



**Florence Nightingale**

**Royal Red Cross 1883**

**Lady of Grace of the Order of St  
John 1904**

**Order of Merit 1907**

**(12 May 1820 - 13 August 1910)**



**'The Lady with the Lamp'**

During the Crimean War, the humanitarian influence of Florence Nightingale significantly raised the profile of the nursing profession. Florence Nightingale was the greatest stimulus to recruitment and better conditions for nurses. She had the personality, wealth and upbringing which enabled her to gain the ear of those in high places.



St Thomas's Hospital, London.

After the cessation of hostilities in the Crimea, Florence Nightingale established the Nightingale Training School - at St Thomas's Hospital. This school would train women from all walks of life - the training was residential and lasted for one year.



Florence Nightingale, Miss Crossland, Sir Harry Verney and a few Nightingale Nurses.

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF

**FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE**  
(1820-1910)

FOUNDER OF MODERN NURSING

Official National Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee Cover

Florence Nightingale 1820-1910

9d

NATIONAL FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

150th. BIRTHDAY EXHIBITION

1820-1910 1 APRIL 70 LONDON S.E.1

Mr R. Swindell,  
18, Beech Avenue,  
Eastcote,  
Ruislip. £2-50  
Middlesex.

Mrs Bedford Fenwick, the first president of the International Council of Nurses was elected the first chair of the Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee.



Florence's original carriage - used in the Crimea c 1854 - preserved in the museum



How very little can be done under a spirit of fear.



Live your life while you have it.  
Life is a splendid gift.



The very first requirement in a hospital is that it should do the sick no harm.



One's feelings waste themselves in words.



I attribute my success to this -  
I never gave or took any excuse.



The greatest things grow by God's Law out of the smallest.



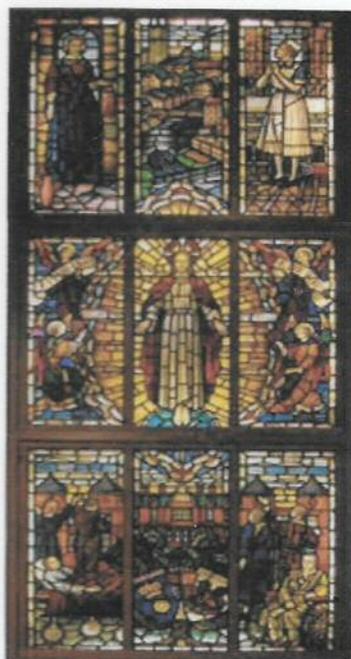
London

Florence Nightingale's voice was saved for posterity in a phonograph recording from 1890 preserved in the British Library Sound Archive. The recording, made in aid of the Light Brigade Relief Fund and available to hear online, says:

When I am no longer even a memory, just a name, I hope my voice may perpetuate the great work of my life. God bless my dear old comrades of Balaclava and bring them safe to shore.

