

Florence Nightingale And The Crimean War How Do We Know About

In her nineteenth-century essay, Florence Nightingale speaks out against the imposed restrictions, idleness, and triviality that characterized the life of Victorian women

Growing up in a wealthy family that believed nursing wasn't a respectable job, Florence Nightingale was determined to help others. After more than sixty years of service as a nurse, she had helped to make nursing an honorable profession, left behind safer, cleaner hospitals, and saved countless lives.

History.

Florence Nightingale's name is perhaps more familiar than her reputation as the founder of modern nursing. This notable biography, full of striking photographs and images, explains how this remarkable woman bucked societal pressure to become a nurse—the “Lady with the Lamp.” Nightingale's work in military hospitals during the Crimean War was the beginning of great reforms in hospitals all over the world. Spellbound readers will be aghast to learn of the appalling conditions of hospitals of

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the 19th century and grateful for Nightingale's persistence in improving medical care.

Notes on Nursing

The Influence and Legacy of a Nursing Icon

Florence Nightingale at Home

Florence Nightingale At First Hand

An Essay

Reproduction of the original: The Life of Florence Nightingale by Edward Tyas Cook
Florence Nightingale was in charge of nurses at British military hospitals in the Crimean War (1853-1856) and set up the Nightingale Training School for nurses in London. This title in the 'History Makers' series provides interesting details of her life and achievements.

Florence Nightingale is famous as the "lady with the lamp" in the Crimean War, 1854-56. There is a massive amount of literature on this work, but, as editor Lynn McDonald shows, it is often erroneous, and films and press reporting on it have been even less accurate. The Crimean War reports on Nightingale's correspondence from the war hospitals and on the staggering amount of work she did post-war to ensure that the appalling death rate from disease (higher than that from bullets) did not recur. This volume contains much on Nightingale's efforts to achieve real reforms. He.

Florence Nightingale the Angel of the Crimea : A Story for Young People Step by step,

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and all unconsciously, Florence Nightingale had been training her hand and eye to follow the dictates of her keen mind and loving heart. Now, grown a young woman, she began to think seriously how she should apply this training. What should she do with her life? Should she go on like her friends, in the quiet pleasant ways of country life? The squire's daughter was busy enough, surely. Every hour of the day was full of useful, kindly work, of happy, healthy play; should she be content with this? Her heart told her that she was not content. In her friendly visiting among the sick poor she had seen much misery and suffering, far more than she and all the other kindly ladies could attempt to relieve. She felt that something more was needed; she began to look around to see what was being done in the larger world. It was about this time that she met Elizabeth Fry, the noble and beautiful friend of the prisoner. Mrs. Fry was then an elderly woman, with all the glory of her saintly life shining about her; Florence Nightingale an earnest and thoughtful girl of perhaps eighteen or twenty. It is pleasant to think of that meeting. I do not know what words passed between them, but I can almost see them together, the beautiful stately woman in her Quaker dress, the slender girl with her quiet face and earnest eyes; can almost hear the young voice, questioning, eager and ardent; the elder answering, grave and sedate, words full of weight and wisdom, of sweetness and tenderness. This interview was one of the great moments of Florence Nightingale's early life.

The Hospital Heroine of the Crimean War

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Notes on Hospitals

I Have Done My Duty

Collected Works of Florence Nightingale

Please Help, Miss Nightingale!

This biography of Florence Nightingale is intended for younger readers eager to understand her immense contributions to the nursing profession. Published in 1911, the year following the death of the celebrated nurse - whom this book calls 'The Angel of the Crimea' - we discover much about Florence's life, motivations and accomplishments. This book focuses on the practices she put in place during the Crimean War; with a limited staff and in an atmosphere where medical care was abysmal, Nightingale organized a regime of care that saved many lives. She organized and pioneered a timetable of feeding and caring for patients, dramatically improved the standards of hygiene, and elevated nursing to a formal profession. The rapid improvements in mortality rate among those injured in the Crimea soon became common knowledge; the newspapers in Britain dubbed Florence 'The Lady with the Lamp', being as she could often be sighted making her rounds long after the rest of her staff had turned in for the night.

This is the first biography of Florence Nightingale, primarily dedicated to her deeds during the Crimean War. Readers get to know a lot about Nightingale's hard work and effort to introduce sanitation in the barracks of wounded soldiers, her efforts to reform medicine in Britain, her motivation and beliefs. Matheson gives a complete account of Nightingale's

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life from her childhood to the last years. A reader gets insights into her education, acquaintances, service at the Crimean War (including the account of the most important events and the role Florence Nightingale played), her fight for sanitation in barracks, and finally, her victory of prejudice. A fascinating piece about the establishment of modern medicine is described through a person's life.

