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, and also floating hospital for the convalescents." why not complain? No one to relieve.

Pakington asked. "He received instructions from Mr S Herbert and Dr A Smith to afford Miss Nightingale every assistance he could, and to point out in what way nurses would be most useful. Miss Nightingale was to receive his directions and to represent to him from time to time whatever she needed.

Did Miss Nightingale express any opinion of the state of the hospital? She did. She said to me she was quite astonished to find the hospital in such good order, considering the reports which had been in circulation." but re repairs.

"You said the purveyor supplied the men with clean linen before Miss Nightingale came. Have you observed that in the return of washing done by contract for the barrack hosp in November there appear only six shirts? Yes. Were you not surprised at the deficiency or rather absolute want of washing, for the men's linen? I saw the washing was defective. I was not aware there was an entire want of washing." You have said you directed the purveyor to obtain all that was necessary ...clothing, shirts. Can you say that any shirts were purchased in Constantinople before Miss Nightingale arrived? I have no notes to assist my memory. My impression is they were not purchased....."

29 March 1855 7E "State of the Army Before Sebastopol" com yesterday, Roebuck, Pakington asks witness, Menzies' examination, says FN told him hospital in good order, but could not say if anything purchased in Constantinople before FN arrived, A. Smith said to give every assistance.

29 March 1855 12D "The Navvies at the Trenches--The Sanitary Commissioners." Sutherland Rawlinson, Gavin. "As regards the commission, it has already done some good and paved the way for an infinite deal more, at Constantinople. The hospitals on shore, at Scutari and Kululee [Koulali], and the floating one at Seraglio Point, have been inspected and reported on....." works already commenced. Mr Wilson, Inspector of nuisance "The

corridors within the barrack hospitals were being lime-washed, privies flushed and ventilated, water tanks emptied, cleansed and roofed over, sewers cleansed and trapped and better ventilation provided wherever practicable. Miss Nightingale, with whom Mr Rawlinson had had several interviews, was delighted at the prospect of a change for the better, for nurses, military officers and all had suffered from fever which ought to have been, and whose recurrence most probably will be prevented. A fine young man, the foreman of the carpenters, sent out by Sir Morton Peto, died of fever on the 17th, Miss Nightingale attended his bedside at the time of his decease and was indefatigable in her services, as she is in all such cases where there is the smallest possibility of her offering assistance or consolation. But how limited must her utmost be when it is remembered how multitudinous are the calls upon her, no less than 4000 sick men at a time needing the ministrations of this heroic woman, and the few ladies whom her example inspires and her counsel guides. The Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity continue to co-operate most cordially with her and her nurses, 20 out of 22 of whom have been laid up with sickness, some having died. Mr Newland and two of the Liverpool inspectors of nuisances, who would prove most useful adjuncts to Mr Rawlinson's staff, were to have arrived in the Crimea on the 17TH, to be followed by Dr Gavin on the 20th, and by Mr Rawlinson on the 24th. Dr Sutherland, who had been confined to his bed with low fever for a week previous to the 17TH, was to return as soon as he recovered from Constantinople to Smyrna, where his presence cannot fail to be of great value. [could cite]

30 March 1855 12E "Naval and Military Intelligence" "The Victory" leaves Portsmouth today with "a large quantity of furniture for the hospitals on the Bosphorus, several packages for Miss Nightingale at Scutari," etc.

2 April 1855 10A "Scutari" letter to editor by S.G. Osborne dated March 30, re arrival of operating table and his testimony. "A few days before this the operating table ordered by Miss Nightingale for the Barrack Hospital had not arrive there, tho' I understood it was nearly completed....[describes cases] "Dr Macgregor was operator, Miss Nightingale was present and got the poor fellow some wine. There were patients on the floor of the ward a few yards from the tresses and boards on which the operation was performed; the poor man was in a dying state when put back on his bed, which was on the floor." other case; "Dr M'Illray was the operator, Miss Nightingale was present. So ricketty was the table towards the door of the ward that I made an orderly sit upon it.

2 April 1855 10D "The Hospitals in the East." young lady with Devonshire connections, went out with Miss N, wrote home "Scutari is unhealthy. Great patience. "We have beautiful quarters at Kululee, the Sultan's apartments. The mortality is much less here than at Scutari, relatively to numbers. There are about 1100 here. Lady Stratford interests herself greatly in this hospital." if send, send flannel shirts.

3 April 1855 14B ad for "The Record and Miss Nightingale" just published God's Heroes and the World's Heroes. By Rev. J.H. Gurney, rector of St Mary's Marylebone

11 April 1855 8D "Scutari and its Hospitals" excerpts of Osborne's book, "I do not think it is possible to measure the real difficulties of the work Miss Nightingale has done and is doing, by the mere magnitude of the field and its peculiarly horrible nature. Every day brought some new complication of misery, to be somehow unravelled by the power ruling in the sisters' tower."

12 April 1855 11B Advertisement for "Florence Nightingale's Bouquet," a perfume.

19 April 1855 10D from our own corr "The Sick and Wounded Fund." Work of sanitary commission, deaths going down. More sisters, nurses. "Miss Nightingale has had her corps strengthened by the arrival of eight nurses and more are expected. To Kululee 30 nurses are coming out, in addition to the 13 at present on duty, of whom 10 are Catholic sisters."

24 April 1855 3E "State of the Army before Sebastopol" Roebuck in chair, yesterday, duke of Newcastle, "The question of the employment of nurses was mooted at a very early stage of the war, before the army left this country. The opinion of the military authorities was against the measure. The women who were formerly employed in hospitals were often found to be addicted to drink, and they were more callous to the sufferings of the soldiers than the men recently placed in them as attendants. But when I found great complaints were made of the attendance in the hospitals, not only from the public papers and private letters, but from gentlemen who returned from Constantinople at that time, I felt it my duty to take some steps in the matter, and I reverted to the proposal to send out nurses. The difficulty was to find any lady who would undertake so great a task as organizing such a body for the first time. I despaired of success, till the lady of the permanent military secretary, who was personally acquainted with Miss Nightingale, mentioned her to us; she undertook the mission and that settled the question."

30 April 1855 10F "Death of a Lady Nurse at Kululee." Elizabeth Anne Smythe, friend of Miss Nightingale.

8 May 11855 12 "The Sick and Wounded Fund." Dated Scutari April 29. Preliminary action of San Commission. Dr Gavin died 20th April Deaths, by hosp.

10 May 1855 10BC "State of the Army Before Sebastopol" Roebuck in chair, yesterday; Layard question, testimony of SH; FN communicated with him, not Raglan; re attendance on officers especially, A Smith, lots in

23 May 1855 10B "Naval and Military Intelligence," a letter from the Black Sea Fleet, dated Balaklava ... "Miss Nightingale has just arrived in the Robert Lowe steam transport. M Soyer also came by the same vessel.

24 May 1855 9E "The Siege of Sebastopol" "Miss Nightingale remains on board a steamer in the harbour of Balaklava, and is attended by Mrs Bracebridge."

26 May 1855 11D (by electronic telegraph) Sebastopol May 24, afternoon. "Miss Nightingale has been very ill, but is now out of danger."

29 May 1855 5CF "The Nightingale Fund" list of contributors

29 May 1855 9B "The Siege of Sebastopol," our own corr, dated 15 May, FN visited hospitals on Friday last and even went down to Mortar Battery, fell ill from exposure to sun, Soyer met with Raglan, Soyer on to regimental hospitals, "amateurs" arrive" suffering from an attack of Crimean fever. On board London transport at Balaklava [same story]

30 May 1855 10A, from our special correspondent second ed yesterday. Cholera in camp. "Miss Nightingale is suffering from an attack of Crimean fever. She has been staying on board the London transport at Balaklava the last few days, together with Mr Bracebridge, but the day before yesterday she was taken ill and yesterday it was considered advisable to bring her up to the Sanitorium, where she is under the care of Dr Jephson, assisted by Dr Sutherland and Dr Anderson. The poor lady most probably owes her illness to exposure to the sun on Friday last, when she visited the hospitals and even went down to the Mortar Battery whence she had a good view of Sebastopol. She is something better today." Soyer

31 May 1855 7D "The Siege of Sebastopol" from our special corr,

camp before Sebastopol May 18; "Miss Nightingale is, I am glad to say, very much better today, and is now past the dangerous crisis of the fever."

9 June 1855 9E "Miss Nightingale's Health" extract from a letter from Balaklava, fever has left her, in hut on Genoese heights, little cholera in the camp.

13 June 1855 9C "The Siege of Sebastopol" "May 30. Miss Nightingale, being convalescent from her late severe attack of fever, and being recommended change of air by her medical attendant, Dr Hadley, principal medical officer of the Castle Hospital, Balaklava, under whose care she has been throughout her illness, was carried down from the heights, accompanied by that officer and the Rev Mr Parker, and put on board the Jura for England, where it is hoped she will speedily recover, and be able to resume her duties in the East."

16 June 1855 12B "The Siege of Sebastopol" from our special corr, camp before Sebastopol June 2. "If the rumour of Miss Nightingale's serious illness has already reached England, it is due to what will have been a national anxiety.... left Balaklava today (Saturday), Lord Ward placing his steam yacht at her disposal. By the same opportunity M Soyer returned to Constantinople, after a preliminary sojourn of three weeks in the Crimea, during which he made himself acquainted with the various hopes and difficulties which lie in his path as a 'regenerator' of the camp cuisine...."

19 June 1855 5C "House of Commons June 18" Roebuck spoke, "State of the Army before Sebastopol" "Your committee, in conclusion, cannot but remark that the first real improvements in the lamentable condition of the hospitals at Scutari are to be attributed to private suggestions, private exertions and private benevolence (hear hear)..." fund. "At the suggestion of the Secretary at War, Miss Nightingale, with admirable devotion, organised a band of nurses and undertook the care of the sick and wounded. The Hon Joceline Percy, the Hon and Rev Sidney Godolphin Osborne, and Mr Augustus Stafford, after a personal inspection of the hospitals, furnished valuable reports...."

28 June 1855 8BC "Turkey," from our own corr. "Miss Nightingale is now entirely out of danger, but so weak that it is judged necessary that she should return to England, at least for a short time. The eulogy of this has been so often pronounced, and her merits are so well known, that it is unnecessary again to tell the tale of her exertions and sufferings. May the British army never again pass through such an ordeal as to require such

devotion!"

19 July 1855 10 deaths Scutari and Kululee [Koulali]

25 August 1855 8B "Miss Nightingale and the Nursing System" physician, fellow of RCP, London, dated 24 August, re end of Mrs Gamp; "It is sufficiently obvious that the successful application of remedials is, in a very great degree, dependent on the intelligent and faithful cooperation of the nurse with the physician, and that the want of such cooperation may lead, not only to failure in practice, but to erroneous conclusions in science. Miss Nightingale may, therefore, rest assured that if she can organize a plan by which the London hospitals may be supplied with a sufficient number of able and faithful nurses she will confer an incalculable benefit upon the sick inmates of those institutions, and she will contribute very materially to the advancement of medical science."

22 September 1855 13B ad for S.W. Fullom, *The History of Woman and her Connexion for Religion, Civilisation and Domestic Manners*, with Nightingale portrait.

27 August 1855 8E letter to ed of IOU re proposal for a new hospital as testimonial to FN, 12 in London now, opposed

29 September 1855 7D "Letter from Miss Nightingale," also in the Boston Guardian, and The Observer 1 Oct 1855

Scutari
Barrack Hospital
18 August [1855]

Dear Mrs [blanked out] I very much regret to be obliged to inform you that your husband [blanked out] of the Artillery, was brought in here sick of diarrhea, with symptoms of fever, on the 11th of August from the Crimea.

He asked me for a religious book, and I gave him the enclosed. He told me afterwards that he liked it very much, and so I send it to you, with another which he was already reading, a New Testament, and a letter of yours which was under his pillow, and his purse, containing £1.1.

He was taken worse on the 13th and became delirious. He was most carefully attended by two doctors, by the chaplain, by myself and by a kind and skillful nurse. He was very grateful and good, but alas! nothing could save him and he died at 11 o'clock the same night. How sorry I am to tell you this bad news I cannot say.

From the little I saw of your husband I should say that his was a heart turned to God, and accepted by Him. Let us hope that what is your loss is his gain. He often spoke of you. Believe me,

yours with true sympathy
 Florence Nightingale

16 October 1855 5D "Mr Sidney Herbert and the Rev S.G. Osborne at Wilton." long letter. FN, Mrs Bracebridge, conditions

16 October 1855:5F "Mr Bracebridge on the Crimean Hospitals." from a lecture given in Coventry Wed last (14 Oct); described hospitals and difficulties Miss Nightingale and her nurses had to contend with on arrival. "When they first made their appearance at Scutari, there was neither kitchen, coals, nor candles-- nothing in fact but the naked walls. They soon set to work, however, to make the place comfortable, and in two days they effected a great change in the interior appearance of the building. They had at one time nearly 3000 sick and wounded, and if the beds had been placed at full length they would have extended three miles and 500 yards. Many of the assistant surgeons--very young men--were attacked with fever from sleeping in the corridors that ran round the hospital. These rooms were so situated that when fires were lighted in them the draught brought all the impure air of the hospital into them, causing fever and other disease....When the band of female nurses first arrived they were despised for their want of medical skill and disliked for their womanly curiosity, but two or three days after, when 600 wounded men were brought down, they dressed the wounded of 300 of them and waited upon them with the utmost tenderness and assiduity. The medical men then began to think they might be of some use.

[He then detailed the use of the fund to buy provisions and the laxity of the purveyor, and the bad food.]

But when M Soyer came out things went on much better. The meat, before he made his arrangements, was so bad that the men ate part of it raw and buried the remainder in the trenches. The men had no fuel or proper means of cooking, and, from their excessive work in the trenches, were not able to go in search of fuel to cook their meal. The French were much more expert at making a fire and cooking victuals, and they always managed so well that every man had a cup of hot coffee from a boiling caldron before he went to the trenches, and a meal of bread and soup on his return...

Ended with stirring defence of war, they "would never leave the soil of Russia until they had accomplished the object for which the war was commenced, namely, a permanent check to the ambition of the northern despot.

16 October 1855 5F "Mr Bracebridge on the Crimean Hospitals." *Times* from a lecture given in Coventry Wed last (14 Oct) described hospitals and difficulties Miss Nightingale and her

nurses had to contend with on arrival. "When they first made their appearance at Scutari, there was neither kitchen, coals, nor candles--nothing in fact but the naked walls. They soon set to work, however, to make the place comfortable, and in two days they effected a great change in the interior appearance of the building. They had at one time nearly 3000 sick and wounded, and if the beds had been placed at full length they would have extended three miles and 500 yards. Many of the assistant surgeons--very young men--were attacked with fever from sleeping in the corridors that ran round the hospital. These rooms were so situated that when fires were lighted in them the draught brought all the impure air of the hospital into them, causing fever and other disease....When the band of female nurses first arrived they were despised for their want of medical skill and disliked for their womanly curiosity, but two or three days after, when 600 wounded men were brought down, they dressed the wounded of 300 of them and waited upon them with the utmost tenderness and assiduity. The medical men then began to think they might be of some use.

[He then detailed the use of the fund to buy provisions and the laxity of the purveyor, and the bad food.]

But when M Soyer came out things went on much better. The meat, before he made his arrangements, was so bad that the men ate part of it raw and buried the remainder in the trenches. The men had no fuel or proper means of cooking, and, from their excessive work in the trenches, were not able to go in search of fuel to cook their meal. The French were much more expert at making a fire and cooking victuals, and they always managed so well that every man had a cup of hot coffee from a boiling caldron before he went to the trenches, and a meal of bread and soup on his return...

Ended with stirring defence of war, they "would never leave the soil of Russia until they had accomplished the object for which the war was commenced, namely, a permanent check to the ambition of the northern despot.

20 October 1855 8A "Scutari Hospitals." letter to ed by Bracebridge, re Soyer, bad food, Nightingale.

23 October 1855 7E "Turkey," from our own corr dated Scutari Oct 11 "Miss Nightingale left this place on Monday for Sebastopol, where preparations had been made for her reception>'

29 October 1855 7F "The War in the Crimea" from our own corr and H.W. Barnard "Miss Nightingale is at the Castle Hospital."

30 October 1855 2A ad for *History of Woman*, with FN portrait

10 November 1855 4B "The Nightingale Fund" re public meeting held yesterday

17 November 1855 6DE "Nurses for Hospitals" SGO letter to editor, services of FN and Mrs Bracebridge

19 November 1855 7F from our own corr "Turkey" Inkermann Cafe in "flourishing condition" "opened on the 6th of August it has already, according to the testimony of Miss Nightingale, of the gentlemen (chiefly medical) who compose the committee, and of the military authorities at Scutari, effected considerable good by diminishing drunkenness. The authorities have marked their approbation by permitting it to remain open until a quarter to 8 at night."

24 November 1855 8C "Crimean Demonstration in Glasgow" Glasgow Friday morning, demo held, city hall, FN cheered at

29 November 1855 6D "This day a meeting is to be held to take into consideration the best method of evincing to Miss Nightingale the sense entertained by her countrymen of her great deserts. What can we do."

29 November 1855 8A "Turkey" from our own corr, dated Constantinople Nov 19 re cholera at Scutari, with virulence, regretted FN not here now, as speaks German and German Legion sick;

30 November 1855 7CF "The Nightingale Fund," public meeting at Willis's Rooms yesterday, long story

30 November 1855 4B "The Nightingale Fund" meeting at Willis's Rooms Nov 29 lengthy report. Among the company: "Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of "Clanricards, Viscount Goderich MP; Lord Stanley MP, Lord May, J Pakington MP, SH MP, S.G. Osborne, Hon Major Powys, sir W Heathcote MP; J Clark, sir M Montefiore, Sir CE Trevelyan KCB, Dean of St Paul's, chaplain general Rev J Cumming DD, C Locock MP, H Bence Jones, Dr O'Connor, W Bowman FRCS, RM Milnes MP, A Pellatt MP, F Bennoch, CHB, Mr Oliveria MP; Alderman Wire, GF Young, etc. apologies from Viscount Hardinge, Panmure, Colin Campbell, bishop of Oxford, bishop of Ripon, bishop of Lincoln, bishop of Bath and Wells, Sir D Lacy Evans, WE Gladstone, Captain Peel RN, Sir Samuel Morton Peto &c; 3 columns of speeches

30 November 1855 4B "The Nightingale Fund. At a meeting held duke of Cambridge in the chair. "The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to: Moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne,

seconded by Sir W Heathcote, MP; That the noble exertions of Miss Nightingale and her associates in the Hospitals of the East, and the invaluable service rendered by them to the sick and wounded of the British Forces, demand the grateful recognition of the British people." moved by J. Pakington, bart MP, second by James Clark, bart "That it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of Miss Nightingale's signal devotion, and to record the gratitude of the Nation by a Testimonial of a substantial character, and that, as she has expressed her unwillingness to accept any tribute designed for her for her own personal advantage, funds be raised to enable her to establish an Institution for the training, sustenance and protection of Nurses and Hospital Attendants." moved by Lord Stanley, sec RM Milnes "That to accomplish this object on a scale worthy of the nation, and honourable to Miss Nightingale, all classes be invited to contribute. Moved SH, sec CHB "That the sums so collected be vested in trustees to be appointed by the Committee, and applied for the purpose expressed in the second resolution.

"That with a view to secure under all circumstances, the appropriation of the funds raised to the purpose expressed in the second resolution, Miss Nightingale be requested to name a Council (selected from the committee) to co-operate with her, and who may represent her until her return to this country, or in the event of any suspension of her labours.

Moved by Lord Goderich, sec Rev Dr Cumming "The following noblemen and gentlemen (with power to add to their number) be a Committee to carry into effect these resolutions:" (long alpha list); thanks moved to duke of Cambridge' subscriptions will be recd by SH and SC Hall, hon secs.

HRH duke of Cambridge, dukes of Devonshire, Argyll, Newcastle, Earl of Cardigan, earl of Shaftesbury, earl of Ellesmere, Viscount Hardinge; Viscount Goderich; lord mayor, lord bishop of Lincoln, lord bishop of Salisbury, of oxford, of Bath and Wells, Lord Panmure, Lord Camoys, Lord Monteagle, the Speaker, chief baron of the Exchequer, Pakington MP, SH, S Stuart Wortley MP, WE Gladstone, Count de Strzelecki CB, SG Osborne, Major Powys, Heathcote, Clark, Sir Moses Montefiore; Peto, de Lacy Evans, Col Sir Thomas Trewbridge; Sir Francis Graham Moon; CE Trevelyan; Sir George Smart; Sir James Emerson Tennent; Jebb, Peel RN; Fishbourne FN; dean of St Paul's , dean of Hereford, chaplain general, Canon Dale; Rev J Cumming DD; Rev WF Hood, Rev E Coleridge, Re JS Cox, Rev Thomas Binney, Rec CE Kennaway, Charles Lock MP; Bence Jones, Farre, Bowman, SD Grainger FRCS; CH A'Court; T Sotheron Estcourt MP, RM Milnes, Apsley Pellat MP; Francis Bennoch; CHB, Thomas Brassey, Chadwick, St Leger Glyn; JG Hubbard, SC Hall, H Kingscote, H Benson Maxwell; JG Marshal;; Arthur Mills; CH Mills; Robt Rawlinson; Phillip Rose; H Reeve, Samuel Smith; Martin R Tupper; Seymour Tremenheere; Wilbraham

Taylor, DW Wire Alderman; GF Young

3 December 1855 7F from our special corr, camp before Sebastopol
Nov 20, "The British Expedition" Stafford, camp before Sebastopol
Nov 20: "Miss Nightingale has contributed to the comforts of the
Sardinian sick as well as to the amelioration of the condition of
our own poor fellows."

6 December 1855 4A ad for N Fund School

6 December 1855 7D "Turkey" from our own corr Constantinople Nov
26 "Miss Nightingale has returned from the Crimea. She is well
and active in the hospitals. I much regret to announce the
death... Mrs Willoughby Moore," like FN to nurse

8 December 1855 4 ad for Nightingale Fund School

10 December 1855 6A "Nightingale Fund" lists contributors and
amounts, long list, from SC Hall and SH, from meeting at Willis's
Rooms; Duke of Cambridge on "First list of subscribers" with
£100, , CHB £50, SH £100, Milnes £20, Mrs Milnes £10, earl of
Lovelace £20; Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore £31.10.0; Lt Col
Gordon RE £10, MajGen Spencer Stanhope £5, bishop of Oxford £25,
CE Trevelyan £10, Lady Trevelyan £10, Pakington £10, and Lady Pak
£10, Gleig chaplain general £5, Edwin Chadwick £5, Mrs Chadwick
£5, Sir Charles Eastlake PRA £5, Lady Eastlake £2, Heathcote £50,
Sir de Lacy Evans £25, Captain Fishbourne RN £1.1.0, Sir Henry
and Lady Holland £15.15.0, Arthur Mills 10.10.0 Babington
Macauley £10.10.0, Lord Overstone £31.10.0, J Benson Maxwell £2,
Sir Chas Wood £25, bishop of Bath and Wells £20, bishop of Bath
and Wells £20, bishop of London £10.10.0, Samuel Smith £10.10.0,
Stuart Wortley MP £10, Col and Lady Amelia Jebb £5, duke of
Devonshire £100, Sir Joseph Paxton £10.10.0 , Lady Paxton £5,
lord mayor £20, Mrs John Stuart Mill £2, Arthur Farre 10.10.0,
T.D, Acland 10.10.0

13 December 1855 12E "Nightingale Testimonial" letter to editor
of Bracebridge re the fund

13 December 1855 12F "Launch of the Florence Nightingale."
Hartlepool, on Tuesday Dec 11

"Iron shipbuilding, which is yet in the stage of infancy at this
port, made a second step today in the launch of a magnificent
iron screw steamer which has received the name of the heroic
Florence Nightingale. This vessels has been built by Messrs
Richardson, Brothers, by whom the rapidly extending trade of iron
shipbuilding was introduced to the port of Hartlepool. This is
the second vessel launched at this port; she is a beautiful

specimen of the clipper class now so much in vogue. The prow is ornamented with a full-length figure of the lady whose name she bears, and who is represented as in her usual hospital dress, having, in the one hand, a cup and in the other, a handkerchief. On each side of the bow are beautiful scrollboards, beneath which is carved in bold relief the figure of a wounded soldier in a recumbent posture, looking with feelings of gratitude towards her by whom his wounds of honour have been attended. A small bust of the same lady ornaments the stern of the vessel. The following are the dimensions; length, 189 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 167 feet 6 inches; tonnage, about 600; two inverted cylinder engines of 90 horse power; she is further fitted with iron water tanks capable of containing 160 tons of water for the purpose of ballast, which can be ejected in a few minutes by means of a 'donkey' engine placed upon deck. An additional feature in the outfit of this steam consists in her being fitted with two cranes, with a pair of boilers in each, for the purpose of discharging her cargo when employed in transporting goods. These engines are on the locomotive principle, and are stationed, as are also the boilers, upon the deck. The machinery is manufactured by Messrs Richardson and Son. The Florence Nightingale has been built for Mr Young of Wisbeach.

14 December 1855 4F "The Nightingale Testimonial" letter to editor by James Skinner Dec. 13, agrees with CHB, shd be every parish in London [support for FN and fund]

14 December 1855 6B "Turkey" from our own corr Constantinople Dec 3, Inkermann Cafe "At the Inkermann Caffé, which has been supplied.... Germans have lately had some, supplied to them by Miss Nightingale and also a few from *The Times* fund"

14 December 1855 8C "Turkey" from our own corr dated Constantinople Dec 3, Germans here, also get Times Fund, FN busy sending money home for soldiers, Sutherland here bringing in drainage

19 December 1855 11E ad for *History of Woman*, with FN portrait

20 December 1855 10A "Naval and Military Intelligence" letter from Horse Guards Dec 12, transmitting resolution of meeting of 29th Nov, "for the purpose of giving the public an opportunity of expressing their approbation of the noble and benevolent exertions of Nightingale for the improvement of the discipline and superintendence of military hospitals, the Field Marsh commanding in Chief describes..." for "extension of those laudable and charitable views of Miss Nightingale by which the army has already so materially benefited."

27 December 1855 6A "Turkey" from our own corr, "Dr Sutherland has returned from Renkioi and proceeded to the Crimea." "Miss Nightingale remains at Scutari and proposes dividing her time this winter between that place and the Crimea."

27 December 1855 11F ad for *History of Woman* with FN portrait

28 December 1855 7D "Turkey" from our own corr, Constantinople Dec 13, in 2nd ed yesterday dup of Dec 27

1856

1 January 1856 10B "Naval and Military Intelligence" "Colonel Eden, the commandant of Chatham garrison, issued an order yesterday stating that the several depts will endeavour to carry out the intentions of the letter recd from the Horse Guards for contributing to the Nightingale Fund."

4 January 1856 10E "The Nightingale Fund" letter to editor of CH Bracebridge and one other re Nightingale Fund, testimony

4 January 1856 10E "The Nightingale Testimonial" at Manchester Town Hall, resolved to hold a public meeting for promotion of the national testimonial to Miss Nightingale. James Watts, mayor presided, ends: "With regard to the subscriptions, a resolution was passed embodying the prevailing sentiment that they shd be as general as possible, in order to show the universal appreciation of Miss Nightingale's labours, but that large individual subscriptions were both uncalled for and undesirable."

5 January 1856 10B "The Nightingale Fund," letter to editor by E.M., Kensington Gate, Jan 4. Re will withhold subscription until assured that it will not be applied to the est of a corps of Sisters of Charity or anything else which may be used for proselytism.

7 January 1856 9B "The Nightingale Testimonial" letter by James Skinner, response to EM letter, leave FN free on fund [letter to ed]

8 January 1856 10C "The Nightingale Fund," letter of S.C. Hall, hon sec. replies to letter of E.M., not for proselytism

15 January 1856 4F "The Queen's Present to Miss Nightingale" the jewel described, testimonial

16 January 1856 4F ad for "The Nightingale Song to the Sick and Wounded" with lithographic likeness of Miss Nightingale"

18 January 1856 10AC "The Nightingale Fund" meeting held at Manchester yesterday, for N Fund, presided by mayor James Watts, SH, Lord Stanley, Monckton Milnes, James Heywood, other MPs, "That the noble exertions of Miss Nightingale" [city fundraiser]

19 January 1856 1 ad *History of Woman*, with FN portrait

21 January 1856 9DE from our own corr, dated camp before Sebastopol Jan 4 "The Army in the Crimea" general order of CA Windham, chief of the staff, "devoted exertions of Miss Nightingale and the ladies who accompanied her. "The commander of the forces will give to this fund one day's pay on the 6th of January" re resolution of meeting in January to set up Fund, major

22 January 1856 10D "The British Army in the East" dated Sebastopol Jan 6, re General Orders of 1st Jan, following officers have consented to act as an committee and are authorized to receive and remit to England subscriptions to the "Nightingale Fund." Paulet, Wilbraham, Staff surgeon Dr Hadley, Jasper Hall, Rev E Parker, Routh;

25 January 1856 8BC "The Nightingale Fund" on Wed aft meeting held at Oxford Town Hall, mayor, re N Fund. Bishop of Oxford in chair [meeting at Oxford] [FN letter]; SH: "Happily only yesterday morning I received a letter from Miss Nightingale, in answer to one which I had previously written to her at the request of the Central Committee in London, from which I will read you an extract. She says: 'In answer to your letter proposing to the undertaking of a training school for nurses, I will first beg to say'"

26 January 1856 10E "Naval and Military Intelligence" general order, headquarters, Sebastopol, Jan 10, re Nightingale Fund, subscriptions to be paid to treasurer

31 January 1856 13C ad for "The Nightingale's Song to the Sick and Wounded with lithographic likeness of Miss Nightingale."

2 February 1856 12F "The Nightingale Fund" report of Nightingale Committee to the public, with FN letter to Herbert of Jan 6, long

2 February 1856 8EF "The History of the Nightingale Fund" [long story on fund, SH, etc., members

5 February 1856 10A "Naval and Military Intelligence." Somerset Militia Regiment under orders for departure, "The officers and NoN-commissioned officers have unanimously resolved to contribute

one day's pay each to the Nightingale Fund."

9 February 1856 10B "Election Intelligence" Cambridge University, FN cited in speech by Warren, elected to university

11 February 1856 12B "Sisters of Charity in the East." letter to the editor by a Catholic on nurses with Nightingale, with extract of letter of Cardinal Wiseman, praises them.

11 February 1856 13C ad for "The Nightingale's Song to the Sick and Wounded with lithographic likeness of Miss Nightingale."