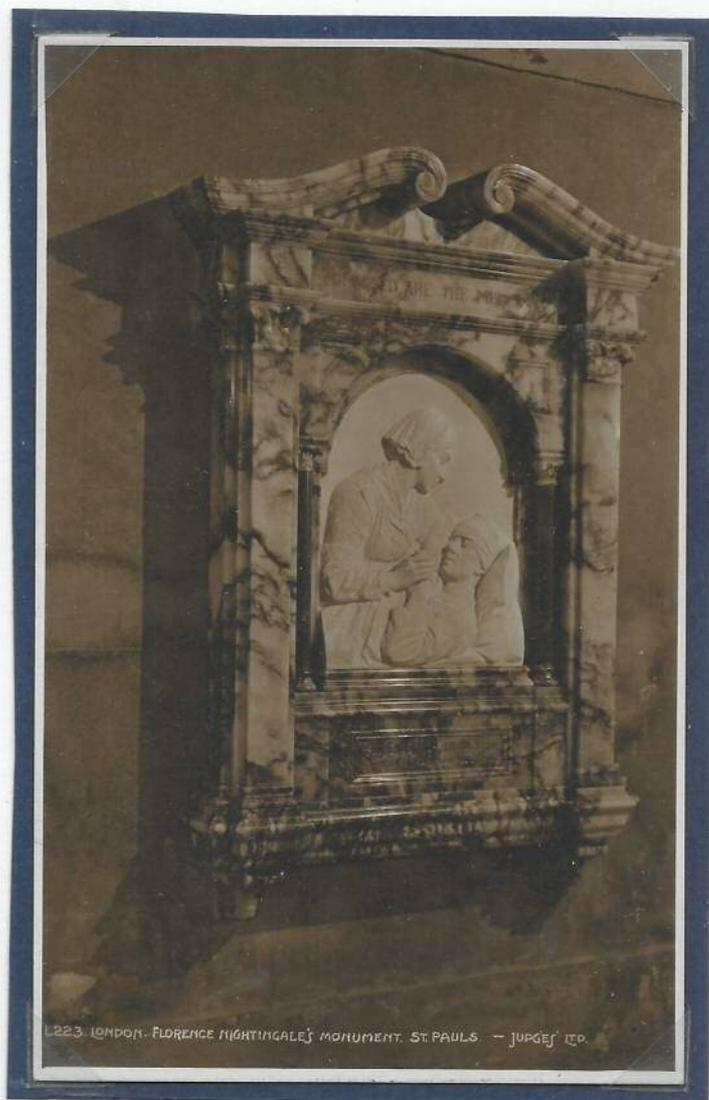


Derby



St Peter's Church, Derby

Lo! in that house of misery  
 A lady with a lamp I see  
 Pass through the glimmering gloom,  
 And flit from room to room.  
 From "Santa Filomena" by  
 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1857)



Located in the Nelson Chamber's East Bay of the Cathedral's crypt, this monument is inscribed with "Blessed are the merciful" written at the top and "Florence Nightingale" at the bottom.

## The Florence Nightingale Medal

The Florence Nightingale medal (FNM) was established by those attending the eighth International Conference of Red Cross Societies in London in 1907 in honour of the renowned English nurse of the 19th century. The medal was subsequently instituted by the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1912. It is awarded to nurses or nursing aides (both military and civilian) who have distinguished themselves in times of peace or war; it may be awarded posthumously if the recipient has died while working in a conflict zone.



The FNM was awarded for: "Exceptional courage and devotion to the wounded, sick or disabled or to civilian victims of a conflict or disaster" or "exemplary services or a creative and pioneering spirit in the areas of public health or nursing education". First awarded in 1920 when the maximum number of recipients was six, new regulations opened it to men and women in 1991. At the same time the new regulations restricted the number of recipients to 50 worldwide with awards made every two years.



## The Florence Nightingale International Foundation

FNIF is the International Council of Nurses (ICN) premier foundation that supports and complements the work and objectives of ICN. Its history dates back to 1912 when a memorial to Florence Nightingale was first proposed by Mrs Ethel Bedford Fenwick at an ICN Congress in Cologne. The vision was of an educational foundation for nurses. As the First World War intervened, it was not until 1929 that the memorial was finally activated by the ICN Grand Council in Montreal.



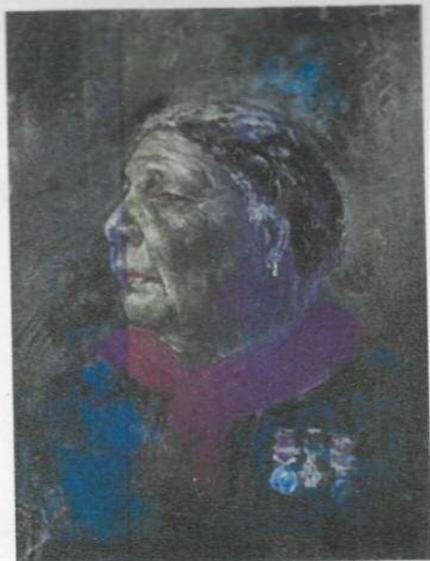
The logo design brings together four elements -- the flame, hand, heart and globe. The flame represents the light of nursing knowledge and caring. It also harks back to the lamp Florence Nightingale carried while caring for the wounded during the Crimean War. The hand illustrates nurses reaching out to help and comfort others. The white heart characterises the knowledge and humanity that infuse the work and spirit of nursing, and is an important global nursing symbol. The globe shape illustrates the universality of the Foundation and the world in which nurses provide care.

# Mary Jane Seacole (née Grant: 1805 - 14 May 1881)

Known as 'Mother Seacole' she was much loved in her lifetime.

Mary Seacole was a British-Jamaican business woman and nurse who set up the "British Hotel" behind the lines during the Crimean War. She described this as "a mess-table and comfortable quarters for sick and convalescent officers", and provided succour for wounded servicemen on the battlefield. Coming from a tradition of Jamaican and West African "doctresses", Seacole used herbal remedies to nurse soldiers back to health. She was posthumously awarded the Jamaican Order of Merit in 1991. In 2004 she was voted the greatest black Briton. She acquired knowledge of herbal medicine in the Caribbean. When the Crimean War broke out, Seacole applied to the War Office but was refused, so she travelled independently and set up her hotel and tended to the battlefield wounded. She became extremely popular among service personnel, who raised money for her when she faced destitution after the war.