A biography of the nurse and women's rights advocate who spent her life trying to improve medical standards.

Florence Nightingale: The Crimean War Collected Works of Florence Nightingale Wilfrid Laurier Univ. Press

Being Two Papers Read Before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at Liverpool, in October, 1858 : with Evidence Given to the Royal Commissioners on the State of the Army in 1857

The Determined English Woman Who Founded Modern Nursing and Reformed Military Medicine

What it Is, and what it is Not

The Life of Florence Nightingale (Classic Reprint)

The Woman and Her Legend

First published in 1909, "Florence Nightingale the Angel of the Crimea" is a biographical sketch of Nightingale by American author Laura Elizabeth Howe Richards Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)

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was an English social reformer, statistician, and pioneer of modern nursing. She became famous during the time she served as manager and trainer of nurses during the Crimean War, giving nursing a positive reputation and becoming a Victorian culture icon. Also known as "The Lady with the Lamp", she was an accomplished writer who produced work related to medical knowledge. Contents include: "How Florence Got Her Name", "Little Florence", "The Squire's Daughter", "Looking Out", "Waiting For The Call", "The Trumpet Call", "The Response", "Scutari", "The Barrack Hospital", "The Lady-In-Chief", "The Lady With The Lamp", etc. Laura Elizabeth Howe Richards produced over 90 books over many genres, including poetry, biographies, and children's literature. Her most notable work is her children's poem "Eletelephony". Other notable works by this author include: "Baby's Rhyme Book" (1878), "Babyhood: Rhymes and Stories, Pictures and Silhouettes for Our Little Ones" (1878), and "Baby's Story Book" (1878). Read & Co is republishing this volume now in a high-quality, modern edition, complete with a biography of the author by Elizabeth Lee. Florence Nightingale is famous as the "lady with the lamp" in the Crimean War, 1854–56. There is a massive amount of literature on

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this work, but, as editor Lynn McDonald shows, it is often erroneous, and films and press reporting on it have been even less accurate. The Crimean War reports on Nightingale's correspondence from the war hospitals and on the staggering amount of work she did post-war to ensure that the appalling death rate from disease (higher than that from bullets) did not recur. This volume contains much on Nightingale's efforts to achieve real reforms. Her well-known, and relatively "sanitized", evidence to the royal commission on the war is compared with her confidential, much franker, and very thorough Notes on the Health of the British Army, where the full horrors of disease and neglect are laid out, with the names of those responsible.

One evening, some time after the great Crimean War of 1854-55, a company of military and naval officers met at dinner in London. They were talking over the war, as soldiers and sailors love to do, and somebody said: "Who, of all the workers in the Crimea, will be longest remembered?" Each guest was asked to give his opinion on this point, and each one wrote a name on a slip of paper. There were many slips, but when they came to be examined there was only one name, for every single man had written "Florence Nightingale."

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This chart adapts Nightingale's pioneering area charts (comparing preventable with non-preventable deaths) to a new issue: climate change. The areas of the wedges and the numbers beside them represent carbon dioxide emissions plus equivalent measures for the other greenhouse gases, measured in megatonnes. The angle represents the total population, the radius per capita emissions. Thus it is easy to see that emissions by China are high (because of its large population) but per capita are much lower than for the United States, Canada and Europe (see their long radii). Emissions data (2006) from the Energy Information Administration, population (2007) from the Population Reference Bureau. Chart prepared by Lynn McDonald and Patricia Warwick. Front cover image: This iconic composite portrait was painted by Jerry Barrett, reproduced courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery. The scene is fictional, depicting people who served in different places and at different times in the war. This modified clock chart uses the same data as in the classic two area charts (back cover). The wedges represent mortality, measured from the centre: blue for preventable diseases, grey-brown for other diseases and pink for wounds.