11 February 1856 14C ad for *The History of Woman* with FN portrait

14 February 1856 3AB "The Nightingale Fund" lists additions to committee, Augustus Stafford, Robt Biddulph, Marjoribanks, and to the Trustees Earl of Shaftesbury; Finance com, Lord Monteagle, Robt Biddulph, John Thornton, E D Marjoribanks, Council selected by Miss N; Fourth list of subscribers, duchess of Cambridge £20, Lady Noel Byron £1000, Viscount Palmerston £20, Viscountess Palmerston £10, duke of Newcastle £50, earl of Shaftesbury £10, Lord Ward £200, H Labouchere MP £25, Lady Mary Lady Bouchere £25, Gladstone £20, Sir Benj Brodie £10, Earl of Hardwicke £10, A Stafford £10.10.0, proceeds of a ball, bishop of Rochester £10, bishop of Hereford £10, a lot of Revs, collections from parish; officers, NCOs and men of Depot Battalion, Preston; and other regiments,

19 February 1856 5E "Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt's Concerts" morning concert yesterday, announces concert for Exeter Hall shortly, "proceeds to be devoted to the Nightingale Fund"

21 February 1856 6A "The Nightingale Fund." "A Record of National Gratitude to Miss Nightingale for the invaluable Services rendered by her to the Sick and Wounded of the British Forces," and raised "to enable her to establish an Institution for th Training, Sustenance and Protection of Nurses and Hospital Attendants. Miss Nightingale has signaled her acceptance of the proposal made to her, and has named the gentlemen whom she wishes to act as her Council (vide appended list).

Miss Nightingale postpones all consideration of details until her return to England enables her to digest and arrange them.

All necessary rules and regulations have been confided by the Committee, with the assent of the public, "to her experience, energy and judgment.

The Committee announce that they have received a first instalment of contributions from the army in the Crimea,

particulars of which will be advertised in due course.

Meetings have been held, and auxiliary committees formed, at Edinburgh, Manchester, Oxford, Bolton, Truro, Brighton, Sheffield, Devises, Arundel, Winchester, &c; and arrangements are in progress by mayors, &c of various other corporate cities and towns, and by leading persons in towns not so represented, in order to co-operate with the Central Committee in London." Printed reports available.

1 March 1856 1B ad for "Madame Jenny Goldschmidt-Lind" concert. For Nightingale Fund. Programme.

3 March 1856 3C ad for Madame Jenny Goldchmidt-Lind concert for Nightingale Fund. Programme.

3 March 1856 10A "The Army in the Crimea," from our own corr, camp before Sebastopol Feb 15 gifts arrived for FN from Duchess of Kent, school things

4 March 1856 1B ad for Madame Jenny Goldschmidt-Lind, Exeter Hall, for Nightingale Fund. With full band and chorus, to be held March 11

5 March 1856 9B "Turkey" from our own corr. Dated Constantinople Feb 25, violent storm, "At Scutari everything is going on as usual, that is well. The popular lectures for the soldiers have now regularly begun every Tuesday and Thursday and they attract numbers. One was about the history of this country, another about the Crimea, two about popular chymistry [yes], with experiments. On Thursday last as many as 400 soldiers were present. A great attraction on that evening was a magic lantern, a gift from Miss Nightingale, who really seems to know our soldiers at least as well, if not better, than their leaders did. Miss Nightingale has likewise sent up a magic lantern to the Crimea, where it meets with the same interest.

Besides these lectures twice a week, there are the regular schools--one in the Barrack Hospital, called the Garrison School, another at the Palace Hospital, and a third at Kululee [Koulali], besides the schools for the Cavalry and the Sappers. They are all well attended. This spirit of study seems not to be confined to Scutari, however; it extends likewise to the Crimea. Miss Nightingale sent a short time ago different kinds of stationery, worth about £150, to the army in the Crimea, and it has been taken up at once, and she was requested to send some more.

The Inkermann Cafe is still flourishing, although it has had to go through another crisis. General Storks in order to put an end to the exertions carried on [9C] by the retail dealers in Scutari, has published a fixed fee tariff for every article of

common use. This was somewhat lower than that fixed at the Inkermann Cafe, in consequence of the prohibition of the sale of spirits. As the Inkermann Cafe not only gives sound articles, but likewise provides all kinds of games and papers for the soldiers, the contractor declared himself unable to conform to the tariff....

5 March 1856 1B "London Hospital, 5th March 1856." quarterly court and special general court. Duke of Cambridge in chair. Unan resolved to enrol name of FN upon the list of governors, "would confer distinction upon this valuable and important charity." Wm J Nixon, sec.

5 March 1856 Jenny Goldschmidt ad for Nightingale Fund concert

8 March 1856 4C "London Hospital" general court, on 5 March 1856, duke of Cambridge in chair, Nightingale made life governor

10 March 1856 1C ad (2) For Goldschmidt-Lind concert, programme, for Nightingale Fund.

11 March 1856 1B ad for "Madame Jenny Goldschmidt Lind" Exeter Hall, evening concert in behalf of the Nightingale Fund. Lists programme.

12 March 1856 12E "Concert for the Nightingale Fund" Mrs Goldschmidt, last night at Exeter Hall, sang her best, lists songs

15 March 1856 13C Advertisement for "The Nightingale's Song to the Sick and Wounded" with lithographic likeness of Miss Nightingale, Davidson's Musical Treasury.

14 March 1856 6F House of Commons. "Sir W Williams" spoke re Stafford, and the inefficiency of the hospitals at Woolwich, would invite to visit. "A few weeks hence he had the honour of escorting Miss Nightingale over the whole of the establishments, when she expressed herself highly pleased with the arrangements, and on the following day Colonel Lefroy wrote to him expressing the great gratification Miss Nightingale had derived from her visit to the Artillery and Cadet Hospitals, and her opinion that they were the best military hospitals she had seen, with the exception of that of the Guards at Windsor (as we understood).

14 March 1856 7F Untitled. from Galignani's Messenger, meeting held yesterday at British Embassy at Paris under patronage of Lord Cowley, in aid of the Nightingale Fund, remarks, the H Baring took chair, explained purpose, following resolution

proposed by Marquis of Westneath and sec by Gen Sir Alexander Woodford, to ask Galignani to allow a subscription list to be opened at their est for benefit of fund, committee be formed, "earnestly to recommend this subject to the attention of all British residents on the continent, and they would hereby request HM's consuls and agents in the different towns to give their valuable aid to this useful and most important institution...."

19 March 1856 6F "Madame Goldschmidt and the Nightingale Fund" contributed £1872 donation

20 March 1856 14 ad for *History of Woman* with FN portrait

21 March 1856 5F, "Mr Augustus Stafford, M.P., on the Crimean Campaign." dated 18 March Stamford. Long report on arriving, and conditions. Gave account at meeting 17 March. Cites stats on deaths, esp French

"Altogether, so dire was the aspect of affairs at Scutari that it seemed given us over to destruction. At this juncture came Florence Nightingale, and then order arose out of chaos. Our story brightened from the arrival of that lady there. He was at Scutari in the autumn of 1854, and then he saw the horrors which all had heard described, and which he would not attempt to describe again. He was there in the autumn of 1855, and all was changed. Confusion had given place to order, filth to cleanliness, the aggravation or neglect of every human suffering to the mitigation of all the evils of war. But there was one thing not changed.... good feeling of soldiers... Also unchanged, "for in the same little room, with no luxuries and very few comforts, engaged in her ceaseless work, there he found Florence Nightingale. Considering the difficulties he had had to contend with, she had been one of the few that had not disappointed England. He was in the French tent hospitals at the front of the camp, and they owned that in the comforts and luxuries supplied to the sick and wounded they could no longer compete with us. He asked Miss Nightingale, 'What do you think of the soldiers now?' She said, 'They have their faults, and those who in their several positions in life may feel that they have a little neglected the education of the ... " "He asked one poor fellow what he thought of Miss Nightingale and the reply was .' Well, I hope she will go up to Heaven before she dies.'..." burial place at Scutari,

21 March 1856 6F "The Army in Crimea." from our own corr, FN supplied school materials, maps, slates to the schools

21 March 1856 7D "Turkey." from our own corr, dated March 10 Constantinople. "Mr Baudens, the Inspector General of all the

hospitals, has left for the Crimea. He carried with him a letter from Miss Nightingale to Marshal Pellisier, in which she offers, as a private gift, port wine, lime juice, beef tea and bedding for the French hospitals in the Crimea."

28 March 1856 7E "Turkey," from our own corr Constantinople, "March 18" mail to England delayed. Severn had to put back. "The gale was so violent that this powerful steamer could not make way against it. Miss Nightingale, who was on board, has again disembarked."

29 March 1856 8B "Turkey" from our own corr Constantinople March 17. "Nobody seemed to have formed an idea of the severity of the winter in Kertch and the Sea of Azoff. Many of the officers had come up without sufficient clothing, and would have suffered from this want of forethought, had not Miss Nightingale, in spite of the numerous claims on her activity, found time to think likewise of the Turkish Contingent, and sent up warm clothing. Although not actively engaged with the armies, the contingent passed the winter by no means in idleness."

1 April 1856 5AC "The Nightingale Fund." 5A lists contributors

1 April 1856 10E "The Army in the Crimea" general order re FN's authority

1 April 1856 12F "Miss Nightingale and Soldier's Widows"

Scutari
Barrack Hospital
5 March [1856]

Dear Mrs Lawreance [widow of Private William Lawreance]

I was exceedingly grieved to receive your letter, because I have only sad news to give you in return. Alas! in the terrible time which we had here last year, when we lost from seventy to eighty men per day in these hospitals alone, many widows have had to suffer like you, and your husband was, I regret to say, among the number. He died in this hospital 20 February 1855, just at the time when our mortality reached its height, of fever and dysentery, and on that day we buried eighty men.

In order that I might be sure that there was no mistake of name, and that there were not two men of the same name, I wrote up to the colonel of his regiment, who confirms the sad news in the note I enclose, and though he is mistaken in the precise date of your husband's death, there is no mistake alas! in the fact.

I wished to get this reply before I wrote to you.

Your husband's balance due to him was £1.2.4½, which was remitted home to the secretary of war 25 September 1855, from whom you can have it on application.

As you were not aware of being a widow, you are, of course, not in receipt of any allowance as a widow; you should therefore make application to Lieutenant Colonel Lefroy, R.A., hon. secretary, Patriotic Fund....I enclose the necessary papers for you to fill up. Your colonel's letter will be sufficient proof of your husband's death. I enclose it for that purpose.

You will state all particulars about your children. Your minister will help you to fill it up.

I am very sorry for you and your trouble. Should you have any difficulty about the Patriotic Fund, you may make use of this letter, which will be sufficient evidence for you to produce of your being a widow.

With sincere sympathy for your great loss, I remain
yours truly
Florence Nightingale

10 April 1856 8F "The Nightingale Fund." Total fund £30,000 raised "to enable her to establish an inst for the training, sustenance and protection of nurses and hospital attendants". Goldschmidt £1872; Manchester £800; Oxford £650; Edinburgh £400; Bath £300; Bolton £255; Winchester £111; British Army in Crimea a further

10 April 1856 9B "The British Army," from our special correspondent, camp before Sebastopol March 28, Nightingale in minor accident, slight injury

12 April 1856 10E "Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses." review of *Eastern Hospitals*, authoress went out in second batch, commenced work late in January: "The worst period of hospital mismanagement was then past, or nearly so. Miss Nightingale and her devoted band had been at work since the beginning of November, and, though the sickness and mortality were still enormous, the tide of suffering was on the turn. The chief interest of the volumes under review consists in the minute and, no doubt, faithful record which they present of the daily life and occupation of sensitive English women amid spectacles and duties entirely new to them and most trying their character."

14 April 1856 13 Advertisement for Hear My Prayer, O God, hymn composed by Mendelssohn, words.. Sung by Jenny Goldschmidt Lind at the concert for he Nightingale fund.

16 April 1856 5F widow and family of Wm Barlow, subscription for family, Army Works Corps, but got cholera, left widow and 6 children, not eligible for Patriotic Fund

Barracks Hospital, Scutari Feb 18, 1856.

Dear Madam

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th December respecting William Barlow; I have written to Mr Doyne to inquire whether there is any fund for the relief of widows and orphans of the deceased Army Works Corps; he tells me in answer that he has been for some time attempting to organize one, but has not yet succeeded in obtaining a sufficient number of subscribers, many of the men being already members of benefit clubs, and others preferring to put their money into a savings fund which has been opened in the corps for them. Mr Doyne tells me that he has still some hopes that he may be able to form an insurance fund; in the meantime he knows of no means of relieving William Barlow's widow except by raising subscriptions for her in the corps. I have written a second time to Mr Doyne to say that I should be glad to send £5 as my subscription; but having received no answer to this second letter, I think it probable that Mr Doyne has returned to England; I therefore beg to send my £5 subscription for Mrs Barlow to you. Mr Doyne tells me that when Mr Barlow died on the 25th of August 1855, there was due to him £2.13.4, beyond £12 paid to his wife in London, namely July 28 £6, August 25 £6 and £2 were found on his person. Of this sum, £4.13.4 has been remitted to the London office, and Mr Doyne doubts not it has been paid to his widow; but I think it better to mention it to you, what I have heard from him on this subject.

I remain, dear Madam,
yours truly
Florence Nightingale
then list of contributors

10 April 1856 9B "The British Army," from our special corr, Camp before Sebastopol March 28. Tuesday. "The French surgeons are visiting our hospitals, and are said to be loud in praises of our arrangements. I regret to state that Miss Nightingale has received a slight injury from the upsetting of a vehicle in which, with other sisters, she was coming up the front from Balaklava. Her back is hurt and she is at present at the Castle Hospital. We all hope for her speedy and complete recovery." Col M'Murdo LTC, soldiers going back

21 April 1856 5AC "The Nightingale Fund" record of names on lists

21 April 1856 9F "The Conclusion of Peace." numerous party of English and Belgian gentlemen dined on 10th in Bruges, "to commemorate the treaty of peace: toasts to "The Queen of England," the King of Belgians, "The emperor of the French, the king of Sardinia, the sultan, the conclusion of peace the British press, "The health of Miss Nightingale and the ladies whose generosity and charity had so greatly contributed to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who had so gloriously fought our

battles in the Crimea."

23 April 1856 13 ad "Just published" *History of Woman* with FN portrait

25 April 1856 13F ad *History of Woman*, with FN portrait

5 May 1856 7A "Scotch National Church" discourse preached by Rev Dr Cumming, on the peace, Macdonald, countryman of own, "Nor could we forget the heroic devotedness of a lady--Florence Nightingale--who left at home all that woman loved, and braved abroad all that woman dreaded, in order to mitigate the sufferings of the army." Captain Vicars

5 May 1856 5AB "Dinner at the Royal Academy of the Arts" ref to FN and Landseer.

"The Royal Academy of the Arts gave a sumptuous banquet on Saturday [3 May] to inaugurate their 88th annual exhibition." toasts. Speech of Lord Chancellor: "Without wishing to make an invidious selection where there is so much that is excellent, I cannot refrain from pointing to one which must awaken in every heart feelings of deep gratitude and enthusiasm. I allude to the admirable painting having for its subject 'the Highland Nurses.' (The picture to which the noble and learned lord referred is from the easel of Sir E. Landseer, and dedicated to Miss Nightingale.) It reminds us that at the termination of the war we may revert with pride, not only to the achievements of our army, but also to actions of even a purer and more elevating character---actions which, as they have served to humanise the conflicts of mankind in their fiercest violence, it may well be said as of old Milescent saecula bellis...."

6 May 1856 13D ad for *Eastern Hospitals* "The story of the noble deeds done by Miss Nightingale and her devoted sisterhood will never be more effectively told than in the beautiful narrative contained in these volumes," John Bull.

8 May 1856 1C "Harmonic Union." Members of the society's chorus and other amateurs are requested to attend a rehearsal of the Rev S.S. Greathead's new oratorio, "Enoch's Prophecy" at St Martin's Hall this evening at 4 o'clock punctually. The final performance in aid of the Nightingale Fund is fixed for Wednesday June 11.

8 May 1856 12 ad for *Eastern Hospitals* "The Story of the noble deeds done by Miss Nightingale and her devoted sisterhood."

22 May 1856 13B ad for *Eastern Hospitals*

26 May 1856 13A ad for items sale to go to N Fund

28 May 1856 13E ad for *Eastern Hospitals*

29 May 1856 5CD "The Nightingale Fund, a Record of," lists contributors and amounts

29 May 1856 14A ad for *Eastern Hospitals*, mention of "noble deeds done by Miss Nightingale"

30 May 1856 1B "Harmonic Union." Advertisement for Greatheed's oratorio, Enoch's Prophecy, "in aid of the Nightingale Fund."

30 May 1856 6C "The Celebration of the Peace" celebrations, pics of FN and Sisters shown in windows, short

5 June 1856 13A ad for *Eastern Hospitals* with quotations from John Bull and the Examiner on FN

9 June 1856 12B ad for *Eastern Hospitals*, quotes 2 reviews: "The story of the noble deeds done by Miss Nightingale and her devoted sisterhood will never be more effectively told than in the beautiful narrative contained in these volumes" John Bull "A work doing honour to humanity." Examiner.

17 June 1856 13B "In aid of the Nightingale Fund" new song "I see once more" by Mlle Jenny ...

19 June 1856 1D ad for "The Seat of War in the East" Colnaghi's series by Wm Simpson. Ded to HM, with "One of the Wards in the Hospital at Scutari with Miss Nightingale attending."

21 June 1856 1A ad for "The Seat of War in the East, Colnaghi" shows FN

23 June 1856 13C ad for *History of Woman* with FN portrait

25 June 1856 4A "St George's Hospital" weekly board June 18 rec to board "That Miss Nightingale be elected an honorary governor of St George's Hospital, in testimony of the respectful admiration felt by the supporters of this charity, for her self-denial and disinterestedness and the devoted heroism which has induced her, at the sacrifice of every personal and domestic comfort, to undertake that mission in the cause of suffering humanity which her courage and perseverance have rendered so eminently successful, and which demand the grateful acknowledgment of every philanthropic heart."

25 June 1856 6F "The Allied Generals before Sebastopol" 6 Mr Barker's picture, Omar Pasha, Prince Napoleon, duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan, Sir de Lacy Evans, Gen Canrobert and Marshal Pellisier, foreground, Sir Colin Campbell et al, incl Florence Nightingale

26 June 1856 6C "Parliamentary Intelligence." "Maynooth Bill" House of Commons June 25; FN example cited of her work with RC sisters in Eastern hospitals, the priests were Maynooth priests, sisters of Mercy nobly aided FN [FN parl cit]

26 June 1856 13 ad for *Eastern Hospitals* with quote on Nightingale from review of the Examiner.

28 June 1856 13B ad "In Aid of the Nightingale Fund." New song. I see once more sung by Mlle Jenny Baur of Her Majestys Theatre, with rapturous applause. 2.s 6d. W/o postage 2s. Words by R.P. Brooke, music by G. Luigi

30 June 1856 12C ad for *Eastern Hospitals*, FN mention

7 July 1856 12A "Military and Naval Intelligence" "The steam transport Thames No. 92 arrived at Spithead Saturday with doctors, "seven lady nurses, 16 second-class nurses and two hospital staff of Miss Nightingale's establishment."

12 July 1856 8E "Soyer at Odessa." letter to the editor, visited Odessa, visited hospitals, mil and civil, Sisters of Charity. "These ladies were most anxious to hear of Miss Nightingale's doings, and spoke of her with the greatest veneration. They listened with much interest to my account of that excellent lady's efforts in the cause of humanity." A Soyer, Europa Hotel, Odessa June 23.

24 July 1856 12A "Military and Naval Intelligence" "The steam transport Ottawa, No. 137, Captain Bown, arrived at Spithead yesterday from the East with Miss Nightingale's hospital staff, viz., ... First class surgeon G.S. Beatson,,, Miss Wear, Miss Morton, Mrs Stewart, Sister Bertha, Sister Margaret, Sister Stanislas, Sister de Chantal, Sister Anastasia, Lady nurses Nurse Logan, Nurse Tandy, 133 invalids, 9120 Russian shot.

17 July 1856 5AB Nightingale Fund. 8th list of subscribers... Alex Tulloch £5, subs from Aldershot under LtGen Knollys, officers, chaplain, NCOs; 5th remittance from Br Army in Crimea, LTC, Medical Staff Corps Scutari per Sir J Hall; Res, some men, surgeon general of Br Guyana, Lady Mary Gordon, H Sandwith MD £1, City subs,

24 July 1856 12 "Military and Naval Intelligence." "The steam transport Ottawa, No. 137, Captain Brown, arrived at Spithead yesterday from the East with Miss Nightingale's hospital staff, &c, viz., Robert Smith, Quartermaster 38th Regiment, in military charge; Mrs Smith and servant; Second-class Staff Surgeon William Rutherford, in medical charge; First-Class Staff Surgeons. G.S. Beatson and R. Jamieson; H.J. Powell Purveyor's Clerk; E.J. Hatchell Staff-assistant Surgeon; Miss Wear, Miss Morton, Mrs Stewart, Sister Bertha, Sister Margaret, Sister Stanislaus, Sister de Chantal, Sister Anastasia; Lady nurses--Nurse Logan, nurse Tandy, 1 ward sergeant, 1 asst steward and 13 orderlies... 153 invalids, 9120 Russian shot... She left Scutari at 5 p.m. on the 3d inst. , arrived at Malta at 5 p.m. on the 7th, left at 10 a.m. on the 8th,

4 August 1856 7F "General Windham at Norwich." reception of. Memory of those who fell., among the subsequent toasts were "Our Brave Allies" ...high sheriff, prosperity,.... "The last toast was 'The Ladies' with which were couple the names of Miss Nightingale and Mrs Windham, and General Windham, in returning thanks, took occasion.

12 August 1856 10EF "Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses" review of book, authoress in second batch with FN

12 August 1856 10BC "Foreign Intelligence" Turkey from our own corr, Constantinople July 31. "In speaking of our hospitals it is impossible not to connect with them the name of Miss Nightingale, who, without exaggeration, may be called their tutelary angel, to whose mediation it was chiefly due that the two rival branches of the medical profession, the military and civil surgeons, which were thrown together in our hospitals under such critical circumstances, were brought to work harmoniously together, and to whose initiative was chiefly due the attempt to raise the moral character of the British soldier. With her usual modesty, Miss Nightingale kept her departure quite secret in order to avoid all kinds of demonstration, and embarked with her aunt, Mrs Smith, on board the last French mail steamer for England."

14 August 1856 7A "The Nightingale Fund." re 1000 medjidie contributed by sultan is meant for nurses, transferred to War Office for distribution

15 August 1856 6CD "The Return of Miss Nightingale" to this country has been so unobtrusive that probably not many persons are aware that the lady who had won for herself so high a reputation for humanity in the East during the recent war is once more back in her own country. She left Turkey in the same quiet

way in which she arrived in England. Her instinctive good taste and right feeling taught her that such exertions as those which had been made by herself and her sisters in the cause of humanity could not with propriety become the subject of a triumph or ovation. The reward they look for it is not in man's power to bestow. They do well to leave honours and crosses and such matters to the General Officers, and to rest quietly on the conviction that the extent of their labours and sufferings is duly appreciated by their countrymen. The actual risk they ran was not small. The danger to life in those pestilential hospitals, in which sank so many poor fellows who might have been saved, was of the most serious description. The health of many of the nurses--and of Miss Nightingale among the number--was seriously affected, and it was almost by a miracle that she escaped.... English ladies..." medals for Aireys and Lucans, and FN "no mark of distinction" but respect

15 August 1856 7A "India" dated Calcutta July 3. "On the 18th inst., there was a great meeting in Calcutta in honour of Miss Nightingale, the Commander in chief in the chair. The meeting was exceedingly well attended, and the speakers expressed high admiration of the self-devotion exhibited by Miss Nightingale. The feeling is universal throughout India. Not one native, I believe, attended the meeting... a terrible outbreak of cholera as occurred at Agra.

26 August 1856 5E "The Evangelical Alliance" Glasgow Aug 23. 10 annual conf Rev Dr Blackwood looked after women of camp followers

29 August 1856 8D FN letter "Miss Nightingale" has letter sent by FN when large manufactory of Newcastle sent an address to FN and congratulated her on return [not in vol]

23 August [1856]

My dear Friends

I wish it were in my power to tell you what was in my heart when I received your letter; your welcome home, your sympathy with what has been passing while I have been absent, have touched me more than I can tell in words.

My dear friends, the things that are deepest in our hearts are perhaps what it is most difficult to us to express.

"She hath done what she could." These words I inscribed on the tomb of one of my best helpers, whom I left in the graveyard at Scutari. It has been my endeavour, in the sight of God, to do as she has done. I will not speak of reward, when permitted to do our country's work. It is what we live for. But I may say that to receive sympathy from affectionate hearts like yours is the greatest support, the greatest gratification, that it is possible

for me to receive from man.

I thank you all, the 1800, with grateful, tender affection, and I should have written before to do so, were not the business which my return has not ended, almost more than I can manage.

Pray believe me, my dear friends,
yours faithfully and gratefully
Florence Nightingale

1 September 1856 10A "Banquet to the Earl of Cardigan" Leeds. Colonel Hodge, in proposing 'Miss Nightingale and the Ladies' remarked that the name of Miss Nightingale was never mentioned among soldiers without feelings of gratitude and respect, for they could never forget the peculiar kindness and affection of those ladies who had left the comforts and luxuries of home to administer to the wants of those who were suffering in the East. (Applause.) The way in which he had heard private soldiers speak of Miss Nightingale and those ladies who had assisted her would he was sure, be highly gratifying to the ladies themselves if they could but hear it. (Applause.)

16 September 1856 10C "Dinner to Crimean Officers at Ledbury." 4 Hereford officers returned. "Captain Money subsequently proposed a toast 'the health of Miss Nightingale. He said he was at Constantinople some short time before the fall of Sebastopol, and took great interest in the hospitals of Scutari, where he was surprised at the wonderful organisation, cleanliness and masterly arrangements depicted in every department, which was astounding even to one who was prepared for much. All this and much more he attributed in the first instance to Mr Macdonald, *The Times* correspondent, and subsequently to Miss Nightingale who, with her gentle companions, had staked their lives and their health, and looked upon rendering service to their country and succour and assistance to the wounded as the greatest privilege allotted to woman. In fact, doing good was part of Florence Nightingale's nature, and it was stated that in her childhood the same desire to give relief to the suffering was portrayed in her character, while her favourite plaything was a model hospital, in which the beds and their patients were laid, with little waxen nurses over whom she presided." !!!!

17 September 1856 9BC "Crimean Banquet at Portsmouth" Tuesday, from our own reporter, after toasts to "our brave Allies" Tuesday evening [16 September] "The chairman said ever heard of such a person as Florence Nightingale (great cheering). Has she, and have the ladies associated with her, not smoothed the pillows of any of you in the hospital at Scutari, by philanthropic acts and consoling words?" toast to "Miss Nightingale and her lady companions at Scutari."

19 September 1856 7D "Banquet to Crimean Officers at Portsmouth," from our own reporter, dated September 18, re last night. Chair Lord George Lennox. Dacres, Paulet, Bonham Carer MP, Ommaney, toasts

Mr J. Hoskins, of Gosport, called to attention ministrations of womanhood during the late war. Hear hear! British volunteers. "But, amid all that generous sisterhood there arose a still brighter star than all, and we were startled into admiration and surprise when we learnt that a heroic woman in England had volunteered her personal services to attend the sick, wounded and dying at the seat of war. (Cheers). Influenced by her example, others of her sex enlisted under the same banner and, leaving home, friends and country, regardless of privation, suffering, disease and death, intent only on their angelic mission, went forth the best, noblest and most heroic band of British volunteers that ever embarked from the shores of England (cheers.) Then, in the hospitals of Scutari they were found, like ministering angels, by the bedside of the sick man, administering to his comfort, giving him hope and consolation, and relieving his fears. Many a brave soldier had lived to tell of the benefits he derived from their mission of mercy, and many a hero had cast his last long lingering look on Florence Nightingale and whispered his dying blessing on her name (cheers). That name would be enshrined for all time in the hearts of all her countrymen and countrywomen of every denomination, even our most gracious Sovereign herself, the most illustrious of her sex, had done honour to her name and the pen of the historian would hand it down to posterity encircled with a halo of glory (cheers). He would ask them to drink to the health and happiness of Florence Nightingale." toast, response by Bonham Carter, a relative of Miss Nightingale.

25 September 1856 9B Court Circular. Dated Balmoral Sept 23. In the evening HM gave a dance. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were the Earl of Southesk.... Maj Gen Viscount Melville, Mr and Miss Nightingale, Mr Peel, Sir Jas and Lady Clark

3 October 1856 6B Court Circular. Balmoral Oct 1. The Queen drove yesterday; last night gave the annual ball to the servants, keepers, gillies and others employed on the properties, entered 10 p. When dancing immediately began; Prince consort, Princesses Royal, Alice, Helena, Louisa, Prince Alfred; Duchess of Kent, duchess of Wellington, Lady Augusta Bruce, Hon Maj? Seymour, Lord James Murray, Rt Hon Sir George Grey, MajGen Hon C. Grey, Col Hon C. Phipps, Jas Clark Mr and Mrs Clark, Miss Nightingale, Lt Cowell RE; Viscount Palmerston arrived in town yesterday from Broadlands.

7 October 1856 6F Court Circular. Balmoral 5 October. Present. Queen drove out yesterday. With Princess Royal and Duchess of Wellington. "Miss Nightingale arrived at Balmoral yesterday. Lord Panmure likewise arrived at Balmoral, and remains in attendance upon her Majesty." royal dinner party... incl Duchess of Kent, Princess Amalie of Hohenlohe Schillingfurst, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, Lady Augusta Bruce, Lord James Murray, Lord Panmure and Miss Nightingale.

10 October 1856 6F "Miss Nightingale." "The Court Journal says: 'Her Majesty paid the most marked attention to Miss Nightingale during her visit, and in the long conversation with which the young lady was honoured, expressed, in the most gracious and feeling manner, her appreciation of her services and self-denial. Miss Nightingale has been the guest of Sir James Clark at Birkhall, Prince Albert's estate adjoining Balmoral, and it will be satisfactory to her friends to know that she has greatly enjoyed the retirement and comforts of Her Majesty's Highland home.'"