After her death, she was largely forgotten for almost a century but today is celebrated as a woman who made a success of her career, despite experiencing racial prejudice.



A portrait of Seacole, c. 1869, aged 65, by British artist Albert Charles Challen.



## 1856-2006

The National Portrait Gallery  
Celebrating 150 years



Royal Mail First Day Cover

Mrs M C Crawshaw  
27 Stoney Lane  
BATLEY  
West Yorkshire  
WF17 0LS

Royal Mail Talents House 21 South Gyle Crescent Edinburgh EH12 9P



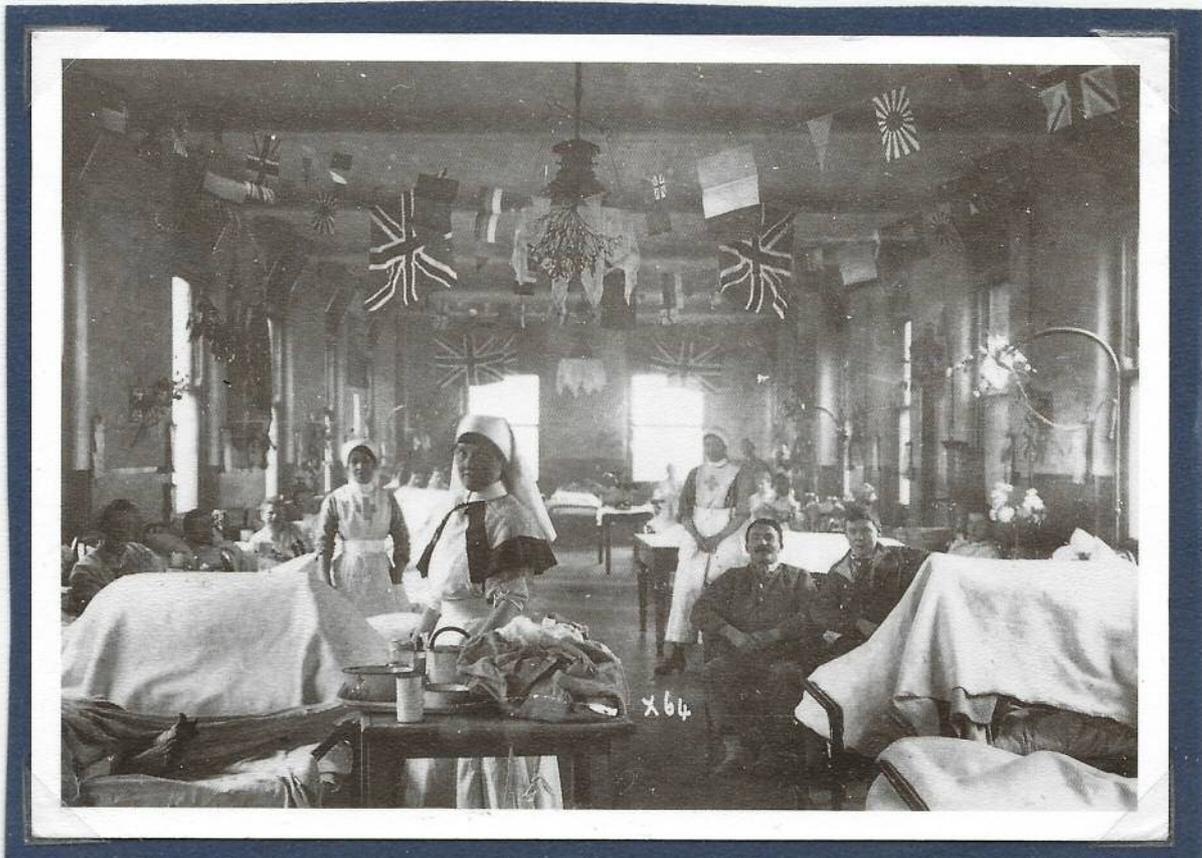
Jamaica: The 200<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Birth of Mary Seacole 1805-1881.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> NORTHERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, LEEDS



Barely a year after it was built on the edge of Beckett Park and opened as a teacher training college, war was declared and its spacious buildings were requisitioned by the military. Around 57,000 soldiers - both officers and men - were treated here during World War One for injuries sustained at the Front, and 226 of them died on the site.

At its height, the pioneering hospital was highly regarded for its work in orthopaedics, dentistry and plastic surgery as surgeons experimented on the vast range of challenging war wounds that were presented to them. Advances were made in artificial limb technology, and races were held in the grounds between men who had lost legs.



