

Florence Nightingale And The Crimean War (How Do We Know About?)

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

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.

Florence Nightingale revolutionized the world of medicine and nursing by emphasizing cleanliness, food that was hot and nutritious, and organization in hospitals. What began as an attempt to make army hospitals safer and more effective became a lifelong mission, and remains relevant today. This new picture book biography of Florence Nightingale, from celebrated author and artist Demi, beautifully portrays the story of Florence's life and explores the long-lasting effects of her career.

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.

Collected Works of Florence Nightingale, volume 16

With the Essay 'Representative Women' by Ingleby Scott

Florence Nightingale and the Crimean War

Notes on Nursing

Florence Nightingale's Nuns

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 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.

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

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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.

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."

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

A Brief History of Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale, The Angel of the Crimea

Florence Nightingale: An Introduction to Her Life and Family

The Hospital Heroine of the Crimean War

Maladies of Empire

A sweeping global history that looks beyond European urban centers to show how slavery, colonialism, and war propelled the development of modern medicine. Most stories of medical progress come with ready-made heroes. John Snow traced the origins of London's 1854 cholera outbreak to a water pump, leading to the birth of epidemiology. Florence Nightingale's contributions to the care of soldiers in the Crimean War revolutionized medical hygiene, transforming hospitals from crucibles of infection to sanctuaries of recuperation. Yet histories of individual innovators ignore many key sources of medical knowledge, especially when it comes to the science of infectious disease. Reexamining the foundations of modern medicine, Jim Downs shows that the study of infectious disease depended crucially on the unrecognized contributions of nonconsenting subjects—conscripted soldiers, enslaved people, and subjects of empire. Plantations, slave ships, and battlefields were the laboratories in which physicians came to understand the spread of disease. Military doctors learned about the importance of air quality by monitoring Africans confined to the bottom of slave ships. Statisticians charted cholera outbreaks by surveilling Muslims in British-dominated territories returning from their annual pilgrimage. The field hospitals of the Crimean War and the US Civil War were carefully observed experiments in disease transmission. The scientific knowledge derived from discarding and exploiting human life is now the basis of our ability to protect humanity from epidemics. Boldly argued and eye-opening, *Maladies of Empire* gives a full account of the true price of medical progress.

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

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of his readers as to the 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.

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. 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.

True or False? Florence Nightingale was the first woman nurse. False! Women had worked as nurses for years, but it was considered a miserable job. Few nurses in England had any medical training. Florence helped make nursing a respectable profession for women. She was in charge of nurses at British military hospitals in the Crimean War (1853-1856). She set up the Nightingale Training School for Nurses in London. She wrote more than 13,000 letters and 200 books and pamphlets during her life.

Vision, Power, Legacy

A Story for Young People

The Influence and Legacy of a Nursing Icon

Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War, 1854-56

Florence Nightingale on Wars and the War Office

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) 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

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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.

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 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

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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 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.

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,

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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.

History.

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

Florence Nightingale and Hospital Reform

Florence Nightingale: The Crimean War

and Her Real Legacy, a Revolution in Public Health

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

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 an 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 overshadowed by her public health work. 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 mortality from epidemic disease in the civilian population at home. She did this by persuading Parliament in 1872 to pass the Public Health Act, which required landlords to improve sanitation in working-class homes, and to give local authorities rather than central government the power to enforce the laws. Life expectancy increased dramatically as a result, and it was this peace-time public health reform rather than her wartime hospital nursing record that established Nightingale's reputation in her own time. 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.