Florence Nightingale: The Crimean War

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***Florence Nightingale: An Introduction to Her Life and Family
Florence Nightingale the Angel of the Crimea : A Story for Young People***

Florence Nightingale the Angel of the Crimea: A Story for Young People

Cassandra

Praise for Small's earlier work on Nightingale: 'Hugh Small, in a masterly piece of historical detective work, convincingly demonstrates what all previous historians and biographers have missed . . . This is a compelling psychological portrait of a very eminent (and complex) Victorian.' James Le Fanu, Daily Telegraph Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) is best known as a reformer of hospital nursing during and after the Crimean War, but many feel that her nursing reputation has been overstated. A Brief History of Florence Nightingale tells the story of the sanitary disaster in her wartime hospital and why the government covered it up against her wishes. After the war she worked to put the lessons of the tragedy to good use to reduce the very high mortality from epidemic disease in the civilian population at home. She did this by persuading Parliament in 1872 to pass laws which required landlords to improve sanitation in working-class homes, and to give local authorities

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rather than central government the power to enforce the laws. Life expectancy increased dramatically as a result, and it was this peacetime civilian public health reform rather than her wartime hospital nursing record that established Nightingale's reputation in her lifetime. After her death the wartime image became popular again as a means of recruiting hospital nurses and her other achievements were almost forgotten. Today, with nursing's new emphasis on 'primary' care and prevention outside hospitals, Nightingale's focus on public health achievements makes her an increasingly relevant figure.

One evening, some time after the great Crimean War of 1854-55, a company of military and naval officers met at dinner in London. They were talking over the war, as soldiers and sailors love to do, and somebody said: "Who, of all the workers in the Crimea, will be longest remembered?" Each guest was asked to give his opinion on this point, and each one wrote a name on a slip of paper. There were many slips, but when they came to be examined there was only one name, for every single man had written "Florence Nightingale." Every English boy and girl knows the beautiful story of Miss Nightingale's life. Indeed, hers is perhaps the best-loved name in England since good Queen Victoria died. It will be a great pleasure to me to tell this story to our own

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boys and girls in this country; and it shall begin, as all proper stories do, at the beginning. Her father was named William Nightingale. He was an English gentleman, and in the year 1820 was living in Italy with his wife. Their first child was born in Naples, and they named her Parthenope, that being the ancient name of Naples; two years later, when they were living in Florence, another little girl came to them, and they decided to name her also after the city of her birth. When Florence was still a very little child her parents came back to England to live, bringing the two children with them. First they went to a house called Lea Hall, in Derbyshire. It was an old, old house of gray stone, standing on a hill, in meadows full of buttercups and clover. All about were blossoming hedgerows full of wild roses, and great elder-bushes heavy with white blossoms; and on the hillside below it lies the quaint old village of Lea with its curious little stone houses. Lea Hall is a farmhouse now, but it still has its old flag-paved hall and its noble staircase of oak with twisted balustrade, and broad solid steps where little Florence and her sister "Parthe" used to play and creep and tumble. There was another place near by where they loved even better to play; that was the ancient house of Dethick. I ought rather to say the ancient kitchen, for little else remained of the once stately mansion. The rest of the house was comparatively new, but the great kitchen

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was (and no doubt is) much as it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Imagine a great room with heavy timbered roof, ponderous oaken doors, and huge open fireplace over which hung the ancient roasting jack. In the ceiling was a little trap-door, which looked as if it might open on the roof; but in truth it was the entrance to a chamber hidden away under the roof, a good-sized room, big enough for several persons to hide in. Florence and her sister loved to imagine the scenes that had taken place in that old kitchen; strange and thrilling, perhaps terrible scenes; they knew the story of Dethick, and now you shall hear it too. In that old time which Tennyson calls "the spacious days of great Elizabeth," Dethick belonged to a noble family named Babington. It was a fine house then. The oaken door of the old kitchen opened on long corridors and passages, which in turn led to stately halls and noble galleries. There were turrets and balconies overlooking beautiful gardens; and on the stone terraces gay lords and ladies used to walk and laugh and make merry, and little children run and play and dance, and life go on very much as it does now, with work and play, love and laughter and tears.

Excerpt from The Life of Florence Nightingale A striking proof of the honour in which her name is held by the rising generation was given a short time ago, when the editor of The Girl's Rea/m took the votes of his readers as to the

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most popular heroine in modern history. Fourteen names were submitted, and of the votes given, were for Florence Nightingale. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

For many, Florence Nightingale is the most famous woman of her day, second only perhaps to Queen Victoria. Celebrated and beloved by the public and her friends, considered an irritant by politicians and bureaucrats, the great reformer remains a figure of considerable controversy. In this full 'life in letters' we see her at first hand. Martha Vicinus and Bea Nergaard weave together a narrative account and a selection of her letters in such a way as to create--in Nightingale's own words--a fascinating portrayal of the woman, her career, and her concerns.