A Military Ward at East Leeds War Hospital

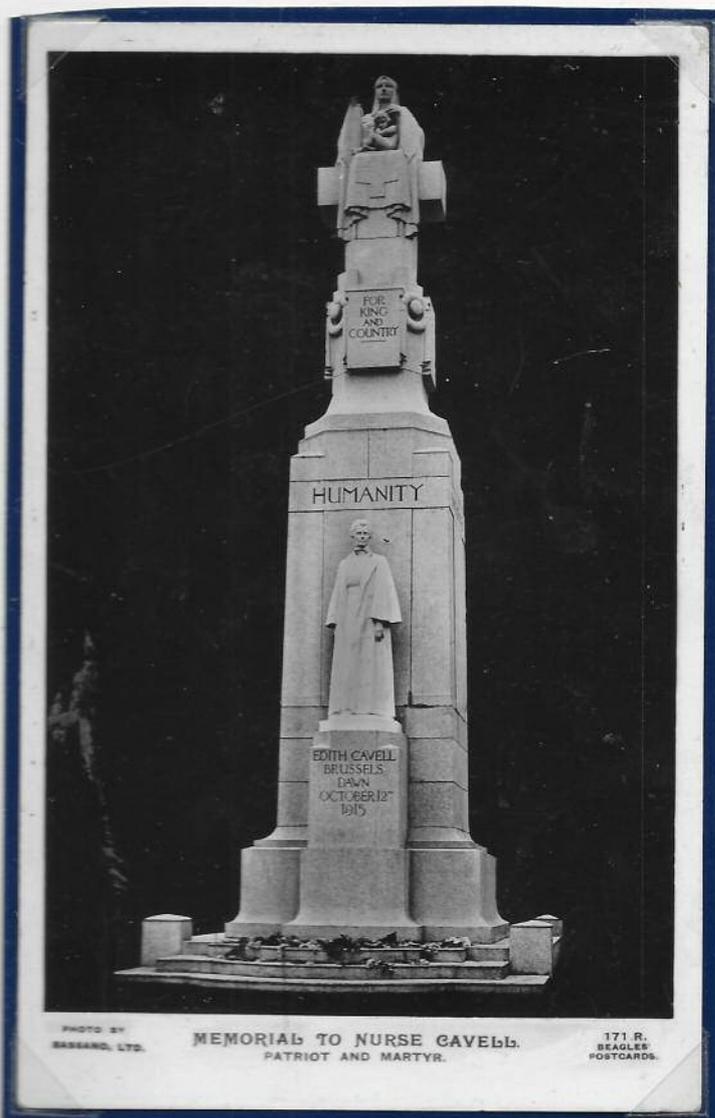
The Workhouse and Infirmary at Beckett Street became East Leeds War Hospital in 1915 when the military took over the premises.

## Nurse Edith Louisa Cavell

(4 December 1865 - 12 October 1915)



Edith Cavell is the World War I British nurse who is celebrated for saving the lives of soldiers in Brussels from all sides without distinction. She and Belgian and French colleagues helped over 200 Allied soldiers escape from German-occupied Belgium. She was arrested, tried with 33 others by a German military court, found guilty of 'assisting men to the enemy' and shot by a German firing squad on October 12 1915.