"Notes on Nightingale is an extraordinary achievement, bringing together some of the world's most eminent Nightingale scholars. It explodes myths, develops sophisticated lines of analysis, and reveals the full range of achievement of one of the world's most iconic figures. In doing so, it also provides a lens through which we might view that most elusive of medical disciplines: nursing."
Christine Hallett, Director, the UK Centre for the History of Nursing and Midwifery, the University of Manchester

reexamining and reinterpreting the life and influence of Florence Nightingale, the authors of the thought-provoking *Notes on Nightingale* demonstrate the continued power of Nightingale's work and image and, most critically, validate the significance of analyzing contemporary issues from a historical perspective." Rima D. Apple, Vilas Life Cycle Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison 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 on nursing practice; establishment of the world's first nursing school; and advocacy for the hygienic treatment of patients and sanitary 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. Sioban Nelson is Dean and Professor at the Lawrence S. Bloomberg Faculty of Nursing at the University of Toronto. She is coeditor of *The Complexities of Care: Nursing Reconsidered*, Cornell University Press. Anne Marie Rafferty is Dean of the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery at the University of Toronto. *Notes on Nightingale* describes the English Catholic nuns trained by Florence Nightingale to tend to the wounded during the Crimean War, their struggles to work in poor military hospitals and their dedication to their faith.

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

Collected Works of Florence Nightingale

A Photo-Illustrated Biography

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

Florence Nightingale: The Crimean War: Collected Works of Florence Nightingale, Volume 14

Florence Nightingale At First Hand

Most people know Florence Nightingale was a compassionate and legendary nurse, but they don't know her full story. This riveting biography explores the exceptional life of a woman who defied the stifling conventions of Victorian society to pursue what was considered an undesirable vocation. She is best known for her work during the Crimean War, when she vastly improved gruesome and deadly conditions and made nightly rounds to visit patients, becoming known around the world as the Lady with the Lamp. Her tireless and inspiring work continued after the war, and her modern methods in nursing became the defining standards still used today. Includes notes, bibliography, and index.

"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"---

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Notes on Nursing is a classic historical nursing education text by Florence Nightingale. The following nursing notes are by no means intended as a rule of thought by which nurses can teach themselves to nurse, still less as a nursing manual to teach nurses to nurse. They are meant simply to give hints for thought to women who have personal charge of the health of others. Every woman, or at least almost every woman, in England has, at one time or another of her life, charge of the personal health of somebody, whether child or invalid,—in other words, every woman is a nurse.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

England and Her Soldiers

Notes on Nightingale

Florence Nightingale the Angel of the Crimea

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

Florence Nightingale was born on 12 May 1820 into a rich; upper-class; well-connected British family at the Villa Colombaia; in Florence; Italy; and was named after the city of her birth. Florence's older sister Frances Parthenope had similarly been named after her place of birth. Nightingale was a prodigious and versatile writer. In her lifetime; much of her published work was concerned with spreading medical knowledge. Some of her tracts were written in simple English so that they could easily be understood by those with poor literary skills. She also helped popularise the graphical presentation of statistical data. Much of her writing; including her extensive work on religion and mysticism; has only been published posthumously. Florence Nightingale's most famous contribution came during the Crimean War; which became her central focus when reports got back to Britain about the horrific conditions for the wounded. On 21 October 1854; she and the staff of 38 women volunteer nurses that she trained; including her aunt Mai Smith; and Catholic nuns (mobilised by Henry Edward Manning) were sent (under the authorisation of Sidney Herbert) to the Ottoman Empire.

Introduces the life of Florence Nightingale, a pioneer of women's nursing, including her childhood, training, work in the Crimean War, and her school for nurses.

Reproduction of the original: The Life of Florence Nightingale by Edward Tyas Cook

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 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.

Florence Nightingale, the Angel of the Crimea

The Life of Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale, Feminist

I Have Done My Duty

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

Inspiring story of Florence Nightingale from her earliest days as privileged daughter of an English squire to her role as Angel of the Crimea. Even as a young girl her nursing talents were evident as she doctored her dolls and ministered to sickly animals. With the training she received at hospitals on the Continent, she was ready when the call to the Crimea came. Facing unspeakable filth and disorganization, she and her staff of nurses cared for thousands of sick and wounded soldiers, earning their undying gratitude. Focuses on her preparation, her heroic and patriotic service during the Crimean war, and her life of service thereafter.

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 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 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.

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

The Life of Florence Nightingale (Classic Reprint)

Please Help, Miss Nightingale!

Florence Nightingale

The Courageous Life of the Legendary Nurse

How Colonialism, Slavery, and War Transformed Medicine

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. 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.

Notes on Hospitals