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Selected Letters

The Life of Florence Nightingale

Notes on Nightingale

Florence Nightingale

Homes can be both comforting and troubling places. This timely book proposes a new understanding of Florence Nightingale's experiences of domestic life and how ideas of home influenced her writings and pioneering work. From her childhood homes in Derbyshire and Hampshire, she visited the poor sick in their cottages. As a young woman, feeling imprisoned at home, she broke free to become a woman of action, bringing home comforts to the soldiers in the Crimean War and advising the British population on the home front how to create healthier, contagion-free homes. Later, she created Nightingale Homes for nursing trainees and acted as mother-in-chief to her extended family of nurses. These efforts, inspired by her Christian faith and training in human care from religious houses, led to major changes in professional nursing and public health, as Nightingale strove for homely, compassionate care in Britain and around the world. She did most of this work from her bed after contracting the debilitating illness, brucellosis, in the Crimea, turning her various private homes into offices and 'households of faith'. In the year of the bicentenary of her birth, she remains as relevant as ever, achieving an astonishing cultural afterlife. Outspoken writings by the founder of modern nursing record fundamentals in the needs of the sick that must be provided in all nursing. Covers such timeless topics as ventilation,

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noise, food, more.

Volume 15 of the Collected Works of Florence Nightingale, Wars and the War Office, picks up on the previous volume's recounting of Nightingale's famous work during the Crimean War and the comprehensive analysis she did on its high death rates. This volume moves on to the implementation of the recommendations that emerged from that research and to her work to reduce deaths in the next wars, beginning with the American Civil War.

Nightingale's writings describe the creation of the Army Medical School, the vast improvements made in the statistical tracking of disease, and new measures for soldiers' welfare. Her role in the formulation of the first Geneva Convention in 1864 is related, along with her concern that voluntary relief efforts through the Red Cross not make war "cheap." Nightingale was decorated by both sides for her work in the Franco-Prussian War. While much of her work concerned the mundane sending out of supplies, we see also in her writing her emerging interest in militarism as the cause of war. Her opposition to the Afghan War (of her time) and her work to provide nursing for the Egyptian campaigns, the Zulu War, and the start of the Boer War are also included.

This is one of a number of books that ask how we know about prominent individuals and events. Each book in the series begins with a narrative that gives background details. This is then backed up by the presentation of historical evidence. The books include images and artwork.

Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War, 1854-56

How Do We Know about Florence Nightingale and the Crimean War?

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

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Florence Nightingale and Hospital Reform

Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands

Perfect for children aged 8+, this accessible biography of Florence Nightingale's life shows us why we still remember her today - 200 years after her birth (May 1820). Not only did Florence improve the lives of British soldiers wounded in the Crimean War, but as a professional and hard-working, extremely clever public-health reformer she led the establishment of a training school for nurses, better designed hospitals, improved sanitation and the idea of healthcare for all (leading eventually to the NHS). All this at a time when girls and women were expected to live their lives in the private sphere of marriage and home. The book is packed with images of objects, photographs and sketches to illuminate her life story, including her pet owl, her wooden lunchbox and her travelling medicine chest. Then there are her books, and her endless lists and reports (she was fantastic with statistics), and of course the famous Turkish lantern she bought from a market in Istanbul

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and used to light her way down the corridors and wards of the military hospital at Scutari.

Winner of the Elizabeth Longford Prize for Historical Biography Mark Bostridge's Florence Nightingale is a masterful and effortlessly enjoyable biography of one of Britain's most iconic heroines. Whether honoured and admired or criticized and ridiculed, Florence Nightingale has invariably been misrepresented and misunderstood. As the Lady with the Lamp, ministering to the wounded and dying of the Crimean War, she offers an enduring image of sentimental appeal and one that is permanently lodged in our national consciousness. But the awesome scale of her achievements over the course of her 90 years is infinitely more troubling - and inspiring - than this mythical simplification. From her tireless campaigning and staggering intellectual abilities to her tortured relationship with her sister and her distressing medical condition, this vivid and immensely readable biography draws on a wealth of unpublished material and previously

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unseen family papers, disentangling the myth from the reality and reinvigorating with new life one of the most iconic figures in modern British history.

A fictional account of the life and accomplishments of the woman who dedicated herself to the sick during the Crimean War.

First published in the year 1857, the present book 'Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands' was written by Mary Seacole. As evident from the title, this is a fictional novel of women's adventures.

Vision, Power, Legacy

Florence Nightingale on Wars and the War Office

A Photo-Illustrated Biography

A Brief History of Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale, Feminist

Florence Nightingale remains an inspiration to nurses around the world for her pioneering work treating wounded British soldiers during the Crimean War; authorship of Notes on Nursing, the foundational text for nursing practice; establishment of the world's first nursing school; and advocacy for the hygienic treatment of patients and sanitary

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design of hospitals. In Notes on Nightingale, nursing historians and scholars offer their valuable reflections on Nightingale and analysis of her role in the profession a century after her death on 13 August 1910 and 150 years since the Nightingale School of Nursing (now the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery at King's College, London) opened its doors to probationers at St Thomas' Hospital. There is a great deal of controversy about Nightingale—opinions about her life and work range from blind worship to blanket denunciation. The question of Nightingale and her place in nursing history and in contemporary nursing discourse is a topic of continuing interest for nursing students, teachers, and professional associations. This book offers new scholarship on Nightingale's work in the Crimea and the British colonies and her connection to the emerging science of statistics, as well as valuable reevaluations of her evolving legacy and the surrounding myths, symbolism, and misconceptions.

"This is the first biography told from a post-feminist perspective, about one of the world's most famous women. Born into Victorian Britain's elite, a brilliant, magnetic teenager decided to devote her life to becoming a nurse. By creating a career for women that empowered them with economic independence, Florence Nightingale stands among the founders of modern feminism"--

Florence Nightingale was born in Florence; Italy; on May 12; 1820. Part of a wealthy family; Nightingale defied the expectations of the time and pursued what she saw as her God-given calling of nursing. During the Crimean War; she and a team of nurses

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improved the unsanitary conditions at a British base hospital; greatly reducing the death count. Her writings sparked worldwide health care reform; and in 1860 she established St. Thomas' Hospital and the Nightingale Training School for Nurses. A revered hero of her time; she died on August 13; 1910; in London.

Florence Nightingale is famous as the 'lady with the lamp' in the Crimean War, 1854-56. This title reports on Nightingale's correspondence from the war hospitals and on the staggering amount of work she did post-war to ensure that the appalling death rate from disease (higher than that from bullets) did not recur.

*and Her Real Legacy, a Revolution in Public Health
England and Her Soldiers*

Florence Nightingale, The Angel of the Crimea

Florence Nightingale the Angel of the Crimea

With the Essay 'Representative Women' by Ingleby Scott

Florence Nightingale: An Introduction to Her Life and Family introduces the Collected Works by giving an overview of Nightingale's life and the faith that guided it and by outlining the main social reform concerns on which she worked from her "call to service" at age sixteen to old age. This volume reports correspondence (selected from the thousands of surviving letters) with her mother, father and sister and a wide extended family. There is material on Nightingale's "domestic arrangements," from recipes, cat care and relations with servants to her contributions to charities, church and social reform causes. Much new and original material comes to light, and a

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remarkably different portrait of Nightingale, one with a more nuanced view of her family relationships, emerges. The Series In the Collected Works of Florence Nightingale all the surviving writing of Florence Nightingale will be published, much of it for the first time. Known as the heroine of the Crimean War and the major founder of the modern profession of nursing, Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) will be revealed also as a scholar, theorist and social reformer of enormous scope and importance. Original material has been obtained from over 150 archives and private collections worldwide. This abundance of material will be reflected in the series, revealing a significant amount of new material on her philosophy, theology and personal spiritual journey, as well as on her vision of a public health care system, her activism to achieve the difficult early steps of nursing for the sick poor in workhouse infirmaries and her views on health promotion and women's control over midwifery. Nightingale's more than forty years of work for public health in India, particularly in famine prevention and for broader social reform, will be reported in detail. The Collected Works of Florence Nightingale demonstrates Nightingale's astute use of the political process and reports on her extensive correspondence with royalty, viceroys, cabinet ministers and international leaders, including such notables as Queen Victoria and W. E. Gladstone. Much new material on Nightingale's family is reported, including some that will challenge her standard portrayal in the secondary literature. Sixteen printed volumes are scheduled and will record her enormous and largely unpublished correspondence, previously published books, articles and pamphlets, many of which have long been out of print. There will be full publication in electronic form, permitting readers to easily pursue their

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particular interests. Extensive databases, notably a chronology and a names index, will also be published in electronic form, again permitting convenient access to persons interested not only in Nightingale but in other figures of the time.

Traces the life of the British woman who traveled to the Crimean War to provide medical care, and describes how she established professional standards for nursing

Florence Nightingale and the Crimean War

Ever Yours, Florence Nightingale

Social Reformer and Pioneer of Nursing

Collected Works of Florence Nightingale, volume 16

The Angel of the Crimea - A Children's Biography of the Great Nurse During the Crimean War