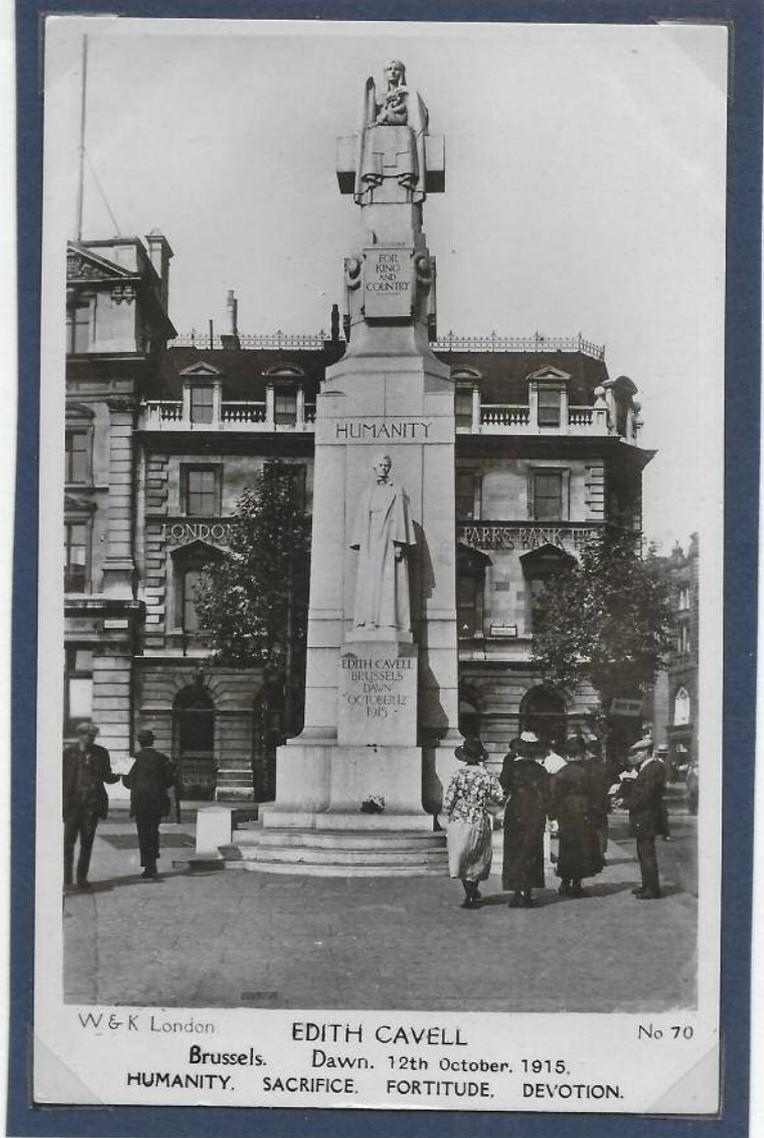


"Standing as I do in view of God and eternity, I realise that patriotism is not enough.

I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone."

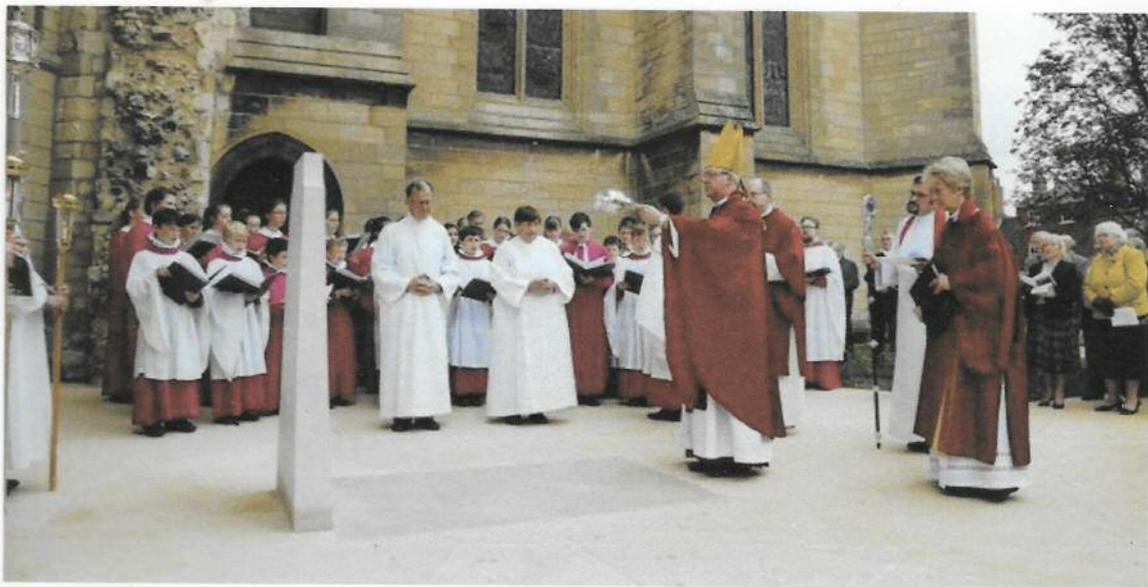
Edith Louisa Cavell, October 11th 1915

In 1917 funds raised by two national newspapers in memory of Edith Cavell were dedicated to the creation of at least six rest homes for nurses around England. The Cavell family had suggested this on the grounds that she had said that when she came to retirement she would hope to provide this care. Many nurses had suffered in the War and needed 'time out' or long term care.





Edith was born at Swardeston in Norfolk. Edith's body was repatriated after the war and buried at Life's Green in the grounds of Norwich Cathedral.