20 October 1856 6E "Hereford Agricultural Society." Annual meeting Saturday, 150 gentlemen dined, presided by Mr Elias Chadwick, Cornewall Lewis, Capt Hanbury MP, chair toasted. Hanbury "Many a gallant spirit had gone to his last home invoking blessings on the head of Florence Nightingale. Those blessings must have been to her a far greater reward than any other she could have received.

23 October 1856 5A committee. Mrs N £3, Miss Nightingale £5, lord mayor chair [FN donation]

24 October 1856 7D Ireland from our own corr Dublin, "The Crimean Banquet." Thursday (yesterday event, 9 October) After toast "The Ladies who ministered to the sick and wounded in the Crimea." "Sergeant Holloway, 32nd Regiment, having been called upon to bear testimony to the kindness, attention and exertion of Miss Nightingale and the nurses under her control said--My Lord Mayor, my Lord Lt and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in bearing out what my friend Mr O'Dwyer said relative to the nurses in the Crimea who attended on the sick and wounded soldiers. (Cheers.) I myself was ordered to one of these hospitals for medical attendance and that worthy lady, Miss Nightingale, was there. I was admitted and treated as a soldier under her superintendence ("Hear, hear!" and cheers) and I can appreciate her exertions. I was a patient in that hospital for three months, suffering from my wounds, and when I recovered I was employed as wardmaster in the hospital, which appointment gave me an opportunity of appreciating the attendance which she gave to the sick, the

wounded and the dying (cheers); and when I was told to parade the hospital through the different hours of night I found her in attendance with her jug of wine and arrowroot for the sick and wounded (loud cheers). When I was called upon to attend and tender my assistance in carrying out those duties she required me to perform, in keeping the stores which the hon. gentlemen of England so generously sent out to us (cheers), I have always found her present there to see that they were all correct, and to issue orders to the wardmasters and to take care that the wounded and sick men of her division were treated as soldiers ought to be treated--to see that they were properly attended to. (Applause.) My Lords and gentlemen, you will allow that every soldier is not an orator (laughter) that a man, though not an orator, may be a brave soldier, and therefore I will explain what I have got to say in a few words, and these are--if ever we are called to the field again, may we never want a Nightingale! (Great cheering).

24 October 1856 7D "The Edinburgh Crimean Banquet" announces banquet, toasts to include "the British Army," the Navy, our Allies, the Memory of those who fell, and Florence Nightingale" the last by Sir John McNeill

24 October 1856 10B "The United Kingdom Alliance. Manchester public meeting Wed evening Oct 22, probably 4000 people in attendance, Free Trade Hall, new society: humanity, mercy, kind feeling and morality; chair Sir G. Strickland, who said: "It has been said that the honour of England was saved by two individuals--by the energies of Lord Palmerston and by the unheard-of courage and devotion of Miss Nightingale. (Cheers). Now, coming events cast their shadows before them, and I feel the most perfect confidence that hereafter the principles of this Alliance will have the assistance and support of such eminent persons as those I have named. (Hear, hear).

3 November 1856 10A "The Edinburgh Crimean Banquet" Friday at Corn Exchange [30 October] spectacle walls and central pillars flags and banners, with names of Crimean heroes. "At the bottom of the hall were emblematic figures and illuminations, surmounted with a scroll bearing the name of 'Florence Nightingale.'" over 2000, additional banquet upstairs. Chair the rt hon lord provost, lord lt of the city; with Earl of Elgin, Viscount Melville, Sir John McNeill, lengthy toast 10F

11 November 1856 5E Nightingale Fund contributors

18 November 1856 4C "Messrs H. Berkeley, W.H. Gore Langton, and W. Miles on Public Affairs." celebration of Edward Cobden in Bristol. Dinner Mr H Berkeley, refs to FN, Sisters of Mercy short

24 November 1856 10B "Australia," dated Melbourne August 5, from our corr, "There have been considerable meetings in all these colonies in support of the Nightingale Fund. I believe they will all be attended with considerable success. The colonists are really an open-handed people--eager, no doubt, in the pursuit of money, but, with a few miserable exceptions, generous in its use."

6 December 1856 3F Advertisement "Just published, the Star of the East Waltz, dedicated to Miss Nightingale by Miss E.L. Glascock, illustrated.

22 December 1856 4A from our own reporter. "Dinner at Greenock to Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, KCB" toast to FN and Shaw Stewart

1857

3 January 1857 8C ref to Nightingale in discussion of shooting clubs in different cantons "and the women who are inclined to imitate the example of Miss Nightingale have to present themselves to the cantonal authorities."

9 January 1857 8B "Foreign Intelligence" from our own corr Constantinople Dec 26. future arrangements for hospital. Scutari hospital in later days "surrounded by every comfort. In the furniture all the latest improvements have been adopted, some of them at Dr Heyland's suggestion. Part of it was sent out by the Boar of Works, but not a little is due to Miss Nightingale who, in spite of the manifold claims to her exertions, did not overlook the seamen's hospital, and procured whatever she could for the outfit. The hospital attendants are now nearly all English...."

22 January 1857 7AB "Military and Naval Intelligence" concluding with a visit to the Royal Ordnance Hospital. "Miss Nightingale, accompanied by her aunt, Miss Smyth and Dr Sir John Liddell, director general of the Medical Dept of the Navy, visited the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar on Tuesday [Jan 20], over which they were conducted by Sir John Liddell, Dr Leonard, medical inspector, and the medical staff, and made a minute inspection of the whole establishment, with the organization of which Miss Nightingale was pleased to express her entire approval. Both ladies remained for the night the guests of Mrs Dacres, wife of Captain Dacres, CB, superintendent of the hospital, and left yesterday morning for Portsmouth, to visit the Military Hospital there. At the latter establishment, Miss Nightingale was received by Dr Bell, medical inspector; and principal officer, with the medical staff, who conducted her through the several wards, the

cookhouse, Milldam ward and the 20th, 22nd and 97th regimental hospitals, under the same roof, concluding with a visit to the Royal Ordnance Hospital. Both at Haslar and at Portsmouth, Miss Nightingale recognized several of the patients and the medical officers, with whom she chatted freely. After a minute inspection of the Portsmouth Hospital and its dependencies, the ladies returned to London by an early train."

18 February 1857 12B Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. At AGM of governors Monday last [16th], SH and Lord Mayor appointed vice presidents, and Miss Nightingale an honorary life governor.

28 February 1857 12F "King's College Hospital." "The great feature in the hospital administration during the past year has been an effort in connexion with the Training Institution for Nurses at St Johns'-house, Westminster, to introduce a new and improved system of nursing into hospitals. This effort, which the committee describe as having been attended with the happiest results, came into operation on the 31st of March last. Miss Florence Nightingale has been among the visitors who have observed with interest the success of this important experiment and, after spending some hours in the hospital, expressed herself much pleased with the cleanly, cheerful and homelike appearance of the wards. The dilapidated state of the old hospital, which was once the workhouse of St Clement-Danes, obliges the committee seriously to consider the necessity of completing the new building, and they propose to bring this subject forward at an early day, on the grounds of its great public utility, the urgent need of the sick poor, and the impossibility of carrying on the work at the hospital in the present wornout buildings."

14 March 1857 6C "Army Medical Reform," Nightingale cited in a speech in the House of Commons by Sir W. Williams, who escorted her through Woolwich hospitals. House of Commons March 13; Stafford, Peel, Sir W. Williams re inefficiency of the hospitals at Woolwich, but reformed, they misinformed; "A few weeks since he had the honour of escorting Miss Nightingale over the whole of the establishments, when she expressed herself highly pleased with the arrangements; and on the following day Colonel Lefroy wrote to him expressing the great gratification Miss Nightingale had derived from her visit to the Artillery and Cadet Hospitals, and her opinion that they were the best military hospitals she had seen, with the exception of that of the Guards at Windsor (as we understood)."

19 March 1857 14A ad for *Eastern Hospitals* with quotation from John Bull review

27 March 1857 10C "Miss Florence Nightingale, who was accompanied by Miss Carter and Sir John Liddell, MD, FRS, director general of the Medical Department of the Navy, arrived at Chatham on Wednesday [25 March] for the purpose of inspecting the several naval and military hospitals of that garrison, in which there are at present upwards of 500 patients belonging to various branches of the service. Miss Nightingale first inspected the Garrison Hospital at Chatham Barracks, over which she was conducted by Dr A. Mclean. After spending some time in visiting the several wards, in which there are about 300 patients, the party proceeded to Melville Hospital. This large establishment, which adjoins Chatham Dockyard, is used solely for patients belonging to the Navy and the Royal Marines, and, in consequence of its proximity to the two large naval establishments at Chatham and Sheerness, wards are generally all occupied. The number of patients now in that hospital is upwards of 200, of which 140 are Marines. Miss Nightingale was conducted over the establishment by Dr Drummond, deputy inspector of hospitals; the principal medical officer, Dr Moody; and the other officers of the medical staff. During her inspection of this hospital, which occupied upwards of two hours, Miss Nightingale frequently expressed her approval of the excellent arrangements adopted for the comfort of the patients. She was much pleased with the size of the wards, which are commodious, light and well-ventilated; each patient, it was found on inquiry, having 1200 cubic feet of space. After visiting the whole of the wards, Miss Nightingale and the other visitors inspected the dispensing rooms, washhouses, receiving rooms and other portions of that large establishment, all of which were found to be in excellent order. Miss Nightingale intimating her opinion that Melville Hospital was one of the best arranged and conducted establishments in this country. On leaving Melville the party proceeded to Fort Pitt general hospital, over which Miss Nightingale was conducted by Dr J.R. Taylor, CB, principal medical officer of the garrison, and Dr J.C.G. Tice. Since the termination of the war, the number of patients

6 April 1857 5D "Military and Naval Intelligence" "On the recent occasion of Miss Nightingale visiting Chatham, for the purpose of inspecting the naval and military hospitals of the garrison, that lady instituted some inquiries relative to the working of the Chatham Garrison Compassionate Institute--a society supported entirely by the officers and troops at Chatham, and which has been in existence a great number of years. Miss Nightingale was informed that the objects of the institution...." provide a hospital for sick women and children, food, clothing etc. when destitute.... "Before leaving the hospital, Miss Nightingale expressed her intention of becoming a subscriber to their funds, and she has just forwarded to the treasurer the handsome donation

of 50 guineas."

18 April 1857 6A "The Nightingale Fund" SH and S.C. Hall, hon secs, intended to close the fund during the first week in May, and report to public, amount subscribed to "enable her to establish an institution for the training, sustenance and protection of nurses and hospital attendants.

21 April 1857 5A "The Nightingale Fund" accounts of, details

27 April 1857 9A Cabinet council held Sat at residence of first lord of the Treasury in Downing St. Palmerston, Granville.... Chan of exchequer,.. "Nightingale Fund. The subscription set on foot.

9 May 1857 4B "The Nightingale Fund" meeting of N Fund held Friday last, SH, SC Hall, kept open longer

20 May 1857 1F "Great National Painting for Sale." Original pic of the allied generals before Sebastopol, Barker's to be sold at Willis' Rooms, includes Nightingale.

22 May 1857 11D police matter, with handkerchief of FN, short

16 June 1857 4A "London Dispensary for Diseases and Ulceration of the Legs" patrons: Miss Florence Nightingale top of list appeal for funds

25 June 1857 8F "University Intelligence." Oxford June 24 commencement. "Three vigorous rounds of applause were given to Miss Nightingale."

16 July 1857 4A appeal for funds for London Dispensary for Diseases and Ulceration of the Legs. Patron: FN leads list

5 August 1857 10A "Military and Naval Intelligence." Lord Panmure visited Woolwich Arsenal yesterday, then to the town hall to "attend a meeting of the Woolwich Masonic Brethren, for the purpose of suggesting considerations for inaugurating a new masonic lodge, to be named the "Nightingale Lodge."

15 August 1857 6F "House of Commons" Friday Aug 14 Stafford speech, re inquiry to be made, FN quoted as approving of the hospital because they adopted two suggestions which she made.

1 September 1857 8E "The Mutinies in India" ref to "so many Miss Nightingales in the world." after being wounded, by lieutenant, dated Goorjanwalla July 14 "The Mutiny at Sealkote"

10 October 1857 5E "The Nightingale Fund" letter to editor SC Hall re FN's health from S.C. Hall

16 October 1857 6F "Arts Treasures Exhibition." FN among visitors (Lady Emma Stanley) to Manchester Arts dated 15 Oct.

17 October 1857 12AB "Soyer's Campaign" quotes General Vivian, "on leaving the kitchen in which these wonders had been consciously performed, 'Monsieur Soyer, Miss Nightingale's name and your own will be forever associated in the archives of this memorable war.'" *Soyer's Culinary Campaign*. Quotes book on "leaving the battery,"

6 November 1857 7F FN letter "Compliment to Miss Nightingale" working men of Sheffield present her with a set of table cutlery, manufactures expressly by themselves, centerpiece gold, repr of Good Samaritan, circled by words "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Dove and olive branch, and pelican feeding her young includes letter by her, no date; "This case of cutlery, manufactured expressly for presentation to Florence Nightingale by the workmen composing the Crimean Monument Committee as a mark of their esteem for her noble and unsolicited subscription and sympathy in aid of their monument to be erected in Sheffield, AD 1857." Com communicated via Miss Shore of Meersbrook: "I am exceedingly sorry to have allowed your letter to remain so long unanswered, but my occupations have of late been so pressing that it has been unavoidable. The proposal which your letter contains is peculiarly gratifying to me as coming from a place connected with which I have associations that will always be dear to me, and I should at once frankly accept the offered kindness if I could secure one point, which would be essential to my comfort in so doing, viz., that the amount of subscription should be fixed on a scale which could not possibly become burdensome to anyone. It is not for me to dictate, but I shall be greatly obliged to you, if possible, to press this point, and to assure my friends that it is not a splendid specimen of what I already know Sheffield can accomplish that would be gratifying to me, but rarely a token and the simpler the better of goodwill and sympathy from a body in whose welfare I shall always feel an especial interest. So strong was my feeling on this point that my first impulse on receiving the proposal was to request that those who had this kind thought would content themselves by simply appending their names to a testimony of good will and could this be so, I should be more than satisfied. But this I must leave for other to decide.

Florence Nightingale

1858

9 March 1858 11E "Registrar-General's Curiosities." "All sorts of revelations are unfolded by these registers--some pathetic, some ridiculous...." some parents "ennoble their children, by designating them Lord, Earl, Princess Charlotte, etc; whilst, during the Russian war, numbers of poor things were labelled Malakoff, Sebastopol, Redan, Inkermann and Balaklava. Florence Nightingale, however, seems to have been the greatest favourite, especially amongst the poor, who have shown their admiration for her by perpetuating the name in their families all over the country. The returns for the last two years would show that Florence has become a much commoner name lately."

20 March 1858 12D "Lecture by M Soyer on Cookery for the Army and Navy."

"M Soyer proceeded to describe his experience on board ship. He and Miss Nightingale were together on board the Robert Lowe, and they observed that the cooking was very bad--the meat was not soaked enough, it was boiled in too small a quantity of water, the large Turkish peas were as hard as bullets and a great quantity stuck at the bottom of the cooking apparatus, which was clumsily made. The mode of making the puddings was also highly objectionable. The ingredients were good, but were spoilt in the cooking. The addition of a little fat of salt pork would have made a great improvement. The cocoa was good, and well made by the sailors....M Soyer exhibited a plan of a kitchen devised by him and Miss Nightingale, by which roasting, baking, broiling, brazing, frying, stewing and boiling can be easily accomplished for from 1000 down to 50 men. After partaking of some excellent soup, impromptu omelets, bouilli and other products of the ingenious culinary contrivances of M Soyer, the company departed with the conviction that 'boiled beef' would not long be the sole ration of the English soldier."

25 March 1858 9F "Sanitary State of the Army" lecture given at United Service Institution Thursday last, chair SH, introduced lecturer Dr Guy of King's College, FN cited, "After paying well-merited compliments to Mr Sidney Herbert, the witnesses, several of whom were his own private friends, and to Miss Nightingale for her exertions on behalf of the English soldier, both in the Crimea and here in England, Dr Guy directed attention to the broad salient facts brought out by Mr Herbert's commission." with tables

30 March 1858 12B "The Nightingale Fund" publishes FN letter to SH of 23 March 1858, SH reply of 26 March, that he convened a meeting of the council, and FN letter 27 March

12 May 1858 12A "Miss Nightingale at Scutari." Barrett's work, surrounded by Mrs Moore, Mrs Roberts, Miss Tebbut, Mrs Bracebridge and others,

14 May 1858 6A letter to editor by William Edward Kilburn, Photographer to the Queen. "I had the honour on her return from the Crimea to receive a sitting from Miss Nightingale for a photo, now in the possession of Her Majesty"

27 August 1859 11C "The Siege of Lucknow" letter to the editor by L.E. Rees, London 24 July, tribute to a Mrs Gubbins: "many a wounded officer has found a second Miss Nightingale in her."

11 October 1858 8E "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science." Liverpool Oct 8, papers by FN on hospitals announced

15 October 1858 6EF "National Association of Social Science" from our own reporters, Liverpool Oct 14 "An interesting paper was read by Dr Holland, contributed by Miss Florence Nightingale, entitled 'Notes on the Health of Hospitals.' After some general prefatory observations, the writer stated that many years' experience of hospitals in all countries [review of paper on hospitals]

16 October 1858 7F "National Association of Social Science" Liverpool Oct 15, Section IV Public Health, Earl of Shaftesbury president. Read by Dr Holland, the sec "The Construction of Hospitals" and paper the previous day "Notes on the Health of Hospitals" Oct 15

27 October 1858 1 first voyage of the "well-known clipper Florence Nightingale belonging to this line," Mersey Line

1859

13 January 1859 9C "India" "But all such men resigned to the will of Providence and many, among whom may be mentioned the honoured names of Birch of Polehampton, of Barbor and of Gall, have, after the example of Miss Nightingale constituted themselves the tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital."

29 January 1859 12E "Military and Naval Intelligence" FN ref to re contribution of £50 to Chatham Garrison fund

24 February 1859 5AB Index of engravings that appeared in 1855, *Illustrated London News*, 3 of Nightingale.

24 February 1859 5AB list of engravings for year 1855 "Miss Nightingale" and Nightingale in the hospital at Scutari and visiting the hut hospitals at Balaclava.

4 April 1859 4D "Dublin University Magazine" for April article on Kai, the training school of Florence Nightingale.

20 April 1859 6E "Neapolitan Exiles." Committee formed to receive contributions for the 67 Neapolitan exiles who have landed on our shores in circumstances of great destitution, chair Earl of Shaftesbury, contributions "Miss Flor. Nightingale" £20, dowager Lady Dunsany £10, per Mrs Russell Gurney. [FN donation]

22 August 1859 10 C "The Balloon Accident at Newcastle-on-Tyne" balloon named Florence Nightingale, man pitched out, killed

1860

24 January 1860 7EF "Miss Nightingale's Notes" review of *Notes on Nursing*

27 February 1860 13C advertisement "Second edition, 8vo, 5s. *Notes on Hospitals*, by Florence Nightingale. London, John W. Parker and Son, West Strand."

7 March 1860 13A ad for *Notes on Nursing* "Just published, price 2s

21 March 1860 12D ad "Just published now, price 2s, or by post 2.2d, Miss Florence Nightingale's *Notes on Nursing: What It Is and What It Is Not*. Harrison."

30 March 1860 5D advertisement for *Notes on Nursing*, excerpt of notice in *Saturday Review*

17 April 1860 11E ad for *Notes on Nursing* with notice from *Saturday Review*.

5 April 1860 8A ad of Royal National Sea Bathing Hospital, ref to FN on hospitals

30 May 1860 6C ad for Colburn's New Monthly Magazine. Contents for June "Nightingale Notes" by Sir Nathaniel.

31 May 1860 11E ad for *Notes on Nursing*, cites *Sat Review*

1 June 1860 4B ad for Nightingale Fund School

7 June 1860 4 ad for Nightingale Fund School

16 June 1860 11C ad for *Notes on Nursing*, cites *Sat Review*

18 July 1860 5D "International Statistical Congress" Second Section. "A paper entitled 'Proposal for Uniform Hospital Statistics' written by Miss Florence Nightingale was read by Dr McWilliams, one of the secretaries of the section. Miss Nightingale's suggestions were adopted, subject to some additions to the tabular form, to be prepared at the next meeting of the section."

19 July 1860 12C "International Statistical Congress" discussion of FN's proposals

20 July 1860 5B FN letter, "International Statistical Congress" The following letter from Miss Nightingale, referring to the proposals for obtaining uniform hospital statistics, agreed to at the meeting of Wednesday, was read:

39 Old Burlington St.
18 July 1860

My Lord

I have been informed of the proposed additions to my proposal for hospital statistics, in which I entirely concur.

I am desirous of placing it on the record that the forms which I have submitted, and which have been adopted by the section, are intended to tabulate only certain classes of facts in one uniform method. The proposed additions refer to matters some of which can be obtained from all well-kept hospital books; others can be obtained on my forms by simply adding a note of instruction.

These points refer rather to annual summaries than to complete tabulation, which is my object, and in the necessity for which I am very happy to find that the section agrees.

I have the honour to be, my Lord

your faithful servant

Florence Nightingale

The Rt Hon the Earl of Shaftesbury

3 July 1860 12F letter to editor J.H. Bonham Carter, re FN referred to as writing in favour of homeopathy as a means of diminishing the duration of cases in hospital, but no allusion made to that "special form of medical treatment"

3 July 1860 13B ad for *Notes on Nursing*

23 July 1860 12F "International Statistical Congress"

The section of the Congress closed on Saturday. As most of the sections had terminated their labours on the previous day the proceedings on Saturday were of less interest than they had been during the week. The following letter from Miss Nightingale was read by the Earl of Shaftesbury: [then follows 20 July letter] At end: The general meeting was held at 12 o'clock; Lord Brougham took the chair.....various thanks [FN letter to Lord Shaftesbury on]

31 July 1860 13D ad for *Notes on Nursing*

20 August 1860 9D from our special corr, dated Messina Aug 7 "The Invasion of Calabria", ladies, one in costume of the Guides, "as a disciple of Miss Nightingale, and the other in an elegant marching costume as she had left Messina yesterday."

22 August 1860 4A "The London Dispensary for Disease and Ulceration of the Legs" moved. FN listed as patron with Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Bishop of Ripon etc. has to move, needs more money: "Miss Florence Nightingale who was well aware of the sufferings of our brave soldiers in the Crimea from this disease, and most generously came forward to patronise this most important institution." Hon sec Thomas Jones Saunders

3 September 1860 8B "The Massacres in Syria" from our special corr, dated Beyrout Aug 22. re Anglo-American Relief Committee labouring with Zeal. "If some of the nurses who have been educated in the system which Miss Florence Nightingale's womanly sense and humanity devised should be disposed to venture here, they would find ample room for the fulfillment of what is truly woman's mission, and it would be charity to us all if an efficient medical staff were sent out."

25 September 1860 8F from our special corr "The Roman States" battle fields of Calabria, rival of FN

20 October 1860 8C "British Syrian Relief Fund," pres, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Ladies' committee formed in London, pres Lady Stratford, Lady Montefiore vp; countess of Shaftesbury and Miss Florence Nightingale members."

27 October 1860 10D "Naples," from our own correspondent, notes the superior of the French Sisters of Charity "was intimately connected with Miss Nightingale in the Crimea."

1 November 1860 12F "A Year's Experience in Woman's Work." Paper of Bessie Parkes read at the Assoc for the promotion of Social Science, Glasgow, 1860; "Miss Nightingale has begun to organize

the training of women for the latter purposes, and nurses are also educated at ..." "Everyone knows the severity of Miss Nightingale's preliminary studies, and the ordeal she passed through in hospitals abroad."

24 November 1860 13A ad Just published *Notes on Nursing*

1861

1 April 1861 5F "The Indian Famine Relief Fund" FN gave £20 to Mansion House fund, famine in Upper India [FN donation]

1 July 1861 12A "Military and Naval Intelligence" on inspection by General Wesley of Melville Hospital, reference to "Miss Nightingale, on a recent visit, expressed her complete satisfaction with it."

3 July 1861 13 ad for *Notes on Nursing for the Labouring Classes*

13 July 1861 12D "The Nightingale Fund" meeting of held Dec 1860, details

9 September 1861 10B "The British Association." Manchester. Farr, FSS, read paper, tribute to SH felt defects, India, "he had some courageous colleagues, among whom I must name as the foremost Florence Nightingale (cheers) who shares, without diminishing, his glory." inspired by Sidney.

12 September 1861 7F "The British Association" Manchester, Wed, from our own reporters FN letter cited on army reform

27 September 1861 3B "St Thomas' Medical Session." "The Committee of the Nightingale Fund has arranged with the authorities of St Thomas' for educating women as Hospital Nurses, who, on the satisfactory completion of one year's training, will be considered eligible to receive appointments as Nurses in the Metropolitan or Provincial Hospital."

22 October 1861 12A "The Proposed Memorial to Sidney Herbert" FN donation of £20 [FN donation] [FN memorial]

22 November 1861 8E "The Soldiers' Institute at Chatham" FN contributed £75

15 November 1861 7F, re her sickness, with FN letter, to William Brown, in Wellcome Ms 5482/43

Hampstead, N.W.

23 October 1861

My dear Sir

I very well remember the kindness of your 1800 men when they addressed me some years ago from Newcastle. It is the remembrance of that kindness which makes me feel now that I must answer your note with my own hand, although ill health and overwhelming business seldom allow me to do so, even to my nearest friends.

I have ventured to send you, by post, six copies of my little book on nursing, which you may find useful among your people. Also two books on the Crimean army, published some years ago, and which I think I may have sent you before. If so, do not trouble yourself to return them.

In answer to your kind inquiry, I have passed the last four years between four walls, only varied to other four walls once a year; and I believe there is no prospect but of my health becoming ever worse and worse till the hour of my release.

But I have never ceased, during one waking hour since my return to England, five years ago, labouring for the welfare of the army at home, as I did abroad. And no hour have I given to friendship or amusement during that time, but all to work. To that work the death of my dear chief, Sidney Herbert, has been a fatal blow. I assure you, it is always a support-giving strength to me to find a national sympathy with the army and our efforts for it--such a sympathy as you express.

Believe me, dear Sir

sincerely yours

Florence Nightingale

29 November 1861 7AC "Memorial to the Late Lord Herbert": HRH duke of Cambridge took chair, accompanied by Palmerston, earl of Granville, General Peel MP, duke of Newcastle, earl of Cardigan, Earl Russell, bishop of Oxford, earl de grey.... chanc of Exch, Cowper, GC Lewis, Estcourt; Palmerston speech at; B: On this subject I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that they did not labour alone. They were not the only two: there was a third engaged in these honourable exertions, and Miss Nightingale (loud cheers), though a volunteer in the service, acted with all the zeal of a volunteer (cheers) and was greatly assisted, as I am sure your Royal Highness will bear witness, to the labours of your Royal Highness and of Lord Herbert (cheers). Well. Then.... "The chancellor of the Exchequer. Who was warmly welcomed received, said" The resolution I am to submit to your notice runs as follows: "That a subscription be raised for the purpose of erecting a statue to the late Lord Herbert" and gold medals C: "My noble friend who moved the first resolution directed attention to one name in particular that ought never to be mentioned with any elaborate attempt at eulogy, the name of Miss Nightingale (loud cheers) is needed a power that has become a

talisman to all her fellow countrymen. (Cheers.)

7 December 1861 12 "Naval and Military Intelligence" ship

1862

1 January 1862 10B "Naval and Military Intelligence" trained nurses acc to FN's principles, to go with war stores for Halifax

5 February 1862 6D "Sebastopol As It Is," extract from *Macmillan's Magazine* re Nightingale cross for Sisters of Mercy.

18 February 1862 13C ad for *Notes on Nursing* price 2s

21 February 1862 12D ad for *Notes on Nursing*

25 April 1862 12F Advertisement for *Notes on Nursing for the Labouring Classes*

4 June 1862 4 ad for N Fund School

7 June 1862 11AB "The Social Science Congress" sixth annual meeting yesterday; "Dr Waller Lewis read a paper on health." "Florence Nightingale on list of those who had undertaken to read papers, but Sir J. Jebb to communicate the facts, re Nightingale Fund.

9 June 1862 9CF "The Social Science Congress"; Public Health Dept, Jebb gave account of Nightingale Fund. FN did not take active part

14 June 1862 12F "Congrès International de Bienfaisance." (follows "Social Science Congress") "At the sitting yesterday, a most interesting paper, by Miss Florence Nightingale, on 'Army Sanitary Reform under the late Lord Herbert,' was read by Mr H. Roberts, FSA. The various measures adopted on the recommendation of the various commissions which were appointed after the Crimean War, and of which Mr Sidney Herbert was the animating and leading spirit, were fully enumerated. In barracks, provision had been made for the administration of abundant light and fresh air, and for the supply of water. Baths and washhouses had been erected. Instead of the unvaried soup and boiled beef, the soldiers could now enjoy a variety of cookery. A sanitary code had been promulgated, which was the best ever framed. The duty had wisely been imposed on the medical officers of preserving the health of the troops as well as of curing their maladies in hospital. Great advantage had attended the organization of the Army Medical School at Chatham and of the hospital corps of trained

attendants. The result of these improvements had been conspicuously beneficial. [quotation follows], vices, trading in; discussion from HV, Chadwick

3 December 1862 13E Advertisement "The Paris Elegant." for December ad for "a pen and ink sketch of Miss Nightingale will appear in the number for January 1863"

11 December 1862 13E Advertisement for The Paris Elegant. Portraits "A Pen and Ink Sketch of Miss Nightingale will appear in the number for January 1863."

13 December 1862 13F Advertisement for Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper, "Miss Nightingale and Rifle Shooting."

29 December 1862 13E ad for "Biography of Miss Nightingale," a lithographed sketch of Miss Nightingale with a complete account of her services in the Crimea, will appear in the number of the Paris Elegant for January 1863."

1863

1 January 1863 3E "A Biography of Miss Nightingale" with an account of her services in the Crimea appears in THE PARIS ELEGANT for this month." [pub ad]

17 January 1863 5C ad for London Infirmary for Diseases and Ulceration of the Legs, "opened in 1857 under the auspices of Miss Florence Nightingale" urgently needs funds. ADD

26 January 1863 5E ad for London Infirmary for Diseases and Ulceration of the Legs. "This infirmary, which was opened in 1857 under the auspices of Miss Florence Nightingale, id urgently in need of funds."

21 February 1863 6E "House of Commons, Friday, Feb. 20, Public Subscriptions" ref to Nightingale Fund and Crimea in question of Sir J. Hay

26 February 1863 4C ad for London Infirmary for Diseases and Ulceration of the Legs; "This infirmary, which was opened in 1857 under the auspices of Miss Florence Nightingale," needs funds.

27 February 1863 5F "The Nightingale Fund," letter to the editor by Harry Verney clarified role, not the Crimean Fund

23 March 1863 8A ad "Poland." Florence Nightingale Fund for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded and the Destitute Families of

Polish Patriots. Subscriptions recd... £10 already subscribed by Miss Nightingale, be strictly applied to the above purposes by the committee for raising funds in aid of Poland. [FN donation]

29 March 1863 5B "India and China" Calcutta corr dated Feb 22. Reforms from SH's disclosures. San Comm. "Miss Nightingale and the most ardent sanitary reformers will be delighted with the orders issued by the Govt of India as to the structure and size of the barracks for both married and unmarried soldiers." superficial feet 90, 1408 cubic feet

7 April 1863 5 ad for N Fund School

7 May 1863 5 ad for Hospital for Ulcerated legs, FN patron

29 August 1863 9F "The British Association" from our own reporters, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Aug 28, Mr Tite, MP presided, Dr bird read a paper "The Vital and Sanitary Statistics of our European Army in India, compared with the French Army under like conditions of climate and locality," then "The Sanitary Amelioration of the Sickness and Mortality effected of late years" and "The Sanitary Measures still necessary for application to English Troops in India." re "filthy undrained localities, unsuitable barracks, bad water, with the climate are the main causes of increased rates of mortality, according to station reports on India, and these are vividly commended on by Miss Nightingale in her summary of the evidence of those facts, recorded in the Topographical and Statistical Reports, reprinted in the Appendix in the Sanitary Commissioner's Report of 1853." discussion

19 September 1863 10B "The Nightingale Fund" report on nurses certificated

8 October 1863 7C "Social Science Congress at Edinburgh" FN praised by Lord Brougham in speech opening 7th annual meeting of the National Assoc for the Promotion of Social Science, at Edinburgh, meeting at Free Church Assembly Hall, lord provost present

10 October 1863 7E "Social Science Congress." Edinburgh Friday morning. "The first paper in the Public Health Department was contributed by Miss Florence Nightingale and read by Dr S. Jackson. The paper in the outset referred to the report of the Royal commission on the sanitary state of the army in India, which showed that unless the health of Br troops in India could be improved...." discussion by Chadwick, Rawlinson

13 October 1863 4B "Social Science Congress" Edinburgh, "Prince Alfred spent an hour or two in the afternoon in attending the meetings, and in particular that of Public Health, in which two papers of Miss Nightingale were read on 'Colonial Schools and Hospitals.' Lord Brougham took part in the proceedings of several of the depts.

4C "In the Public Health Department, two papers from Miss Nightingale were read by Dr Scoresby Jackson. The subject of the first was 'Sanitary Statistics of Native Colonial Schools,' and the second, 'Statistics of Native Hospitals and Causes of Disappearance of Native Races.' Prince Alfred attended the section for the purpose of hearing them. In the opening of the first paper, Miss Nightingale stated that it was her object to show that statistics capable of affording complete practical results when wanted had scarcely made a beginning in the colonies, and to show that, when the Colonial Office, with great labour and no little cost, and collected, and she had reduced these materials, they were incapable of giving all the beneficial information expected...." more, Grey

24 October 1863 10B "The Health of the British Army" letter to editor by H.B. Franklyn, re Graham Balfour as dir gen, before and after the Crimean War, mortality of army in Jamaica as high as 260 per 1000 per strength per annum, later 67 deaths per 1000; in colony up to 1855 as high as 60.8 per 1000 now reduced to 20.4 deaths per 1000 SH and FN

26 October 1863 10D "United Kingdom Alliance" brief ref to

3 November 1863, "A Street Question." letter to editor, R.C. FN taken up cause. Ref to Richard Mayne absent, costermongers of Westminster. "I must, however, mention that they are not without hope; they have strong faith in the efforts of a certain noble lady who, being of the true Florence Nightingale stamp, has no objection to visit this 'hotbed of crime'

1864

18 April 1864 9C "General Garibaldi" yesterday 10:30 Garibaldi, met by HV at Stafford House, took to residence of FN in Park Street.

21 April 1864 14C "Garibaldi's Visit to the City" long story on his visit, his speech at Guildhall, given honorary freedom of the city, by Chamberlain of London "Like our own Florence Nightingale, you devote yourself to the suffering and the dying at a cholera hospital at Marseilles."

27 June 1864 9AB "The Civil War in America." from our own corr. Baltimore June 13. Gifts of nurses, mainly northern, "Read of Florence Nightingale and inspired by her example"

9 August 1864 6F Nightingale Fund, meeting of committee report from 27 July

24 August 1864 6A "Sanitary State of the Indian Army" valuable paper by FN, on royal commission report "Besides, appended to the report itself is given a summary of the evidence, an abstract of all the reports from the stations in India, and a valuable paper of comments upon them written at the request of the commission by Miss Nightingale

25 August 1864 9A "Naval and Military Intelligence" when FN visited Melville Hospital, pronounced it "one of the most perfect and best arranged establishments"

23 September 1864 5A "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science" York meetings, FN paper "Notes on the Aboriginal Races of Australia"

30 September 1864 9A "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. Public Health. Australia

4 October 1864 8D refs to FN in "Todleben's Defence of Sebastopol" "The same discreditable mismanagement was visible in the treatment of the sick and wounded, and there was as much disorder there as in the administration of the army itself, though the arrival of Miss Nightingale and her nurses in some degree alleviated the situation of the unfortunates in the hospitals in Turkey. As the numbers of the English diminished, those of the French increased, and at last the latter occupied successively the positions which had at first been reserved...."

1865

29 March 1865 5B "India" from Calcutta corr Feb 22. On disclosures of Lord Herbert's Sanitary Commission. "Miss Nightingale and the most ardent sanitary reformers will be delighted with the orders issued by the Govt of India as to the structure and size of the barracks for both married and unmarried soldiers." limits number, cubic and superficial space per man.

14 Jun 1865 19C Advertisement sell by auction Aldershot freehold cottages, "known as the Florence Nightingale"

18 September 1865 8F "The Herbert Convalescent Home" ceremony of

laying foundation stone on Saturday at Bournemouth, Sotherton Estcourt, chair: "I am very glad, too, to know that the plans for the new building received the approval of Miss Nightingale, whose name is associated with his in so many works for the improvement of the health and well-being of the poor (cheers). Today was his birthday."

19 July 1865 6A "Australia and New Zealand" from our own corr Melbourne May 25. Re colonization in Australia, ladies' committee. Have appealed for money. To eminent Germans. Sent circulars to neighbouring colonies. "To the Princess of Prussia, to Miss Burdett Coutts (of course) to Miss Nightingale and even to Her Majesty the Queen." [not clear what happened]

23 September 1865 "Naval and Military Intelligence" 12F invalid vessel Florence Nightingale, built by the London Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Co, Fenchurch St. in Times of Thursday, a floating hospital

26 September 1865 10E "The Wreck Register and Chart for 1864" lifeboat service, recently said in sending her £20 to the Lifeboat Inst "I can never see the accounts of the heroic deeds constantly performed in this cause without feeling that the age of heroes has not passed way; and may God bless, as He has so manifestly blessed, the valiant National Lifeboat Institution." [FN donation]

8 December 1865 4A Report of the Nightingale Fund

1866

25 April 1866 6E "The Herbert Hospital at Woolwich" re report of Galton, quotes FN, she read paper on corridors, "The objections which have always been urged with more or less force against the corridor plan were in 1858 strongly dwelt upon by no less an authority than Miss Nightingale in a paper read before the Health Dept of the National Assoc for the Promotion of Social Science--a most able paper which was then rightly or wrongly understood to refer directly to this very hospital at Netley."

21 July 1866 10C "The Austrian Army", ref to "amid the wounded men moved the fair Viennese types of Florence Nightingale in their blessed labours, and sisters of charity were there dressing wounds, preparing medicines, reading by the bedsides or engaged in numberless offices of charity and benevolence." all these ladies under strict control of Count Chetek

4 August 1866 6D "Parliamentary Intelligence." House of Lords Aug 3, Earl Fortescue, "Sanitary Reform in the Army" question for under sec for war, quotes stats, FN, SH, JS, Rawlinson, "The duke of Wellington stated that the average illness in the army might be reckoned at 10 per thousand, but complaints were now made that the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich, which was built to hold 7 percent, had been constructed on too large a scale, and that, consequently, it was not adequately occupied, and money had been wasted in making too much provision for sickness. But this result had been owing to the great improvement which had taken place in the general health of the army, which had been caused, no doubt, by the labours of those to whom he had alluded and the working of the [CDA]" [cite re percentage] [parl cit]

19 October 1866 4F letter to editor Catherine Marsh, lists FN as contributor

1867

25 January 1867 8F FN contributed £4.4 to Bell St. Ragged School [FN donation]

9 February 1867 4EF "House of Commons" Feb 8 "I would gladly insure, wherever there are a certain number of sick, resident medical officers and separate matrons and nurses. I know, however, that I shall be told that I cannot secure good nurses, and Miss Nightingale states that trained nurses are not in existence at this moment. This being the case, we must do the best we can."

6 March 1867 12C FN letter Source: "Miss Nightingale on Training of Nurses,"

The committee recently appointed by the Poor Law Board to advise upon the amount of space needed in metropolitan workhouse infirmaries, and upon other allied matters, requested Miss Nightingale to give her opinion and advice in relation to a supply of trained nurses for these infirmaries, and received from her a series of suggestions upon the subject. Miss Nightingale begins with observing that the word *nursing* is improving its meaning every year, and that what she proposes to treat of is *trained nursing*, that is qualified nursing: "hired nurses, unless they are also trained nurses, are not worth their hire, except by accident." "An uneducated man who practices physic is justly called a quack, perhaps an imposter; why are not uneducated nurses called quacks and impostors? Simply, I suppose, because people have thought that every woman was a nurse by instinct."

There is now a great movement over England and, indeed, the colonies also, the object of which is to offer inducements to the

best instead of the worst women, and to train them in nursing duties under matrons and head nurses, called in hospital language *sisters*, as the basis for all nursing appointments whatever. Very few trained nurses are available for workhouse infirmaries. The demand is, and will be for years to come, far greater than the supply. To put one trained nurse, however efficient, in a large town workhouse infirmary is but to waste and throw away a valuable article; she either breaks her heart or becomes slovenly like the rest, and neglects her duty. In small, well-managed country institutions, where the sick may be nursed by one good trained head nurse, it may do. Otherwise no good can be done except in sending in (as at Liverpool Workhouse Infirmary) a trained superintendent with a staff of trained head nurses under her.

The principle of the training school at St Thomas's is to train women and certificate them, and then find employment for them, making the best bargain for them not only as to wages but as to arrangements and facilities for success, but at present the difficulty is to supply the demand or a tithe of that demand. Therefore, what Miss Nightingale advises is to complete a staff for one metropolitan workhouse infirmary, and make it a special duty of this staff to train nurses for other infirmaries, to make this one thoroughly complete from the beginning, and set in the right groove from the first, whatever intermediate course may be taken to supply meantime better nursing than at present in the other London workhouse infirmaries.

The system adopted at St Thomas's Hospital under the Nightingale Fund allows the probationers a stipend during their year of training, after which immediate employment is obtained for them, at present as hospital or infirmary nurses, commencing at not less than 20 pounds a year, with the usual extras. They are required to serve as such hospital nurses for four years, and this is the only recompense exacted for the costs and advantages of training. The principles are substantially the same under the like fund at King's College Hospital, where the training is for midwifery. Owing to the great opportunity for this branch of practice in London workhouses the nurses there trained would find a considerable demand from ladies' committees and benevolent institutions, which pay them well. The probationers receive the requisite medical and surgical instruction, at the bedside or otherwise, from the medical professors or resident officers. Miss Nightingale discusses the details of a proper training, suggests two years of it for those who have to train others in their turn, and remarks that in course of time there might be a trained superintendent-general for the whole of the metropolitan workhouse infirmaries, responsible directly to the Poor Law Board. With wages given during training it is thought that fit women (above twenty-five years of age) will present themselves.

They are not likely to be found among the inmates of workhouses, or at all events of London workhouses, but girls leaving the large union schools might be disposed to take hospital nursing, doing what they can in the children's and women's sick wards, and instructed in an industrial department until the full-blown hospital nurse is developed out of them, when they would earn more than they could ever except in domestic service.

Miss Nightingale is decidedly against placing the nursing establishment under the workhouse master or matron, or the medical officer. In workhouse administration for the able-bodied, there is ever kept in view the necessity of checking the constant tendency of a certain class to fall into pauperism, but with the sick the best policy is to cure as quickly as possible. The two departments are to be conducted on different principles. Vest the general supervision and administration of the infirmary in a governor responsible to the board or committee; vest the whole responsibility for the nursing, the internal management and the discipline of the nurses in the female head of the nursing staff, responsible to the constituted authorities. The orders of the medical officer are ever to be obeyed but "in disciplinary matters a woman only can understand a woman." Miss Nightingale goes on to state the results of her experience in reference to the number of beds advisable per ward, the surface area required, and other matters. She notices that the larger the number of sick (up to 800 or 1000) under one hospital government and one matron, the better both for economy and efficiency. Without consolidation of workhouse hospitals a great and quite needless expenditure would have to be incurred in attempting to secure the conditions under which efficient nursing can be carried out. Her object is to include in the proposed arrangements those workhouse sick who are infirm and aged, including "helpless cases," "dirty cases," such require more careful nursing than any, and receive it at all good establishment for infirm and invalids both in England and abroad."

20 March 1867 6A "Parliamentary Intelligence" House of Lords March 19. earl of Devon speaking on "Metropolitan Poor Bill" cites FN on second reading, re "excellent and gifted woman" "Contemporaneously with her labours, the ill arrangement of the sick wards of the workhouses and the want of a proper nursing staff had pressed themselves on the Poor Law Board as matters requiring attention" [FN parl cit]

6 April 1867 1 Hospital Nursing Applications ad

20 April 1867 6D "United States Sanitary Commission during the War." praise by Stille of FN and SH, criticism of U.S. "The reports of the Crimean Sanitary Commission had pointed out most

clearly the dangers to be provided against, while the acknowledged benefits derived from Miss Nightingale's corps of nurses and the various relief funds had given an example of successful organization. Accordingly the women of Bridgeport and other towns formed societies for the 'somewhat vague idea of affording relief and comfort to the volunteers.'

3 June 1867 10A "The Herbert Memorial" ref to FN re nurses training at Woolwich Military Hospital.

8 July 1867 9D Court Circular. Queen Victoria honoured Florence Nightingale with a visit, Friday 7 July.

9 September 1867 ad for N Fund School

10 September 1867 6A "The London Infirmary for Diseases of the Legs, Ulcers." "Under the auspices of Miss Florence Nightingale" appeal for funds

10 September 1867 10C "The Late Lord Herbert of Lea": Convalescent Home at Bournemouth, formed upon Miss Nightingale's plan, TH Wyatt the architect.

25 November 1867 1 ad for N Fund School

1868

18 May 1868 5A "The Attempted Assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh" fortunate to have two trained nurses selected by Miss Florence Nightingale for the Sydney Infirmary who had only arrived the week before, from Govt House dated March 27

26 May 1868 6A HV letter to editor refers to FN's nurses to Sydney Infirmary, nursed duke of Edinburgh

11 June 1868 1 ad for London Infirmary for Diseases of the Legs

4 November 1868 5A "Military Hospitals." Sir John Pakington interest in supplying military hospitals and female nursing, arrs have been made with the Nightingale Committee for the educ at St Thomas' of a certain number of nurses"

12 December 1868 13 ad for N Fund School

1869

19 January 1869 4E "Sanitary Condition of India" Sir Charles Napier "Observations on the answers received to these questions

were made by Miss Nightingale, published in a pamphlet form, and extensively circulated in India. They have had a very wide and powerful influence, and in the opinion of many competent judges have done more than any other publication to attract attention to the subject and to popularise sound principles of sanitary science."

2 March 1869 4B "New St Thomas' Hospital" Netley refs,
Nightingale Fund

23 March 1869 1B Industrial Employment Association. Ad. "Miss Florence Nightingale says 'In London we know that there are 200,000 stray children."

8 June 1869 6F House of Commons 7 June, FN quoted in House re hospital "an intermediary stage of civilisation" Torrens
"Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Bill"

17 July 1869 1 ad for N Fund School

14 September 1869 4E "The Guardians of St Pancras" ref to
Nightingale Midwifery Ward at King's College Hospital

16 September 1869 3 ad for N Fund School

16 September 1869 10C "The Prudhoe Convalescent Home." On Tuesday afternoon the Prudhoe Memorial Convalescent Home [14 Sept] was opened at Whitley, near North Shields. This fine building has cost about £20,000, and is situated upon a fine position commanding a view of the north eastern coast. The structure is arranged after the pavilion plan, which has prevailed in Germany and France so many years, and which Miss Florence Nightingale and the Crimean Commissioners have so strongly recommended. It consists of a central block, containing what is generally called the administration department, while from a corridor running at right angles with this various rooms project both at the back and front, which leave open spaces between them for air and sunshine. The exterior of the building is very imposing." public subscription;

1 October 1869 7A "The Social Science Congress" Bristol Sept 30,
FN letter of support read to 150 ladies at Ladies Conf

25 October 1869 8D "The Empress of the French at Constantinople"
letter to the editor by Wm Forsyth recounts visit, surprising loveliness. "On the left, across the mouth of the Bosphorus was Scutari (the old Chrysopolis) with its Turkish cemetery and English burial ground, and the huge yellow-washed building, now a

barrack, which was converted into a hospital during the Cr War, and which no Englishman can see without thinking of Miss Nightingale and her mission of mercy." Kadikoi

26 October 1869 9C "India" from our corr, Sept 28 Calcutta, FN refs to barracks: on new barracks to be constructed, not "to expose our soldiers to the same mortality from disease in unsanitary barracks in the plains form which f, Lord Herbert and Lord Lawrence for years laboured to deliver them."

20 November 1869 10D letter to editor "St Pancras Infirmary" Nightingale has arranged the nursing, in letter of Roger Eykyn, Nov 19 re new St Pancras Infirmary re removal of sick to Highgate from St Pancras, "Convalescence must be retarded in the former and accelerated in the latter; consequently, the sooner they are removed, the less will be the incubus upon the ratepayers. To add, I hope, to the right prospects of the Metropolitan poor for the future, Miss Nightingale, with the benevolence with which she is well known, and her experience, which is so valuable, has offered to arrange and superintend immediately the nursing in the establishment--one of the most important features in the wellbeing of this infirmary."

9 December 1869 1A ad for "The Nightingale Fund"

11 December 1869 1 ad for "The Nightingale Fund"

1870

5 January 1870 3 ad for N Fund School

6 January 1870 12 ad for N Fund School

13 January 1870 7 "The British and Colonial Emigration Society" yesterday a meeting held at Mansion House, cheques include "Miss Florence Nightingale sent £5 with her best new year's wishes for the success of the society's 'invaluable work.'" [FN donation]

15 January 1870 5D "St Pancras Poor Law Inquiry" Some wards ventilated by FN's method, some by Sherrington

26 January 1870 8

30 January 1870 7

14 February 1870 13 ad for N Fund School

10 March 1870 1D ad for N Fund School and nurse employment

12 March 1870 1A ad for N Fund School

30 March 1870 10E "Contagious Diseases Acts" hon secretary of Ladies' National Association for the Repeal of these acts requests us to state that the following ladies and gentlemen, among many others, have expressed their earnest approval of the agitation for their repeal: Florence Nightingale, Mary Hewitt, Mr John Stuart Mill, the Bishop of Salisbury, Prof Sheldon Amos, Dr Elizabeth Blackwell, Sir George Grey KCB, Dr WB Hodgson, Canon Babington, Mrs M'Laren, the dean of Carlisle, Jacob Bright, MP, Mrs Charles Kingsley; the lord provost of Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Moncrieff, Miss Louisa Twining, Victor Hugo, Harriet Martineau, Josephine Butler, Mr Herbert Spencer, Rev FD Maurice, Dr John Chapman, Miss Helen Taylor, Mrs Jacob Bright, Lt Col Davidson, Dr Bernays, Rev JB Lightfoot DD, Mrs Pease Nichol, Rev Daniel Wilson, Mr A Mundella, MP, Mrs Bright Clark, Rev Dr Guthrie, Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, Rev James Martineau, Hon Auberon Herbert, MP;" etc. FN heads list

25 April 1870 13 ad for N Fund School

5 May 1870 6C "Parliamentary Intelligence; Women's Disabilities Bill" House of Commons May 4; Dr Playfair gives 3 names to show "FN, Martineau and Burdett Coutts" show world benefited from them

18 June 1870 4C appeal for funds for London Infirmary for Diseases of the Legs, "has the goodwill and patronage of some of the most distinguished members of th profession, and of Florence Nightingale."

13 June 1870 8C "Crystal Palace Flower Show," great attention to Turner's Florence Nightingale; so, a flower named after her

18 June 1870 4 ad for Nightingale Fund School

5 August 1870 8E FN letter "Letter to the Times." *The Times*, Sir Harry Verney, M.P., in a proposing a formal resolution for the appointment of a committee, read an interesting letter from Miss Florence Nightingale, who said: [FN letter]

Respecting the society forming for help to the sick and wounded in this awful war (may God's best blessing go with it, as must the sympathies of all who have a heart in their bodies), what strikes me is this. This lamentable, this deadly war, has found us without any organization wherewith to proceed at once to the assistance of our suffering brothers and sisters across the Channel. There is nevertheless an organization in existence, having branches among other place[s] in Berlin and Paris. There is a common code of regulations pointing out the kinds of

supplies which ought to be sent to the field hospitals, together with the steps to be taken to secure their neutralization and distribution. Had we in this country proceeded with the same activity as has been shown by both sides in this war, we should not now be calling meetings to inquire what ought to be done, and where the funds ought to come from.

Miss Nightingale, after remarking, "We have no practical knowledge of how to go about the work ourselves," and urging that nevertheless "we can assist those who are engaged in it," proceeds to make practical suggestions, adopted in the resolutions, as to giving aid to the combatants, and she adds, "I need hardly suggest, because Englishmen will always see fair play done, that the most rigid impartiality should be observed in the division of funds." She then goes on to say:

"It is not unlikely that, besides supplies in money and kind, personal service in field hospitals might be asked for. I have myself received an application, or rather an offer of acceptance, of war nurses, should such volunteer, from one whom we all love and revere, and who is now in the thick of the dreadful turmoil. There will probably be a demand for efficient nurses, both men and women, and in this probability I would venture to say, from my own experience, that any who undertake such work must be not sentimental enthusiasts, but downright lovers of hard work. If there is any work which is simple stern necessity, it is that of waiting upon the sick and wounded after a battle--serving in war hospitals, attending to and managing the thousand-and-one hard, dry, practical details, which nevertheless mainly determine the question as to whether your sick and wounded shall live or die. If there is any nonsense in people's ideas of what hospital nursing is, one day of real duty will root it out. But are they capable of one day of real duty? There are things to be done and things to be seen which at once separate the true metal from the tinkling brass, both among men and women. And then come long, patient, unremitting, ceaseless, toil, anxiety, and responsibility for those who can bear it. Let those who may wish to serve in this work examine and test their own motives and fitness. I feel compelled to say this, because we have no organization and no nurses or other agents. But to those who can in any degree estimate the true greatness of the work and would wish to join in it, I would say let them offer themselves. x x

If I could rise from my bed of illness so as to be of any use, I should before now have been off to wherever the authorities would accept my services as most wanted. (Cheers). If I cannot, there are better who will be able and willing to go under this awful emergency which has come over Europe. Those who are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, our fellow Christians (Oh, that I should have to say it!) are met face to face in the deadliest struggle of our time, armed with every

instrument of destruction which the latest science has placed in human hands. Can we stand idly by, or take a sentimental part either on one side or the other in the face of all this suffering? Ought we not rather to think only of one thing--the sufferings, incalculably greater than anything our eyes have seen or our ears heard, or that it has entered into our imaginations to conceive (and when we think of the peasants taken from their harvestings to fight, the whole organization of labour broken up, and children starving and helpless, we see the misery of war doubled and tripled tenfold by want and scarcity) ought we not to go to the relief of such suffering on whichever side, in whichever trace we find it, wherever we are allowed to go to it?"

The letter, which was warmly cheered, was dated the 2nd August, "the anniversary of Sidney Herbert's death nine years ago," as Miss Nightingale noted.

6 August 1870 10B "English Sympathy" letter to editor of M,M, re that of Loyd Lindsay, quotes FN for "most rigid impartiality should be observed in the division of funds for the sick and wounded collected" common Christianity

5 September 1870 10D "Aid to the Sick and Wounded" FN cited and cheered in speech at Exeter Saturday aft to organize measures for subscriptions, mayor of Exeter presided, Bishop Temple moved first resolution and praised spirit of

30 December 1870 1 ad for "The Nightingale Fund" School

1871

1 February 1871 6B FN letter Source: "The Distress in and About Paris" reprinted, *New York Times* 28 February 1871

My Lord: May I be permitted to contribute through your hands my mite--£5 a week for four weeks--to the most appalling distress this country has seen--that of the starving population in Paris, where, on the opening of the gates, a million and a half of Non-combatants, principally women and children, will have to be fed like babies?

But the charity of England will be equal, under your auspices, to the emergency. For this terrible new year what can one wish but that there never may be such another to the end of the world? Still, England may by such another magnificent charity--as has been said by a princess very dear to us--has risen equal to the waste. I do not believe there is one man, woman, or child above pauperism who has not given, I will not say according to their means, but far above their means, for German and French who can never give again to them; "and all for love and nothing for reward."

I should like the working people of England to know that the working people of France and of Germany feel this. One expression of it--it was from a German--struck me particularly; it was to the effect that Prussian elementary education was far superior to the English--let the London School Board show that this shall not be the case long; but for the "education of the heart," continued my correspondent, give me the English working people. I fully endorse this.

Pardon me, my Lord, this long note, for the declaration of feeling which, I think, must please you, and believe me to be, my Lord,

your obedient servant
Florence Nightingale

8 February 1871 11B "The Distress in Paris" FN listed as contributor £25 to Lord Mayor's Fund [FN donation]

26 May 1871 4D review of Mrs Harvey, "Turkish Harems and Circassian Homes." on Russian nurses brief mention of FN in story on Crimea, re Mrs Harvey's book

22 June 1871 12C "The New St Thomas' Hospital" training of nurses selected by FN, for last 8 years, in new hospital provision for an increased number, tr inst adjoins matron's residence, accomm for 40 probationers

17 July 1871 8C "The Sick and Wounded at War,"
Would I could be with you! But I can at least wish God speed, which I do with all my heart and soul, to the progress of the 'National Society' so efficiently begun under your auspices--to its union with other Red Cross societies of all peoples and tongues--in a work which is one of the truest charity, the greatest in the world, because it seeks to help those of all ways of thinking and living. May our 'society' never have the same dreadful work to do again, but may it always live to provide and prepare against miseries, and by preparing, end them.

2 November 1871 11B "The Hampstead Hospital" inquiry held, Ernest Hart, inter alia "The nursing was in precise accordance with the principles of Miss Nightingale and was very liberal."
convalescent nurses....

1872

2 January 1872 6 Advertisement for the London Infirmary for Diseases of the Legs, "under the distinguished patronage of Miss Florence Nightingale."

31 January 1872 8B FN letter, excerpt, "The Livingstone Expedition," [FN donation] [FN memorial]

"I send you my little mite for Dr Livingstone's search. May God speed every effort to save one of the greatest men of our time, or, if he is dead, to save his discoveries! If it cost £10,000 to send him a pair of boots, England ought to give it. But England provides the great men, and then England leaves them to perish."

5 February 1872 13 ad for N Fund School

15 February 1872 13F ad for New Work. The Monthly Stereoscopic Treasury. "Miss F. Nightingale, by Phyfferz." Monthly issue

27 February 1872 1 ad for N Fund School

21 March 1872 6D "Parliamentary Intelligence." House of Commons, Wednesday March 20, "Women's Disabilities Removal Bill" Jacob Bright moved; Mr Eastwick "What was the logical power and judicial impartiality of a ruffian who maltreated his wife that he shd be entitled to vote, while the most refined and intellectual lady in the land, a Burdett Coutts or a Florence Nightingale, was declared incompetent?" [FN parl cit]

2 April 1872 8C "Banquet at the Mansion House" last evening, of lord mayor, re institutions. Speech of bishop of Lincoln: "The company need only extend its view across the Thames to the magnificent structure of St Thomas' Hospital, which was, perhaps, without a parallel in civilized Europe (hear hear) to recognize a proof of God's blessing. The first hospital that was erected was at the cost of a Christian lady; we had among us a Florence Nightingale, and in that hospital of St Thomas there was a ward which especially bore her name. The bishop concluded by expressing an earnest hope that the heads of men and the hearts of women might always be united together in that sacred form of charity."

22 April 1872 5B appeal for funds for London Infirmary for Diseases of the Legs, Ulcers.... "Established in 1857 under the distinguished patronage of Miss Florence Nightingale and many members of the aristocracy."

2 May 1872 6CD "Parliamentary Intelligence" House of Commons 1 May, petitions re removal of Electoral Disabilities Bill, FN referred to in speech of Jacob Bright, with Burdett Coutts, by Eastwick, shows women can do; "What was the logical power and judicial impartiality of a ruffian who maltreated his wife that he shd be entitled to vote, while the most refined and

intellectual lady in the land, a Burdett Coutts or a Florence Nightingale, was declared incompetent?" [FN parl cit]

23 May 1872 7C "Parliamentary Intelligence." House of Commons May 22 "Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal Bill" Sir H Johnstone moved second reading of this bill, pointed to a petition signed by 115,000 women, with "such names as Florence Nightingale and Mrs Butler" and entered into statistics showing "had not been instrumental in bringing about the object intended by their promoters"

2 June 1872 12D "Dr Elizabeth Blackwell" death announcement, FN notes as friend

17 June 1872 4 appeal for funds for London Infirmary, ulcerated, Red Lion Sq, "under the patronage of Miss Florence Nightingale and many members of the aristocracy"

22 July 1872 4A appeal for funds for "London Infirmary for Diseases of the Legs, Ulcers, Varicose Veins &c... under the patronage of Miss Florence Nightingale"

7 August 1872 3F "The Treatment of Prisoners of War" lecture by Henri Dunant at Social Science Association, Adelphi, on 6 Aug, got Convention of Geneva 5 years later. Commenced lecture by stating that "it was to Miss Florence Nightingale that all the honour of that Convention was due. It was her work in the Crimea that inspired him to go to Italy during the War of 1859, to share in the horrors of war, to relieve the helplessness of the unfortunate victims in those great struggles, and to soothe the physical and moral distress and anguish of so many poor men who had come from all parts to fall victims to their duty."