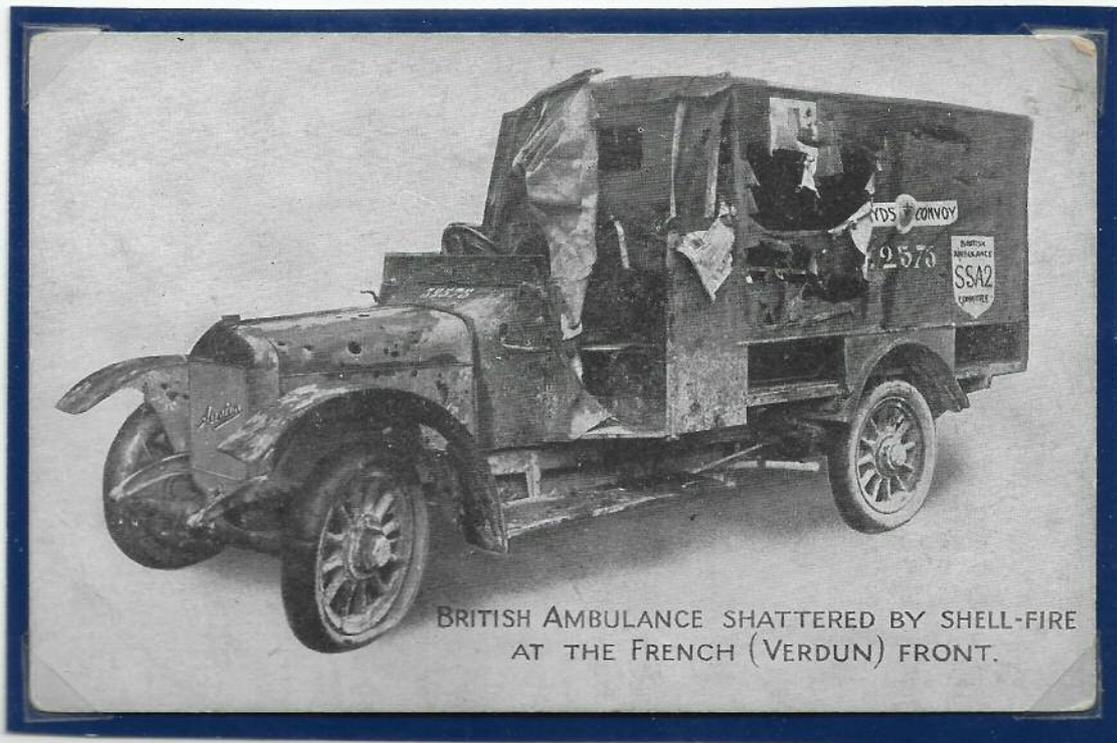
A poignant service was held at the Cathedral on Sunday 15 May 2016, when Edith Cavell's new grave was blessed and dedicated. Bishop Graham James, who presided over the service, said:

"The tremendous thing is almost a century on her grave is visited more than perhaps it ever has been. It shows her story resonates, her service, her bravery and her Christian faith. It will continue to inspire Christians and people of all faiths and none."



Lincolnshire Nurse - Jane Bemrose MM - (1885-1968) - was from Asterby. Jane trained to be a nurse at a Workhouse Infirmary in Liverpool 1909 to 1912. In September 1915 Jane volunteered for service with the St. John Ambulance Brigade and was subsequently sent to France. On the night of 31st May 1918 she was working in a field hospital on the French front at Etaples when the hospital itself came under heavy enemy shelling. During the attack Jane showed complete disregard for her own physical safety and well-being, rather than choosing cover she chose to help others and treat the wounded during 3 enemy bombardments. Jane's courage was mentioned in despatches and she was subsequently awarded The Military Medal for Gallantry.

The official citation for the award read: For gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy air raid. She showed disregard of danger, and continued to attend the wounded in her charge during the heavy bombardment.



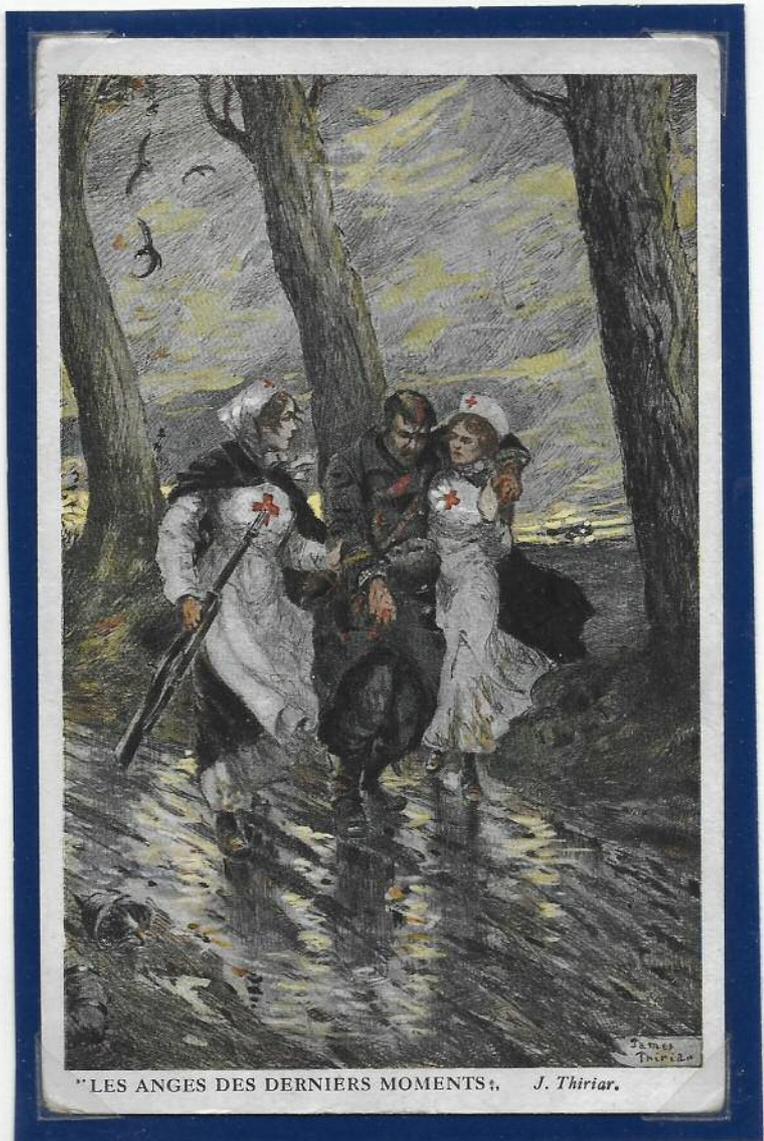


Lincolnshire Nurse - Ellen Andrew ARRC (sometimes Andrews) - (1886-1918) - Territorial Force Nursing Service - was from Wrawby. Ellen was a member of the Leicester Infirmary Nurse's League. Her name is on the memorial in Leicester Royal Infirmary and on a memorial plaque in the Royal Garrison Church, Aldershot. She was killed in a German air-raid on 58 Casualty Clearing Station, Lillers on 21 March 1918. There were three nurses with her when she was killed, Lutwick, Brown and Maxey. All three were awarded the Military Medal for their actions that night. Ellen was one of the few women serving in WW1 to be killed through the direct action of the enemy as opposed to dying of illness or disease.

From the war diary of a Staffordshire Regt soldier: 21st Thursday/23rd Saturday - Myself included in a party of 18 B Sect march to Lillers for temporary attached Duty with No. 58 C.C.S. The place bombed at night and the Station by Hospital also one train of ammunition blown up, and fired. Shells blown all over the town and into Hospital. Many casualties. Nurse killed and Matron badly wounded. We turned out in Stretcher Squads to the scene, the bombing continued for hours.



THY PURPOSE LORD  
 WE CANNOT SEE  
 BUT ALL IS WELL  
 THAT'S DONE BY THEE.



"LES ANGES DES DERNIERS MOMENTS", J. Thiriar.



Lincolnshire Nurse - **Grace Broadbery** - married name Banwell (1888-1930) - was from Gainsborough. As Miss Grace Broadbery she was one of the first party of 200 nurses and doctors to go to France in 1914. When they arrived at Brussels the Germans had just taken the town. A large number of the party escaped but Mrs Banwell and other nurses were taken to Charleroi as prisoners. With the help of the Mayor of the town, they escaped, by dressing as Belgian peasants, and got back to England. In the 1911 Census she is residing at Paddington Infirmary Nurses' Home in Maida Vale. She gave her home address as 17 Silver Street, Gainsborough when she joined the British Red Cross Society. Her Unit was sent to Brussels disembarking on 19 August 1914. After escaping from Belgium Nurse Broadbery returned to France, serving with the French Red Cross between January and September 1915, and remained at the front until 22 November 1917. She was awarded the Medaille de la Reine Elisabeth by the Belgians in August 1917.



## BOULTHAM HALL



During WW1 the house served as a convalescence home for soldiers with the Hall Drive Bridge known as Soldiers Bridge as this was as far as they were permitted to walk. During WW11 areas of the park were planted with sugar beet as part of the Dig for Victory campaign. The first tanks were developed on the original site of the Hall. To maintain secrecy they were called 'water carriers for the people of Mesopotamia'. Local people struggled with this name and referred to them as 'tanks', a name that remains to this day.



### Nurse Kathleen Elliott

During WW1 Kathleen nursed at Boultham Park Home for Sick Soldiers in Lincoln. For the last year of the war she nursed at Charing Cross Hospital, London. She eventually retired to live in Lincoln.