27 August 1872 6 ulcerated ad

14 September 1872 4F "The Yosemite Valley" FN had shrub named after her, from *New York Times*, "The only woman besides the 'mother' who has been distinctly honoured by having a tree dedicated to her, is Florence Nightingale, whose name naturally associates itself with a grove."

2 November 1872 6F "The Education of Women" Darmstadt meeting, with English reps; German Female Educational and Industrial Association; royal family support for, reform in female education needed, early education of children, Froebel and his kindergarten universal approval; Princess Louis of Hesse patroness (Princess Alice), "Miss Florence Nightingale, Miss Margaret Carpenter, Miss Susanna Winkworth, Miss Florence Hill and Miss Merewether were

nominated correspondents of the society and these names afford an assurance that this newly established society will earnestly undertake the solution of the problem which they have set before them."

1873

15 May 1873 3F FN listed as author in *Fraser's Magazine*

27 May 1873 10B "Mr Disraeli on Political Disabilities of Women" ack of Disraeli to memorial on Women's Disabilities Removal Bill address to him, signed by 11,500 women... "headed by Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau, Lady Anna Gore-Langton, Frances Power Cobbe, Mrs P.A. Taylor, Mrs Butler, Lady Amberley, Mrs M'Laren, etc." "honoured to receive, his services attempting to abolish anomaly that Parl franchise attached to a household or property qual, when possessed by a woman shd not be exercised, tho in all matters of local govt... injurious to est interest of the country, "I trust to see it removed by the wisdom of Parliament"

2 October 1873 10E "Sir Edwin Landseer" announcement of his death; his "Highland Nurses" dedicated to Florence Nightingale

7 October 1873 6EF "Miss Florence Nightingale on Health in India" HV read a long paper by, "How Some People Have Lived and Not Died in India." After describing with much detail the beneficial effect of sanitary improvements in various parts of our Indian Empire. Miss Nightingale concluded her paper as follows: Let us, however, bear emphatic witness how great are the sanitary deeds already achieved by the gallant Anglo-Indian as formerly we bore emphatic witness against the then existing neglects. Let the Government of India continue to sustain the energetic efforts of their officers, and at the same time insist on the municipalities and local authorities prosecuting the good work. This was of importance for the Central Government to do 10 years ago, seeing that there was no local self-government. It was, if possible, of still more importance now when there was some local self-government, but it wanted guidance. The natives were always ready to be taxed, so far, at least, as obtaining a purer and more plentiful supply of water went. There was never any discontent about this. What they did not like was paying the tax and receiving no water. (A laugh.) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had by proclamation invited the payers of some of the rates, as regarded roads, to claim the benefits of their share of them, and what they paid for. Thus would it be rendered not only an easy matter to hold the great Indian Empire by a British force, but benefits untold would be conferred on the vast populations of our

fellow subjects of whom we had undertaken the charge. (Applause.)
To proof

The chairman said...

11 October 1873 11F "Miss Nightingale on Prison Discipline,"
Times 11 October 1873:11 [Letter to the *Hartford Courant*]
Dear Sir

I have to thank you for your kind note and very interesting address, written to be read at Brussels. I do not feel myself competent to express any opinion on its point, excepting that each should speak in his own language, unless that language should be for example Hungarian, that is, one rarely spoken out of its own country, in which the educated inhabitants almost always speak some language besides their own.

The only other point on which I will continue to speak, and this only because you are good enough to write me to do so, is the question of subjects. Have you tried any new experiment of prison reform and practically proved its success or failure? Devised any new reformatory system? In the matter of devising the best mode of reformatory punishment for crimes against property, to which I owe my correspondence with yourself, I believe nothing has been done but talk. Yet the subject is becoming more pressing every year. No one but knows of skilful workmen, discharged with a good character [reference] and a good trade from prison, yet resuming the trade of theft within a few days, even a few hours, as more lucrative and even informing employers that they had been in jail as a means of escaping employment.

Who can believe that this would be the case if these persons had to work out and repay the price of their theft? Theft would not then be lucrative. As it is, a good prison is actually a reward, not a deterrent to the thief. No one but knows the sickly, unskillful thief who likes the good bed of the prison, his trade of thieving not being remunerative, but the prison is. It is stated that one of the four American forgers who have just been convicted here was just out of an American prison for forgery. Who can believe that had he been sentenced to work out and repay the price of his former forgery, he would instantly on his release from prison have recommenced the same course? The prison is actually not punishment for but, as it were, an encouragement to thieving. At least it is theft made easy. (For crimes accompanied with violence, especially for violence toward women and children, I would whip.)

Now the United States, which are foremost in the field in these good matters, ought they not to show us some new system in these things? The important subject of "how to reform prostitutes, how to teach them to earn an honest livelihood, with all the means absolutely essential, moral and religious, for strengthening the wills of these poor creatures, equally far from

pelting [?] and from revolting cheerlessness, this, too, is a thing on which we seem to have made little progress, and in which we might well exchange international experience.

Pardon me, dear Sir, this note, for which I feel I do, indeed, need your pardon, as my hands are already so much too full of business that, invalid as I am and a prisoner to my room, it is impossible for me to take up and practically to work out this reformatory subject. I leave it in worthier hands than mine. May God bless you for all you have done, and all you will do.

Pray believe me,

ever your faithful servant,
Florence Nightingale

4 November 1873 10F FN letter "Voting Charities," (JS draft for this in Add Mss 45757 ff205-08, and see corr on f209) [FN letter]

30 October [1873]

Dear Sir Sydney Waterlow

I am very much pleased to find that you have been bold enough to invite public discussion in reference to the present system of electing candidates for what are known as the great voting charities of this country. It is an arduous undertaking. In none more do I wish you 'God speed,' and in none more do I believe you will succeed. You have to consider, for one thing, the great nuisance of the present mode of electing candidates. My experience of it induces me to describe it as the best system for electing the least eligible, or, at any rate, the system for preventing the discovery of the most eligible. There is truly a traffic in votes, and I cannot but conclude that many contributors sell theirs, from the frequent applications I have not to sell mine, but to give money to buy those belonging to other people. I will add that for many years my experience has been such as at length to compel me to decline contributing to any charity which elects by votes the poor who are to benefit by it.

In more than one instance the managers of charitable institutions have insisted on keeping my name on the list of subscribers, without my subscribing. I was once informed, upon withdrawing my name, that 'my name was worth more than my money,' and the consequence is my poor name still figures on their list of subscribers.

As to the evil, one scarcely knows whether it is greater to the canvasser or the canvassed--to the canvasser in absorbing talent, time, money and energy which might go to relieve a legion of sufferers, or to the canvassed in that they who want charity must get the least.

Permit me one illustration: a lady of noble name and power of work once gave me the story of her exertions in the canvassing

line. She worked for six weeks 12 to 13 hours each day; 180 letters the task for nearly every day, about 3£ the expense to herself of each canvass, and a nervous fever at the close of the election!

Upon my expression of astonishment that so much power to do good would have been thus wasted, she added, 'These things have ruined my health for life.' One more illustration of an evil system: I have lately been consulted about a proposed charity where the poor applicants will have to subscribe, but the annuity promised will still remain with the vote of the rich, and this is to be done on the ground that otherwise the rich will not contribute!

How ingrained must be our gambling propensities!

Wishing you again 'God speed' in the work you have undertaken

I remain, faithfully yours

the Rt Hon Sir Sydney H. Waterlow

1874

28 February 1874 6C "King's College Hospital and St Johns' House" brief ref to FN's commendation of mgt there, Lord Hatherley

29 May 1874 4D "Life or Death in India" FN paper discussed

4 June 1874 8C "Lord Cornwallis and the Permanent Settlement." letter to editor by Bartle Frere "In an excellent article on Miss Nightingale's *Life or Death in India* in the Times of the 29th ult, ... correctness of Miss N's description of Lord Cornwallis' intention

18 July 1874 8B "Mr Gladstone and Women's Suffrage" "Mr Gladstone has addressed the following letter to Miss Becker of Manchester, in reply to a memorial on behalf of the Women's Suffrage Bill, signed by Miss Nightingale, Miss Carpenter and 18,000 other ladies" has not changed position.

1875

19 February 1875 7E "The Charity Voting Reform Association." yesterday first annual meeting held at Westminster Palace Hotel, chair Lord Lyttelton, with dean of Westminster, Sir Charles Trevelyan.... incl a number of ladies. Letters read. Resolution adopted. A third resolution moved to invite public to assist in obtaining an alteration in existing system, "Sir Charles Trevelyan read a letter from Miss Nightingale, illustrative of the evils which the Association hopes to remove in time" also Lord Overstone, etc."

20 February 1875 8 ad for N Fund School

4 March 1875 8A (and 6 April 1875 6) "Parliamentary Intelligence" ref to FN and Mary Stanley re House of Commons March 3 "Universities of Scotland (Degrees to Women) Bill, Cowper-Temple, Beresford-Hope: "What was it but misguided ambition that prevented these women from desiring to do good to their fellow creatures in a way of which Florence Nightingale and Mary Stanley had given them glorious examples? Why should not the faculty of nursing, for which women were so admirably adapted, be developed in colleges for nurses in London, Edinburgh or anywhere else? This attempt to make woman an antagonist of man in the battle of life on the plea of opening an independent career to women was based on a fallacy. It ignored the eternal difference between man and woman...."

8 April 1875 6B "Parliamentary Intelligence" Wed April 7 House of Commons "Women's Disabilities Removal Bill" Forsyth moved second reading of bill, a single clause "to enable women who were not under the coverture of marriage, if they were rated householders in boroughs, or possessed of sufficient property qualifications in counties, to vote at the election of members of Parliament" was strongly against married women voting "Surely he did not intend to apply it to Miss Rye, Mrs Somerville, Miss Florence Nightingale and other women who had done good and lasting work in the world. No fewer than 3,000,000 women in this country were earning their bread by manual or mental labour... [cited in parl]

24 June 1875 5C "The Seyyid of Zanzibar." visit to St Thomas' with "Nightingale rooms for nurses"

3 July 1875 14 ad for N Fund School

16 November 1875 7F "Bosnia and Herzegovina" "The following contributions have been already received: Miss Florence Nightingale £50; Lord Overstone £20; Colonel and Hon Mrs Loyd Lindsay £30; Mrs Frederick Irby £5,..." [FN donation]

24 November 1875 13 ad for Bosnian and Herzegovinian Fugitives and Orphan Relief Fund, FN listed for £50 donation

25 December 1875 6E advertisement for Bosnian and Herzegovinian Fugitives' Orphan Relief Fund, lists FN for £50 sub. [FN donation]

1876

12 January 1876 5E "The Goliath," [Letter received by the Lord

Mayor 31 December 1875] 31 December 1875 [FN donation]

My Lord Mayor:

Though much burdened with other claims, I cannot help taking advantage of the kindness with which you inaugurated help for the Goliath, and requesting you to accept, though but a poor mite, the utmost I can afford--ten pounds for the purpose, believing, as I do, that these training ships leave a much better legacy to the country in these depauperized subjects and well-trained sailor boys than if, as Lord Shaftesbury said, we left a legacy of £100,000, though I wish I had it to leave for such a purpose. Every so trained and so depauperized boy is a bequest to England worth making.

With best wishes and three cheers for the success of all such training ships, I beg that you will believe me, my Lord Mayor, with many apologies because I am very ill,

ever your faithful servant

Florence Nightingale

12 January 1876 12E "The Goliath" Yesterday the lord mayor, as treas of Goliath fund, recd letter from Florence Nightingale Jan 11 (as above)

27 January 1876 8D "Bosnian and Herzegovinian Fugitives' Orphan Relief Fund" list of contributors has FN £50

13 March 1876 10C "Bosnian Fugitives"

Miss Florence Nightingale asks us to publish the following extracts from a letter she has received from Miss A. Paulina Irby [a friend]: Pakratz, in Slavonia 29 February.

I return from a long day's work just in time to tell you that we are starting two schools for Bosnian children in two villages in this neighbourhood. One will be taught by a poor crippled but very clever Bosnia, himself a fugitive, and who has been three years schoolmaster in Bosnia, the very man we have been looking for to teach the fugitive children. He was brought to us by a Bosnian exile who has lived in Serbia since 1861, a fine tall man with a very striking countenance, and what the old Serb song describes as the "glad bright eye of heroes." There are 161 Bosnian children under twelve in this village, Kukonevab, where the crippled schoolmaster is to teach, and other children in the neighbourhood. The arrangements for the second school are somewhat similar. We are trying to form others, and expect to succeed. Two thousand five hundred more fugitives have arrived on the Croatian military frontier since 1 February. They have been horribly persecuted and say they would rather drown in the Unna river than go back under the present rule in Bosnia. In this neighbourhood they will be able to get a little work in spring and summer...

The number of fugitives on the military frontier is now much over 30,000. There was an addition of many hundreds five weeks ago on the "dry frontier," in a wild district south of Kostainitza. There are probably from five to eight thousand in the province of Croatia and Slavonia as distinct from the "military frontier." We went on Monday, the 21st, to Posega in the province of Slavonia, a very fatiguing journey of seven hours in a springless cart. Hitherto in the bitter cold the villages have looked terribly desolate, but it was cheering now to see signs of life. The Veliki Zupan, the chief authority, came to take us in a cart with four horses, tearing through mud and over stones, round some neighbouring villages, where we visited houses where Bosnian families were lodged, returning at night after a drive in the dark, at the risk of our necks, to Posega...

We find, however, that the fugitives throng to the neighbourhood of Pakratz, not only because the inhabitants of this district are Pravoslavs, but also because a large portion of them are Bosnians who have settled here in former years, and more especially after the rising of 1858 and of 1861. All will settle in Bosnia again when the land can have protection from the Turks. I give as instances of these families (1) a small miserable-looking wooden hut with two partitions, of which one open to the weather served as kitchen and pig-sty, the other as dwelling and sleeping place for two families. One family consisted of father, mother and grandfather, with five children, the other family, father and mother with three children. The family who owned the hut were Bosnians who fled from Turkey in 1858 and earned enough to buy this hut and a little bit of land. They had taken in the other Bosnian family who fled here last September. The room was stifling. There was not one single article of furniture in the hut except a sort of open box. A naked babe, born on the flight, lay asleep on the earth floor in a man's tattered jacket. We gave shirts and linen. While we were there the father and mother came back from the town where the blankets had been given out, and they had been given one. It was cheering to see the smile on the poor woman's hard, misery-stricken face.

(2) The driver whom we engaged to take us to Posega was a Bosnian who came over seventeen years ago with his father, mother and brother. The two young men have been so industrious that they have been able to buy a little house and a piece of land for 1,000 gulden paid down. In spring Bosnians may earn sometimes fifty to eighty kreutzers a day. (3) A family of five brothers, all married, living in a "zadruga." (4) Two Bosnian families, came last autumn, allowed to occupy a wretched little hut used in the vintage: a man and his wife, with three children. They get nothing from the Austrian government; he earns fifty kreutzers a day cutting wood. The other family, a widow with five children; she receives the allowance and can earn nothing. We have given

them shirts and shifts and linen...

To explain what a "zadruga" is I was very much interested in visiting a Slavonian "zadruga" of the better sort, consisting of five families (thirty souls) near Posega. There was the general working room and kitchen of the whole community, a room occupied by the house father and his own family, and four separate little rooms opening into a yard, where the other four families slept. These buildings formed two sides of a most filthy farmyard...

The relations and friends with whom the orphans with whom the orphans starve cannot bear to let them go among strangers. The Bosnians are, as a rule, kind to orphan children, who become the children of the community. Every community has its "elder," even in this exile, who has a voice in the disposal of the orphans. But in these evil days the number of poor little Bosnian "waifs and strays," of "gutter children," is said, on good authority, almost to pass belief. I calculate that the expenses of board, lodging, clothing and schooling for a child on this frontier will be about £10 per annum." The following statement is given by Miss Irby of the way in which she has applied personally, through all the villages named, a part of the funds so generously entrusted to her up to 24 February 1876: [the amounts and for what spent are spelled out, including linen, shoes for children, corn, lodging] Subscriptions will be received for the relief of the suffering Bosnians by Messrs Twining, 215 Strand.

14 April 1876 6CD FN letter "Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor,"
Sir:

The beginning has been made, the first crusade has been fought and won, to bring a truly *national* undertaking--real nursing, trained nursing--to the bedsides of cases wanting real nursing among the London sick poor, in the only way in which real nurses can be so brought to the sick poor, and this by providing a real home within reach of their work for the nurses to live in, a home which gives what real family homes are supposed to give: materially, a bedroom for each, dining and sitting rooms in common, all meals prepared and eaten in the home, morally, direction, support, sympathy in a common work, further training and instruction in it, proper rest and recreation and a head of the home who is also and pre-eminently trained and skilled head of the nursing, in short, a home where any good mother, of whatever class, would be willing to let her daughter, however attractive or highly educated, live. But all this costs money.

Allow an old nurse to say her word on what a district nurse is to be. This system, which twenty years ago was a paradox, twenty years hence will be a commonplace. If a nurse has to "find herself," to cook for herself when she comes home "dog tired" from her patients, to do everything for herself, she cannot do

real nursing, for nursing requires the most undivided attention of anything I know, and all the health and strength both of mind and body. If, then, she has to provide for herself, she can only be half a nurse, and of two things happens. Either she is of the level of her patients or she sinks to the level of her patients and actually makes apologies for their dirt and disorderliness, instead of remedying these and instead of their making apologies to her and being anxious for these to be remedied. Nay, as the old hospital nurse did thirty years ago, she may even come to prey upon what is provided for her patients. There is a third alternative: that she breaks her heart.

The thing which always does happen is that no woman really fit for the work will do it, or ought to do it. To have a person fit to live in a home, and who would have any other?--and to create homes for the poor, for it is nothing less--you must have a home fit for her to live in. If you give nurses a bad home, or no home at all, you will have only nurses who will live in a bad home, or no home at all. They forget what a home is. How, then, can they reform and recreate, as it were, the homes of the sick poor?

The very thing that we find in these poor sick is that they lose the feeling of what it is to be clean. The district nurse has to show them their room clean for once, in other words to do it herself: to sweep and dust away, to empty and wash out all the appalling dirt and foulness, to air and disinfect, rub the windows, sweep the fireplace, carry out and shake the bits of old sacking and carpet, and lay them down again, fetch fresh water and fill the kettle, wash the patient and the children and make the bed. Every home she has thus cleaned has always been kept so. This is her glory. She found it a pigsty, she left it a tidy, airy room. In fact, these nurses are so far above their patients that the poor are "ashamed that we should see their homes dirty again."

One woman burst into tears as she said, "It looks like it did before I was taken ill and all my troubles came upon me; indeed I used to be clean and tidy; ask the neighbours if I wasn't. But, what with sickness and trouble, I let one thing after another get behind and then it was too much for me altogether. Why I haven't been able to make my bed properly since I came out of hospital, for I did not seem to have heart or strength to do anything, but I will never let it get into such a state again." And she kept her word, the nurse helping daily in the heavier part of the work, while attending to dress the patient's wound, till the woman was able to do it all herself.

In another case, the mother had been two years in bed. The place was a den of foulness. One could cut the air with a knife. The nurse employed two of the little children to collect the foul litter and dirty linen from under the bed and sort it, emptied

utensils which had not been emptied for a fortnight (this is common), cleaned the grate and carried away the caked ashes, washed the children, combed and cleansed their hair, crowded with vermin. Next day the oldest girl, of eight, had scoured the place and, perched on a three-legged stool, was trying to wash the dirty linen with her poor little thin arms. A woman, a neighbour, was found to do this.

The highest compliment of all has to be told. In another den of dirt Miss Lees, the "head nurse," was proceeding, after the other most necessary operations, to wash a little puny boy when he exclaimed, "Willie don't like to be bathed. Oo may bath de debil if oo likes." Such was Willie's opinion of the extraordinary powers of this new nurse: she could wash black white. ("The devil" is a sadly prominent figure in the religion of the poor. One has heard of blackening the devil; one seldom heard before of whitening him, except from Burns, and he called the devil's a den. This is, indeed, a crusade against the devil and the devil's den.)

How have the tone and state of hospital nurses been raised? By, more than anything else, making the hospital such a home as good young women--educated young women--can live and nurse in, and, secondly, by raising hospital nursing into such a profession as these can earn an honourable livelihood in. If this is the case for hospitals, how much more so for district nursing, where the nurses have to be out in all weathers and not in cab or omnibus, and where must be created, for there is not now, the *esprit de corps* which inspires the nurses of a good hospital and training school as it does the soldiers of a regiment of many battles and well-worn colours, whose glory has to be kept untarnished!

Even now, except in some remarkable instances, the hospital nurse wants more and gets less of the helps, moral, material and spiritual, than the woman in a good home or service. The district nurse wants yet more than the hospital nurse, for her life is harder and more exposed, and gets none. Women cannot stand alone (though, for that matter, still less can men). Everybody knows how easy it is to sink to the lowest: "it is all the way downhill," as I heard an old man say--how hard to rise to the highest!

A first beginning has been made to give to the district London nurse the real help and the real home which are the secret of the success of active religious sisterhoods abroad, together with the real independence, enterprise, indomitable self-reliance, capability of training all the powers to the best efficiency, which are the secret of the success of the highest British character, and all of which are wanted in the crusade against dirt and fever nests, the crusade to let light, air and cleanliness into the worst rooms of the worst places of sick

London.

To set these poor sick people going again with a sound and clean house, as well as with a sound body and mind, is about as great a benefit as can be given them--worth acres of gifts and relief. This is depauperizing them. But to train and provide such district nurses and such district homes costs money.

What is a district nurse to do? A nurse is, first, a nurse. Secondly, to nurse the room as well as the patient, to put the room into nursing order, that is, to make the room such as a patient can recover in, to bring care and cleanliness into it, and to teach the inmates to keep up that care and cleanliness. Thirdly, to bring such sanitary defects as produce sickness and death, and which can only be remedied by the public, to the notice of the public officer whom it concerns.

A nurse cannot be a cook (though sweet Jack Falstaff says she is), a relieving officer, district visitor, letter writer, general storekeeper, upholsterer, almoner, purveyor, lady bountiful, head dispenser and medical comforts shop. A district nurse can rather less than a hospital nurse be all this, though, where things are wanting and wanted for recovery, she or her head know how and where to apply for them. There are agencies for all these things.

Upon the written order of the parish doctor we generally obtain from the workhouse authorities, for those patients whose state requires such nourishment, a supply of meat, brandy, wine etc., and when we have found a difficulty in obtaining these from the parish authorities, the clergy, district visitors and charitable missions have supplied us with them, as well as with linen and other necessaries. In some cases the nurses have prepared such nourishment as beef tea, light puddings and cooling drinks at the homes of the patients, in others they have been prepared in the central home, but usually medical comforts of this kind have been made (as well as given) by the district visitors. In no case has any nurse given anything to the patient beyond the actual nursing rendered them, but if, as nurse, I am capable of judging nurses work, I feel I may fairly say that this service has been of a higher character than that rendered by any other nurses in the kingdom (Extract from First Quarterly Report of Miss Florence Lees, Superintendent-General).

One may pretty safely say that, if district nurses begin by giving relief, they will end by doing nothing but giving relief. Now, it is utter waste to have a highly trained and skilled nurse to do this, without counting the demoralizing and pauperizing influence on the sick poor, who have too many such influences already. How often a drinking man will go all to drink if you support as well as nurse his sick wife is perhaps little thought

of, as also what efforts such a man will make not to drink when his wife is sick, if you help him to help himself and her, to maintain his independence, and if you make his home by cleanliness and care less intolerable. Perhaps sickness is sent for this very end, and you frustrate it.

The present association wants to foster the spirit of work (not relief) in the district nurse, and for her to foster the same in her sick poor. Nor are these district nurses without hearing and receiving evidence that this spirit is now becoming really understood among their sick. One poor old woman was heard saying to her younger neighbour, "Them nurses is real blessings--now husbands and fathers did ought to pay a penny a week as 'nd give us a right to call upon they nurses when we wants they." This is the real spirit of the thing.

So nothing is given but the nursing, and some day let us hope that the old woman's sensible plan will be carried out. In the meantime, the nurses are nurses, not cooks, not yet almoners, nor relieving officers. If needed, things are procured from the proper agencies and sick comforts made as well as given by these agencies.

1. A district nurse must first nurse. She must be of a yet higher class and of a yet fuller training than a hospital nurse because she has not the doctor always at hand, because she has no hospital appliances at hand at all, and because she has to take notes of the case for the doctor, who has no one but her to report to him. She is his staff of clinical clerks, dressers and nurses. These district nurses--and it is the first time that it has even been done--keep records of the patient's state, including pulse, temperature etc. for the doctor. One doctor stated that he knew when an operation ought to be performed by reading the nurse's report on the case. Another, that by hearing the nurse's history of the case he found patients to be suffering from typhoid fever who had been reported as consumptive. A hospital doctor, who had admitted patients into hospital with the nurse's written history of the case "doubted if many of our medical students could have sent a better report."

2. If a hospital must first of all be a place which shall do the sick no harm, how much more must the sick poor's room be made a place not to render impossible recovery from the sickness which it has probably bred? This is what the London district nurses do; they nurse the room as well as the patient, and teach the family to nurse the room. It requires a far higher stamp of woman to do this, thus to combine the servant with the teacher and with the gentlewoman, who can so command the patient's confidence as to let her do this, than almost any other work. A well-known bishop, now on the bench, cleaned himself the pigstys of the normal training school of which he was master, as an example, perhaps one of the most episcopal acts ever done.

3. A district nurse must bring to the notice of the officer of health or proper authority sanitary defects, which he alone can remedy. Thus, dustbins are emptied, waterbutts cleaned, water supply and drainage examined and remedied which look as if this had not been done for 100 years.

Hospitals are but an intermediate stage of civilization. At present hospitals are the only place where the sick poor can be nursed or, indeed, often the sick rich. But the ultimate object is to nurse all sick at home. Where can the sick poor in general be sick? At home; it is there that the bulk of sick cases are. Where can nurses be trained for them? In hospitals; it is there only that skilled nurses can be trained. All this makes real nursing of the sick at home the most expensive kind of nursing at present. Yet no one would wish to convey the whole sick population into hospital, even were it possible, and even if it did not often break up the poor man's home. In one case Miss Lees' trained nursing enabled the parish doctor to perform a very serious operation in the woman's own home, whereby the parish was saved a guinea a week and the poor woman's home was saved from being broken up.

All this costs money. The district nurses cost money and the district home costs money. Each district nurse must have, before she is qualified (1) a month's trial in district work; (2) a year's training in hospital nursing; (3) three month's training in district nursing, under the superintendent-general.

More than five or six district nurses, with their superintendent (who initiates and supervises their work) cannot be placed in one district home, for they would be too far from their work. This multiplication of homes will cost money. For anything like a *national*, or even a *metropolitan*, concern, a capital of 20,000 pounds and an income of 5,000 pounds a year are wanted. Of this a great part is wanted at once, to set on foot three district homes, to pay and maintain their superintendents, nurses and probationers, to create a hospital training school in which to train.

What has been done at present is to establish one district home (which it is hoped will be the central home of many other districts) under the charge and training of Miss Florence Lees, as superintendent-general, with five hospital trained nurses and three nurse candidates, and to carry on the previously existing work of the East London Nursing Society with six nurses. The Central Home was opened at 23 Bloomsbury Square in December last, the nursing work having been begun in the neighbourhood from a temporary abode in July. The Nightingale Training School at St Thomas's Hospital is at present giving the year's hospital training to six, to be increased to twelve, admitted candidates.

A group of districts is now about to be nurses where the residents have engaged to raise £300 a year towards the expenses

of a district home, with a skilled superintendent for supervising the nursing of four trained nurses, with one or two servants, for district nurses have quite other things to do than to cook for and wait upon themselves. They are the servants, and very hard-worked servants, of the poor sick.

I ask the public not to add one more charity or relief agency to the many that are already, but to support a charity truly *metropolitan* in its scope, and truly *national* if carried out, which never has been before. Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary of the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association, 23 Bloomsbury Square, WC, or to the account of the association at Messrs. Cocks and Biddulph, 43 Charing cross SW. I beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
 Florence Nightingale

18 April 1876 9A "Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor" letter to editor, dated 16 April from wife of a country parson re need

22 April 1876 12D "Trained Nurses" letter to editor by J. Henry Eilson, chairman of house committee, and auditor re FN's from Berks Hospital, reports satisfactory outcome, and profits

12 May 1876 11F "Court Circular" May 11, after visit to Royal Academy, "Her Imperial Majesty visited Miss Florence Nightingale, where Miss Florence Lees was granted an interview."

22 May 1876 10 ad for N Fund School

12 June 1876 13C "The Ventnor Consumption Hospital" biennial festival in support of the hospital Saturday, Lord Selborne, "in proposing 'the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces,'" Lord Selborne laid stress upon the redeeming connexion between war and charity, so that the Crimean War would always be associated with the name of Florence Nightingale and another great European war led to the formation of a new order for succour to the wounded."

19 July 1876 12F "The Late Dr E.A. Parkes" FN letter read at public meeting yesterday at UC

16 August 1876 6C "The Wounded in Servia"

13 August 1876

Good cheer to your efforts to help the sick and wounded of both sides and bring them hospital and medical necessaries and comforts, too, I hope, in this heartrending war--a war for a cause as intensely interesting as the cause of most wars is uninteresting--a war which will, please God, at last, at last bring freedom, the safety and blessings of home, of industry, of progress--all that Englishmen and Englishwomen and English

children must prize.

And let every English child give its mite to what are now the Valleys of the Shadow of Death.

But for this--to "execute righteousness and judgment for all the oppressed"--we must help "righteously" the sufferers on all sides.

So God speed the "Eastern War Sick and Wounded Relief Fund" prays Florence Nightingale with all her might from her sick bed.

With £10.10 and I wish it were 100 times as much.

Letter to *Times* 18 September 1876 6 "The Atrocities in Bulgaria" [with a cheque for ten pounds for the relief of Bulgarian refugees]

God speed Sir John Bennett in collecting help for these innocent Bulgarians, martyrs of a persecution like which there has nothing been seen in Europe since the persecution of the Christians under a Roman emperor whose name was cruelty. In the midst of their rose-garden industry their women and children are all at once attacked and butchered with never-to-be forgotten horrors of wars. Their valleys, beautiful as our own Derbyshire valleys, where every stream once turned its mills, are laid waste into literally "howling wildernesses." Their very means of life are gone--burnt, pillaged, destroyed, and this in a country in which if in education it has not yet raised itself to a level with the West, American missionaries had but to plant schools; at once these spread and multiplied a hundredfold in the people's own hands. These schools, these particularly, are all destroyed, the mistresses and masters tortured, girls sold into slavery. I say that a poor little country which could do so much in fifteen years under such a brute force of a government--a government to which one has to pay tribute not to be burnt, plundered or murdered--is itself not only struggling into our Western life, but up to the highest level of civilization. To this country, thus bravely, industriously struggling into life comes the brute vile rapine with nameless crimes. Some tell us the same things are to be in Serbia. Already, already they are there in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in a chronic state, intolerably aggravated now. Oh let us help them back to the struggle into life! Let us, who have everything they have lost: homes, schools, security, good government, independence, freedom to worship God, show how we value these by giving each one our mite to help them to help themselves.

Florence Nightingale

25 November 1876 9F "Protestant Sisterhoods." death of Lydia Priscilla Sellon, founder, nursing they did, cholera. "So, too, again in the time of the Crimean War, Miss Nightingale was supported in her heroic work by sisters sent with her by Miss

Sellon, who abstained from offering herself so soon as she heard of Miss Nightingale's undertaking, for fear of interfering in any way with the unity of that plan." smallpox in London.

1877

1 January 1877 4B "Manchester Infirmary" "The Great Meeting in Bingley Hall" For more than a year, Manchester controversy re Royal Infirmary, in centre of town, shd be removed to another site? One of the oldest hospitals out of London, founded 1723, "Yet, notwithstanding these alarming agus, no action, beyond further patchings, which did not lessen the maladies, was taken until the beginning of 1876, when the Local Government Board was requested to send down a medical inspector, and this led to Mr Radcliffe's visit. Mr Radcliffe agrees substantially with the views of Sir Benjamin Brodie and Miss Nightingale, that the plan on which the hospital is built is radically defective. There is no ventilation of corridors, wards or drains." quotes ...

27 March 1873 8 ad for N Fund School

30 March 1877 3E "A Hospital for Madagascar." "Miss Florence Nightingale (H1/ST/NC18/12/52 printed clipping from *Times Good Friday* 30 March 1877 letter of R.K. Kestell-Cornish missionary bp for Madagascar quotes FN letter:

"It is but just that we who are supposed to be the most advanced in knowing how to cure should help in alleviating a scourge which our boasted civilisation has inflicted upon an aboriginal population. May I mention that the nurse whose services proved so opportune is Miss Emily Gregory, who, with experience gained in hospital nursing here, was led to take up missionary work in Madagascar/ Subscriptions for the 'Madagascar (Tamatave) Hospital) will be received by Messrs Coutts and Co., 59 Strand, on behalf of Bishop Cornish."

Then his letter to FN:

I beg permission to endeavour to enlist your sympathy in a work which I have very much at heart. This town of Tamatave, in which I am at present located, contains about 10,000 inhabitants, of these perhaps from 800 to 9000 are natives, while the remainder are principally Creoles from Mauritius and Bourbon, with a sprinkling of European traders. Upon this mixed population a very severe epidemic--smallpox--has fallen, which has decimated the native population and has not wholly spared the Creoles and Europeans. When such a calamity occurs the native authorities have one only rule of action; they send away to the forest every infected person. the natural result is that those who escape death by disease are too likely to be starved to death. When I found out what was gong on and that it was in vain to look for

any other action from the Hovah authorities, I secured a piece of ground, upon which there was a small dilapidated wooden house, and placed there a lady who was staying with me--a Nightingale nurse of large hospital experience, who, as mt have been expected, promptly came to my assistance. She has had as many as 90 patients under her care at one time, and if many have died, their sufferings have been alleviated by all that tender care cd do for them, while a large number have by her instrumentality been restored to health." physician... endeavour to est a hosp with the mission.

27 March 1877 8 ad for N Fund School

29 March 1877 5F "The Late Mrs Nassau Senior." obit. "To say nothing of Miss Nightingale, there have been and are many women rendering valuable service in practical philanthropic work, ...

31 March 1877 8 ad for N Fund School

2 April 1877 6D "Soldiers' Institute, Gibraltar." donations already notified, Lord Napier of Magdala, FN £5 [FN donation]

7 April 1877 8 ad for N Fund School

25 April 1877 1A Bank of England unclaimed dividends." Frances Parthenope Nightingale, notice given that on the expiration of three months from this date, said dividend will be paid to Florence Nightingale, spinster, who has claimed the same, unless some other claimant shall sooner appear and make out his claim thereto.

12 May 1877 10E "Bosnian and Herzegovinian Fugitives' and Orphan Relief Fund" administered by Miss Irby and Miss Johnston. FN listed as contributor to fund £25 [FN donation]; also N fund ad

1 June 1877 10F "Mr Gladstone at Birmingham" Birmingham Thursday, Liberal conference. Atrocities. Gladstone addresses meeting: "One word from a letter of Florence Nightingale (loud cheers) which is dated--touchingly dated--from her sick bed. She says: 'I hope in this heartrending war--a war for a cause as intensely interesting as the cause of most wars is uninteresting--it will please God at least to bring about freedom, safety and the blessings of home, and industry, and progress, and all that Englishmen and Englishwomen and English children prize.'" (Cheers).

9 June 1877 10 ad for N Fund School

21 June 1877 8B "Portsmouth Soldiers' Institute," FN letter read

at public meeting at Mansion House 19 June 1877, part in Cook 2:77-78, and in Sarah Robinson, *"My Book" A Personal Narrative*. London: Partridge 1914 159.

May I from my sick bed cry for help from England for her soldiers and their Institute at Portsmouth, the great port for embarking and disembarking? If you knew as I do (or once did) the difference between our soldiers cared for in body, mind and morals, and our soldiers uncared for--the last, "Hell's Carnival" (the words are not my own); the first, the finest fellows of God's making--if we knew how troops immediately on landing are beset with invitations to bad of all kinds, we should hasten to supply them with invitations to and means for good of all kinds. Remembering that the soldier is of all men the man whose life is made for him by the necessities of the service--he cannot go seeking work, better places and proper recreations for himself, still less for his wife or family--if we realized what were the only places open to our men out of barracks--places not of recreation, but of drink and of vice, to the intense misery and degradation of men, women and children; if we knew, as officers know, the difference to the service of these men and of those; ("Turn out the saints, for Havelock never blunders and his men are never drunk"; we may not hope to make saints of all, but we can make men of them instead of brutes) if you knew these things as I do you would forgive me for asking you, if my poor name may still be that of the soldiers' ever faithful servant, to support Miss Robinson's work at Portsmouth--the place of all others of temptations to be brutes."

9 June 1877 10 ad for N Fund School

14 July 1877 10 ad for Nightingale Fund School

16 August 1877 10D "St Katharine's Hospital" memorial refs to Nightingale School and sick poor

20 August 1877 6E dated 17 August 1877 "The Famine in India" 17 August 1877, also in *Daily Telegraph* 19 August 1877 [FN donation]
London
17 August 1877

My Lord:

If English people knew what an Indian famine is--worse than a battlefield, worse even than a retreat, and this famine, too, is in its second year--there is not an English man, woman or child who would not give out of their abundance, or out of their economy.

If we do not, we are the Turks who put an end to the wounded, and, worse than they, for they put an end to the enemy's wounded, but we, by neglect to our own starving fellow-subjects,

and there is not a more industrious being on the face of the earth than the ryot. He deserves all we can do. Having seen your advertisement this morning only, and thanking God that you have initiated this relief, I hasten to inclose what I can--£5, hoping that I may be allowed to repeat the mite again, for all will be wanted. Between this and January our fellow-creatures in India will need everybody's mite, given now at once, then repeated again and again. And may God bless the Fund.

Pray believe me, my Lord,
ever your faithful servant,
Florence Nightingale

25 August 1877 12 ad for N Fund School

30 August 1877 11B "Naval and Military Intelligence" "The Volunteers." "The Provisional Committee contains the names of Dr Sandford Moore, Instructor, Army Hospital Corps, Deputy commissary J.S. Byng, besides any volunteer officers, and among the numerous sympathisers and subscribers to the movement is Miss Florence Nightingale."

25 September 1877 12E ad for "The Indian Famine," by Sir A Cotton. With letter from Miss Nightingale"

15 October 1877 8 ad for N Fund School

27 October 1877 8 ad for N Fund School

17 November 1877 8 ad for N Fund School

14 December 1877 12D Ad for *Home Words* with article by Mrs W.E. Gladstone on "Notes on Nursing for Artizans in January number."

15 December 1877 8 ad for N Fund School

1878

1 January 1878 9D "Childhood Without Toys" letter to ed by James Knowles, supported by duchess of Teck, Lord Aberdare, Lady Burdett Coutts, Miss Nightingale, Mrs Gladstone, Sir John Lubbock, Lady Verney and the dean of Westminster, "project of a collection of toys to be distributed among different schools" [FN donation]

9 January 1878 12B ad for "The Great Lesson of the Indian Famine." with appendix containing letters from Lt Gen Sir Arthur Cotton, Miss Florence Nightingale, by a journalist."

14 February 1878 10E "The Higher Education of Women" deputation to Earl Granville, chancellor of Univ of London, a signed address of thanks from women to the Senate and Convocation of the university, for their recent action in adopting the scheme of a new charter, enabling the university to open all its degrees to women. Signatories 2000, incl Countess Russell, Countess of Airlie, Lady Aberdare, dowager Lady Herschel, Dowager countess of Rosse, Dowager countess of Dowager Lady Emerson-Tennant, Mrs W Grey, Miss Nightingale, Miss Buss, Miss D. Beale,.... Miss Anne Clough. Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley presented the address; Mrs Fawcett, Miss Cobbe and Miss Shirreff each said a few words

21 February 1878 8A "Trained Nurses" 8A at second annual meeting of Metro and Nat Assoc, at Grosvenor House, letter from FN read, 19 February 1878 8A, draft in 45805 ff19-20 [FN letter]

My dear Sir. Your meeting and your district nursing will have better help than mine; a deeper root and wider spread than any I can give. As to your success? What is not your success? To raise the homes of your patients so that they never fall back again to dirt and disorder; such is your nurses' influence. To pull through life and death cases, cases which it would be an honour to pull through will all the appurtenances of hospitals or of the richest in the land, and this without any sick room appurtenances at all. To keep whole families out of pauperism by preventing the home from being broken up and nursing the breadwinner back to health. To drag the noble art of nursing out of the sink of relief doles. To show rich and poor what nursing is and what it is not. To carry out practically the principles of preventing disease by stopping its causes and the causes of infections which spread disease. Last, but not least, to show a common life able to sustain the workers in this saving but hardest work, under a working head who will personally keep the training and nursing at its highest point. Is not this a great success? The aim is high, but above all beware of letting it be lower. There must be failures. But the thing to be feared in the highest work is degeneration, not disappointments; common degeneracy, not individual failures. And where is the highest work without its disappointments? Keep your standard high, it is so easy to let district nursing degenerate into "relief and visiting," gossipping among the poor instead of gossipping among the rich. One company scaling the breach is better than a whole army in retreat. No fear but what others will follow after the scalers, gaining the victory, spreading the success. No hope either but what many will join the retreat. 'Put your trust in God and keep your powder dry.' Put your trust in God and man, and keep your standard high. You have a glorious future if you keep your standard high, as you will.

District nursing, so solitary, so without the cheer and the stimulus of a big corp of fellow workers in the bustle of a public hospital, but also without many of its cares and strains, requires what it has with you, the constant supervision and inspiration of a genius of nursing and a common home. May it spread with such a standard over the whole of London and the whole of the land!

Your association will stand or fall by its own standard. And it will. God bless it.

Its faithful servant

Florence Nightingale

26 February 1878 12A "Mary Carpenter Memorial" public meeting in Bristol, Mayor of Bristol in chair, resolutions adopted, contributions promised, HRH Princess Alice, gr duchess Hesse, ..."Miss Florence Nightingale 10.10.10"

2 March 1878 8 ad for N Fund School

5 March 1878 12A "Mary Carpenter Memorial" FN gave £10.10.0

9 March 1878 12 ad for N Fund School

27 March 1878 11D "The Coffee Publichouse Association" duke of Westminster sent FN letter to paper:

Dear Duke of Westminster. You were so good as to speak to me about the subject of your Committee on Intemperance once, and to send me your Blue-book "God Speed" with all my heart to your "Coffee Publichouse Association," with all the heart of an old nurse like me, appalled with the diseases of hospitals, and especially of workhouse infirmaries, where the young men patients--at least a very large proportion--come in from 'the drink,' and worse, come in again and again from 'the drink,' and women come in again and again from 'the drink,' knowing that it will be 'the drink' again which brings them there, and will bring them there as long as they live, helpless and hopeless to save themselves, knowing that they are caught and will be caught (like Hindoo ryots in the moneylender's clutch) in the same desperate trap, which, like the India moneylender, extorts a higher and a higher rate of usury every year--another pound of flesh--to their dying day.

"Almost all the unmarried men and some of the married ones (away from their wives to be near their work) in these infirmaries tell the same story:

'I live in a miserable lodging where I am not wanted, and may not poke the fire [the definition of a comfortable lodging is to be allowed to poke the fire] or even sit by the fire. I have nowhere to go but the publichouse, nowhere to sit down, often

nowhere to take my meals. We young men lodgers often sleep in one room with two or even three generations of the same family, including young women and girls, unless, indeed, we can get into the model lodginghouses. Coffeehouses might save us, model lodginghouses might make model men of us; nothing else would. As it is, here we are, and here we shall be, in and out of the same sick ward, 'every man jack of us,' till the last time, when we come to die in it."

This is the story told, with every shade of feeling, from tears to desperation or callousness, sometimes mixed up with a pitiful love story, sometimes with a theft story, or worse, of thousands.

Yet these men are so far from 'all bad' that if the nurse of the ward is a 'trained' nurse, which implies a character and education, to carry some weight and influence, they will scrupulously respect their nurse's property, and even her feelings, and will send her word if they have 'kept straight' how seldom! or when they have got work.

The children of these men are as much born to the same lot as the children of English are born to be English.

The excellent medical officer of a workhouse infirmary which we nursed used to say to all such patients, "now, my good fellow, do drink coffee for the rest of your life." Where are they to get it?

Thousands and tens of thousands will, I am sure, bless the Coffeehouse Association, especially if it could be made to include lodgings. What these men want is a place where they can have coffee, read the newspapers, and play games (without temptations to gambling), also a place where they can eat and have decent sleeping accommodation.

Have you seen "Our Coffee-room," two vols. by Miss Cotton, now Lady Hope?

I must not even ask forgiveness for this long letter, filled with hope at your making this subject your own, yet ashamed of taking up your time, and of asking your Grace to forward this little cheque to its destination, and to believe me

ever your Grace's faithful servant

Florence Nightingale

His Grace the Duke of Westminster

18 March 1878 4F Florence Nightingale, "Volunteer Ambulance,"
[Letter sent 28 February 1878 to honorary secretary of the
Volunteer Ambulance Department] [FN letter] [FN donation]
Sir:

Believe me that I feel the very deepest interest, as who can help feeling, in the progress of the Volunteer Ambulance Department and bid it "God speed" with all my might and main. May it reach the highest efficiency of good work! I am most thankful

that it has a recognized official position, that it has all proper instruction, use of barracks for ambulance drill and ambulance material at its disposal. Will you present my thanks to the committee for the honour they have done me in wishing me to become a patroness of the association?

If it were for the interest I take in its welfare I should solicit them to allow me to become such, but I wish that they could find some other way of allowing me to show my warmest good will. Unfortunately, I am compelled to decline the honour from so many institutions from an unwillingness to give my poor name where I cannot give my work. I am, and have been for years, a prisoner to my room from illness, and am overwhelmed with work of many kinds. Believe me that my deepest feelings are with the poor (future) sick and wounded in the field, for whom you are so wisely giving yourselves the indispensable training and discipline to do good work.

I should like to send my warmest good wishes to every man of your members if that were possible, as I do in my heart, and these are my heart's wishes. It is a very different thing to do ambulance work in the field from what it is to do the drill in the barracks, but my experience is that a good orderly Englishman at home is two good Englishmen in the field. Therefore I bid without fear your volunteers good speed and perseverance in their drill, and pray believe me, Sir,

ever their faithful servant

Florence Nightingale

If a contribution of 25 pounds would be of any use it is very much at your service.

5 March 1878 12

30 March 1878 12 ad for N Fund School

4 April 1878 4E letter to editor responds to FN letter of 27th Feb, re German lodging houses

23 May 1878 7C "House of Commons Wed May 22. "Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal Bill" Sir H Johnstone moved second reading of bill, petition with 115,000 women signing "as showing that the repeal of these acts was now exciting interest not only among the poorer, but the better classes, for the petition to which he referred bore such names as Florence Nightingale and Mrs Butler." statistics show acts had not been instrumental in bringing object intended,

20 June 1878 6A "Parliamentary Intelligence." House of Commons June 19. Petitions in favour of the Bill for removing Electoral disabilities of Women were presented by Mr Courtney from 54

masters, professors, fellows &c at Cambridge, Miss Helen Taylor, Florence Nightingale, Mrs Grote and others.... registered medical women....

12 July 1878 10D "Charity Voting Reform" "Yesterday the objects of the Charity Voting Reform Assoc were warmly supported by Mr W.E. Gladstone, MP, before a very large meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel". Vice presidents include duke of Westminster, Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, Lord Shaftesbury.... Bishops of London etc. Sir Charles Trevelyan... Miss Florence Nightingale, Miss Louisa Twining...."

20 June 1878 6A "Parliamentary Intelligence" Wednesday June 19. FN on list of signatories to petition in favour of the Bill for removing Electoral Disabilities of Women; cited in speech by Sir H Jackson in debate, "overthrow of conventional prejudice by Miss Nightingale and the introduction of lady nurses into the hospitals, in the repeal of the Corp and Test Acts..." "Inconsistent with the principles of these advances that women shd be exceptionally denied the opportunity of assisting the State to promote the welfare of all its members. June 1878

22 June 1878 14 ad for N Fund School

22 July 1878 9F "The Case of Mrs Pike" a lady charged with picking pockets at St James's Hall, taken before a magistrate committed for trial, charge utterly groundless, Earl of Shaftesbury, Countess of Russell and FN at the head of a committee to subscribe to a testimonial to (later letter lists more people)

14 August 1878 12 Advertisement for *Nineteenth Century*, issue for August, Nightingale article "The People of India." [pub ad]

29 August 1878 12C at Guildhall, Reserve Forces Relief Committee, patrons, Archbishop of Canterbury, marquis of Exeter, Lord Ashley and FN

19 September 1878 6A "The Loss of the Princess Alice, Saloon Steamer. Mansion House Relief Fund. For terrible loss of life in recent collision on the Thames Wharf, sank with over 600 souls list of subscriptions, FN £2.2.0 [FN donation]

21 September 1878 12 ad for Bosnian and Hercegovinian Fugitives and Orphan Relief Fund, Nightingale listed for 12th donation of £10.10.0

4 October 1878 11C "Woman's Work in the Church" opening paper at the meeting, held in Albert Hall read by Bishop of Ohio, "who

best testimony to the valuable work in connexion with the Church which had been done by women in America. He also referred to her name if Miss Nightingale, Mrs Marsh and Miss Whaleyly on this side of the Atlantic."

30 December 1878 8D "The Prevailing Distress" FN letter to mayor of Sheffield [FN donation]

Christmas Day 1878
London

Sir

Grieved to the very heart for the sufferers of Sheffield, my dear and if not native place, yet a place where my father's father and mother lived and died, may I send you a poor little sum (£25), wishing it were 20 times as much, and hoping to be allowed to repeat it, for your relief fund? Might I ask that it should be applied to providing work for the poor mothers--work which I know has been so well organized and, if I might breathe a hope as earnest as that which trusts that Sheffield will tide over these sad times, it would be that her men may learn from these a lesson of prudence and manly self-control, and when good times come again, as pray God they may, might use their higher wages so as to become capital instead of waste.

Though this is a dreary Christmas, that God may shower his best Christmas blessings upon Sheffield, among which are thrift and self-help, and upon all your wise and vigorous efforts to help her, is the earnest prayer of
your and her ever faithful servant
Florence Nightingale

"The Case of Mrs Pick," Times 22 July 1878; corr writes that a lady charged with picking pockets at St James' Hall, taken before a magistrate and committed to sessions for trial, no opportunity afforded her of examining witnesses for her defence; bailed £1000, but incurred expenses of £240; charge "utterly groundless" "A digest of evidence in defence has been prepared in pamphlet form and a committee at which the Earl of Shaftesbury, the countess of Russell and Miss Florence Nightingale are at the head, have taken the matter up and now appeal to the public to express their sense of injustice by subscribing to a testimonial."

1879

17 January 1879 9F "The Late Princess Alice", nurses at St T, with inscription by FN sent cross and crown to be placed on the tomb,

1 March 1879 6D "House of Commons, Friday February 28." Onslow

cites FN re India finance "Taking the case of the building of the barracks in India, every hon member in that House respected Miss Nightingale, who had done so much good for our soldiers (hear, hear), but that lady having gone out to India and seen the condition of the barracks there, had put such pressure upon that House and upon the sec of state that no less than £12,000,000 had been spent upon the erection of new barracks there which were practically of very little use...." had been spent upon the

15 March 1879 8C "House of Commons, Friday March 14", for amendment or repeal of the 23rd clause of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1866, presented by Sir C. Dilke, refs to Mr Fawcett, Mr Salt, Court Florence Nightingale" on petition, seems FN

26 April 1879 14 ad for N Fund School

17 May 1879 14 ad for N Fund School

18 July 1879 11C "The Hospital for Consumption" Prince of Wales laid foundation stone for hospital at Brompton, Queen Anne style bldg, earl of Derby pres of hosp, Mrs Goldschmidt "gave a famous concert for the institution, from the proceeds of which a wing, called "The Nightingale Wing" was afterwards built.

30 August 1879 8 ad for N Fund School

15 November 1879 8 N Fund School

28 November 1879 8C Obituary of Mary Stanley, refs to FN

1880

15 March 1880 12 ad for N Fund School

2 April 1880 9C new MPs, HV, elected as a moderate Liberal, married to sister of Florence Nightingale.

29 May 1880 14 ad for N Fund School

3 July 1880 14 ad for N Fund School

24 July 1880 14 ad for N Fund School

7 August 1880 12 ad for N Fund School

October 1880 12 ad for N Fund School

11 December 1880 8 ad for N Fund School

25 December 1880 8 ad for N Fund School

1881

15 January 1881 12 ad for N Fund School

29 January 1881 12 ad for N Fund School

19 February 1881 12 ad for N Fund School

5 March 1881 ad for N Fund School

16 April 1881 8 ad for N Fund School

12 May 1881 10E meeting of Council of Nightingale Fund at St T for year 1880, HV in chair

28 May 1881 14 ad for N Fund School

25 June 1881 14 ad for N Fund School

29 August 1881 10 "The Nightingale Fund" report for 1880, gives details; since opening in June 1860 to end of 1880 total of 604 candidates admitted and 357 left after completing of training, as certified nurses.

10 December 1881 8 ad for N Fund School

17 December 1881 8 ad for N Fund School

26 December 1881 8B "Christmas Day in London" "The London Workhouses" Xmas day decorations provided St Marylebone Workhouse, 1615 in house proper, 662 in new infirmary opened last year by the prince and princess of Wales. "Respecting this infirmary, Miss Florence Nightingale has written to Mr Edmund Boulnois to say that eminent American medical men who attended the Medical Congress the first week in August had placed on record their opinion that in this building the St Marylebone Guardians possessed the most perfect hospital they had seen in the old or New World. The casuals throughout the metropolis appear in diminished numbers..."

1882

24 February 1882 5D funeral of Captain Selby near FN's old hospital

30 June 1882 13B "London and Ascot Convalescent Hospital" chiefly

for the poor at east end of London, 1½ miles from Ascot Station, 1 hr 13 min from Waterloo patroness Prss of Wales, visitor Ld bishop of Oxford "Eminent physicians approve of the working of the hospital. Miss Nightingale gives her name as a referee." 43 acres of pines, heath and recovered heath land, fragrance of the pines adds much to the salubrity of the dry and exhilarating air. Chronic bronchitis has been healed there. Good ad

1 July 1882 10 ad for N Fund School

4 July 1882 13B ad for N Fund School

5 July 1882 4 ad for "London and Ascot Convalescent Hospital," patrons HRH princess of Wales, lord bishop of Oxford "Miss Nightingale gave her name as a referee."

23 September 1882 12 ad for N Fund School

31 October 1882 10D "The Parkes Museum" elected vice-presidents at meeting (first general meeting since incorporation) held Sat last [28 Oct] Galton in chair: duke of Northumberland, duke of Westminster, earl of Derby, Earl Fortescue, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir Richard A. Cross MP, Sir Joseph Fayrer KCSI, Miss Florence Nightingale, Mr Edwin Chadwick CB, Professor Huxley, Mr Robert Rawlinson CB, and Professor Tyndall

14 November 1882 5E "Return of the Troops" from Alexandria and Malta, arrived Portsmouth yesterday, 2nd Battalion Gren Guards for Chelsea Barracks, and 3 companies of 1st Battalion Scots Guards for Wellington Barracks. Victoria Station. Royal family present, Crown Princess of Prussia, duke and duchess of Connaught, "Miss Florence Nightingale--who entered the station leaning on the arm of Sir Harry Verney, and who was among the first with whom the Crown Princess of Prussia and the duke and duchess of Connaught conversed." others General Higginson rep the duke of Cambridge, Sir E Wood,....

4 December 1882 6C "The Royal Courts of Justice" Strand Saturday night, prep 2 Dec Saturday, queen attends, justices, FN present with Gladstones, Wolseley, WH Smith etc.

26 December 1882 8D "The London Workhouses." "The acute sick have been removed to the Notting Hill establishment, the only Poor Law establishment opened by the Prince of Wales, and pronounced by Miss Nightingale to be one of the best constructed hospitals in Europe. Mr Boulnois, the chairman of the St Marylebone Guardians, supported by the earl of Lichfield, General Gardiner, and other guardians, has initiated the Nightingale School of Nursing at

this infirmary."

1883

18 January 1883 12A "Quain's Dictionary of Medicine" 158 authors, among whom Sir Risdon Bennett, Dr Buzzard, Dr WB Carpenter FRS, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sr Wm Jenner, Sir Wm MacCormac, late Dr Murchison.... Sir James Paget, Mr Simon CB, Sir Henry Thompson, Mr Spencer Wells and Sir Erasmus Wilson, her article mentioned

31 January 1883 6 "A Political Jubilee" dinner last evening in Bucks in honour of HV, letters from notables read, Lord Granville, duke of Argyll, Sir H Brand, Lord Spencer, Ld Northbrook, Mr Chamberlain, Mr Forster, Mr Fawcett, FN

5 May 1883 10 ad for N Fund School

28 May 1883 17A East India Association announcement that paper by Nightingale will be read Friday June 1 "The Dumb Shall Speak and the Deaf Shall Hear: on the Ryot, the Zemindar and the Government." chair B Frere

31 May 1883 8A ad for East India Association paper

23 June 1883 14 ad for N Fund School

7 July 1883 14 ad for N Fund School

15 December 1883 8 ad for N Fund School

26 December 1883 4C "Christmas in London Workhouses and Asylums" "The confidence the guardians have in the benefit of wise expenditure is shown by the fact that they are now spending £12,000 in the erection of a training home for nurses for the infirmary, and this initiative will be in conjunction with Miss Florence Nightingale re Nightingale Fund"

1884

9 February 1884 12 ad for N Fund School

15 March 1884 14 ad for N Fund School

29 March 1884 14 ad for N Fund School

7 July 1884 8D "Frere Memorial Fund" executive com, meeting, lists FN "in memory of a great man" £5.5.0 [FN donation]

12 July 1884 12F "The London School of Medicine for Women" dean of Westminster distributed prizes at No. 30 Henrietta St., Brunswick Sq on Thursday, ref to FN and reform of nursing Lifeboat

Florence Nightingale stuck on a rock, 1884

1 September 1884 4A "Birnam Games" at Dunkeld, last week at prize giving, Lady John Manners spoke, re Health Exhibition, approach of cholera, "she thought that every soldier there shd read what that revered lady, Miss Florence Nightingale, had said on precautions against such disease. She felt anxious to carry out Miss Nightingale's instructions, and sheets upon which they were printed could be obtained in the neighbourhood and from the Ladies' Sanitary Society, 22 Berners St London">"

1885

23 February 1885 8D "Ladies' National Aid Association (Soudan and Egypt) appeal to public; list, 3 duchesses, etc. Hon Lady Loyd Lindsay, Lady Norhcote, Lady de Rothschild, Mrs Gladstone, Miss Florence Nightingale, treas Lady Rosebery Lansdowne House

25 February 1885 12D ad for Ladies' National Aid Association, Soudan and Egypt lists FN

2 March 1885 8C "The Princess of Wales Branch of the National Aid Society, Soudan and Egypt, lists FN appeal

5 March 1885 8A "The Princess of Wales Branch of the National Aid Society" pres Prs of Wales, FN listed with other notables

21 March 1885 12C "The Gordon Memorial" FN letter: "Miss Florence Nightingale, also writing on the same subject, says: 'To have a real hospital on a good plan built there on the great highway between two worlds is truly a national object, and worthy of a national memorial by England.'"

26 March 1885 12D "National Memorial to General Gordon" Mansion House Fund, "to erect a Gordon Memorial Hospital at Port Said, for the sick of all nationalities, classes and creeds" "Miss Florence Nightingale wrote: 'To have a real hospital on a good plan built there, on the great highway between two worlds, is truly a national object, an one worthy a national memorial by England"

2 May 1885 8C ad for Princess of Wales Branch of the National Aid Society, Soudan and Egypt. Lists FN

7 August 1885 4 "The Nursing Question" letter to editor, by Henry Allon, re nursing at UCH, re sisters, asks if FN would have found admission

25 August 1885 6D "The Crimean Cemeteries." letter to the editor by Maj Gen Frederic Birne, old graveyards levelled, except "the Nightingale Cross and the two marble crosses to Sisters Butler and Spry at Balaclava."

3 October 1885 12B Nightingale Fund training school report

21 October 1885 4E "Female Medical Aid to the Women of India" meeting at Mansion House on 20th for National Assoc for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

21 October 1885 4E "Female Medical Aid to the Women of India" meeting at Mansion House yesterday to promote objects of the Nat Assoc for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, org by Lady Dufferin; lord mayor opened, letters of apology for NoN attendance but sympathy by various notables read, by Marquis of Hartington, earl of Northbrook, earl of Lytton, Viscount Cranbrook

8 December 1885 6F "Palmer's Index to the Times" for 1855 available, includes 6 columns on leading incidents of the Cr War, "the new hospital at Scutari, and Miss Florence Nightingale's arrival there"

1886

11 May 1886 5F "The Public Health in Egypt" Henry W. Acland letter to editor, on health conditions in Egypt, sanitary measures, private endeavours. "The government alone can take steps to prevent some diseases which slay many and enfeeble more than they slay. English ladies by their work in the citadel of Cairo are showing how English women can perpetuate Miss Nightingale's example in the East." At Kasr-el-Ain Egyptian women have taken up the work, just as their native sisters in India have entered on a similar path through the energy and benevolence of Lady Dufferin."

28 June 1886 6A "The General Election" "Woolwich. Surgeon-Major Evatt, M.D. (G.L.), the Liberal candidate for the borough of Woolwich, addressed the open air meeting of some 3000 persons Saturday evening. "The meeting was also addressed by.... and a letter was read from Miss Florence Nightingale, expressing her warmest sympathy and her best wishes for Dr Evatt's success, adding 'less for your own sake than for that of administration

and of England."

1 October 1886 4E FN letter "A Memorial to Sister Dora." [not in vol] replying to an invitation to unveil Sister Dora's statue, which Mr Williamson has just completed, writes to the Mayor of Walsall: "I would fain say what I cannot say, how deeply touched I am by the feeling of your town that I should unveil the statue of your own Sister Dora, and of the world's honoured Sister Dora, and would you kindly tell them so, as well as my deep regret that, overworked and a prisoner from illness for years, as you have favoured me by calling upon me, I cannot answer to your call. The noble tribute which you are raising to her memory--that memory, nevertheless, more everlasting than stone or marble--deserves the thanks of all who would see a noble life honoured, but I especially would thank you in the name of all us nurses who long to see the high motives such as her's, the love of God and our neighbour, become the true life of us all, leading us to seek, ever improved, to do the work better. May the lesson which you are generously giving us bear fruit till every nurse, though not gifted with Sister Dora's wonderful capacities, recognizes her true mission in humility and self-devotion, to grow in training and care of her patients, so that she may be won for her Master's use, not only for their bodies, but their spirits, that none but may be better for her care, whether for life or death, and may she remember, too, courage and obedience, and also that men patients especially are critical of religion nowadays, and look sharp to see whether she is acting, Sir W Gull and Dr Carpenter. Randolph Churchill. up to her profession. Such are some of the lessons taught by Sister Dora's life. May we lay them to heart, and to the noble rough fellows, the workmen round Walsall, who so loved her, may I send my heartfelt greetings." A resolution was passed, thanks for letter and deep regret that unable to undertake the work. Ceremony to take place 11 October

18 November 1886 12A "The Society of Arts" large meeting last night, Galton opened, chair of council "A Retrospect" "In the army, between 1884 and 1854, the death rate of the British soldiers, who were selected lives, a was compared with the calculated death rate of eight in the 1000 of the lives of the civil population at similar ages. After the Crimean War, the exertions of Sidney Herbert, Miss Florence Nightingale, Dr Sutherland and others, led to great improvements in the lodging, food, dress and general management of the soldier, and during 1885 the army death rate at home stations did not exceed 50 in the 1000; this meant the annual saving in peace time of three whole regiments. As the soldier's life was carefully selected, and his period of service was shortened, this death rate in peace time was still too high. In the British army in India, before the

Crimean War, a death rate prevailed of 60 to 70 in the 1000, that is to say, that with an army of 60,000 men, between 3000 and 4000 men had to be sent out yearly in pace time to replace the loss...."

1887

12 January 1887 10B "The Queen's Jubilee" FN on list of Jubilee Committee

16 February 1887 4D "The General Medical Council" 41st session opened yesterday, pres Sir Henry Acland, "Two other great movements must be named: one, due mainly to Sidney Herbert, a close attendance to the medical needs of the Army at home, in the field, and in India, the other, the foundation of the profession of skilled nurses by Florence Nightingale. Each movement happened about 1854. As to the first, which has been comparatively little noticed, but which is in reality a silent, ever working force, the Army sanitary Commission has greatly helped to raise the systematic construction of hospitals at home and in India into a special science and art. Witness, for example, the Herbert Hospital built by Captain Galton, St Thomas's Hospital, The Marylebone Workhouse Infirmary and a host of smaller hospitals, with every arrangement. Florence Nightingale, health conditions" each a lesson in sanitary arrs

23 May 1887 9DE "The House of Commons at Church" Westminster Abbey service, sermon by bishop of Ripon, age of enlightenment and power, great discovered, doctrine of evolution, conservation of energy and molecular movement in physical world of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall, McClintock, Stanley, Baker and Speke, "closer bonds, extended its enfranchising hand to every creed, stood with tenderer care to the needy and the unfortunate, cherished the fallen, provided for the insane abolished duelling and mitigated war, which was the age of Florence Nightingale, of Sister Dora, of Agnes Jones and Octavia Hill," martyrs and heros, faith of David Livingstone

14 July 1887 6F "Guy's Hospital" yesterday visit to for distribution of medals and prizes, dean of Med School, jubilee year of one of those dependent profession, "that of womanly charity in the dept of nursing. Fifty years ago there was indeed a Florence Nightingale in existence, though she had not then come to the front." Dean Vaughan speech

26 October 1887 5E "The Balaclava Charge" last evening 33 anniversary at Willis's Rooms, earl of Lucan presided, anniversary of Balaclava, "After the usual loyal toasts had been

duly honored, the chairman proposed the health of 'the Countess of Cardigan and Miss Melland, coupled with the name of Miss Florence Nightingale, who tended the sick and wounded so bravely during the campaign."

1888

24 February 1888 5F House of Commons Feb 23 "State Regulation of Vice in India" Mr Stuart asked "whether he was aware that Miss Florence Nightingale, on the 11th of November 1862, had written a remarkable letter in the sense of the question, which was published in a report on the sanitary state of the East Indies in 1863, and whether he was aware that, after the existence of this system had been brought before the Army and Sanitary Commission, they had reported that the system had failed in India to protect the troops."

27 February 1888 9E "The Future Historian of the Reign of Queen Victoria" ref to "Nightingale Institution for Training Nurses"

22 May 1888 7E FN book in Tamil noted

30 May 1888 8B "The Gordon Boys' Home" Lt Gen Higginson CB addressed meeting and read letter of FN

9 July 1888 4E FN letter "The New Hospital for Women" *Times* report on Lord Mayor's meeting 6 July 1888 at Mansion House, where letter from FN read:

You want efficient women doctors, for India most of all, whose native women are now our sisters, our charge. (There are at least 40 millions who will only have women doctors, and who have none.) But for England, too, you want them. Give them, then, besides a women's school of medicine, a practical school in a women's hospital. Life and death depend on the training.

11 October 1888 5F "Detectives" ref to FN in letter by Francis Power Cobbe re how re her example "came to the rescue and out of chaos and indescribable misery brought order and relief" another place for womanly faculties

1889

6 March 1889 1B ad "Building Fund for the New Hospital" announced 2nd FN donation of £10.10 towards the £9000 still needed [FN donation]

27 March 1889 10D "The Social Progress of Women" last night lecture by Mrs Fawcett "The Social Progress of Women during the

past 100 Years" cited women in literature, moral reform and philanthropy, Dorothy Wordsworth, Mary Lamb, George Eliot, Mrs Fry, Miss Nightingale, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Miss Octavia Hill, Mrs Josephine Butler "as showing the benefits society had obtained through the opening of a wider sphere of usefulness to women."

30 August 1889 10 New Books and New Editions. Advertisement for *Recollections of a Nurse* by E.D., review in Daily News. "The Nurse--a characteristic nurse of the present day--a follower in the right line of Florence Nightingale; a woman of education who merely resigned the comforts of home and took to a weary, painful and sometimes loathsome occupation because she wanted to do good, and felt that she had a call in that particular directions." [pub ad]

31 October 1889 13F French heroine, Sister Marie Therese superior of the Sisters of Charity now serving in Tonquin, "may be styled the Miss Florence Nightingale of France" recently decorated by the general commanding

20 November 1889 ad for Malabari book with Nightingale introduction

1890

1 April 1890 10A obituary of Emeline Marie Kingdon at Royal School at Bath for Officers' Daughters, lady principal, rec by FN appointed, until 1882

13 May 1890 5E obit of Parthenope Nightingale Verney

29 May 1890 14 ad for N Fund School

5 July 1890 11E "The Queen at the Military Exhibition" yesterday Queen visited exh at Chelsea, portrait of FN there

4 September 1890 10 "Juvenile Offenders," letter to Alexander Devine, Gordon Boys' Home, Manchester, published in the *Times* [Letter sent to the Gordon Boys' Home, Manchester and the Police Court Mission for Lads]

The work you are doing at Manchester in rescuing boys "had up" for their first offence is one of overwhelming importance, and yours is, as far as I know, the first and the only one of its kind. Forty years ago Sir John Herschel, in his review of "Quetelet on Probabilities," propounded to us that the result of punishments was a subject to study with careful statistics before legislating.

It is astounding that a practical nation like the English should have done this so little. We have a vague idea that 75 percent of the boys committed to reformatories for a first offence are reformed and do well. We have a vague idea that (say) 75 percent of those committed to jail return there again and again. But, as far as I know, yours is the only machinery in England which, profiting by the First Offenders' Act, attends at the police courts, the fountain head and the officers the magistrates the means of carrying out the act successfully.

Criminal statistics could only be of use if supplemented by what might be called criminal *social physic*, and then practical application. Another subject of statistical research is: Do paupers and the children of paupers return again and again to the workhouse? In what proportion do the same names appear generation after generation on the books, even from the excellent (separated) union school? It is to be feared that the girls especially are so little prepared for good domestic service that they do not keep their places, but fall into sin and often return to the workhouse ruined by a first fall. I could write much more but I have no power of following up this subject, although it has interested me all my life. For the last (nearly) forty years I have been immersed in two objects, and undertaken what might well occupy twenty vigorous young people. I am an old and overworked invalid. God bless you and bless your work, and multiply it a thousandfold.

Your faithful servant,

Florence Nightingale

I pointed out in a postscript, I think to an article of mine in *Fraser's* (I forget how many years ago), that it was a complete *NoN sequitur* that, because a boy stole your watch, he should be supported on your rates in jail, perhaps for life, and suggested that perhaps he might be made to work out the price of what he stole. This was answered not by pointing out the obvious practical difficulties, but by saying that the punishment would bear so unevenly on different cases. That the punishment of jail is not deterrent experience too sadly proves, but *punishment* is, perhaps, not a word in God's vocabulary at all and, if so, ought not to be in ours. It would be of immense importance if, again and yet again, the public had kept before them the statistics well worked out, not the ordinary superficial ones, of the influence of punishment of crime or of reformatories and industrial schools on juvenile offenders.

4 September 1890 1 "The London Hospital." Quarterly Court of Governors. "General Sir L Nicholson" re Lords' committee "conviction that the witnesses before that committee had been prompted by an organization. He was the first cousin to Miss Florence Nightingale, and when those charges were made he went to

her, and her opinion was that they were absolutely without foundation. No one stood higher in nursing service than the matron of their hospital."

7 September 1890 9F death of Mrs Mackay, "one of the first nurses enlisted by Miss Florence Nightingale for service in the Crimea."

1891

15 January 1891 9D "Court Circular." "Miss Nightingale has returned to London, after nearly a six months' residence at Claydon House, Bucks."... then Verney items.

17 February 1891 3E picture of Lord Cardigan given by Florence Nightingale of John Hickey, Balaclava Light Brigade, gave one to every surviving man who took part in the charge, Hickey an inmate of Wandsworth Union Inf,

5 March 1891 5E "The London Hospital" "Miss Nightingale had laid down an admirable system of records, and that differed exceedingly from the register kept by the matron of the London Hospital. The mortality among the nurses had been very great....no fewer than 13 during the last three years>' suggested sub com to consider

22 May 1891 12E "Trained Nurses" letter to Board of Trade, by physicians, not FN but Nightingale School

30 May 1891 16B "Medical Aid to the Women of India" meeting yesterday at Sheldonian in aid of Lady Dufferin's fund, vice chancellor of univ.... etc, procession to the theatre. Lady Dufferin gave an address: HV read a letter from Miss Florence Nightingale in which she said. "The work has my greatest good will. God speed Lady Dufferin and all her good works for India, for He speeds such work as hers--work so thorough, knowledge so complete, affection so wise as she gives to the women of India. You will remember that during her time in India I did everything I could to help and further the wise work of hers which I so much admire." meeting ended.

8 June 1891 9F The "Royal Red Cross...instituted by Royal Warrant dated April 23 1883, for the purpose of rewarding services rendered in nursing the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. It is worn by the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Empress Frederick, seven other Royal Princesses, Lady Wantage, Miss Nightingale, and about 50 other ladies, mostly nurses and nursing sisters."

16 July 1891 4F "Parliamentary Committee" select committee to inquire into the ventilation of the House met, Rathbone examined, a trustee of the Nightingale School for Nurses

24 July 1891 8D probably by FN. Obituary: Dr Sutherland. 24 July 1891 8D Dr John Sutherland, who died at Norwood on the 14th inst., was one of the leading sanitarians of this century. As a young man he practised at Liverpool for a short time, and there edited the *Health of Towns Journal*, which brought him into prominent notice as a sanitarian. In 1848, at the request of the late Earl of Carlisle, he entered the public service under the first Board of Health, and continued to be employed under the Home and Foreign Offices till the year 1855. During this time he conducted several special inquiries--notably one into the cholera epidemic of 1848-49, which is even now frequently referred to. He was the head of a commission sent to various foreign countries to inquire into the law and practice of burial, and in this capacity had an interview with the Pope. He represented the Foreign Office at the International Conference held at Paris in 1851-2, for regulating quarantine law, and was presented by Louis Napoleon, then President of the French Republic, with a gold medal commemorative of the event. In 1855 he was engaged at the Home Office in bringing into operation the Act intramural internments, a task which he had undertaken at the request of Mr Walpole. He was also doing duty in the reorganized General Board of Health, under the presidency of Sir Benjamin Hall, when, at the request of Lord Palmerston and Lord Panmure, he became the head of the commission sent out to inquire into the sanitary condition of our troops engaged in the Crimean War. He was assisted in this work by Mr (now Sir) Robert Rawlinson and Dr Gavin Milroy, and he found in Miss Florence Nightingale a devoted coadjutor in regard to the hospitals. On August 25 he came to England, at Lord Panmure's request, for consultation as to certain sanitary for the Army, and was summoned to Balmoral in order that the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort might be personally informed by him on the steps taken for the benefit of Her Majesty's troops engaged at the seat of war. Dr Sutherland took an active part in the preparation of the report of the Royal Commission (of which he was a member) on the sanitary state of the Army, dated 1858, and also of the report of the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Army in India, dated May 19 1863. Both of these were of vast importance to the welfare of our soldiers, and most of the recommendations contained therein have been carried out. One of these was the appointment of the Barrack and Hospital Improvement Commission, with Mr Sidney Herbert, M.P., as president, and Captain (now Sir) Douglas Galton, Dr Burrell, of the Army Medical Department, and Dr Sutherland as members. By this committee, every barrack and

hospital in the United Kingdom was visited, and its sanitary condition reported upon. Defects were brought to light and remedied, and the health of the troops consequently much improved. Subsequently Dr Sutherland and Captain Galton visited and made similar reports on the Mediterranean Stations, which at that time include the Ionian Islands. All these reports were presented to Parliament, and a reference to them will show the vastness of the work undertaken. In 1862, the Barrack and Hospital Improvement Commission was reconstituted, with the Quartermaster General as ex-officio president (the title being altered to that of Army Sanitary Committee in 1865). Two Indian officers were added and all sanitary reports were submitted to the committee and reviewed by them, and suggestions for improving Indian stations prepared. This continued up to the time of Dr Sutherland's retirement on 30 June 1888. In 1865 he again visited Gibraltar and Malta, and made an independent and special report on the outbreak of epidemic cholera at those places. In 1866, Dr Sutherland, in conjunction with Mr R.S. Ellis, of the Indian Civil Service, Dr Joshua Paynter, of the Army Medical Department, and Major (now Lieutenant-General C.B.) Ewart, R.E., visited Algeria, and reported on the causes of reduced mortality in the French army serving in that country, with a view to seeing what of the conditions in force there would be applicable to her Majesty's troops serving in India and other warm climates. Dr Sutherland served also on numerous other committees and the value of the recommendations made by him and his colleagues will be better understood by a comparison between the vital statistics of the Army prior to the time of the Crimea War and those of the present date.

14 August 1891 5B "The Congress of Hygiene" Division 1 Hygiene, Preventive Medicine, Dr Priestley's "The Improved Hygienic Condition of Maternity Hospitals" quoted Mme de Stael, ref to FN, Le Fort; "According to Le Fort, it was at the rate of 34 per 1000, while, according to Miss Nightingale, it was only 4.7 per 1000 when patients were confined in their own homes, or, acc to Dr Matthews Duncan, cited on maternal mortality

18 August 1891 6D "The Congress of Hygiene" Robt Rawlinson reminded people that Lady Galton was the cousin of that great Englishwoman, Florence Nightingale (Hear, hear.)

20 November 1891 8C ad of Malabari book, FN introduction

14 December 1891 3D "Indian Affairs" review of Review of Behramji M. Malabari: A Biographical Sketch, on Nightingale's introduction.

15 December 1891 6F pic of FN as Lady with the Lamp in Yule Tide issue

26 December 1891 8C "Christmas Day" "The Poor Law Infirmaries and the Workhouses" under Gathorne Hardy's act, increased efficiency; Louisa Twining has started a tr inst for nurses, Marylebone: "This hospital, erected from the designs of Mr Saxon Snell, has been approved as one of the most perfect institutions of the sick asylum character in Great Britain or America and it was specially approved by Miss Florence Nightingale." guardian, Boulnois

1892

11 January 1892 8B "Indian Affairs" "Miss Florence Nightingale proceeds to lay down in detail, for the guidance of the Poona Association, the main causes of village unhealthiness and the simple remedies which the people can themselves apply. Her letter to the chairman of the....." discussed

2 September 1892 9D "The Cholera" "The National Health Society wd supply in quantity cheap handbills and directions in simple words for the use of district nurses and visitors and those who worked among the people. He need not repeat the now well-known directions. In the words of Miss Florence Nightingale "Scavenge, scavenge, scavenge." Keep your houses, your cisterns, your stables, your cowsheds, pigsties and slaughterhouses, your drains, your yards, your dustbins, yourselves and your clothing clean; and help your poor neighbours to do so. Boil your water or drink a pure natural table water. Boil your mil (and here the lecturer gave an example of a well-defined cholera outbreak spread by contaminated milk). Inspect your fruit, fish and meat markets. Avoid unsound food and excesses of diet. Feed wholesomely the needy and destitute; help the poor to be as careful in their homes and habits as you will be in yours. As to contagion in the ordinary sense, have no fear. I repeat, cholera is communicable in the ways mentioned, but not 'catching' Like infectious fevers or measles or scarlatina. If you take cholera it will be because yourself or those about you have made you liable to it by neglect. Put not your trust in nostrums: cholera does not "come by Providence and go by medicine," although that is a common and ignorant belief in respect to it and many other diseases. A tried and safe preventive of the tendency to diarrhoea , which should always be checked, is sulphuric acid lemonade, made by acidulating boiled and sweetened water to taste with dilute sulphuric acid (or, as at the Post Office, Dr Waller Lewis's very palatable sulphuric orangeade). The citric acid lemonade lately vaunted was rather inferior in value to this. The cholera bacillus, as we now know was favoured by an alkaline

fluid and did not live in acid media. An excellent and well-tried preventive of the prevalent slight diarrhoea was the Vienna mixture (use din barrels formerly in hospital practice). It consisted essentially of 15 drops of dilute sulphuric acid to 6 ounces of boiled and sweetened water, to which might be added, under medical advice, ten drops of sulphuric ether and five drops of laudanum for an adult. On icebags, camphor solutions and other expedients of the kind, no reliance could be placed, except in skilled hands and for selected cases. Many people poisoned themselves with camphor during a late epidemic as a precaution against cholera. Once established, and in well-marked cases of Asiatic cholera, drugs would do little to cure. The mortality of cholera all over the world and in all epidemics had defied drugs--just as severe arsenical poisoning would do--and varied according to intensity and the age and condition of the patient from 45 to 64 percent. It was eminently a case in which prevention was far more efficacious than cure. As to precautions in cholera nursing, they were essentially the same as for nursing typhoid fever, only more rigid and severe, as the disease was more virulent."

22 November 1892 6B "A deputation will be received by the earl of Kimberley at the India Office at 1 o'clock today on the subject of female education in India. Amongst the signatories to the memorial ... are Lady Hobhouse, the marchioness of Ripon, Miss Florence Nightingale, the countess of Aberdeen, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Mrs Fawcett, Lady Frederick Cavendish, Lady Wedderburn..."

25 November 1892 10A "Miss F. Nightingale on Local Sanitation." Bucks County Council, letter from Nightingale read by F.W. Verney during discussion on advisability of appointing a sanitary committee: "We must create a public opinion which must drive the Government, instead of the Government having to drive us--an enlightened public opinion, wise in principles, wise in details. We hail the county council as being or becoming one of the strongest engines in our favour, at once fathering and obeying the great impulse for national health against national and local disease. For we have learnt that we have national health in our own hands--local sanitation, national health. But we have to contend against centuries of superstition and generations of indifference. Let the county council take the lead. Let it represent us, command us, instruct us by a sanitary committee in our struggle for health. We do not ask at present for county council executive power. But what a moving power would such a sanitary committee, if wisely conducted, be, gathering experience every day, encouraging the true reports of able medical officers of health instead of quashing them saying, 'We will not have

cholera, we will not have fever, nor infantile complaints, the true test of what is sanitary or insanitary--sickly children growing into sickly parents. We will have good water supply, good drainage, no overcrowding, pure air, pure water, pure earth: for disease is more expensive than sanitation. We will be able to say to cholera, if it comes--There is no room for you here, there is no place for you to plant your foot. Scarlet fever, typhoid, cannot come here.' Bucks shall be a county of healthy villages. The sanitary reform must be a work of years, not of a day. Other counties have undertaken it. But there must not be a day lost in beginning it. Cholera may be upon us next summer. Disease is always with us. Give us our sanitary committee. Good speed to you. God speed you. Florence Nightingale." to proof

26 October 1892 6E "Naval and Military Intelligence" anniversary of Balaclava yesterday, toasts to "Our Absent Comrades," Our departed comrades and "Miss Nightingale, the Soldiers' Beloved Friend" at St James's Hall

22 November 1892 6B "A deputation was received by the Earl of Kimberley at the India Office at 1 o'clock today on the subject of female education in India." signatories of petition, Lady Hobhouse, Marchioness of Ripon, Miss Florence Nightingale, Countess of Aberdeen, Burdett-Coutts, Mrs Fawcett; Dadabhi Naoroji, etc.

23 November 1892 12B "Female Education in India." "Yesterday afternoon the earl of Kimberley received a deputation...." on Dadabhai Naoroji, list, presented by Sir W. Wedderburn

25 November 1892 10A FN letter, "Miss F. Nightingale on Local Sanitation." Letter to the *Times*, read by F.W. Verney to the Buckinghamshire County Council during a discussion as to the advisability of appointing a sanitary committee:

"We must create a public opinion which must drive the government, instead of the government having to drive us--an enlightened public opinion, wise in principles, wise in details. We hail the county council as being or becoming one of the strongest engines in our favour, at once fathering and obeying the great impulse for national health against national and local disease. For we have learnt that we have national health in our own hands--local sanitation, national neath. But we have to contend against centuries of superstition and generations of indifference. Let the county council take the lead. Let it represent us, command us, instruct us by a sanitary committee in our struggle for health. We do not ask at present for county council executive power. But what a moving power would such a sanitary committee,

if wisely conducted, be, gathering experience every day, encouraging the true reports of able medical officers of health instead of quashing them, saying, 'We will not have cholera, we will not have fever, nor infantile complaints, the true test of what is sanitary or insanitary--sickly children growing into sickly parents. We will have good water supply, good drainage, no overcrowding, pure air, pure water, pure earth; for disease is more expensive than sanitation. We will be able to say to cholera, if it comes--There is no room for you here, there is no place for you to plant your foot. Scarlet fever, typhoid, cannot come here. Bucks shall be a county of healthy villages.' The sanitary reform must be a work of years, not of a day. Other counties have undertaken it. But there must not be a day lost in beginning it. Cholera may be upon us next summer. Disease is always with us. Give us our sanitary committee. Good speed to you. God speed you." Florence Nightingale

1893

3 July 1893 "Royal British Nurses' Association." To the Editor of the Times 3 July 1893, also in the *Lancet* (8 July 1893):113-14

Sir, The statements which have been made respecting the effect of the charter granted to the Royal British Nurses' Association render it necessary that the members of the various hospitals and nurse training schools should clearly understand their position under the charter. We, therefore, as representing the chief hospitals and nurse training schools of the metropolis which have taken part in opposing the charter, think it right to call public attention to the important limitations which have been placed upon the powers originally sought for.

No opposition has at any time been raised to the incorporation of the association for the purpose of promoting such benevolent schemes for the benefit of nurses as are now set forth in the charter as the first of the objects of the association. The opposition was directed mainly against the attempt to create a "List or Register," which would be regarded by the public as a legally authorized "Register of Trained Nurses."

The charter, as granted, substitutes for the "List or Register of Nurses" a "list of persons who may have applied to the corporation to have their names entered therein as nurses, and whom the corporation may think fit to enter therein from time to time, coupled with such information about each person so entered as to the corporation may from time to time seem desirable."

It is important, in order to prevent misunderstanding, and to avoid misconstruction, that the following points should be

clearly borne in mind:

1. No professional privilege will be obtained by the nurses whose names appear upon the list.

2. the list will have nothing in common with legal registers of the medical or other professions, but will simply be a list of nurses published by the association.

3. No nurse whose name appears on the list will have any right to use the title of registered nurse.

It is desirable to add that a comparison of the draft charter as submitted to the Privy Council with the charter as granted clearly shows that the Privy Council have recognized the evils which might directly or indirectly have been occasioned by the establishment of a chartered register as originally proposed. (signed by Nightingale, the duke of Westminster, matrons L.M. Gordon (St Thomas'), Florence C. Nott Bower (Guy's), Mary J. Pyne (Westminster), Katherine H. Monk (King's College), H.A.C. Gordon (Charing Cross), Elizabeth Vincent (St Marylebone), Henry Bonham Carter, William Rathbone and numerous doctors and officials of hospitals.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants
(signed) Florence Nightingale, Westminster, Wainwright, HBC, Bristowe, Sharkey, L.M. Gordon, E.H. Lushington (Guy's); Thomas Bryant; E.C. Perry; Florence C. Nott Bower (matron Guy's); R. Alcock; J. Troutbeck; Mary E. Thynne (hon sec Westminster Nursing Home) W.H. Allchin; Thomas Bond, Mary J. Pyne (matron Westminster); John H. Hale (chair, London); Fredk Treves; A. Ernest Sansom; E.C.E. Lückes; Hy Wace; John Curnow; C. Austin Leigh (vice chair KCH); Katherine H. Monk (matron KCH); John R. Martin (treas Charing Cross); Fredk Wilcocks; H.A.C. Gordon (matron Charing Cross Hosp); W.A. MacKinnon (dir gen AMD); John R. Lunn med supt Marylebone; E Vincent; Wm Rathbone MP; A. Marsden (Royal Free)

19 September 1893 15 "Mother House on the Rhine," from a correspondent. Celebration of centenary. Flidner a friend of Nightingale, "who spent a short time there in 1850 and again some months in 1851 at the Kaiserswerth Deaconesses' Mother House, in order to gain an insight into the work of a deaconess, and particularly into the organization of hospital work. The fonder was also a friend of Elizabeth Fry and John Howard." QV contributed.

16 October 1893 13A "Burdett on Hospitals and Asylums" review of book, cites Nightingale Fund Training School "acknowledged to be the best in the world"

19 October 1893 9E oration before college of Physicians in commemoration of Harvey, FN quoted by Dr Pye-Smith, Harvey

regards diseases, "in the words of Miss Nightingale 'as entities, like dogs and cats,' and professes to do so or to administer something which will 'cure' them."

2 December 1893 7F "Professor Jowett's Will" re legacy of £2000 of FN withdrawn "for there is no possibility of realizing the scheme to which it was originally to have been applied."

1894

13 February 1894 10E "Sir Harry Verney" Obituary FN mention

22 March 1894 11A HV estate, settlement FN

22 March 1894 14 ad for N Fund School

25 April 1894 10C obit of Lady Maria Forester "to the fact that she was the first mover in the Crimean nursing scheme which was so admirable carried out by Miss Nightingale." "Lady Maria, whose husband had died in 1852 and she had no child, was anxious to do what she could to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded. Hearing of Miss Nightingale as one singularly qualified to undertake such an important work, Lady Maria Forster, although personally of a very retiring disposition, called upon Miss Nightingale and was most warmly received by her. The result of this consultation was Miss Nightingale's mission to the Crimea and the development of the modern system of nursing."

2 May 1894 4B "St Thomas's Hospital" archbishop of Canterbury unveiled memorial to Mrs Wardroper on Monday, "selected by Florence Nightingale as the first superintendent of the school of nurses", said she a "worthy lieutenant of Miss Florence Nightingale."

19 June 1894 2E ad for FN paper on Rural Hygiene

4 September 1894 7C "The Congress of Hygiene" in Budapest, a paper by Princess Christian and read by Dr Thorne, "on the progress made in the care of the sick and the organisation and training of nurses in Great Britain during recent years." Paper by FN on village sanitation in India, sewer ventilation, water filtration and the methods adopted in London for dealing with outbreak of smallpox.

5 September 1894 3D International Hygienic Congress. Budapest Sept. 4 "The Oriental Section was presided over by Dr Duke. This section, before adjourning yesterday, reverted to the paper by Miss Florence Nightingale, read in the morning, and, on the

motion of Professor Poore, adopted the following resolution: 'The Tropical Section of the Congress, having had under consideration a paper by Miss Florence Nightingale on Village Sanitation in India, are of opinion that the subject is a very important one, affecting as it does the health and prosperity of so many millions of industrious, law-abiding people.'....

10 September 1894 3C "The International Hygienic Congress" Budapest Sept 8, sitting of 3 hours, "Among the resolutions adopted one was already published in reference to Miss Florence Nightingale's paper on sanitation in India....."

6 October 1894 8D Ad for *Noble Womanhood* by G. Barnett Smith. Includes FN, biographical sketches

15 October 1894 10B "The Archbishop of Canterbury on Hospital Work" at opening of Croydon Hospital Saturday aft, ref to FN and nursing

3 November 1894 10D "Women and the Parish Councils" conf yesterday at Lancaster Gate to consider best means of arousing interest throughout the country in the matter of Poor Law reform, esp in regard to election of women, letter of regret of FN and others

5 November 1894 11 ad for *Noble Womanhood* book, FN bio sketch

17 December 1894 7C "The Red Cross in Japan" letter to editor by Eugene Stock, Church Missionary Society, asked if FN would come to Japan and meet members of the Red Cross Society and speak of its origin and connexion with Christianity. Expl an invalid. Hiroshima

1895

14 February 1895 4A "St Thomas's Hospital" meeting at Mansion House yesterday for appeal for St T. FN letter: "A long letter was also read from Miss Florence Nightingale, in which she spoke in the highest terms of the work done by the hospital among the sick poor: She said 'It is distinguished by a high tone of morals, by admirable organisation, by the wise and liberal devotion of the doctors; it is a place where any good mother of any class might be glad to see her daughter on the nursing staff, such it must be to a good training school, whether for nurses or medical students; a place where the essentials of good teaching and good practice exist.'" promised £100.

25 February 1895 10D letter to editor from Wm Alex Coote, sec

National Vigilance association, cites FN

21 March 1895 5F "Obituary" "Miss Jane Catherine Shaw Stewart, sister of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart of Ardgowan, Greenock. Assoc with FN at mil hospitals, and supt at Netley

25 October 1895 6B FN letter "Miss Florence Nightingale on British Soldiers," also in *the Nursing Record & Hospital World* (9 November 1895) 339

London, 21 October 1895 letter to the Rev. T.G. Clarke, curate, St Philip's Birmingham and local secretary of the Balaclava Anniversary Commemoration.

"I could not resist your appeal, though it is an effort to me who know not what it is to have a leisure hour, to write a few words; I have not 'time to make it any shorter.' It seemed as if the most profitable way of answering your appeal was to show the great virtues of our soldiers in time of war and discipline, and to ask them to show the same virtues in times of home life in peace. As a great writer has said, 'We hate war, we admire discipline as an aid to duty.' It seemed useless to enunciate this without giving a few splendid examples which I could multiply an hundredfold, but I know it is much too long, and I generally resist all temptations to write except on ever-pressing business. I am often speaking to your Balaclava veterans in my heart, but I am much overworked; and what I speak in my heart is something like this:--The soldier has such good stuff in him, he really loves his comrade as himself; when he himself has returned out of gunshot, or he finds his comrade or his officer missing, he goes back to bring him off. How many have lost, or rather 'gained' their own lives in this way, killed or wounded! And there has been no swagger about it. And when he loves his God, he really does love Him; accustomed to discipline, to obeying orders exactly, he sets his heart to obeying the orders of God, the great Commander-in-Chief, exactly--the orders of truth, holiness, and love. He becomes a real Christian; he resists temptation; he becomes pure, sober, active in doing good to others--to his wife and children first, if he has any.

There are brave home-livers, brave cripples, brave invalids, as well as brave soldiers. Men are not always fighting with bayonet and gun, but with the world, the flesh, and the devil; not minding being chaffed, keeping their bodies as the temples of God, just and truthful in all their doings. In India a well-known Commander-in-Chief, whenever there was anything very hard to be done, used to say, 'Call out the saints, for Havelock never blunders, and his men are never drunk.'

Fight the good fight; never forget you are the brave soldiers of God, who loves you. You are fighting for Him and His England now. God bless you, and He will bless you. Such are the

thoughts for the old soldiers of
 His faithful servant,
 Florence Nightingale

1896

17 December 1896 6B "The Queen's Commemoration Fund" re making Queen's Jubilee Nurses national, chair Duke of Westminster, read letter of FN

25 December 1896 5C mention of FN in book "Fifty-Two Stories of Pluck, Peril and Romance for Girls."

1897

2 January 1897 4B "St Marylebone Infirmary." Annual inspection took place on Thursday. Inf opened in 1881, "almost the pioneer in the departure from the old system of parochial relief in cases of sickness. It is carried on under the Nightingale nursing system, only trained nurses being employed." yesterday, distribution of presents.

8 January 1897 7F Obituary of Surgeon General John Manifold. "Subsequently he served during the Crimean war in charge of the officers' hospital at Scutari, where he enjoyed the friendship of Miss Florence Nightingale, who found in him a warm supporter at a time when her path in instituting nursing reforms was beset with many difficulties, while his unvarying kindness and unwearied attention and courtesy made all the sick and wounded his friends.

22 January 1897 11E "Naval and Military Intelligence" "A Gathering of Veterans" yesterday at Stonehouse, Plymouth Major Shanks, RMLI read the following telegram from Miss Florence Nightingale 'God bless you every one and to obtain God's blessing means that you must maintain the honour of God as good soldiers and sailors to the last moment. Hearty congratulations>" despatched telegram to her

3 March 1897 14A "The Queen's Reign" ref to portraits of FN

22 March 1897 14 women's memorial reported by Lord George Hamilton, FN and Mrs Humphry Ward among signers, with Princess Christian, Duchess of Connaught and Princess Mary of Teck

25 May 1897 12A: "We desire to express our anxious hope that effectual measures will be taken to check the spread of contagious diseases among our soldiers, especially in India.

We appreciate and respect the opinions of those who,

notwithstanding the appalling statistics to which a competent committee, appointed by government, has recently given authority, are opposed to us on this subject. We believe that they hold, in all sincerity, that the evil of rendering vice safer and the risk of degrading women outweigh all other considerations.

But, speaking as women, we feel bound to protest against these views. We believe not only that preventive measures, if exercised with scrupulous care, do not cause any real danger to women, but that they constitute a valuable safeguard of women's virtue, and afford a great opportunity of escape from a life of vice.

We feel that it is the duty of the state, which, of necessity, collects together large numbers of unmarried men in military service, to protect them from the consequences of evils which are, in fact, unavoidable in such a community and under such conditions. And with the deepest earnestness we call on the government to do all that can be done to save innocent women and children in the present and future generations from the terrible results of vices for which they are not responsible.

The signatures of Miss Florence Nightingale and Mrs Humphry Ward are given subject to the addition of request that: "An independent inquiry be at the same time set on foot at the several stations in India, as recommended by the governor-general of India and Council in the military despatch, to the secretary of state for India, No. 184, dated Simla, 4 November 1896, appended to the report of the Departmental Committee."

23 June 1897 9C "The Diamond Jubilee" "In the Borough" St Thomas' obelisk. First training home for nurses est 1871.

22 September 1897 7F Obituary, Sister Mary Helen Ellis, one of the few survivors of the band of Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy who, under Miss Nightingale, went to attend our soldiers in the Crimean War, died at Walthamstow on Saturday in her 82 year. ... Royal Red Cross.

26 October 1897 20D "The Balaclava Society" dinner given annually in commem held at St James Hall last night. H Herbert pres, health of FN proposed by T.H. Roberts, "who remarked, amid cheers, that her name would live in the annals of English regiments as long as England lasts."

10 December 1897 7C "Naval and Military Intelligence" from FN's efforts in Crimea, noble band of Red Cross sisters who were prepared to go out and minister to the wounded, Major Gen Trotter, congratulated instructors, need for trained stretcher bearers, Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction, prizes given last night at St Martin's Town Hall W.C.

16 December 1897 9F Court Circular. Re Mrs Ann Eyre Hely, inmate of Ravensstone Hospital, Asby-d-la-Zouch, widow of surgeon, presented with RRC; in 1854 left with Dr Holmes Coote and Mrs Cooke "to join Miss Florence Nightingale's staff of nurses in the Crimea. She served under Dr Parkes at Ranki [Renkioi] in the Dardanelles from August until after the end of the war.... had 150 patients... After returning to England she nursed Miss Nightingale for some months." selected to nurse duchess of Kent...

1898

25 May 1898 12E obituary Mrs Elizabeth Gall, widow of Major George L. Gall, Lucknow....After example of FN, tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying

20 October 1898 6C "The Hurricane in the West Indies" Lord Mayor's fund at Mansion House for relief of distress in the West Indies, donors, Miss Florence Nightingale £10.10

7 April 1898 5E Books of the Week. W.H. Fitchett *Fights for the Flag*, fresh tribute to FN, "who fought for the lives of British soldiers against the powers of obstructive and administrative incompetence, is needed in days when the horrors of the pesthouse at Scutari are half forgotten."

24 September 1898 1

30 September 1898 5B "Local Government." Report of LGB for 1897-98, calls for "a new class of nurse...more of the original type of Miss Nightingale with the additional qualities of modern scientific training."

1 December 1898 13B "Christmas Books." "Brave Hearts and True, by M. Douglas (Jarrold and Sons) tells of noble heroism in another sphere. It gives records of the work of Florence Nightingale, the martyred Bishop Harrington, General Gordon, William Wilberforce and Christopher Columbus.

1899

3 July 1899 12D re FN letter read at International Congress of Women

4 July 1899 7DE "Russia and Finland" 800 signatures of science and letters, Lord Lister, Sir Clements Markham, Herbert Spencer, Leonard Courtney, George Meredith, Leslie Stephen, FN, vice-chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge, Burdon Sanderson.... for

Peace Conference, The Hague, address to the czar

10 October 1899 4B Obituary of Felicia Mary Frances Skene, youngest da of James Skene, sent out nurses with Lady Canning, "in constant correspondence with Miss Nightingale"

20 November 1899 11F Court Circular, diamond jubilee of Sisters of Mercy of Bermondsey, preaching yesterday Canon Murnane.

29 November 1899 6D re things made by Mrs Postlewaite and Miss Quain, sent to Col Napier Miles. Mrs Postlethwaite recd a letter yesterday from FN yesterday:

10 South St.
Park Lane W.
Nov 27.

Dear Madame

It is a capital idea about the nightcaps and I trust that you will succeed. Allow me to enclose £2 towards the nightcaps. I wish it were more, but as you, I am sure, know well we have so many now calling on us for help that we cannot do what we would for each.

All success to you from
Florence Nightingale
with best wishes

11 December 1899 9A "The War" "River Gunboats for South Africa" HM ship Nightingale, shallow draught steamers to be prepared at Chatham for service in South Africa.

1900

22 March 1900 6C "The Herbert Hospital" from a corr, queen to visit, under Galton, submitted to Lord Herbert "and submitted to Miss Nightingale, whose practical experience was of the greatest assistance." details, 30 years have shown how wise their work was

23 March 1900 8A "The Queen at Woolwich" yesterday, FN "was employed after the Crimea by Mr Sidney Herbert.... to organise the hospital which now bears his name."

24 May 1900 15C Parliament. House of Commons Wed May 23. Women and the London Municipalities.

Mr Cecil, Hertfordshire, women in public work. "Most of the ladies who had done good public work had been able to do it from outside any membership of these bodies. Miss Nightingale and Miss Octavia Hill had already been mentioned, Mrs Eliz Fry..."

29 June 1900 14C "Our Wars and Our Wounded" letter from Mr

Burdett Coutts MP "Since the Crimea, in the days of the Gamp regime, we have fought no war where nurses were possible; they can rarely go into savage countries. Even then Florence Nightingale taught us the lesson. She sowed the seed which was treasured and grew up in thousands of hearts, finding thoughtful minds and willing hands innumerable to prepare the harvest of another great war there. Fifty years later the day comes.

2 July 1900 12E letter to the editor Administrator "How many of those gallant lives might have been spared by the exercise of ordinary foresight we shall never know, but the results of the magnificent work of Florence Nightingale remain on record as a proof of what one strenuous and fearless woman could accomplish where the 'system' had as usual hopelessly broken down. Now again *The Times* has brought to light a state of affairs...." South African War. After letter of Wm MacCormac.

1901

30 April 1901 10E "Women's Memorial to Queen Victoria" meeting re Queen's nurses, marchioness of Londonderry presided. "The appeal was from woman to woman, and it was appropriate that the name of Florence Nightingale should head the list. The nurses, in addition to attendance on the sick, carried on a useful education work in the homes of the people, and by teaching unselfishness, the rules of health and the proper care of children, saved many lives and prevented much unnecessary suffering. No less than 30 percent of cases of blindness could have been prevented by proper attention at birth."

3 July 1901 6B "Parliament. House of Lords." Tuesday July 2. Lord James of Hereford. FN fit for vote, did better outside (hear hear) London Boroughs Disabilities Removal bill

8 October 1901 10E "The Reform of the Army Medical Service" letter to editor by Thomas Myles, president, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland Sept 20 what has become of the National Society... "Can it be claimed that the principle of female nursing is accepted when there is no specific review or reform of a regulation which for 50 years has been allowed to blot out the memory of Florence Nightingale from the records of the War Office?"

12 November 1901 6A published letter to the editor, "Ladies' Home, 90, Harley Street."

10 South Street, W.
November [1901]

Sir

I write to make an appeal for an institution which is doing good work--work after my own heart, and, I trust, God's work.

It is, everyone says, a bad time for appeals for money. The needs of our soldiers and of the thousands of sufferers in South Africa are still with us, but are not the burdens to be borne that war must inevitably bring, and the sufferers at home yet not be forgotten?

No. 90, Harley Street, is an establishment for gentlewomen in temporary illness and has been in existence since 1850 [1853], when, with the help of Lady Canning, I was able to set it on foot and to preside over it until I went to the Crimean War. There is no other institution exactly like this. In it our governesses (who are primarily eligible), the wives and daughters of the clergy, of our naval, military and other professional men receive every possible care, comfort and first-rate advice at the most moderate cost. But this cannot be done without larger contributions.

Look at these few statistics, which I take from the report of 1901, and these may be considered fair averages of past years: ordinary expenses £2,424.0s.1d, ordinary receipts £1,770.19s.6d, deficit in 1900 £653.0s.7d.

This deficit has been met year after year by trenching on the small invested capital or by using legacies instead of investing them, but for 1901 there is no such help forthcoming by legacies.

The number of beds in the home is twenty. The average cost of each patient per week is £3.10s.7d. In 1900, patients treated 164, cured 145, operations performed 123.

All this good work has been done entirely gratuitously by eminent physicians and surgeons. The patients contribute to their board and lodging, and thus meet half the expenses of the establishment.

Everyone connected with this home and haven for the suffering is doing their utmost for it and it is always full. It is conducted on the samelines as from its beginning, by a committee of ladies, of which Mrs Walter is the president, and she will be glad to receive contributions at 90 Harley Street, W.

I ask and pray my friends who still remember me not to let this truly sacred work languish and die for want of a little more money. What is more grievous than suffering which cannot be relieved for want of means?

yours obediently
Florence Nightingale

5 December 1901 10B "The War" "Cape Town Cathedral Memorial" Lord Roberts issued note with ref to FN went out to Crimean War, revered today, Miss Hobhouse...

1902

7 March 1902 8D Obituary "Mr William Rathbone" re nurses and FN, worked on cotton relief

1903

17 February 1903 4B "The King and Queen at Woolwich" queen there "in order to open a new nursing dept for the Herbert Hospital"; in March of 1900 queen visited HH re South African War, FN work

1904

13 May 1904 10B "Court Circular." "Miss Florence Nightingale celebrated yesterday the 84th anniversary of her birth. The event was made the occasion of many congratulatory telegrams and messages, and the number of afternoon callers at 10 South Street, Park Lane, was larger than usual. Miss Nightingale, who continues to enjoy fairly good health and to take an active interest in works of charity, was engaged with her private secretary as usual during the morning, and the celebration of her birthday was of the quietest possible description."

19 July 1904 10B "Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen" Waldegrave et al, letter to editor, Lister, Theodore Dyke Acland, dated July 18

21 November 1904 10 Extracts) of Nightingale's 1901 letter "Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen."

letter from William C. Bridgeman, hon treasurer. "I trust you will be so kind as to allow me through your columns to make known the work and needs of the Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen, 90, Harley Street, W. I am authorized by Miss Florence Nightingale, the organizer and first lady superintendent, to reprint the following extracts from the letter which she addressed to the editor of the Times on November 12, 1901, and to add that Miss Nightingale continues to hold the same favourable opinion of the hospital as therein expressed:

Sir

I write to make an appeal for an institution which is doing good work--work after my own heart, and, I trust, God's work. No. 90, Harley Street, is an establishment for gentlewomen in temporary illness and has been in existence since 1850 [1853], when, with the help of Lady Canning, I was able to set it on foot and to preside over it until I went to the Crimean War. There is no other institution exactly like this. In it our governesses (who are primarily eligible), the wives and daughters of the clergy, of our naval, military and other professional men receive

every possible care, comfort and first-rate advice at the most moderate cost. But this cannot be done without larger contributions.

All the good work has been done entirely gratuitously by eminent physicians and surgeons. The patients contribute to their board and lodging, and thus meet half the expenses of the establishment.

Everyone connected with this home and haven for the suffering is doing their utmost for it and it is always full.

I ask and pray my friends who still remember me not to let this truly sacred work languish and die for want of a little more money.

yours obediently
Florence Nightingale

17 November 1904 2E "Miss Louisa Twining and Social Reforms" on 85, address for her presented by Lady Strachey, signed by ... "Miss Florence Nightingale"

1905

17 June 1905 9A "Nightingale Nursing Home at Derby. Yesterday afternoon the Bishop of Southwell opened and dedicated the Nightingale nursing Home at Derby, est under the auspices of the Royal Derbyshire nursing and Sanitary Assoc. The following telegram was read to those present: 'Florence Nightingale sends cordial good wishes for th future usefulness of nursing home, and prays for blessing on work and workers.' The bishop, in his address, commented upon the extraordinary progress made in recent years in nruisng and medical science. He urged the importance of combining spiritual with physical assistance, and said it was of no use healing the body if the soul were neglected."

7 July 1905 9A "Nightingale Nursing Home at Derby." yesterday aft Bishop of Southwell opened and dedicated the Nightingale Nursing Home at Derby, est under auspices of the Royal Derbyshire Nursing and Sanitary Association. 'Florence Nightingale sends cordial good wishes for the future usefulness of nursing home and prays for blessing on work and workers.'"

1906

1907

2 January 1907 8B Court Circular. Chatsworth Jan 1. "Obituary. Mrs Josephine Butler." "Among the distinguished women who supported the movement were Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau and Mary Carpenter. The agitation agreed to the

Continent"

15 June 1907 16F "The Red Cross Conference" paper of Count André de Csekonics, Hungary, on behalf of Hungarian Red Cross Society, homage to her, resolution "great and incomparable name".... establishes "Nightingale Foundation for an international commemorative medal destined only for ladies who may be exceptionally distinguished in the work of nurses."

26 October 1907 6C "The Survivors of the Light Brigade" anniversary last night, 35 survivors chairman gave health of "Miss Florence Nightingale the Soldiers' Friend" read telegram in reply to one which had been sent"Florence Nightingale sends heartfelt thanks and greetings to all her old friends of the Light Brigade Charge. (Cheers)."

30 November 1907 "Miss Nightingale and the Order of Merit" Times 9E

6 December 1907 12 "Court Circular. Buckingham Palace, Dec. 5. By command of His Majesty, the King, Colonel Sir Douglas Dawson, the registrar and secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, visited Miss Florence Nightingale at her residence today, and conveyed to her the insignia of the Order of Merit."

7 December 1907 8B "Royal British Nurses' Association" Princess Christian, "must all rejoice that the King had bestowed the highest possible honour on Miss Florence Nightingale" cheers.

9 December 1907 9 annual dinner of Society of Women Artists took place Saturday at Prince's Restaurant, Mrs Humphry Ward pres; king conferred OM on FN; Italian ambassador praised FN re equality of women, short

1908

27 January 1908 10B "Court Circular." "The following letters were exchanged between the German ambassador and Miss Florence Nightingale." re emperor's visit to England; Metternich letter, then:

Your Excellency. I have the honour to acknowledge, on behalf of Miss Nightingale, the receipt of your letter of today and of the very beautiful flowers which she greatly appreciated. Miss Nightingale desires me to request you to be good enough to convey to his Majesty the Emperor how much she values his Majesty's gracious expression of esteem and good wishes. She has always thought most highly of the nursing of the Sisters of Mercy at Kaiserswerth. She also recalls with deep gratitude the friendship

and sympathy with which his Majesty's august mother, the late Empress, was pleased to honour her. Miss Nightingale would write personally but that failing health and eyesight prevent her. I have the honour etc. K. Shore Nightingale."

14 February 1908 13A "The City and Miss Nightingale": "At the meeting of the Court of Common Council, held at the Guildhall yesterday, Mr Deputy Wallace moved: 'That the honorary freedom of this City in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas be presented to Miss Florence Nightingale in testimony of this court's appreciation of her philanthropic and successful efforts for the improvement of hospital nursing and management whereby invaluable results have been attained for the alleviation of human suffering.....' Memory of Crimea. To proof

20 February 1908 11B "Miss Nightingale, who is in her 88th year and in feeble health, has intimated to the Corporation her inability to attend at the Guildhall to receive the honorary freedom of the City recently voted to her. As in the case with Sir Rowland Hill's freedom in 1879, arrangements will be made to confer the freedom her in some other way." to proof

28 February 1908 14E "Court of Common Council" "Miss Florence Nightingale" re arrangements, deputation at her home 16 March. Ceremony at Guildhall with girls of Firemen's Orphan School and a representative gathering of hospital nurses shd be present. "It was decided to divide the sum of £100 between Queen Victoria jubilee Nurses Institute and the Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen in Harley Street."

17 March 1908 3EF "Miss Nightingale and the City." presentation of freedom of the city.

17 March 1908 4A letter to the editor by Sarah A. Tooley dated 16 March. Goes over 1855, SH etc

23 March 1908 8 "Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses." letter by Helena, on Nightingale's work, quotes letter of FN 30 years ago.

12 June 1908 12B "Women and the Suffrage"; women commemorated, queen, FN

13 June 1908 9A "The Woman Suffrage Procession" by Mrs Henry Fawcett, LLD, president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, "there will be a banner bearing the honoured name of Florence Nightingale"

15 June 1908 9A "Women and the Suffrage" Saturday's procession. "Then came the artists, and musicians and the actors, with banners bearing the names of Sarah Siddons and Jenny Lind, and after them, the hospital nurses in professional dress, with their banner inscribed with the name of Florence Nightingale..."

11 August 1908 6D "The Franco-British Exhibition. Hospitals and Creches" mention at London Hospital of "the old battle-worn, brown war carriage which was used by Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War. It stands now the noblest ornament in the Palace of Women's Work. A glass case has been placed across the historical wagon to contain the famous bugle used by Trumpet Major Henry Joy in the charge of Balaclava... When women care to stand no longer by this reminder of Miss Nightingale's great work, they can turn...."

13 October 1908 14A "Hospital Nurses and the Living In System" letter to editor by Lucy E Ashby, member, Royal British Nurses' Association. Living in began in different circumstances, "with the endowment of the Nightingale Nurses' Home at St Thomas's Hospital by Florence Nightingale in the early sixties. At that time it was a thing almost unheard of for an educated girl to go out and earn her own living."

11 November 1908 8 Parliament. House of Lords. Tuesday Nov 10. Earl of Wemyss. FN cited as opposed to state registration, he agreed

1909

14 January 1909 11A "Court Circular." "The Duchess of Albany will lay the foundation stone of the new Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen at 19, Lisson Grove, N.W. on January 18 at 3 o'clock. This is the institution of which Miss Florence Nightingale, O.M., was the first lady superintendent. " to move from Harley St.

19 January 1909 6 "Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen" duchess of Albany yesterday laid the foundation stone yesterday

20 July 1909 13E "International Council of Nurses." meeting at Church House, London. Fräuelein Knell message to FN from

1910

8 March 1910 13C "The Princess in Marylebone" Princess of Wales visited yesterday Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen, just erected at 19 Lisson Grove, with Lord Waldegrave. "During the first two

years that it was in Harley Street the lady superintendent was Miss Florence Nightingale, who went straight from the hospital to the Crimea. She was still a subscriber and was much interest in all that went on at the hospital. The hospital was opened under such discouragement, but thanks to Miss Nightingale's excellent management and unceasing kindness it soon became established as a flourishing institution."

10 May 1910 13B "Obituary. Sir Edmund Verney." notes FN connection

12 May 1910 13B Court Circular. "Miss Florence Nightingale enters upon her 91st year today. It is 56 years since she went out to the Crimea and, with the support of Mr Sidney Herbert, then Secretary at War, organized a nursing service for the troops at the front. The revelations as to the inefficiency of the military hospitals deeply stirred the English people, and upon her return Miss Nightingale was presented with a national testimonial of £50,000 which was devoted to founding the Nightingale Home for the Training of Nurses. King Edward in 1907 conferred upon her the Order of Merit, she being the only woman who has ever received that high distinction. In 1908 the city of London conferred on her its freedom..." "Little in the public eye, but in July the International Council of Nurses at its quinquennial meeting in London forwarded a message conveying to her the universal gratitude and admiration of its members.

2 June 1910 12D "Dr Elizabeth Blackwell" death, FN friend

15 August 1910 8ABCD "Death of Miss Nightingale" long story, whole life, most of the page

20 August 1910 11E "The Late Miss Nightingale" "Today's Memorial Service" to be held in St Paul's Cathedral

22 August 1910 8AE "Miss Nightingale's Funeral." With will

24 August 1910 4B "Miss Nightingale Indian Village Sanitation" letter to ed of Wedderburn, re influence, re International Congress of Hygiene and Demography held in London August 1901

29 August 1910 8 "Miss Nightingale" Wainright FN and School

30 August 1910 4B "Miss Nightingale and Indian Village Sanitation" 4B letter to ed by Wm Wedderburn Aug 14 "Among the many beneficent activities of Miss Florence Nightingale, may I draw attention to the powerful influence exercised by her in favour of Indian village sanitation."

8 October 1910 10D "Derbyshire and Miss Nightingale" duke of Devonshire presided over a county meeting at Derby yesterday "to consider what form the proposed memorial to Miss Florence Nightingale should take" many suggestions, suggestion of financing beds in county inf for the benefit of soldiers and sailors, proposed by Mrs Walter Salmond

13 October 1910 9B "Miss Nightingale." Frederick Verney, letter to the editor

31 October 1910 13 "Miss Nightingale's Will"

3 November 1910 11B "Miss Nightingale's Will Further Bequests" re Wedderburn, HBC

1911

27 February 1911 7E "An Indian Memorial to Florence Nightingale" to use bequest to Wedderburn, and added to by Sir N.G. Chandavarkar, judge of the Bombay High Court" to be nucleus of a Florence Nightingale Fund, "to be devoted to the practical promotion of village sanitation in India, a subject in which Miss Nightingale took special interest."

8 April 1911 1 Ad for Florence Nightingale Memorial

31 October 1911 11B "Obituary. Lady Herbert of Lea." link with the past. "During those years of strenuous anxiety and activity Mrs Sidney Herbert became closely intimate with Miss Florence Nightingale and Mr and Mrs Bracebridge, and she herself initiated the organization of working societies for the clothes of the soldiers of the war." ultramontane

20 November 1911 15 ad for Florence Nightingale Memorial, lists subscribers

1912

22 April 1912 1 "Hospital Nurses." ad for Florence Nightingale Memorial, chair earl of Pembroke contributions to be sent.

16 May 1912 11C "Obituary. Mr J.W. Harrison." senior partner cites Nightingale's *Notes on Nursing*

15 June 1912 4. "Dr Boyd Carpenter announced that a great admirer of Florence Nightingale was prepared to put £300 at the disposal of the League if they could devise some scheme which would promote health visiting throughout the country, especially in one

of the divisions of Bucks, where Florence Nightingale's memory was so highly cherished."

4 July 1912 1B "Florence Nightingale Memorial." Chair Rt Hon Earl of Pembroke, GCVC, guests, "to erect a suitable statue, to provide annuities for trained nurses unable to work," contributions to this fund

5 July 1912 12E "Mr Gokale on Indian Aspirations. Effect of the Reforms." Gokhale made presentation to Lady Wedderburn. At Home of Lady Schwann, "Mr Gokhale said that, in spite of ill health, Sir William Wedderburn was induced to go out to India in 1910 to preside at the National Congress at Allahabad, and Lady Wedderburn kindly yielded to their earnest request to allow him to do so.... wish "that the money shd go to the Florence Nightingale Fund for Indian sanitation."

13 July 1912 11D "Obituary. Mr B.M. Malabari." notes "warm friendship" of Nightingale when paid visit

5 September 1912 Deaths not FN, but Florence Nightingale Hospital for Gentlewomen" £700

27 September 1912 7C "Obituary. Miss Louisa Twining" "In 1885 she joined in a scheme promoted by Miss Nightingale and Miss Florence Lees (Mrs Dacre Craven) for sending trained nurses to the homes of the poor...

18 December 1912 4 "Hospital Awards" "Florence Nightingale

1913

5 January 1913 1D ad "In memory of Florence Nightingale--Florence Conybeare appeals to all Florences to help provide a motor ambulance called 'The Florence' for the front. Contributions shd be sent to Mrs C.A.V. Conybeare, Oakfield Park, Dartford.

1 August 1913 11D "Lady Alicia Blackwood." refs to FN

1914

14 February 1914 4A Services for Tomorrow, lists under "Ethical Church," 46 Queen's Rd Bayswater, Surgeon General Evatt on "Florence Nightingale as Reformer: Personal memoirs" "Florence Nightingale to her Nurses" 6A publ of selection of her addresses.

2 June 1914 6B review of "The House of Harrison" cites

Nightingale's *Notes on Nursing*.

15 August 1914 4F "Nursing and First Aid" "Florence Nightingale's *Notes on Nursing*" on list.

1915

8 January 1915 11 "The Times Sick and Wounded Fund" Nightingale Fund contributions to St John's

1916

"Wills and Bequests" 11 death of Miss Marion Sutherland, sister of Dr John Sutherland, "one of the sanitary commissioners who assisted Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War, left personal estate ... £18,114, to Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, charities, University of Edinburgh