The Charing Cross Military Hospital on Agar Street was situated in the heart of central London, very near to Charing Cross Station, an arrival point for thousands of injured servicemen coming back to Britain from the fronts so the hospital was well placed to receive them. Its location meant it was also a very busy and noisy part of the capital. Men who had come off the battlefield needed a quiet place to be treated to aid in their recovery. In an attempt to reduce the noise around the hospital an enormous sign was put up across Agar Street. It read: 'QUIET for the WOUNDED'.

LADY OF GRACE MISS EVA ABIGAIL CHARLOTTE ELLIS LUCKĒS

CBE RRC DStJ (8 July 1854 - 16 February 1919)

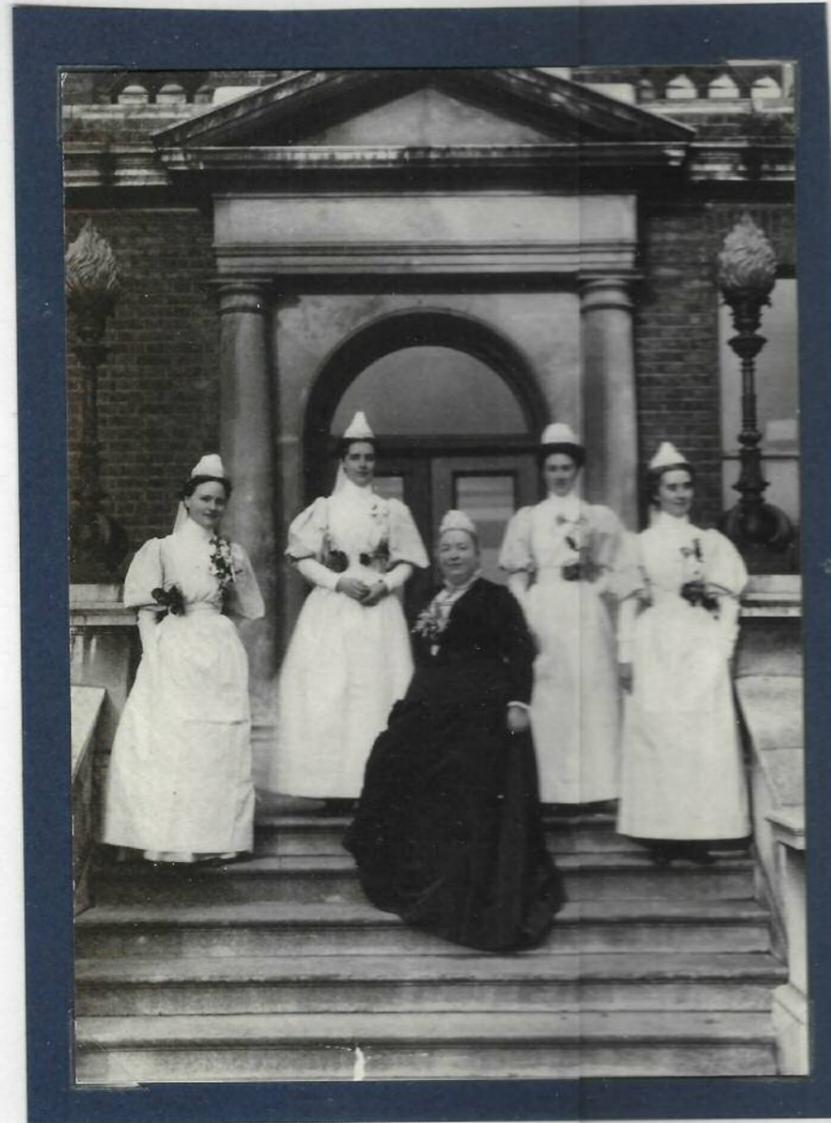
MATRON OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL 1880 - 1919



*Eva. C. E. Luckes.*



Badge of The London Hospital c 1930s



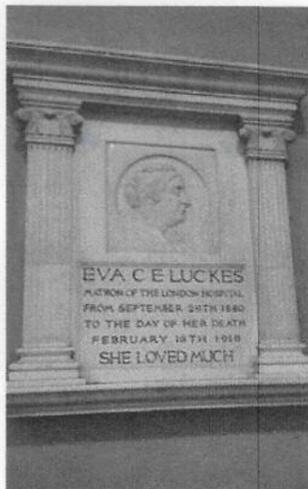
Matron Luckës and her assistants on the steps of The London Hospital, Whitechapel, Christmas 1911.



Nurses relax in 'The Garden of Eden', at The London Hospital, Whitechapel, circa 1918.



Patients and nurses on the balcony of the 'Marie Celeste' Maternity Ward of The London Hospital, Whitechapel in 1914.



This plaque dedicated to Eva Luckes is located in the Whitechapel library belonging to the Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry.