

Photographs, souvenir booklets, etc., of the hospital and staff, including notes and cuttings re the Grey Lady

Publication/Creation

19th-20th century

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KAFIC 1091/2/8 (1 of 2)

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RAMC 10912/8 (1 of 2)



Newman & Co

1871

Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO NETLEY.



NETLEY HOSPITAL, FROM THE SOLENT.

Hudson & Keble

March 4th, 1898.]





... They saw the Grey Lady of Netley ...

"She slowly walked away from us, making no sound, turned right and disappeared down a passage leading to the chapel.

"I had arrived at the deserted and partially demolished Royal Victoria Hospital with fellow reporter **Brian Rivas** with the intention of roaming around the building, hoping to see the grey lady.

"Demolition boss **Mr. Bill Perry** accompanied us. Also there were two other reporters, **Chris Hardy** and **Chris Denham-Cookes**.

"All four of us began a serious search of the hospital, the ground floor corridors, burnt out centre, and then the south wing.

"We had passed ward 27 when the figure appeared. I shouted, but we were all too scared to move. We then scrambled out of the building through a broken window.

"With **Bill Perry** we returned to the scene and found a broken-down piano near the spot. A chord could only be made by strumming the exposed strings.

"However sceptical people may be I am convinced the whole incident was genuine and not rigged for our benefit," says **Brian Rivas**. "The figure, apart from being silent, appeared to be completely unaware of our existence, despite the torches, shouting and noise.

"It does seem all very convenient — Hallowe'en accepted — but if it was a hoax it was exceptionally well done."

The two other reporters agree. The legend of the "grey lady" is surprisingly unknown outside the hospital but is well-known by hospital staff.

The story is disjointed and definite facts few. But the "grey lady" was a young nurse who, so the story goes, accidentally gave an overdose of some drug to a patient who later died.

She was so full of remorse that she flung herself out of an upstairs window and was killed. The date is not known—just a long, long time ago.

Tom Bargett

ECHO 8 Nov 66

Box

PROJECT

The Grey Lady of Netley

I WAS most impressed to read in the "Echo" the story about the "Grey Lady" of Netley Hospital as my mother used to talk about her when we were children.

She used to say that when any very ill patients were lying in their beds, this nurse used to appear before one of these patients and the next day this patient used to die. It was a most talked of incident, but only among the staff, as they wanted to keep the "incidents" secret because of keeping the hospital from being called haunted.

They didn't want any fresh patients to hear of it—in case they refused to have treatment there. I wonder if any other reader has known of this?—**MRS. M. E. DYKE (55, Leaside-way, Bassett Green, Southampton).**



INTER HOSPITAL JUBILEE



“ ITS - A - KNOCKOUT ”

Royal Naval Hospital Haslar

Cambridge Military Hospital Aldershot

Queen Elizabeth Military Hospital Woolwich

Princess Alexandra's RAF Hospital Wroughton

Royal Victoria Hospital Netley

at

NETLEY

on

Saturday 18th June 1977

Starting at 1400hrs

Chief Judge - Colonel H C FERGUSON

Referee - Capt J THOMSON

Starter - WO1(RSM) E DONNELLY

IC Events and Organisation - SSI A CRANE

Judges - Maj C N JEBBITT
 Capt G JONES
 Capt B HARPER
 Fg Offr J WRIGHT
 WO2 R HOUGHTON

Recorder - S Sgt F HUNTER

Team Colours - RNH Haslar - Amber
 CMH Aldershot - Black/Purple
 WEMH Woolwich
 FARAF Wroughton - Yellow
 RVH Netley Green/White

ORDER OF EVENTS

1400 5 legged race 10 mins

1410 Trampoline game 20 mins

1430 Penalty kick 15 mins

1445 Marathon 10 mins

1455 Tyre race 10 mins

1505 Horses and jockeys 10 mins

1515 Blind shittles 30 mins

1545 Marathon 10 mins

1555 Attire game 25 mins

1620 Roll out the barrel 10 mins

1630 Walk the plank 20 mins

1650 Marathon 10 mins

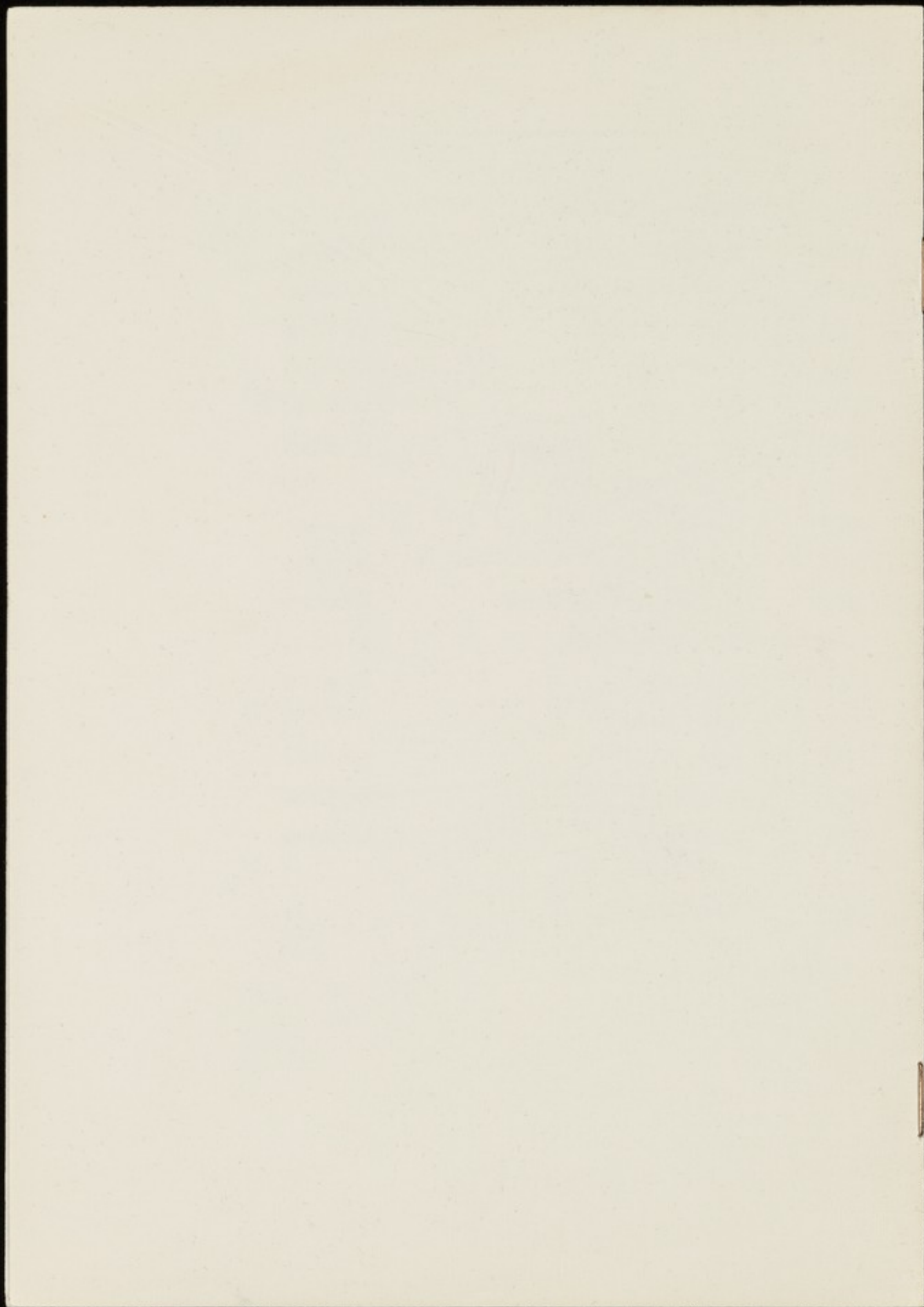
1700 Sack race 10 mins

1710 Creechy pole 30 mins

1740 Marathon 10 mins

1750 Marathon 10 mins

1800 Prizegiving



ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL
NETLEY ABBEY
HAMPSHIRE



Christmas
Programme
1977

The Commanding Officer & Officers

Royal Victoria Hospital Netley

Wish all Ranks & Civilian Staff

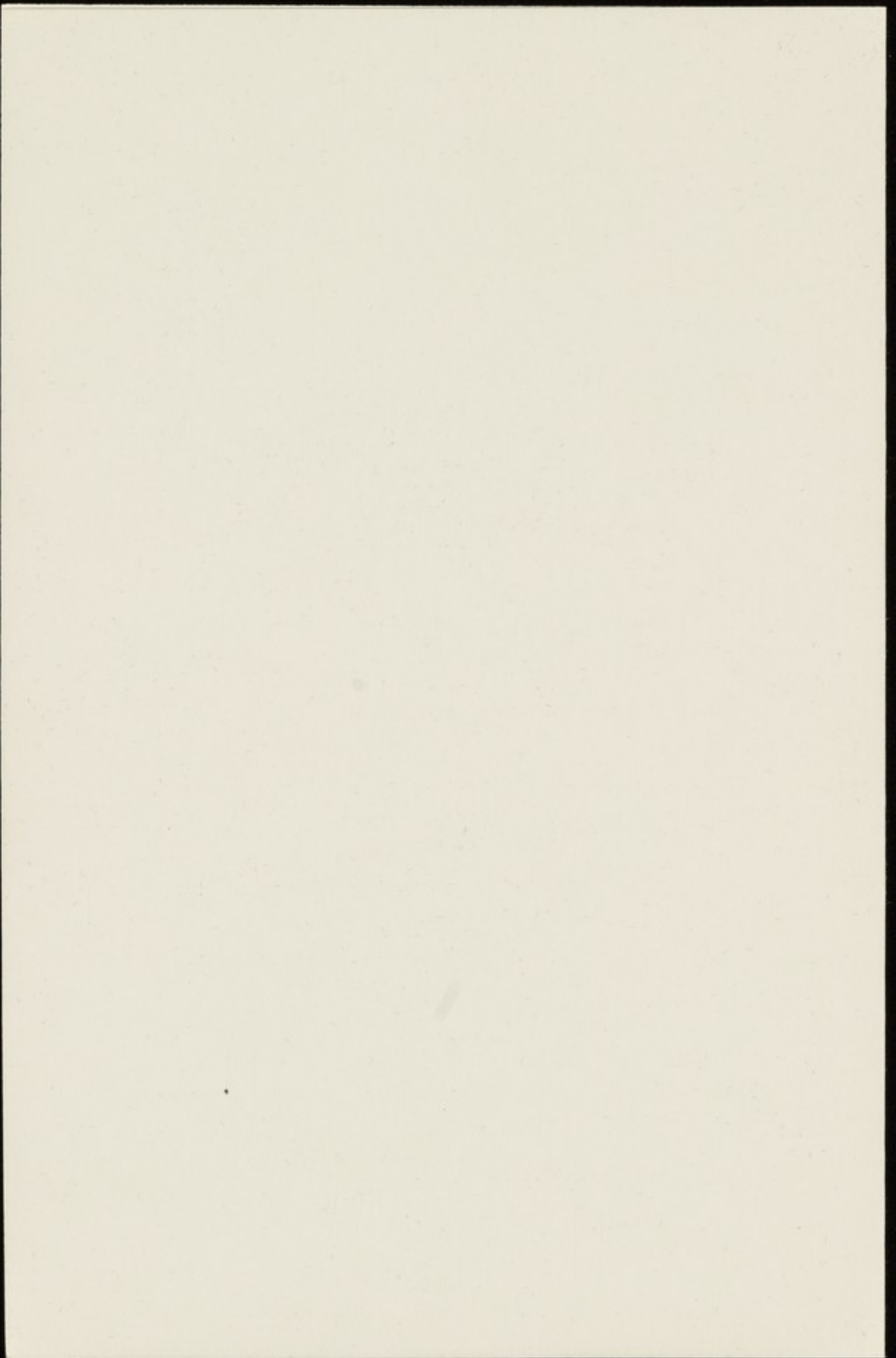
A Merry Christmas

and

A Happy New Year

CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME 1977

DATE	TIME	EVENT	VENUE
Dec 10	2000hrs	Sgts' Mess Draw	USSC
.. 13	1200hrs	Civilian Staff Drinks	USSC
.. 14	1200hrs	Officers to Sgts' Mess	Sgts' Mess
.. 16	1500hrs	Carols by Candlelight	Royal Chapel
.. 17	1930hrs	Junior Ranks Dinner	USSC
.. 19	1830hrs	Over 11s Disco Party	USSC
.. 21	2000hrs	Officers Buffet Disco	Officers' Mess
.. 21	1800hrs	Patients' Film Show	Cinema
.. 22	1500hrs	Under 11s party	USSC
.. 22	1930hrs	Patients' Disco	NAAFI
.. 24	1930hrs	Patients' Social	Red Cross Dept
.. 25	0930hrs	Presents to Patients	Wards
	1100hrs	Christmas Service	Royal Chapel
	1200hrs	Christmas Dinner	Dining Room
.. 26	1800hrs	Patients Film Show	Cinema
.. 28		Patients to Show	Southampton
.. 29	1800hrs	Patients' Film Show	Cinema
.. 31	2100hrs	Hogmanay Dance	USSC
Jan 6	2000hrs	Sgts & Wives to Offrs Mess	Officers' Mess



ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL
NETLEY ABBEY
HAMPSHIRE



Christmas
Programme
1977

The Commanding Officer & Officers

Royal Victoria Hospital Netley

Wish all Ranks & Civilian Staff

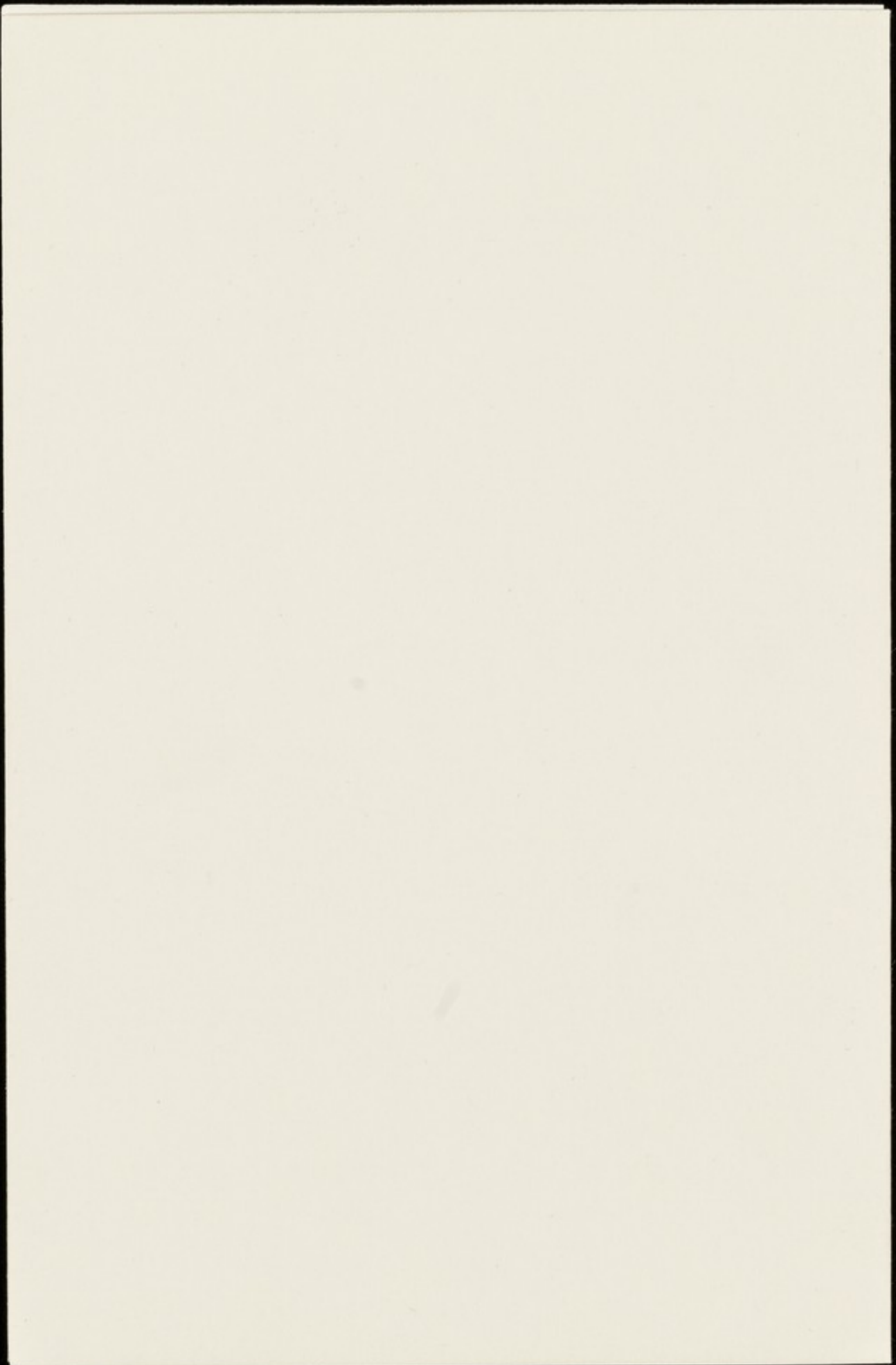
A Merry Christmas

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CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME 1977

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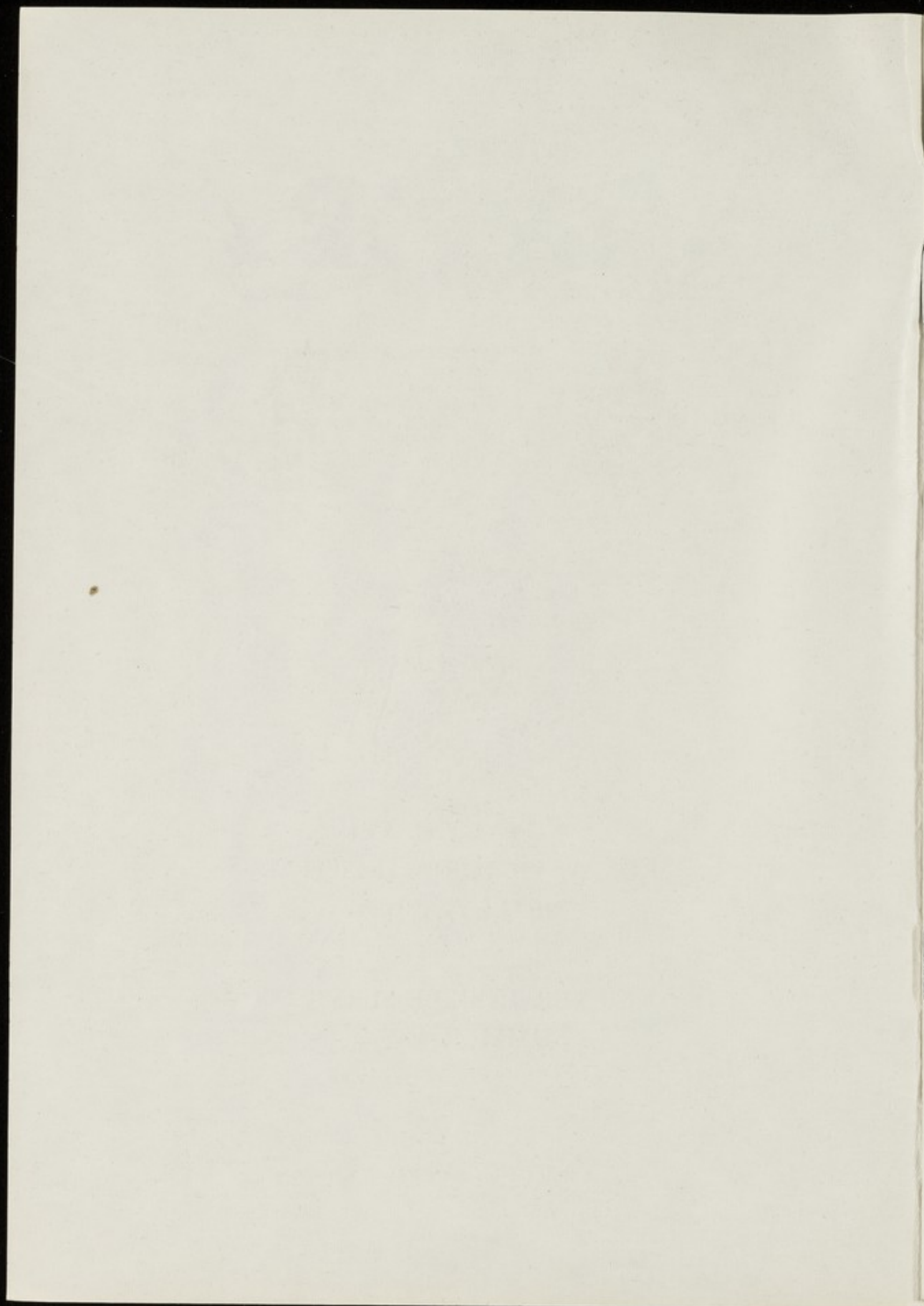




ROYAL CHAPEL
ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL
NETLEY ABBEY

SILVER JUBILEE SERVICE
SUMMER 1977

Sunday 5th June 1977 at 3 pm



A Form of Prayer
& of Thanksgiving
to Almighty God
on the Occasion of
The Silver Jubilee
of the Accession of
Our Sovereign Lady
Queen Elizabeth
The Second

This service is published
with the approval of
The Archbishops of Canterbury & York
The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster
and the Moderator of the
Free Church Federal Council

London:
Cambridge University Press
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Oxford University Press

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and the Bishops of the
the Church of England

London
Cambridge University Press
Printed by the University Press
Cambridge University Press

Order of Service

1 *Minister* We are met together to praise God
and to acknowledge with gratitude
the twenty-five years of faithful
service to this nation
of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth.

With respect and affection,
we give thanks for the example she has set her people;
and we pray that,
supported by the love and loyalty of her subjects,
she may be given health and strength
to continue her service
and long to reign over us.

2 *Hymn*

All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
Him serve with fear, his praise forth tell,
Come ye before him, and rejoice.

The Lord, ye know, is God indeed;
Without our aid he did us make;
We are his folk, he doth us feed,
And for his sheep he doth us take.

O enter then his gates with praise,
Approach with joy his courts unto;
Praise, laud, and bless his name always,
For it is seemly so to do.

For why? the Lord our God is good;
His mercy is for ever sure;
His truth at all times firmly stood,
And shall from age to age endure.

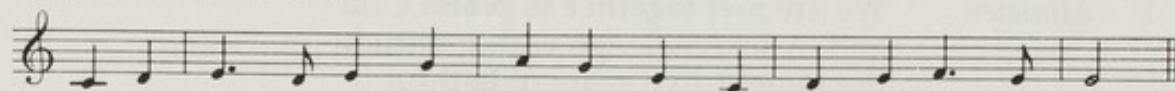
To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
The God whom heaven and earth adore,
From men and from the angel-host
Be praise and glory evermore.

W. Kethe, Day's Psalter, 1561

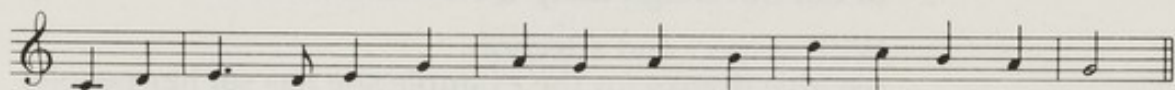
or

A Hymn for the Nation

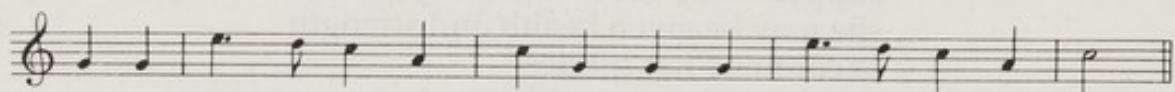
Vision: Walford Davies (1869-1941)



It is God who holds the na-tions in the hol-low of his hand;

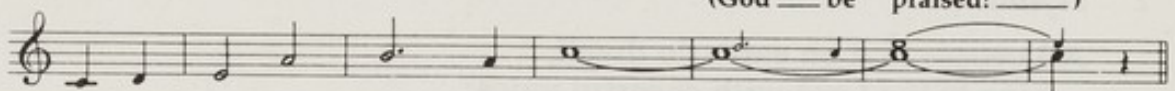


It is God whose light is shi-ning in the dark-ness of the land;



It is God who builds his Ci-ty on the Rock and not on sand;

*(God ___ be praised! ___)



May the liv-ing God ___ be praised! _____

**Optional ending (small notes) for upper voices.*

It is God who holds the nations in the hollow of his hand;
It is God whose light is shining in the darkness of the land;
It is God who builds his City on the Rock and not on sand:
May the living God be praised!

It is God whose purpose summons us to use the present hour;
Who recalls us to our senses when a nation's life turns sour;
In the discipline of freedom we shall know his saving power:
May the living God be praised!

When a thankful nation, looking back, unites to celebrate
Those who reign in our affection by their service to the state;
When self-giving is a measure of the greatness of the great:
May the living God be praised!

He reminds us every sunrise that the earth is ours on lease—
For the sake of life tomorrow may our love for it increase;
May all races live together, share its riches, be at peace:
May the living God be praised!

F. Pratt Green, 1976

3 *Minister* Let us pray

Almighty God, who rulest over the kingdoms of the world, and dost order them according to thy good pleasure: we yield thee unfeigned thanks for that thou wast pleased in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, to set thy servant our Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth, upon the throne of this realm. Let thy wisdom be her guide and let thine arm strengthen her; let truth and justice, holiness and righteousness, peace and charity, abound in her days. Direct all her counsels and endeavours to thy glory and the welfare of her subjects; give us grace to obey her cheerfully for conscience sake, and let her always possess the hearts of her people; let her reign be long and prosperous, and crown her with everlasting life in the world to come; through Jesus Christ Our Lord.
Amen.

or

Almighty God, our heavenly Father,
bless Elizabeth our Queen,
whose jubilee we now celebrate.
Help her to fulfil her responsibilities;
that by her influence
she may maintain unity, goodwill and peace
among her peoples
and finally attain to the eternal kingdom of Christ;
who is alive and reigns
with you and the Holy Spirit,
one God now and for ever. **Amen.**

4 Lesson 1 St. Matthew 20. 20-28 (NEB)

The mother of Zebedee's sons then came before him, with her sons. She bowed low and begged a favour. 'What is it you wish?' asked Jesus. 'I want you,' she said, 'to give orders that in your kingdom my two sons here may sit next to you, one at your right, and the other at your left.' Jesus turned to the brothers and said, 'You do not understand what you are asking. Can you drink the cup that I am to drink?' 'We can,' they replied. Then he said to them, 'You shall indeed share my cup; but to sit at my right or left is not for me to grant; it is for those to whom it has already been assigned by my Father.'

When the other ten heard this, they were indignant with the two brothers. So Jesus called them to him and said, 'You know that in the world, rulers lord it over their subjects, and their great men make them feel the weight of authority; but it shall not be so with you. Among you, whoever wants to be great must be your servant, and whoever wants to be first must be the willing slave of all – like the Son of Man; he did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give up his life as a ransom for many.'

5 Psalm 121 (BCP)

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills:
From whence cometh my help.
My help cometh even from the Lord:
Who hath made heaven and earth.
He will not suffer thy foot to be moved:
And he that keepeth thee will not sleep.
Behold, he that keepeth Israel:
Shall neither slumber nor sleep.
The Lord himself is thy keeper:
The Lord is thy defence upon thy right hand;
So that the sun shall not burn thee by day:
Neither the moon by night.
The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil:
Yea, it is even he that shall keep thy soul.
The Lord shall preserve thy going out, and thy coming in:
From this time forth for evermore.

or the Metrical Version

I to the hills will lift mine eyes;
From whence doth come mine aid?
My safety cometh from the Lord
Who heaven and earth hath made.
Thy foot He'll not let slide, nor will
He slumber that thee keeps.
Behold, He that keeps Israel,
He slumbers not, nor sleeps.
The Lord thee keeps; the Lord thy shade
On thy right hand doth stay.
The moon by night thee shall not smite,
Nor yet the sun by day.

**The Lord shall keep thy soul: He shall
Preserve thee from all ill;
Henceforth thy going out and in
God keep for ever will.**

Scottish Psalter; Francis Rous, 1579–1659 and William Barton, 1598–1678

As an alternative, one of the hymns listed on p. 14

6 Lesson 2 1 Timothy 2. 1–7 (NEB)

First of all, then, I urge that petitions, prayers, intercessions, and thanksgivings be offered for all men; for sovereigns and all in high office, that we may lead a tranquil and quiet life in full observance of religion and high standards of morality. Such prayer is right, and approved by God our Saviour, whose will it is that all men should find salvation and come to know the truth. For there is one God, and also one mediator between God and men, Christ Jesus, himself man, who sacrificed himself to win freedom for all mankind, so providing, at the fitting time, proof of the divine purpose; of this I was appointed herald and apostle (this is no lie, but the truth), to instruct the nations in the true faith.

Alternative lessons: Proverbs 8. 6–16,
Revelation 21. 22–22. 4

7 Hymn

**Praise to the Lord, the Almighty, the
King of creation;
O my soul, praise him, for he is thy
health and salvation:
All ye who hear,
Now to his temple draw near,
Joining in glad adoration.**

**Praise to the Lord, who o'er all things
so wondrously reigneth,
Shieldeth thee gently from harm, or
when fainting sustaineth:
Hast thou not seen
How thy heart's wishes have been
Granted in what he ordaineth?**

Praise to the Lord, who doth prosper
thy work and defend thee;
Surely his goodness and mercy shall
daily attend thee:

Ponder anew
What the Almighty can do,
If to the end he befriend thee.

Praise to the Lord! O let all that is
in me adore him!

All that hath life and breath, come
now with praises before him!

Let the Amen
Sound from his people again:
Gladly for ay we adore him.

J. Neander, tr. Catherine Winkworth

or one of the alternatives to be found on p. 14

8 Sermon

9 Hymn

Christ is made the sure Foundation,
Christ the Head and Corner-stone,
Chosen of the Lord, and precious,
Binding all the Church in one,
Holy Sion's help for ever,
And her confidence alone.

All that dedicated city,
Dearly loved of God on high,
In exultant jubilation
Pours perpetual melody,
God the One in Three adoring
In glad hymns eternally.

To this temple, where we call thee,
Come, O Lord of Hosts, today;
With thy wonted loving-kindness
Hear thy servants as they pray,
And thy fullest benediction
Shed within its walls always.

Here vouchsafe to all thy servants
What they ask of thee to gain,
What they gain from thee for ever
With the blessed to retain,
And hereafter in thy glory
Evermore with thee to reign.

Laud and honour to the Father,
Laud and honour to the Son,
Laud and honour to the Spirit,
Ever Three, and ever One,
Consubstantial, co-eternal,
While unending ages run.

Tr. J. M. Neale & Compilers of hymns A & M

or one of the alternatives to be found on p. 14

10 Prayers of Thanksgiving and Intercession

Minister Let us pray.

Heavenly Father, we give you thanks for the
wonder of creation,
for the gift of human life and for the blessing
of human fellowship;
for Christ, your living Word,
through whom we are taught
the perfect way of life and the royalty of service;
and for your Spirit, who offers his gifts to us
for the common good.

All **We thank you, Lord.**

Minister For the blessing of community in our Nation and
Commonwealth,
and for those who have used your gifts
to strengthen and enrich its life.

All **We thank you, Lord.**

Minister Today especially we give you thanks for our
Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth,
and for her family;
for her long and tireless service to our world-wide
family of nations;
for her profession of faith in you by word and deed;
for her example of unselfish devotion and duty;

for her care for her people, and her concern for them
at all times and in all places.

All

We thank you, Lord.

Minister

Continue in her and her family, we pray, your royal
gifts of service;
the vision of your will for her people;
wisdom to fulfil her vocation of leadership in a
Commonwealth of many races;
strength and courage to carry out the duties of
her calling;
and grant her always the assurance of your presence,
your power, and your love.

All

Lord, in your mercy
Hear our prayer.

Minister

We pray for the people of the Commonwealth
and their governments;
for those called to lead them through the crises
of our times, through racial and social tensions.

All

Lord, in your mercy
Hear our prayer.

Minister

In the Church's ministry of the Gospel,
for a clear message of your love and power.

All

Lord, in your mercy
Hear our prayer.

Minister

In national and local government,
for insight, integrity and courage.

All

Lord, in your mercy
Hear our prayer.

Minister

In the administration of law and in the defence
of our people,
for justice and humility, fairness and compassion.

All

Lord, in your mercy
Hear our prayer.

Minister

In industry and commerce, in trade and business,
for mutual care and co-operation and a concern
for all men's good.

All

Lord, in your mercy
Hear our prayer.

Minister In art and music, theatre and entertainment,
sport and leisure,
for a recognition that all gifts come from you
to give to one another.

All Lord, in your mercy
Hear our prayer.

Minister In every mode of communication, in literature
and press, radio and television,
for a vision of social good
and for service to the truth.

All Lord, in your mercy
Hear our prayer.

Minister In education, in family and school, in college
and training schemes,
for a concern not only with information
but also with maturity and fulfilment of life.

All Lord, in your mercy
Hear our prayer.

Minister In the service of those in need and sickness,
anxiety and suffering,
for a community that cares.

All Lord, in your mercy
Hear our prayer.

Minister We sum up our thanksgivings and prayers in
the words our Saviour Christ has taught us, saying

All **Our Father, who art in heaven,
hallowed be thy name;
thy kingdom come;
thy will be done;
on earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread.
And forgive us our trespasses,
as we forgive those who trespass
against us.
And lead us not into temptation;
but deliver us from evil.
For thine is the kingdom, the power,
and the glory,
for ever and ever. Amen.**

11 Hymn

Now thank we all our God,
With heart and hands and voices,
Who wondrous things hath done,
In whom his world rejoices;
Who from our mother's arms
Hath blessed us on our way
With countless gifts of love,
And still is ours today.

O may this bounteous God
Through all our life be near us,
With ever joyful hearts
And blessed peace to cheer us;
And keep us in his grace,
And guide us when perplexed,
And free us from all ills
In this world and the next.

All praise and thanks to God
The Father now be given,
The Son, and him who reigns
With them in highest heaven,
The one eternal God,
Whom earth and heaven adore,
For thus it was, is now,
And shall be evermore.

M. Rinkart, tr. Catherine Winkworth

or one of the alternatives to be found on p. 14

12 The Act of Dedication

all kneeling

Minister That this time of Jubilee Thanksgiving
may also be a time of dedication let
us say together:

All Lord of our lives and Father of all,
grant that our thanksgiving
may prove itself in service
to you and to our Queen,
our country and one another,
for your Name's sake. Amen.

13 The National Anthem

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us:
God save the Queen.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour,
Long may she reign.
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice
God save the Queen!

14 The Blessing

Alternative Hymns

	English Hymnal	A & M (R)	Church Hymnary 3rd edn.	BBC Hymn Book
<i>Lead us, heavenly Father</i>	426	311	90	—
<i>Thy hand, O God, has guided</i>	545	256	424	187
<i>Lord while for all mankind we pray</i>	561	—	518	—
<i>Judge eternal, throned in splendour</i>	423	—	519	393
<i>O God of earth and altar</i>	562	—	520	394
<i>And did those feet</i>	—	578	487	387
<i>All my hope on God is founded</i> (Hundred Hymns 3)	—	—	405	299
<i>God of love and truth and beauty</i> (Hundred Hymns 35)	—	—	—	273

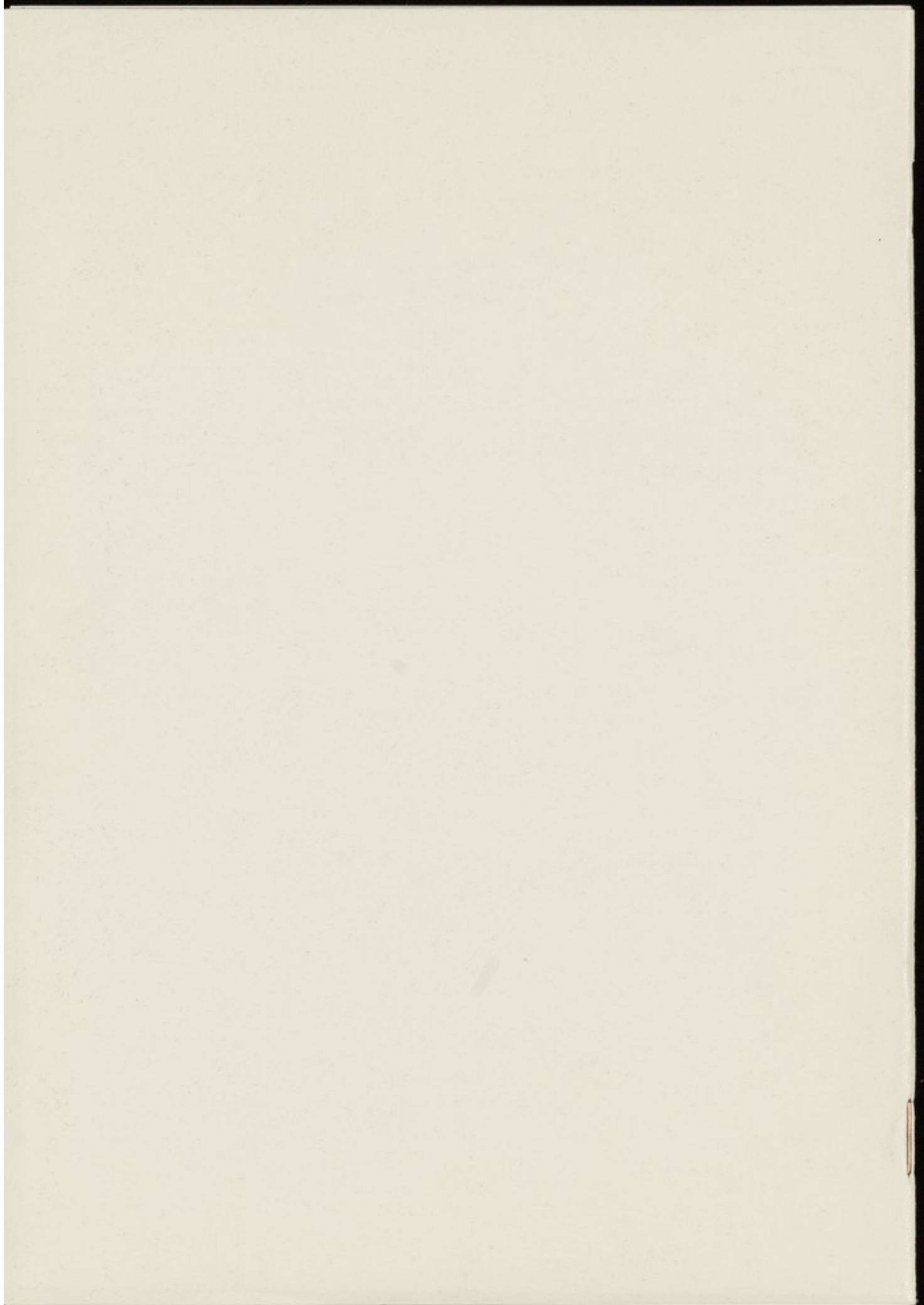
Note

In services of Holy Communion

- 1 The prayer (section 3) adapted from the Accession Service may be read after the Collect for Trinity Sunday.
- 2 The Epistle and Gospel appointed for the Accession Service may be read in place of those set for Trinity Sunday, namely 1 Peter 2 vv 11–17 and Matthew 22 vv 16–22; and, if an Old Testament lesson be required, Joshua 1 vv 1–9.
- 3 The Prayers of Thanksgiving and Intercession in Section 10 may be inserted at the appropriate place in Services of Holy Communion.

The 'Hymn for the Nation' by F. Pratt Green, reprinted by permission of The Oxford University Press, is sung to the tune 'Vision' composed by Walford Davies 1869–1941 and may be found in 'Congregational Praise', 'The Methodist Hymn Book', 'Hymns for Church and School', and the Baptist supplement 'Praise for Today'. The full musical accompaniment and harmony is published by The RSCM in a cheap leaflet listed as 'Walford Davies – A Hymn for the Nation'.

Eyre & Spottiswoode Ltd, Her Majesty's Printers



(1) D BLOCK.

The Mental Hospital ("D" Block), the only Military hospital of its kind in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was commenced in November, 1866 and is situated about half a mile from the main hospital. It has from 60 to 70 beds, its own Medical Officer and a specially trained staff of Mental Nursing Orderlies.

A short distance behind the Hôpital an
asylum has recently been built. It is intended
to be used in the same way as the Hôpital —
to receive patients sent from abroad, to test
their curability, or if the cases turn
out satisfactorily, to serve as a place
whence they may be drafted off to their
parishes or to other lunatic asylums.

D BLOCK

built in 1870
when foundations were being
laid, a British earthenware crock
was found containing 1,700
Roman coins of
1st & 2nd century

Netley's 'Grey Lady'

I AM very interested in the "Grey Lady of Netley."

My mother keeps sending me cuttings, from the "Echo" on the subject.

As an ex-member of the QARANC, I served at Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, in 1951. I was a theatre sister. We were at that time quartered in the old building and many a night I have walked through the corridors, on my way to "E" Block when on call for theatre. While I would not swear to have seen our friend, I have had a feeling I was not alone.

However, during my stay there we did have a priest in to lay the poor soul to rest.

In all my travels in the Army I have never been so fond of a hospital as Netley. I was deeply sorry to hear it was being destroyed. My father was a patient there during the 1914-18 war. — (Mrs.)
J. ALLISON (70, Fane-road, Peterborough).





EXPERTS INVESTIGATE NETLEY'S GREY LADY

EXPERTS have been called in by our team of ghost-hunters to investigate the Grey Lady of Netley Hospital.

My four colleagues who believe they saw the lady on Halloween night are hoping to prove her existence.

The experts are members of the Society for Psychic Research who intend visiting the hospital within the next two weeks. The exact date is being kept secret.

They have emphasised they will first try to find a rational explanation for the sightings. Only when this has failed, will they delve into the supernatural possibilities.

More legends of the Grey Lady together with a good many theories were uncovered when two reporters visited the village of Netley this week.

The story of the young nursing sister who probably died during the Crimean war is almost unknown outside the village

and there are no known records in books or papers.

This is almost certainly due to the hospital authorities suppressing rumours of the legend, because whenever the ghost was seen, death always followed.

The most colourful legend of the Grey Lady tells of the sister who fell in love with a patient. One night she found him in the arms of another nurse and killed him with an overdose of pills. She then committed

suicide throwing herself from the bedroom window.

Another legend differs in that the patient died, and because of a broken heart, the nurse jumped from the roof.

Some villagers believe the ghost is not of the nurse but of Florence Nightingale, the woman who was mainly responsible for the building of the hospital but who opposed the design.

"Her appearance means she is

trying to prevent the demolition of the building," said one villager.

Others go so far as to believe the demolition workmen are in danger. "One was killed when they began pulling down Netley Abbey over 100 years ago" said one.

This came after a warning—how the warning was given is not known—not to continue the work. Now the Abbey is an ancient monument.

Vision and Voice

Nothing for it but to
hunt the man down

LET the horn sound its rasping blare across woodland and hill-top boundaries

With an expert (and a gale) they hunted the 'Grey Lady' again

THE "Echo" ghost-hunters were out on the trail of the Grey Lady of Netley Hospital again last night. This time they took an expert with them: Mr. Simeon Edmunds, of the Society for Psychic Research.

But after tramping through miles of partly demolished corridors while a Force Seven gale raged outside, the group saw nothing.

It could be that the lady is finally buried beneath piles of rubble. Her favourite walks have been broken up by the demolition gang's sledge-hammers. Her old piano has been burned.

But though the Grey Lady did not choose to show herself, Mr. Edmunds believes the matter deserves further investigation.

"I want to interview anyone who claims they have seen the lady and also visit the hospital in daylight. I will then send a full report to the Society," he said.

The return visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital was made exactly one month to the night that my four colleagues first toured the half-mile-long building.

It was then they claimed they saw the Grey Lady—the ghost of a young nurse who committed suicide.

The story roused interest from believers and loud cries from the cynics. So they arranged the "official" visit last night.

Mr. Edmunds' investigation did not begin within the hospital grounds. For two hours he questioned the group closely on their previous experience, noting their views and impressions.

His questions ranged from the type of subsoil the hospital was built on to the state of health of my colleagues.

He wanted to know how much publicity had been given to the haunting, had any exorcising

taken place and whether there was a main road nearby.

He was quick to point out that his first object was to establish a normal explanation for the "apparition". Only when that had failed would he consider the possibility of the supernatural.

All the answers were noted in a dossier titled: "Standard Questionnaire for Hauntings and Poltergeists."

Well, to some the whole business might appear humorous, but it's certain that Mr. Edmunds and the three reporters still regard it as a serious affair.

S RISKS

at performing animals

and
Voice

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BUT four of my colleagues cross their hearts and with impressively pale faces claim they saw a ghost at Netley Hospital last night. . . .

The "grey lady of Netley" seen many times by nurses and even a priest, showed herself in one of the deserted corridors—and they are convinced it isn't a hoax.

Glen Goodey tells me: "I saw the 'apparition' dressed in an old-style nurse's uniform of greyish blue with a white cap standing 25ft. away from me.

"The figure was caught in the beams of our torches after our attention had been attracted by a deep piano chord.

. . . They saw the Grey Lady of Netley . . .

"She slowly walked away from us, making no sound, turned right and disappeared down a passage leading to the chapel.

"I had arrived at the deserted and partially demolished Royal Victoria Hospital with fellow reporter **Brian Rivas** with the intention of roaming around the building, hoping to see the grey lady.

"Demolition boss **Mr. Bill Perry** accompanied us. Also there were two other reporters, **Chris Hardy** and **Chris Denham-Cookes**.

"All four of us began a serious search of the hospital, the ground floor corridors, burnt out centre, and then the south wing.

"We had passed ward 27 when the figure appeared. I shouted, but we were all too scared to move. We then scrambled out of the building through a broken window.

"With Bill Perry we returned to the scene and found a broken-down piano near the spot. A chord could only be made by strumming the exposed strings.

"However sceptical people may be I am convinced the whole incident was genuine and not rigged for our benefit," says **Brian Rivas**. "The figure, apart from being silent, appeared to be completely unaware of our existence, despite the torches, shouting and noise.

"It does seem all very convenient—Hallowe'en accepted—but if it was a hoax it was exceptionally well done."

The two other reporters agree. The legend of the "grey lady" is surprisingly unknown outside the hospital but is well-known by hospital staff.

The story is disjointed and definite facts few. But the "grey lady" was a young nurse who, so the story goes, accidentally gave an overdose of some drug to a patient who later died.

She was so full of remorse that she flung herself out of an upstairs window and was killed. The date is not known—just a long, long time ago.

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The Grey Lady of Netley

WITH reference to "Tom Bargate's" Topics of the Hour story of The Grey Lady, don't let Tom scoff at his colleagues, they saw the "Lady" as I did, in the early hours of a mid-summer's morn, in 1936.

I was the night orderly in charge of B1 Medical, the section where all TB cases were situated, and it had no night sister, only a 1st Class nursing orderly, in charge.

This particular night was warm and as usual quiet. On making a tour of these wards, I heard a patient coughing very harshly, so I went into the ward where the coughing was coming from, and I found a patient sitting up in bed.

Putting the light on over his bed, I examined him, his breathing was very heavy, and he said that he had been dreaming, of being choked. I explained that it was the coughing that gave him that feeling while he was asleep.

Not feeling satisfied with his condition, I phoned the night supervisor, a Sister Reilly, who told me to get the night medical officer, which I did. The MO diagnosed asthma and told me what treatment to give.

At 2 am I made out a temperature chart, and just having given the man his medicine I wrote this in the treatment book, and then, I felt as if I had left this world, although the pen was still in my hand, I could see my entry, and yet I wasn't a part of it, I was at the door of the duty room looking at the Sister who passed by without speaking. I was trying to speak, but no sound came from me, it seemed that my body was fixed and rigid, my mind was alert but nothing came from my voice.

The "Grey Lady" had passed into nothing, and I jerked into life, wondering what had happened. I looked at the clock. It was 2.2 am. For two minutes I had been in the presence of the unknown.

What did it mean—a death? It was said that if ever the "Grey Lady" walked, a patient would die. I was young and had laughed at these stories but not after that morning. The patient was due for discharge to a civil hospital at 8 am that morning; he didn't make it, for he died at 6.2 am. I had my thoughts that morning as I laid him out, something must have happened years ago but the official side kept a tight and "stiff upper lip" on such things.—MR. T. W. WHITTAKER, 7260409, EX-WOI, RAMC (121, Blackthorn-road, Bitterne, Southampton).

His father saw her

I was interested in the article about the "Grey Lady" as my father who died 18 years ago, and was engaged on the night staff telephone exchange for 27 years, often spoke of her to me.

He used to come out into the main corridor on the bottom floor to stretch his legs, etc., and he said he saw her, after she had passed him, and heard the rustle of her presumed silk skirt. She left a perfumed scent in the air so I

have no doubt of what the reporters saw was true.

His colleagues on nights also knew and confirmed this to me. They were Mr. Ted Seed, a local football referee of this period, and Mr. Tomlinson a well known footballer.—TOM BEAKHOUSE (126, Ludlow-road, Itchen, Southampton).

of Southampton
and third, with £2. R. Brown,
Portsmouth.

The prizes were awarded by the
union for the City and Guilds
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OTHER WINNERS

Other awards made were:
Best second year apprentices:
M. Main; 2. R. Hill, Salisbury;
B. White. First year: 1. D. C.
Foster, Portsmouth; 2. J. Haye
Salisbury; 3. M. J. Grove, Port-
smouth. The total prize money
presented was £23.

Chairman at the presentation
was Mr. F. Wells, of Portsmouth,
who is chairman of the Area
Committee. Union members and
college instructors were among
those present.

A bouquet was presented to the
Mayoress, Mrs. Mitchell, by Mr.
Ted Thomas. Mrs. Thomas said
her late husband had worked
hard, with other union
organisers, to get good training
for apprentices, which, in his day,
hadn't been easy to get.

Mr. Glyn Lloyd, chairman of
the Executive Council of the
Society and vice-president of the
National Federation of Building
Trades Operators, said this type
of training, backed by a trade
union, was of great value to an
apprentice.

MORE POPULAR

Mr. J. D. Lennox, head of the
School of Design at Portsmouth
College of Art, said the City and
Guilds examinations were becoming
more popular and there were
now four times as many entries
than there used to be.

"They are a very good qual-
ification, and this type of



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FA

Idea That Went Wrong

THE prototype V.C. discovered during the demolition of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, Hants, was not the only memorial the great Queen bestowed. She also presented a woollen shawl, knitted by herself, which she desired should be "placed around the shoulders of a dying officer."

Her command was carried out until it was discovered that the sight of the shawl being carried down

corridors and through wards had an unfortunate effect on patients wondering if they had been singled out for the Royal honour.

So the shawl was put into a glass case and hung on a wall.

Grey Lady

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Chapter XV

(from Paul Brothers' Guide to Southampton 1889) Hospital and Grounds

.....The architecture is Italian, and is both graceful and imposing. The plinth is of Cornwall granite, and the superstructure red brick and stone. In front is a broad gravel terrace, and below this are grass terraces, on which in the summer, hundreds of invalid soldiers may be seen walking ~~or~~ or reclining. A row of cedars has been planted, by the advice of the late Mr. Page of Southampton, under whose direction the grounds have been laid out, and in course of time the effect of these trees will be to make the building even higher and more imposing.

..... At some little distance [from the Hospital] are the married ~~and~~ soldiers' cottages, the gasworks, laundry etc., The whole extent of the Government property is about 250 acres. The soil is sand and gravel upon clay; the situation is very healthy, and on a fine day the impression made upon a visitor will be that, when he is sick, he might have a much worse place to go to than the Royal Victoria Hospital.

G GROUNDS .

THE QUEEN AT NETLEY HOSPITAL,

December 1895

On Saturday her Majesty again visited the invalid soldiers from the Soudan and from the Indian Frontier Campaigns still remaining in the Royal Military Hospital at Netley, on Southampton Water. It was one of her last acts; while passing the summer months at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, to show, in this gracious and womanly manner, her regard for the brave and faithful men in the army service of her Empire. This time it was from Windsor that the Queen travelled thither, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, with equestrians and ladies in attendance, joined at the railway station by General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. Arriving at Netley, her Majesty was received at the station by General Sir Baker Russell, commanding the Military District, with his staff, and at the hospital by Surgeon-General Nash, with the medical and surgical staff. A daughter of Colonel W. F. Stevenson, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Professor of Clinical Surgery, presented a bouquet to the Queen, who was then conducted by Miss H. C. Norman, ^{Lady} Superintendent of Army Nurses, through twelve wards and divisions of the hospital, when she saw six hundred and twenty-five invalid or convalescent soldiers, returned not

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As chairman of the Southampton Excavation Committee, I am writing to you to introduce a project which I am sure you will grant to be of the very greatest interest and importance to all concerned with the past history and present well-being of our City.

Southampton during the Middle Ages achieved a degree of prosperity and activity as a port which it was not to match again until the last decades of the nineteenth century. In this alone the city as we know it has much in common with its medieval predecessor. But, in addition, the banking and commercial centres of today re-occupy the site of the medieval walled town, and the modern docks replace the quays and waterways of the ancient port. With so much of history behind us, we must count ourselves in some measure the trustees of our past. We owe it to our forebears, and indeed to our children and to ourselves, to understand and appreciate our heritage.

The brochure which accompanies this letter sets out in summary a plan designed to secure the comprehensive archaeological investigation of the medieval town. As a public venture, the successful completion of the plan will depend upon public support. For our part, we acknowledge a continuing obligation to publish our results and conclusions as soon as they may be arrived at and assessed. It is our principal purpose to make readily available to the citizens of Southampton an intelligible account of their part.

We earnestly hope that you will further this ambition by giving us your financial support.

Yours sincerely,

(2)

only from the Soudan and from India, but also from the West Coast of Africa and from South Africa, having been wounded or dangerously ill. At the bedside of many a one, or beside his chair, the Queen spoke kindly words of sympathy and encouragement, gave her hand to one and another, or laid it on his fevered brow, and was rewarded by their grateful thanks and blessings. She took special notice of two non-commissioned officers and a private of the Army Medical Corps, Sergeant Benson, Private Davidson and another, who risked their own lives to aid wounded comrades: and likewise of Sergeant Freeman, Private Weston, and other men of the 2nd Lancers who charged the dense mass of Demishes in the "Khor" near Omdurman, and some belonging to the infantry regiments in the First Brigade, engaged in the main battle. Her Majesty gave some medals for distinguished bravery, fastening them for Sergeant Benson and Davidson upon their breasts. She spoke to a young drummer-boy, asking him, "whether he had a good time there?" To which he cheerfully answered, "Oh, jolly, Ma'am!" and the Queen pleasantly laughed. After passing through the medical wards, the Queen was shown by the surgeons, with

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proper explanation, the optical apparatus for
discovering the position of bullets in the flesh
by the Röntgen rays photographic process;
and she allowed ~~her~~ ~~on~~ a photograph of her
own hands to be taken by these means. At
half-past three o'clock, the Queen left Netley,
returning to Windsor.

FUTURE USE

for future use -
Chapter XV

A BIT OF EVERYTHING -

Queen Victoria's visits

Black and WHITE magazine
10 December 1998.

The 21st Lancers, whose brilliant action at Omdurman will not readily be forgotten, have been the recipients of a compliment indeed, for her Majesty wrote an autograph letter to Lord Lansdowne soon after the battle expressing her high approval for their performance, and suggesting that henceforth the gallant regiment should be known as the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers. Three terrific cheers rolled from the ranks on the sandy desert when their Colonel made this announcement known to the Lancers, and the whole regiment sang "God Save the Queen" with heart and voice. For the third time during the present year the her Gracious Majesty has visited the Military Hospital at Netley and personally exhibited her sympathy with those who have suffered for their country. On Saturday last, the occasion of her recent visit, the Queen found 803 men in the ward, 336 of whom were receiving surgical treatment for wounds received during action or injuries occurred whilst on active service. Her Majesty, in a wheel chair, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and other notable personages, passed slowly through the hospital, while to the bedsides of many too ill to be moved she also came with kindly words - a mother and a Queen. The patients from the 21st Lancers attracted her Majesty's particular attention, notably the unfortunate hero who lost his nose in the Derrish charge.

in a letter ^{published} on Feb 17^a, 1900, in which he defended the system of work in Military Hospitals.

Queen Victoria's Visit to Belley

Feb 19, 1898 - Kind words to the wounded.
she wore unveiled black.

"Today it is the privilege of the Army to be deeply gratified by the solicitude displayed by the Sovereign towards the sick & wounded soldiers - the first banner home from the Indian frontier, where in subduing the Mohmand tribesmen the brave fellows met foemen in its sense to be despised. The troops were cheered & encouraged by the precious words of the Queen Empress

"I am deeply grieved at the loss of so many brave officers and men and I wish to know how the wounded are going on. Conduct of the troops is admirable."

Many soldiers who are now at Belley heard this kindly message read out in camp. Today they have had the honour & pleasure of seeing its author, their Queen, at their bedside and of hearing her gentle voice, so full of true sympathy for those who are now suffering for their country - ~~Daily~~
Telegraph

P.T.O.

B.M.J. July 7th, 1900

THE ARMY NURSING RESERVE

Strength - The Reserve is officially stated to consist of 100 or more nursing sisters, but at present there are 465 employed in S. Africa, 7 in the Mediterranean and 83 at home - a total of 555.

Training 3 years. Training in a civil hospital is required and "female & children's ward" service ~~only~~ will not be accepted. The committee require hospital certificates produced by candidates to be from institutions insuring varied training, to include the attention, the tact and the many points, not least of all obedience to the physician or surgeon, which go ~~towards~~ to make up the essential qualities of good nursing.

Selection This rests with a sub-committee (of the ^{Central} Brit. Red Cross Committee) ~~for~~ consisting of the President (Princess Christian), the matron of a large London hospital, a practising physician and a rep. of the War Office. Certificates and credentials are carefully examined and whenever possible, a personal inspection of each candidate is made. Proof of the judicious selection is the work of these ladies in South Africa, which has been beyond all praise.

In the B.M.J. of Jan 27 1900 A meeting of the Parliamentary Bills Committee ~~was~~, held on Jan 16th 1900, was reported on and ~~the~~ a report by Dr. Groves on military Hospitals quoted, in which he was critical of the fact that "the military conditions which obtain in some of the larger military hospitals (as Netley)" express the whole system of nursing and hinder its efficiency. This criticism ^{adverse} was replied to by a J. B. Hamilton, Surgeon General. R.F.

cont'd (Queen's visit to Wetley).

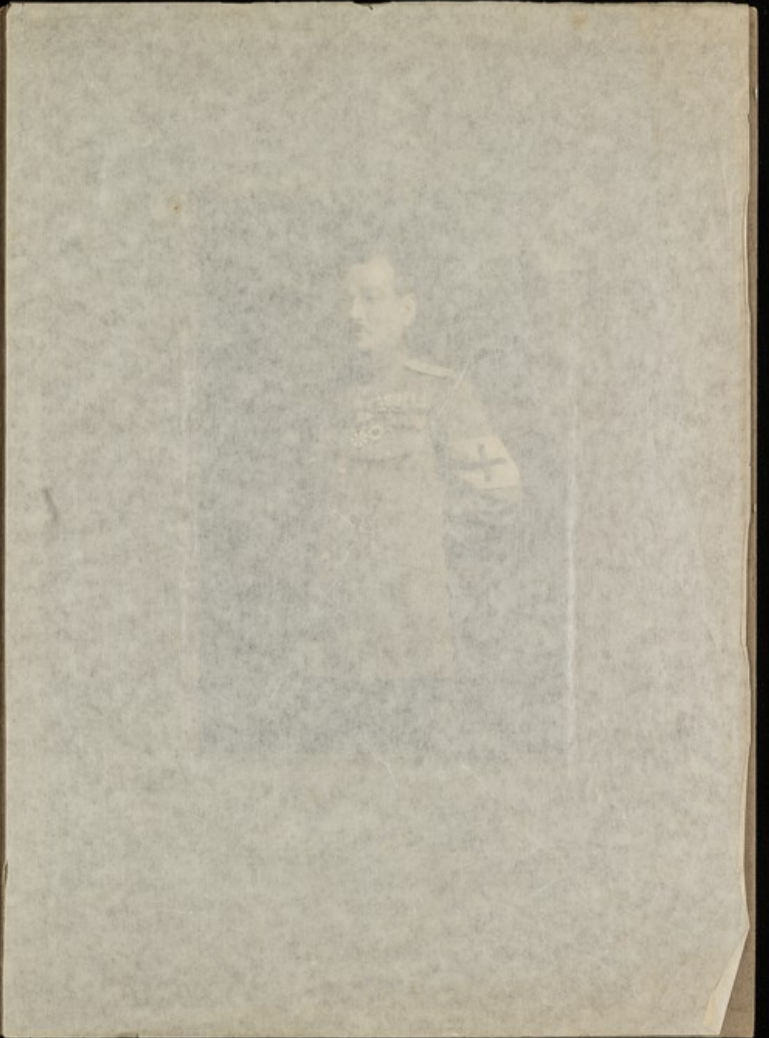
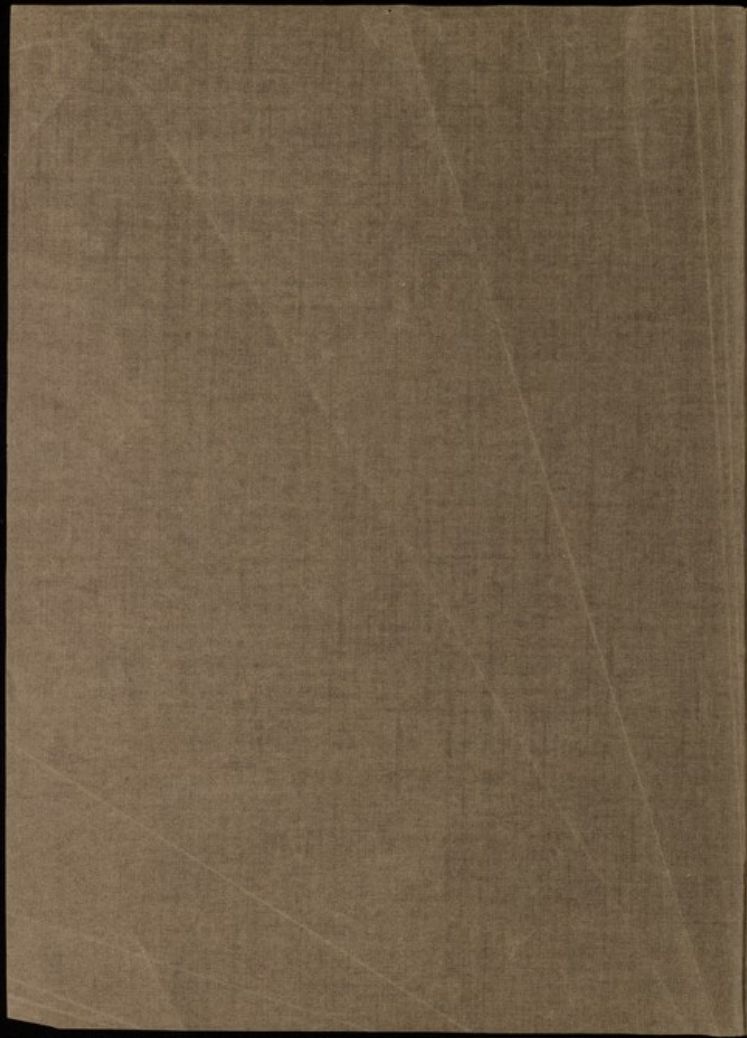
..." Her Majesty crossed from Coles in the Alberta with a very large gathering of the royal family and notables.

PORTRAIT

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*With Dr. Sargent's
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Xmas 1915.*





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The
Royal Victoria Hospital
Netley
and the Chapel

1856—1935



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The
Royal Victoria Hospital
Netley
and the Chapel

1856—1935

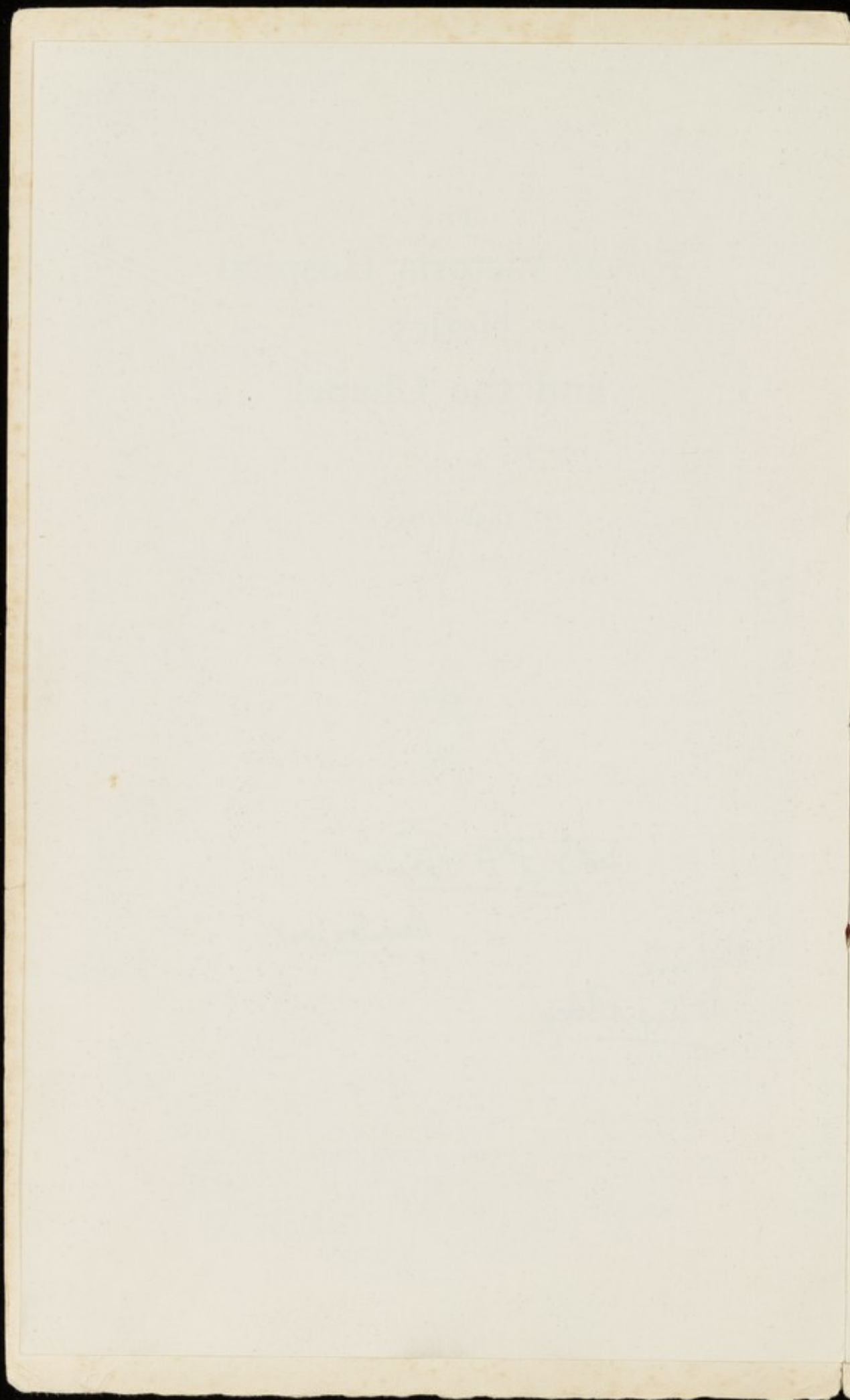


S. J. A. D. Parmit.

November 1947.

*Redmile,
Netley Abbey.*

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The Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, and the Chapel.

1856—1935.

SEVENTY-NINE years have passed since the forerunner of modern hospitals—the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley—was conceived and begun. It was a daring venture, and the faith of its visionary pioneers has been more than justified. The work was commenced in a singularly epoch-making age, for when its foundations were being laid great thinkers and investigators were rudely shaking the old foundations of scientific thought: as by an earthquake were they shaken and shattered.

In the year of grace 1856 James Young Simpson bestowed upon suffering humanity the priceless gift of chloroform; Charles Darwin sent his manuscript of "The Descent of Man" to Sir Joseph H. D. Hooker; Louis Pasteur solved the problem of fermentation and putrefaction, and was paving the way for his prophylactic treatment of hydrophobia; and Joseph Lister was working on the Continent, anticipating his discovery of chemical antiseptics. Simultaneously with this range of new knowledge and its revolutionary teaching the Crimean war was being waged, and closely associated with both is the true story of the name which during the Great War travelled worldwide: Netley.

Intended for the reception of the sick and invalid soldiers of Queen Victoria's Army, the "Victoria Military Hospital" (as it is designated in the inscription on the foundation stone) stands stately and majestic on the east side of Southampton Water. The immensity of the building cannot be realised at close quarters: this is best appreciated from the deck of a ship in the deep channel which it faces.

During the Crimean war (1854—56) the famous invaliding hospital at Fort Pitt, Chatham, and the hospital of the Royal Military Asylum, Southampton, were found too small and inappropriate for so large a body of sick as was being sent home, and the Government of the day decided to replace them with as little delay as possible.

The matter being urgent, it formed the subject of a special debate in the House of Commons, and a selected committee was entrusted with the task of choosing a suitable site; and accordingly the one on the strand of Southampton Water was favoured—chiefly, it seems, because invalids from abroad might be landed directly on a pier leading from the foreshore and taken at once to the wards.

Queen Victoria laid the foundation stone on the 19th May, 1856, and then (as depicted in an old print) drove through the hospital grounds in state. The building cost £350,000—a huge sum in those days—and seven years were occupied in its construction. The first patients were admitted on the 11th March, 1863. The present writer has been unable to discover whether or not a formal ceremony, such as accompanied the laying of the foundation stone, marked this piece of history. The Army Medical School and the Nurses' Training School were the first occupants, and it is most probable that the first patients were admitted as a matter of course. The first principal medical officer was Inspector-General A. Anderson, M.D., who wrote the first report on the partial year's work at the close of 1863.

The hospital was originally intended for 1080 beds, but some of the premises arranged for patients have been re-appropriated for other purposes. There is actually at the present time accommodation for 978 beds. The building contains three floors. Travel down the corridors once, to and fro, and you will have covered well over a mile and a half, and probably walked along the longest corridors in the world.

It appears that a hitch occurred in the building scheme, for the original plan became obsolete before the works were far advanced, and it was proposed to finish the building as a barracks and to build another hospital on a different site. These recommendations were not carried out, and the building was continued almost wholly on the original plan. The building is of red brick faced with Portland stone, with plinths of Welsh granite all along the basement. The total length is 468 yards. In the original plan it was intended that the main entrance should be in the centre of the block, with a vast hall which should extend back to the chapel, situated behind the main building. This was to be surmounted by a large dome, which would have given the whole building a still more majestic appearance, but this plan was not carried out. The hall was reduced to a comparatively small size, but with a fine double staircase which now leads to the matron's quarters on the right side and the sick officers' quarters on the left. For many years the hall has been used as a museum, abounding with treasures from the animal, moth, bird and marine world. The wall of one of the staircases has affixed to it a large glass case containing a woollen quilt knitted by the hands of Queen Victoria. Outside the hall is the centre block, which has a fine façade adorned with columns and ornamentation of Portland stone, at the pediment of which are blocks of stone. A year or so ago the lofty facing and coping blocks of Portland stone became dislodged, and about 140 tons of them were lowered to the ground, where they still rest, giving the impression of a Stonehenge in miniature.

Behind the museum is the Garrison theatre. Originally it was an open space, in which was situated a large swimming bath filled with sea water pumped by means of an engine driven by a windmill on the beach. According to the documents the system was most unsatisfactory, and the windmill was replaced by a steam engine on the same site. The remains of the engine house are still to be seen and known to this day as the "boat house."

During the past two years the theatre has been brought up to date, and it is now, in several respects, more modern and more workable than some of the commercial theatres. Where less than a dozen lamps of small candle-power constituted the footlights, to-day there are three sets of colours, flood lights, spot lights, dimmers, projectors and flickers. In fact, everything to perfect the production of a modern play exists. There are new flats, and the flies are properly lighted; there is also an adequate supply of stage furniture of almost every description. Changes have been made in the auditorium, too: the seating is more comfortable. Near the roof is a control box from which telephone communication can be made with the stage operators and the lighting effects adjusted.

In the winter season the theatre is particularly active in providing amusement for the patients, staff and married families, who are entertained by amateur performers, the Y.M.C.A., the N.A.A.F.I. and companies from the Southampton theatres.

The two squares behind the hospital consist of single and two-storeyed buildings, which comprise various offices, the sergeants' and corporals' messes, medical stores, dispensary, the barrack rooms, and a few married quarters.

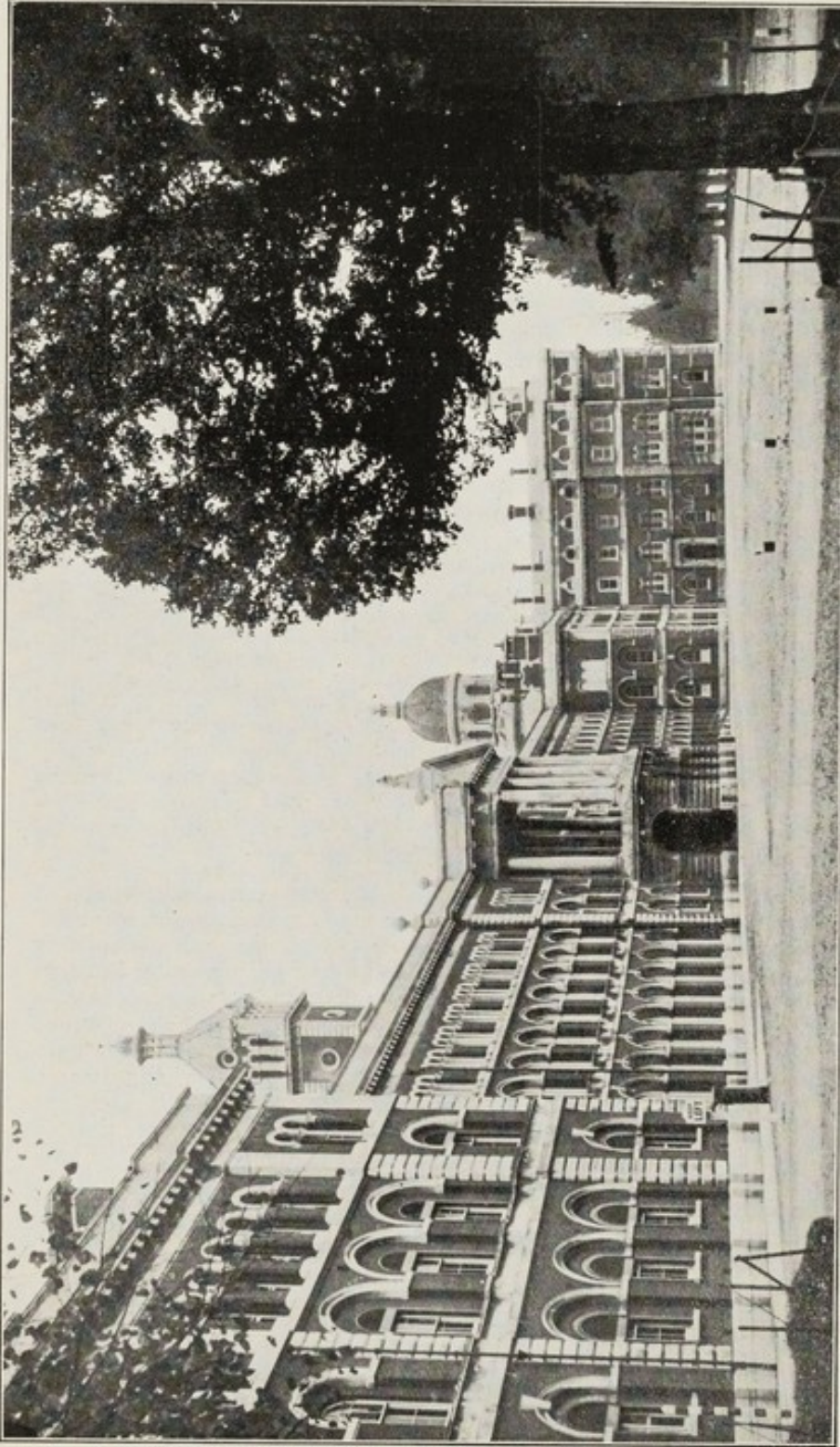


Photo by

The Western Section of Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley
Novem er 1934

[*Southern Newspapers Ltd.*]

The kitchens are two in number and cater for the patients and the staff. They are situated in the centre of the west side of the barrack square behind. The diets are taken in specially designed trolleys to a hydraulic lift and from thence to the dining rooms, where patients who are not confined to their wards take their meals together.

Other buildings in the grounds consist of the officers' mess, at one end of which is the chaplain's quarters; "The Coppice," the quarters of the commanding officer; the laundry, married quarters, "D" block, the Y.M.C.A. hut and the N.A.A.F.I.

The mental hospital ("D" block)—the only military hospital of its kind in Great Britain and Northern Ireland—was commenced in November, 1866, and is situated about half a mile from the main hospital. It has from sixty to seventy beds, its own specialised medical officer, and a specially trained staff of mental nursing orderlies. Here, healing of the mind holds as prominent a place as does healing of the body in the larger hospital. This military mental hospital deservedly ranks in the first line among the modern institutes of medical psychology. It speaks well for our Medical Services that its range of treatment reaches thus far, and only those whose knowledge of "D" block is intimate have any conception of what miracles are wrought by modern psychological medicine. The mentally sick are received and given specialised attention on psychotherapeutic lines under Major D. J. MacDougall, M.C., with remarkable clinical results. Sympathy, efficiency and scrupulous cleanliness prevail, while cheerfulness abounds. What a revolution! what a contrast it offers to the "madhouse" of much less than a hundred years ago in our land!

The beautiful Portland stone memorial to those of the Army Medical Department who died in the Crimean war stands beside the lower road facing Southampton Water. The names number fifty-three, and the recorded ranks throw useful light upon the organisation of the Department in those days. Deputy-inspectors, staff surgeons, first class surgeons, assistant surgeons, acting assistant surgeons, principal apothecary, dispenser of medicines, hospital dressers and civil dispensers are mentioned.

The original intention was to make the hospital self-contained premises in all respects, and an immense amount of labour was expended towards this ideal. For instance, there are the water systems. In conjunction with the building of the hospital, a reservoir was made one and a half miles away at Butlocks Heath, to supply the ablution water. It was deepened a few years later to hold an increased supply of 3,000,000 gallons. This supply was also intended to feed the hydraulic lift power and to replenish the two large elevated tanks which were the precautionary measures against fire. The drinking water, "of fairly good quality," was derived from three artesian wells, each 175 feet deep, capable of producing 35½ gallons per minute. These were situated one in each wing of the hospital and the third in the laundry. It is long since, however, that two of them fell into disuse. The reservoir still functions in a more or less feeble degree. In the drought of 1870 it "entirely failed and became quite dry." The principal source of water supply is now provided by the Southampton Borough Council.

There is also the laundry, the steam machinery of which has since been electrified. It was early in the Great War that control was passed over from the R.A.S.C. to the R.A.O.C. To-day it is a very big establishment, laundering and re-making bedding for the larger part of Wessex Area (East). The output is equivalent to an average of 35,000 blankets per month, and a staff of thirty, including a manager, is employed.

The relics of the gas-works and its residue are still to be seen. That scheme also passed out and was replaced by the electricity station, which is now held in reserve in case of a breakdown in Southampton, from whence the present supply comes.

The area of the grounds is ninety or so acres. The cemetery, which is about a mile away, was laid out in 1864 and consists of five acres, being divided from the hospital by a wooded valley. A few years later both were connected by a road which provides a beautiful walk at all seasons of the year.

At the top of the cemetery, standing sombre yet stately, is the War Memorial to "the Glorious Dead," while the stones bear witness that friend and foe who fell in the Great War lie resting together.

In 1864 (to quote the report of the principal medical officer of that year) "roads were made, the ground ploughed, trees planted (cedar, lime, hollies, etc.) and it was anticipated that early in 1865 all the contractor's shops, saw mills, etc., in the centre of the building would be removed and the ground levelled." The same record proceeds to say that "five gate houses, to be inhabited by non-commissioned officers, have been erected." These quarters are now occupied by the gate police.

The length of the foreshore is three-quarters of a mile. Its shingle beach affords safe facility for bathing, though the water is not always as clean as one would wish. Fishing from the pier and the beach, and boating, are pastimes universally enjoyed.

The relics of the original pier, which was of small and inadequate dimensions, are still visible in the form of stumps of pile wood. It was in 1864 that the principal medical officer suggested "the erection of a proper pier, at which men could be landed at all states of the tide: though, hitherto, the invalids coming ashore have had tolerable weather."

But prior to this, mention is made in the first report (1863) of the earliest means of disembarkation. It runs thus: "Invalids having been transhipped from the steamers in which they were brought round from Spithead into the large boats of H.M.S. *Dauntless* and disembarked at the Queen's Stairs, whence they have been moved in stretchers if unable to walk, or marched up if in tolerable health, to the hospital." Where was the structure designated "the Queen's Stairs"? Investigation locates it close to the Southampton Gate, at the end of the Hard, where a series of wooden stumps still bear witness to the former piece of work. Here Queen Victoria landed when she crossed over from Osborne to lay the foundation stone.

The present pier was commenced in 1865. This is a substantial structure of steel and wood. Its length is 190 yards, with a width of 15 feet: a series of extending bays make it wider still. The later custom was for the troopships to anchor off Netley in the deeper water, and the patients were brought ashore in tug-boats and lighters. That practice was discontinued about thirty years ago. H.T. ships now proceed direct to Southampton Docks, and the hospital train conveys the patients right to the hospital station, where the wards are close at hand. The present H.T. Fleet consists of *Neuralia*, *Nevassa*, *Lancashire*, *Dorsetshire* and *Somersetshire*.

Reverting to 1870, the report of that year implies the use of another system of transporting the sick from the ships. The P.M.O. tells of "an ambulance train, designed and built to transport invalids from Portsmouth to Netley," and foreshadows the building of the present railway station within the grounds by advocating "an extension of the railway line from Netley station to the hospital."

For many years the troopships sailed from and returned to Portsmouth and were manned by officers and men of the Royal Navy. It was later than 1889 that Southampton was chosen as the home port in preference to Portsmouth. In those days the fleet of H.M. transports consisted of five ships: *Himalaya*, *Malabar*, *Serapis*, *Euphrates* and *Orontes*.

A few years before the building was completed, the hospital was destined to become instrumental in promoting the efficiency of the Medical Services in two distinct spheres, for it was the chosen home of the Army Medical School and the Army Nurses' Training School.

The removal of these institutions from Chatham to Netley was as sudden as it was dramatic. The memory of the dreadful losses suffered in the Crimea through communicable diseases was still fresh in the nation's mind. The strength of the British Army in that campaign was 97,844. Those who died of sickness numbered 17,225, and 144,390 reported sick, which obviously implies that very many were sick on more than one occasion. From that time the military medical authorities never looked back. Equipped with the new expedients of science, henceforward they determined to forge ahead—and this they did. Thus we find the two new institutions were hustled, as mere babes, from the humble yet glorified home of their birth to their unfinished mansion, so vitally essential to their existence and development. The move was symptomatic of the age. As twin heralds of the dawn of a new day, of better things to be, were they intensioned and hailed.

In 1862 the Army Medical School was transferred from Fort Pitt, Chatham, to Netley. The sixth session was commenced on the 15th April, 1863. The course of instruction consisted of training in military hygiene, organisation, etc., after which an examination was held and candidates were placed on the Army List according to the results. This was followed by a further two months' training in field ambulance work at Aldershot, on the conclusion of which postings to the various stations took place. In October, 1871, candidates for the Medical Service of the Royal Navy proceeded to Netley and underwent the same training as the military probationers. This procedure continued until 1881, when they ceased to attend.

In those days the probationers slept in the centre wing of the hospital, now occupied by the nursing staff, and dined in the officers' mess. An authenticated story, told by one who was a member of the School in 1884, is that one night a few high-spirited youths took the donkey (affectionately termed the "Mess Ass") from his stable, placed a white night-gown on him, and gently persuaded him up the stairs to the top floor. All went well until he was left alone to roam about and thus disturb the tranquility of the peaceful slumberers. But worse was to follow, for when the unwilling intruder was enticed to clamber down the stairs, he flatly refused. Surgeon-Major D——n, who was in charge of the wing, came on a scene of unforgettable chaos, and had not the good services of the lift been employed, the wretched animal would have worn splints the next day!

The distance from Netley to London demanded a change. Thus we find that, in order to keep in touch with the medical institutions of the Metropolis, the School was removed to London in June, 1902, on the termination of the eighty-fourth session. In August of the same year, the courses of instruction for the Royal Army Medical Corps were continued in laboratories leased from the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in London. At the close of the courses in London, the probationers for the Indian Medical Service proceeded to Netley for two months' instruction in military medicine and surgery, but on the 31st May, 1905, this practice was



The Sanctuary, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley
November 1934

(Photo by Southern Newspapers Ltd.)

discontinued and the school at Netley was finally closed. On completion of the new building for the Royal Army Medical College, the courses of instruction commenced in the college on the 15th May, 1907.

Lieut.-General J. A. Hartigan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., K.H.P., the present Director-General of Army Medical Services, was posted to Netley at the close of 1899 for a short period before proceeding to South Africa.

No record of the Army Medical School at Netley would be complete without reference to the work and scientific discovery of the distinguished Lieut.-General Sir William Leishman, Director-General, Army Medical Services. The bare facts of Sir William's career at Netley may be thus summarised.

He returned to England from the Waziristan Expedition, 1894-5, and was posted to Netley—a most fortunate posting, for here he came under the influence of Sir Almroth Wright, whose lectures were an unceasing delight to the officers of the hospital. Both lecturer and pupil commenced an association in the preparation of anti-typhoid vaccine which was to have a profound effect on the health of the soldier in peace and war and the population of the civilised world.

In 1900 he became Assistant Professor of Pathology in the Army Medical School, and in the laboratory—which rooms are still used as such—prepared the stain which is now known everywhere by his name. By means of this stain, the way to the discovery of the parasite of kala-azar was rendered possible. The parasite is now known as the Leishman-Donovan body. This parasite is the cause of the Indian kala-azar, and a similar body causes the Mediterranean form of the disease and also Oriental sore. The group of diseases now bears the name of "Leishmaniasis." It was at Netley that Leishman perfected his method of estimating the phagocytic power of the whole blood: a most ingenious technique which has been extensively used since in various researches.

On the removal of the Army Medical School to London, Sir William was appointed Professor of Pathology at the Royal Army Medical College in the place of Sir Almroth Wright. While he was at the college, further researches were instituted in the preparation of the anti-typhoid vaccine, and at home and in India he fully demonstrated the efficacy of its protective power. He was one of a small body of men who in a little more than two decades built up what we know as modern tropical medicine.

Netley can well be justified in making honourable claim to fame in another important direction: the origin and development of the Nursing Service in the Army.

On her return from the Crimea in 1856 that pioneer of nursing, Florence Nightingale—assisted by Mr. Sidney Herbert (afterwards Lord Herbert) whose memory is perpetuated by the Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich—formulated a definite scheme for Army nursing. Hitherto the sick and wounded of the Army were tended for the most part by the untrained wives of the serving soldiers.

The success of the experiment in the Crimea was established, and Netley was chosen as the training ground for the future members of a Nursing Service whose small beginnings were to grow into large proportions. In 1860 Lady Jane Stewart Shaw, with her staff of nurses, was transferred from the Military Hospital, Fort Pitt, Chatham, to Netley, and in addition the Royal Victoria Hospital was staffed with a lady superintendent and ten nursing sisters.

All sisters joining the Army Nursing Service, as it was then called, served a probationary period of six months at Netley, after which they were drafted to other stations. This system continued until 1884, when a Code of Regulations was published, and from that time it was laid down that all sisters must first receive previous training in a civilian hospital before being appointed to the Army.

Prior to that time all nursing sisters of the Army were trained at the Nurses' Training School at Netley, inaugurated and supervised by Miss Florence Nightingale; and let it be recorded as a tribute to the enthusiastic philanthropy of a compassionate public, the entire cost of such training was provided by the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded Soldiers in War. During the Franco-German war (1870—71) this Society disbursed the sum of £300,000 in one hundred and twenty-eight days for the care of the sick and wounded of the belligerents.

The nursing staff gradually increased until, at the time of the outbreak of war in South Africa (1899), it consisted of one lady superintendent at Netley, 19 superintendents and 68 sisters. In the course of time further developments took place, the last as recent as 1927, when Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service was established in its present form.

And now we turn to the Royal Chapel. Exactly in the centre of the great building, and under the shadow of the great dome, is this dignified and spacious sanctuary where Queen Victoria and Miss Florence Nightingale are known to have worshipped. Outside the entrance is the gold-lettered appropriate quotation from the 100th Psalm: "Enter His Gates with Thanksgiving." Within, there is peace; even the tread of the soldiers passing along the stone corridor cannot be heard. It was built at the same time as the hospital. It has no definite architectural design, but the taste is good and simple—typically mid-Victorian. The dome-shaped plaster ceiling is a fine feature. This is enriched with heavy moulded beams and coves springing from the walls.

Six magnificent electroliers of ornamental wrought iron form the basis of the lighting system. The wooden gallery, supported by cast iron pillars, is complete with comfortable seats and book rests. Its seating capacity is about 450, so with the same accommodation below in the nave, the seating available is about 900.

The sanctuary is illuminated by a series of powerful and concealed side lights. A beautiful three light semi-circular stained glass window is above the altar; it represents the Ascension and is dedicated to the memory of George Stewart Beatson, M.D., C.B., Surgeon-General, Army Medical Department, who died in Simla in 1874. Four years earlier he was P.M.O. at Netley. The six tall pillars beside the windows are crowned with stilted arches (an annoyance to architectural purists) of Ionic design, with their characteristic volutes prominent. Beneath the memorial window, and spanning the sanctuary, are three segmental niches of Portland stone. Originally, each bore a black tablet containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed and the Ten Commandments respectively, engraved and gold lettered. Many years ago, when the altar was raised, the centre plaque was removed and affixed to the northern wall of the sanctuary, where it still remains. The floor is suitably tiled and in excellent condition. On either side stand two mighty 35 ft. pillars of Portland stone featuring Ionic pattern, the caps of which bear composite characteristics; joining up both is a Roman arch. Very high praise of the exceptionally good quality of this stone has been made. Portland stone of a

similar texture cannot be quarried to-day; the modern stone, when polished, reveals the presence of shell and the facing becomes honeycombed.

The altar rails are erected to the memory of Major William McElrea Snodgrass, M.C., R.A.M.C., otologist at Netley, who died on the 1st February, 1934, as the result of performing an operation in the hospital. The old rails—high, cumbersome and inadequate—were composed of wrought iron and wood. At one time heavy gates completed the scheme, but it is many years since they broke adrift from their massive hinges, leaving a stark gap of five feet. The memorial rails are made of wainscot oak, with rail and base moulded. These are filled in with Gothic tracery and cusplings between framed uprights. A filled-in panel is on each side: one bears the bronze inscription plate surmounted by the cap badge of the deceased officer. The entrance to the sanctuary is reduced to 3 feet, and a feature—a sliding rail of the same kind of wood—completes the line. The height of the rail is 2 feet 4 inches, and the span 25½ feet.

On either side of the altar hang two flags—one bearing the Dragon of Wales and the other the Cross of the British Red Cross Society. They commemorate the fact that, during the Great War, there were two large sections of hutments erected behind the great building as wards auxiliary to the hospital. The Welsh Hospital was erected and maintained by voluntary contributions from Wales, and one tablet records that from October, 1914, until March, 1919, 9616 patients were treated and cared for. The British Red Cross Society's record is that from September, 1914, until May, 1919, 20,400 patients were admitted. The present writer well remembers being a patient in this section. In those days (1916) a large section was known as the Irish Hospital. Many huts were named after distinguished Irish personages: there were the Iveagh and the Guinness huts. Lord Iveagh, who in 1932 generously contributed £50,000 to settle the debt of the New General Southend Hospital—making his gifts to that hospital reach the handsome total of £95,000—was in those days charitable in word and deed. These two flags add great dignity to the chapel: the green, red and white of the Principality and the simple red cross of the Society.

The pulpit, composed of Caen stone, is an elegant piece of work of hexagonal shape. Around its body are carved figurines of the four Gospel writers and St. Paul, surmounted by the urge of St. James: "Be ye doers of the work and not hearers only," in carved lettering. The font is also of similar stone. It is a thousand pities that years ago, when it was dirty and unsightly, someone meant well by coating it with paint. To have restored its former facing and colour with clean water and a scrubbing brush would have meant harder work, but would have been the right thing to do: that dis-service cannot be undone. A three-fold improvement took place in 1923, when the original choir stalls, built of iron framework after the pattern of the seats now in the nave, were replaced by the present commodious oak stalls of Gothic pattern. The old clergy desk, composed of stone, was disposed of and substituted by one of oak, and the original lectern, of stone base with wooden upright, gave place to the magnificent brass lectern now in use. The cost of all three was met by private subscriptions, and they were dedicated by the Chaplain-General on the 4th November, 1923. A chapel bell exists, but its rich and kindly tone is reserved for fire alarm purposes only.

The organ is a two-manual instrument built by Bevington and Sons, of Soho, London, in 1876. Whether it was a gift, or purchase, is unknown. The blowing action is mechanical. Quite recently, the first overhaul in its

history took place at a cost of £56/10/0. The great organ consists of the following stops: diapason, principal, claribel, dulciana and mixture; the swell organ has corneopane, bell gamba, lieblich gedact, harmonic flute and a bourdon. The swell organ can be coupled to the pedal instrument. The tone is very pleasing and suitable to the chapel.

The ventilation devices in the chapel, now quite efficient, had their defections in 1865, and the matter was one of concern. The P.M.O. writes thus: "Four of the swing casements will be taken out from the ground floor and refixed on floor above the back gallery. Four additional casements will be provided (the width of these lower squares), two to each side of chapel under gallery." These measures were shown to be inadequate, for the report of 1866 states that "the alterations made to remedy the faulty ventilation have not proved sufficient, and the condition is still unsatisfactory."

The mural tablets of white marble and brass are well worthy of attention. There are nearly thirty, all of which are erected as memorials to officers and men at some time associated with the hospital. Many of them bear striking testimony to the skill and knowledge of medicine of the deceased or their all-round qualities. There is, for instance, the tablet in memory of Surgeon-General William Campbell Maclean, of the Indian Medical Service, which records that "he organised the Hyderabad Medical School, the first institution of its kind in India." There is a tablet to Francois de Chaumont, who fought in the Crimea. It refers to expert knowledge of hygiene and of the "liberal arts and sciences." Another tablet is in memory of Surgeon Thomas Graham Balfour, principal medical officer at Netley from 1873-74.

A memorial erected to the fallen in Egypt (1882-83) has the two former badges of the Medical Service. They recall the Army Medical Department and the Army Hospital Corps. The badge of the former is an eight-pointed star surmounted by the crown; the inner circle of the star contains the royal initials "V.R." and the outer circle "Honi soit qui mal y pense." The badge of the latter is the Geneva Red Cross surmounted by the crown, and between both is inscribed "Army Hospital Corps"; at the base are set two sprigs of laurel leaves tied with ribbon containing the Corps colours of cherry, blue and gold. The present badge consists of the crown, laurel leaves, rod and serpent, with the subscription "Royal Army Medical Corps."

To the memory of Surgeon-Major R. Keith, who died in Poona in 1889, a tablet is erected by Lieut.-General (as he was then) H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., on whose staff the surgeon served in Bombay.

Perhaps the honour bestowed upon Surgeon-Major Andrew Moffitt, who died in 1882, is unique at least in the annals of the Medical Services. For five years he was director of the Army Hospital Corps at Netley. He was the author of the official manual then in use in the Army. During the Taeping Rebellion of 1860-62 he entered the service of the Emperor of China and was principal medical officer of Gordon's "Ever-Victorious Army." Present in thirty-three engagements, he served throughout the campaign, and was subsequently created a mandarin by the Emperor and presented with two gold medals.

The long association with Netley of Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Longmore, Kt., C.B., Q.H.S., Officer of the Legion of Honour, etc., is most interesting. He was Professor of Military Surgery in the Army Medical School for nearly thirty-one years. Very probably he was one of its pioneers at Fort Pitt. For twenty-seven years he was honorary surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen. As surgeon of the 19th Regiment, he served throughout the whole of the Crimean campaign and was present at the battles of Alma,

Inkerman and Balaclava. He took part in the "affair" of Bulcanac and at both assaults on the Redan, and was with the Army in Bengal during and after the Indian Mutiny, from 1857 to 1859. His treatise on the transport of the sick and wounded (1868) is rich in historical details, and his study of the medical conduct of the Crimean war (1883) with particular reference to the sanitary contrasts of the British and French Armies, is considered to be the best critical summary of the subject. At the Paris Exposition in 1867—the first exhibition of military medicine held—he rendered a valuable report on the British exhibit of military medicine. "He achieved a reputation throughout England and America by his writings on military surgery and ambulance transport." Born in 1816, he died in 1895, "a man who ever trod strictly in the straight path, who did justice and loved mercy."

A touching tribute is paid to the memory of Surgeon-Major Thomas Heayle Parke, F.R.C.S.I., HON. D.C.L. Durham, who died in 1893. He served in Egypt during the campaign of 1882 and again with the Nile Expedition of 1884—85, accompanied the Desert Column for the relief of General Gordon, and was present at the battles of Abu Klea and Metemneh. In 1887 he was selected by H. M. Stanley as surgeon and one of the Company commanders of his Expedition to Central Africa for the relief of Emin Pasha. "Loyal to his leader, fearless in danger, tender to his charge, a rare combination of courage and gentleness; his chief justly said no country in Europe could produce his equal."

These are splendid records; enough, and more than enough, to justify the high and responsible place in the British Army which the Medical Services have so long occupied and fulfilled so admirably under all sorts and conditions of service.

From the earliest days, the chapel was used by all denominations until about 1920, when a hut from the auxiliary hospital was transported to a site adjacent to the enquiry office. This was used as a Roman Catholic church for five years or so, when the structure became unserviceable and a new sanctuary was sought. Ultimately, the patients' library was chosen. The books were removed to another part of the building, and the room converted into the present church, which seats about one hundred. To-day the chapel is still used by the Presbyterian, Methodist and United Board communities.

The chapel is not dedicated to any specified saint. There is not, unfortunately, any record of its dedication or by whom it was consecrated. In the records perused there is, up to now, an unbridgeable gap between the 9th July, 1863—the earliest entry, which records the first baptism, performed by the first chaplain, the Rev. I. A. Crozier, M.A.—and the 11th July, 1886, when the first entry of A.B. 301 records a Holy Communion celebration. Perhaps some reader can inform us when the present church book first appeared as an official document. The Rev. I. A. Crozier also officiated at the first burial on the 31st May, 1864, and distinguished himself by making the first gift in the form of a silver-plated alms dish, upon which is engraved "Ye gift of ye chaplain to ye chapel of ye Royal Victoria Hospital." The first P.M.O. has already been mentioned, and one might indulge a little further by quoting the first marriage under the Naval, Military and Air Force Chapel Acts, 1932, which took place on the 6th August, 1934.

No attempt has been made in this article to deal with the chaplain's work, but a brief reference or so might reveal the fact that the station has its own unique feature. For instance, it should be stated that every type of sickness and disease (apart from infectious fever diseases) is treated; the patients come from almost every unit of His Majesty's Army, a large percentage of whom

are "boarded out" to civilian life. The latter often give the chaplain an opportunity to assist a patient to write a letter and thus improve his chances of obtaining suitable employment; contact with the Regimental Associations is established, and advice and financial assistance are given.

From October to May the incoming trooping season is in full swing, ships bringing as they do the usual toll of sick and disabled from overseas. When this has ended, another scene is staged: the training of Territorial field hospitals and field ambulances takes place, and contingents of the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Military Hospital Reserve) come from all parts of the country for the exercise of practical duties. And last, but not least, let not the Chelsea Pensioners be forgotten. These old warriors arrive in batches of forty for three weeks holiday and change of air. They sit or stroll beside the beach, ramble in the country, and revel in the peaceful change. Thus they imbibe a tonic for body and mind, and are builded up anew to face another winter amid the fog and noise of London.

In this story of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, and the chapel—admittedly, inadequately related—we behold something more than the creation of a stately building of stupendous dimensions and enriched by a beautiful park: we see a lofty ideal—the pursuit of truth and the merit gained by its insistence. Our grandfathers were not blind to the need of those who suffer from wounds and sickness; they met that need, as was their wont, with courage and hope. To their famous monument of charity and care, great minds have since added mighty stones; others, smaller stones and fragments. "Great remedies for great evils" has been the watchword throughout. One correspondent thus closes his letter to the present writer: "I have a great affection for Netley." And no wonder! In the light of its history, do we not all feel the same? The builders, from the humblest to the distinguished men of science, have worked for humanity, labouring in the pursuit of truth—labouring intensively and extensively—and the work still continues. We all love that for which we labour and offer ourselves up in daily service. "Netley!" Yes, it is an honoured and exalted name, and the builders of its fame have assuredly added worthy tributes to the good work our Victorian fathers put into our hands.

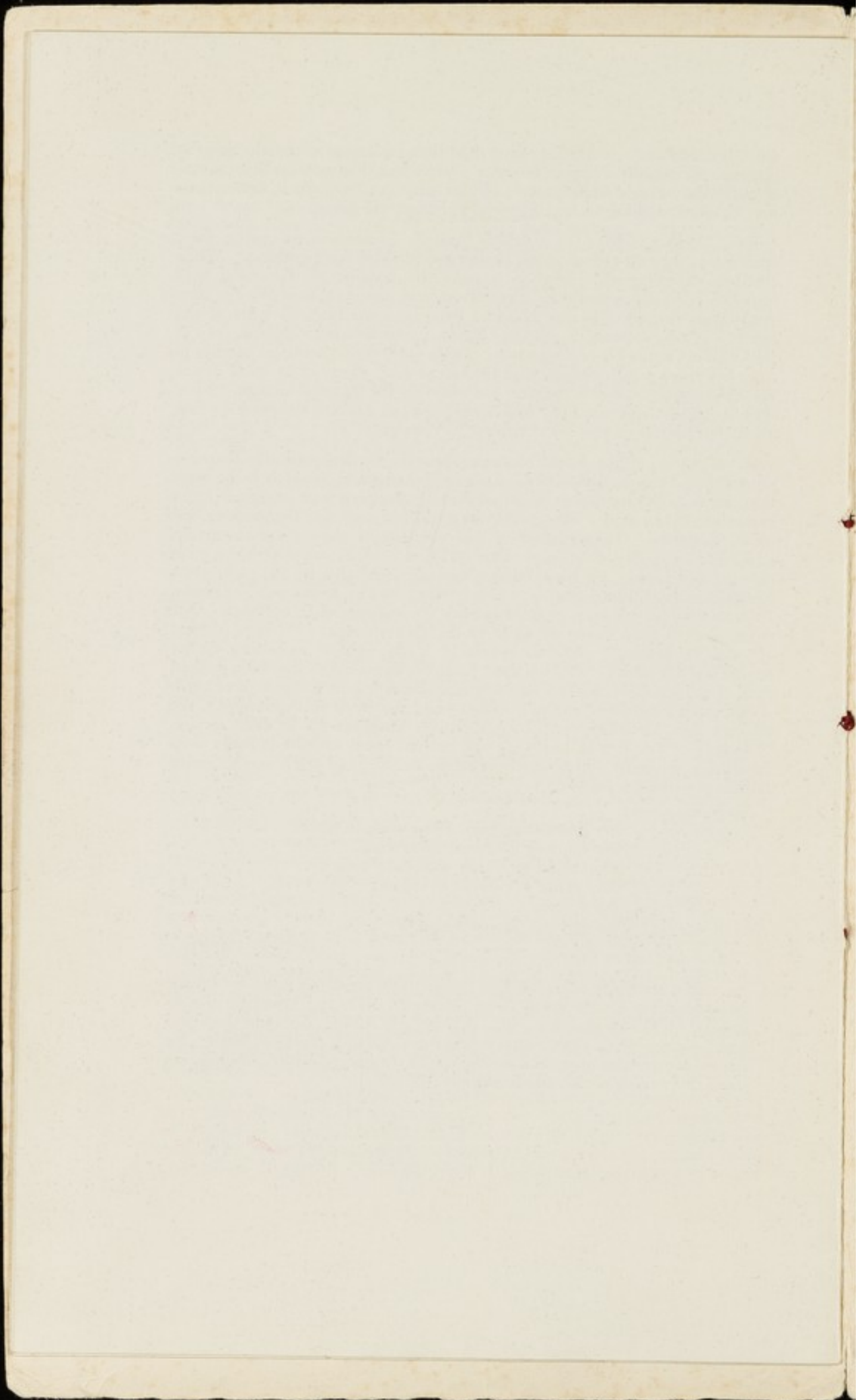
Tennyson sings:

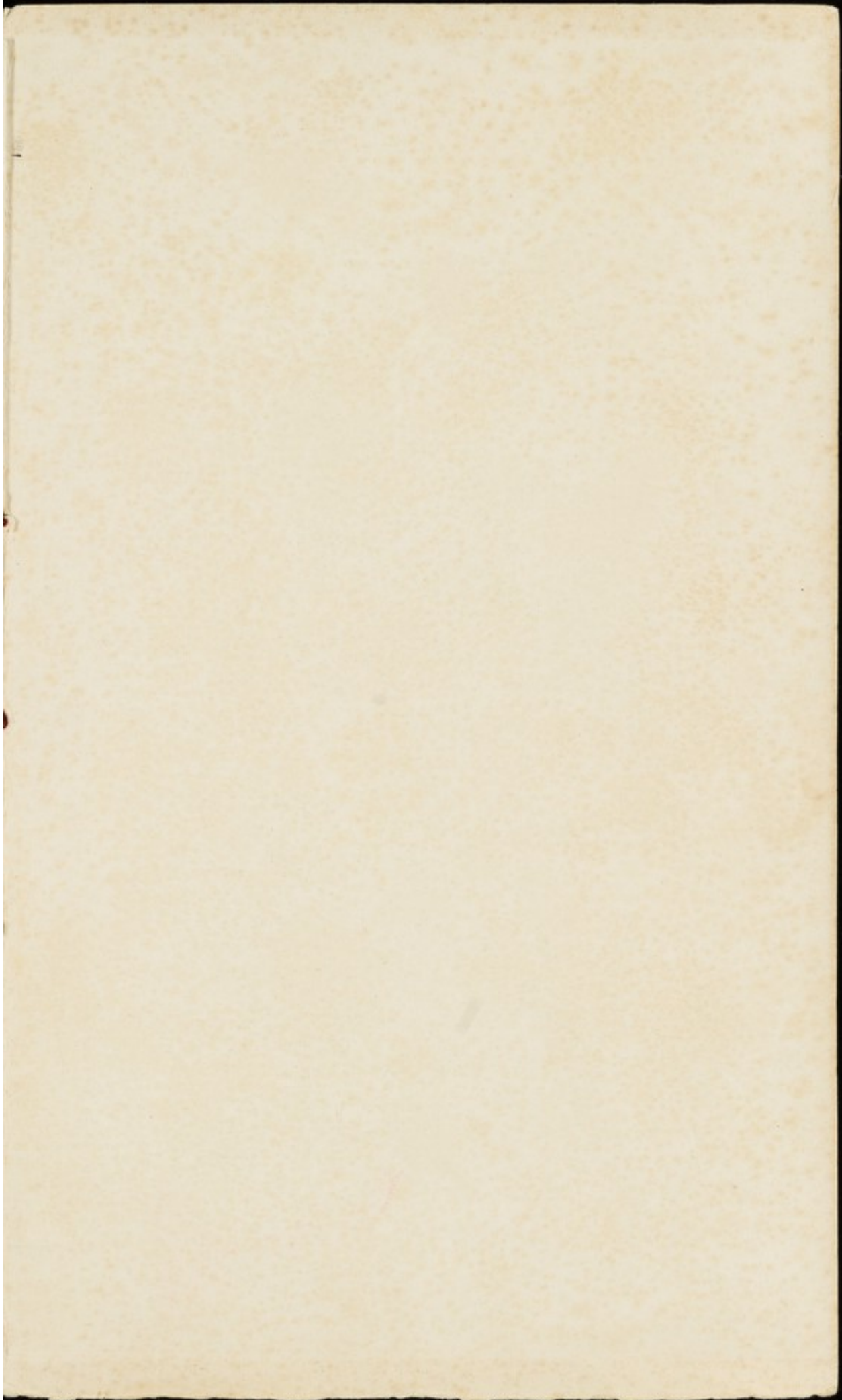
Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell,
That mind and soul, according well,
May make *one* music as before,
But vaster.

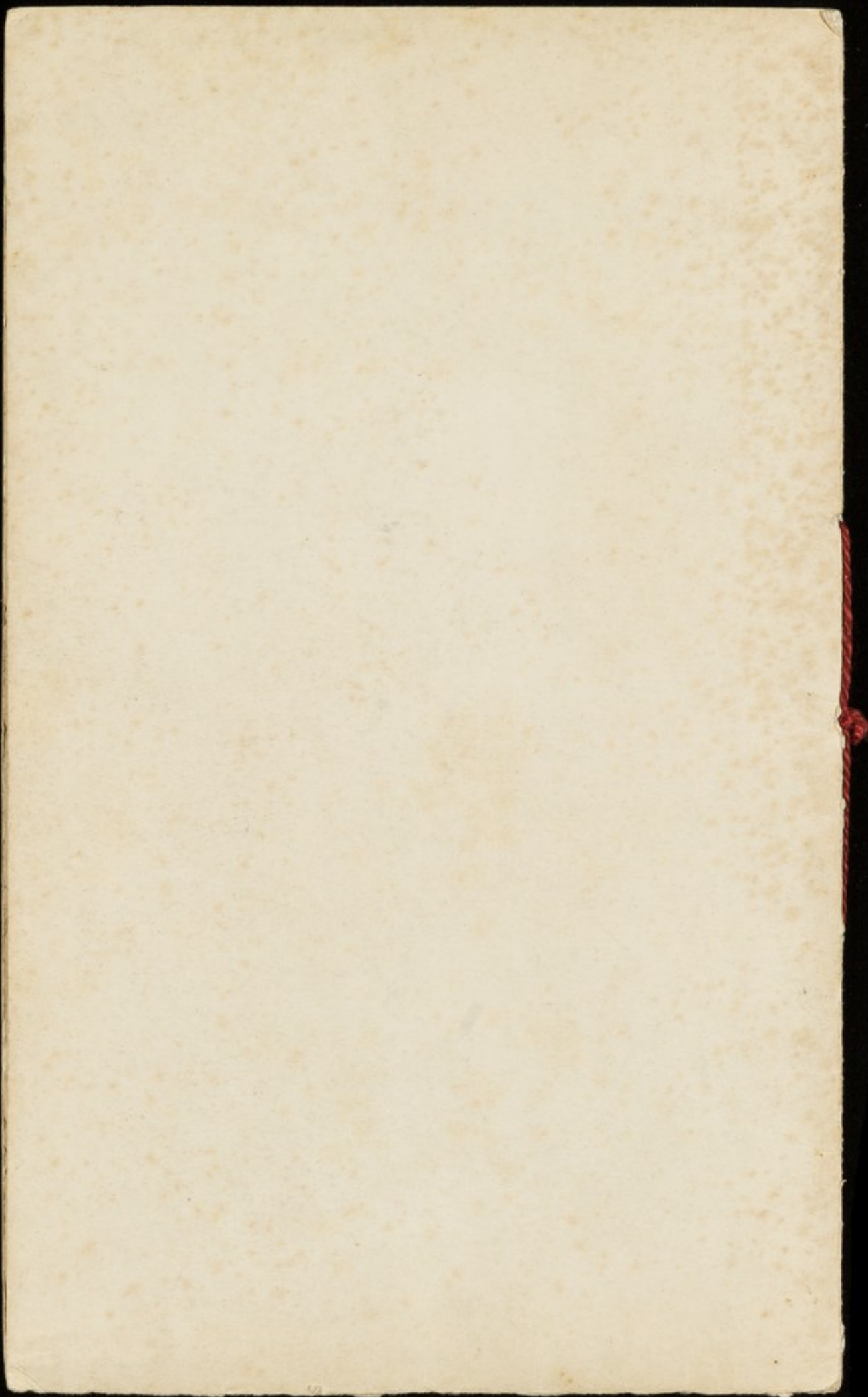
And to this prayer we add our pious "Amen."

E. H. PILLIFANT.

[The writer gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance given by several correspondents of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and especially thanks Colonel H. L. Powell, O.B.E., M.C., A.D.M.S., R.A.M.C., Secunderabad, and Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Paris, commanding Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, for the encouragement given and for the use of the library, which privilege has made the writing of this article possible.—E.H.P.]







HOSPITAL

From October to May the in-coming Trooping season is in full swing; ships bringing as they do the usual toll of sick and disabled from overseas. When this has ended another scene is staged, the training of Territorial Field Hospitals and Field Ambulances takes place and contingents of St. John's Ambulance Brigade (Military Hospital Reserve) come from all parts of the country for the exercise of practical duties. And last but not least, let not the Chelsea Pensioners be forgotten. These old warriors arrive in batches of 40 for a three weeks' holiday and change of air. They sit or stroll beside the beach, ramble in the country and revel in the peaceful change. Thus they imbibe a tonic for body and mind and are builded up anew to face another winter amid the fog and noise of London.

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The original intention was to make the hospital self-contained premises in all respects, and, to this end an immense amount of labour was expended. For instance, there is the water system. A reservoir was made in conjunction with the building of the hospital $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away at Butlocks Heath to supply the ablution water. It was deepened a few years later sufficient to hold a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. Its supply was also intended to feed the hydraulic lift power and to replenish the two large elevated tanks which were the precautionary measures against fire. The drinking water, of "fairly good quality", was derived from three Artesian wells, each 175 feet deep, capable of producing $35\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per minute. These were situated one in each wing of the hospital and the third in the Laundry. It is long since that two of them fell into disuse. The reservoir still functions in a more or less feeble degree. In the drought of 1870 it "entirely failed and became quite dry". The principal source of water supply is now provided by the Southampton Borough Council.

There is also the Laundry whose steam machinery has since been electrified. It was early in the Great War that control was passed over from the R.A.S.C. to the R.A.O.C. To-day it is a very big establishment, laundering and re-making bedding for the larger part of Wessex Area (East). The output is equivalent to an average of 35,000 blankets per month and a staff of 30 is employed including a manager.

The site of the original Gas-works is still to be seen. That also was replaced by the Electric station which is now held in reserve in case of a breakdown in Southampton, from whence the present supply comes.

The area of the grounds is just under 300 acres. The Cemetery, which is about a mile away, was laid out in 1864 and consists of 5 acres, being divided from the hospital by a wooded valley. A few years later both were connected by a made road which provides a beautiful walk at all seasons of the year. Here, standing sombre, yet stately, is the War Memorial to "The Glorious Dead", while the stones bear witness that friend and foe fallen in the Great War lie resting together.

In 1864, to quote the report of the Principal Medical Officer of that year, "roads were made, the ground ploughed, trees planted (cedar, lime, hollies, etc.,) and it was anticipated that early in 1865 all the contractor's shops, saw mills, etc., in the centre of the building would be removed and the ground levelled." The same record proceeds by saying that "five Gate Houses, to be inhabited by N.C.O's have been erected". These quarters are now occupied by the Gate Police.

The length of the foreshore is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; its shingle beach affords safe facility for bathing though the water is not always as clean as one would wish. Fishing from the pier and the beach and boating are pastimes universally enjoyed.

AMENITIES OF THE HOSPITAL

The Royal Victoria Hospital.
(from Paul Brothers' Guide to Southampton. 1889)

This noble building is about one mile from the Abbey, and three-and-a-half miles from Southampton. It was erected immediately after the Crimean War, the first stone being laid by Her Majesty on the 19th May 1856. It is intended as an Hospital for wounded soldiers in time of war, and during peace, is used as the great military invaliding station, where sick soldiers land from all parts of the world. It is excellently placed near the Southampton Water, on a gently rising ground, and is itself no mean addition to the beautiful scenery which surrounds it.

The best view of the building is from the water, but nearly as good a view is to be had from the end of the pier, and to this point we advise the visitor to go first. The whole length of the building, which is 40-ft above the sea, and measuring 1,420 ft from one end to the other, is there well seen. In the centre is a projecting

block, in which the chapel, bath room, Commandant's and principal medical officers' offices, paymaster, and royal engineers' offices are placed. On either side stretches a long wing, intended for sick soldiers.

The architecture is Italian, and is both graceful and imposing. The plinth is of Cornwall granite, and the superstructure red brick and stone. In front is a broad gravel terrace, and below this ~~are~~ are grass terraces, on which, in the summer, hundreds of invalid soldiers may be seen walking or reclining. A row of cedars has been planted, by the advice of the late M^r Page, of Southampton, under whose direction the grounds have been laid out; and in course of time the effect of these trees will be to make the building look even higher and more imposing. To the left of the Hospital a large building will be seen. This is the officers' quarter where several medical officers, assistant Commandant and purveyors live. The exterior of

(2)

this building is very plain, but it contains a noble mess-room for the medical staff; a very handsome ante-room, a ~~bill~~ billiard room, &c. In the mess-room are two prints

of the Queen and Prince Consort; these were a present from the Queen to the medical staff. To the right of the Hospital, close to the water, a little building like a windmill will be seen. It is, in fact, a windmill, and it is intended to force sea-water into the large swimming bath in the central block.

To the left of the pier will be seen a Gothic cross. This was erected by subscription to the memory of the medical officers who died in the Crimea, either from wounds or disease. The first stone was laid by HRH The Prince of Wales, in August 1864. It is an extremely pretty object, and is best seen from the water, ~~and~~ as there no building is in the rear.

P.T.O.

Before quitting the pier, the visitor should look at the pier itself. It is 570 feet long, and, at high tide, has 10 feet of water at the sea end. For the purpose of landing the sick, a vessel (appropriately called the Florence Nightingale) has been built. This vessel only draws two feet of water, and can get up to the pier at almost any time of the tide. There is a most comfortable, well-warmed cabin on board, where the men are well taken care of on their transit from Spithead to the hospital. About 3,000 sick soldiers are landed every year, principally in the summer.

Before entering the hospital, the visitor should look at the foundation stone, at the right of the central block, and should then enter the hospital. The two wings are each composed of three long corridors, 12 feet wide and 14 feet high, and opening into these corridors are more than 100 wards. Standing at one end of the building, and looking at the other,

(3)

will give a good idea of the immense length. In the corridors are numerous ~~the~~ portraits of the Prince Consort sent by the Queen. The wards are very comfortable, and are kept scrupulously clean. The ventilation is good, and the appliances for bathing, washing, &c., excellent. The chapel, bath-room, and kitchen should next be visited.

In addition to being the great Hospital for Invalids and the headquarters of the Medical Staff, the Army Medical School is stationed here. Every medical officer before joining his regiment spends four months here, attending lectures on military medicine and surgery, and learning ~~the~~ the arrangements of military hospitals. These gentlemen who are all qualified medical practitioners, live in quarters in the hospital, and as there are often 50 or 60 of them at once, they give great life and animation to the place. They have gratified the neighbourhood on several occasions with admirable amateur theatricals, and the Netley Balls are by

no means the least attraction in this social neighbourhood.

Attached to the Army Medical School are Libraries and Museums (which belong to the Medical Staff,) and which should be seen. In one of the upper corridors is a ghastly array of skulls of all nations: for those who are not accustomed to such displays, it is not very agreeable, but people come from far and wide to see it; from Germany, France, America, for it is one of the best collections of Asiatic and African skulls in the world. Near this collection, also, is an interesting Museum of Military Surgery, in which are contained most of the implements by which man ingeniously shortens his neighbour's life, and the appliances by which he seeks to preserve his own.

The Natural History Museum is now placed in the entrance hall of the main block. Behind the Hospital is the Lunatic Asylum. In digging the foundations of this building, a British earthenware crock was found, containing 1,700 Roman copper coins, chiefly of the first and second centuries.

At some little distance are the married soldiers' Cottages; the gasworks, laundry &c. The whole extent of the

(4)

Government property is about 250 acres. The soil is sand and gravel upon clay; the situation is very healthy, and on a fine day the impression made upon a visitor ~~is~~ will be that, when he is sick, he might have a much worse place to go to than the Royal Victoria Hospital.

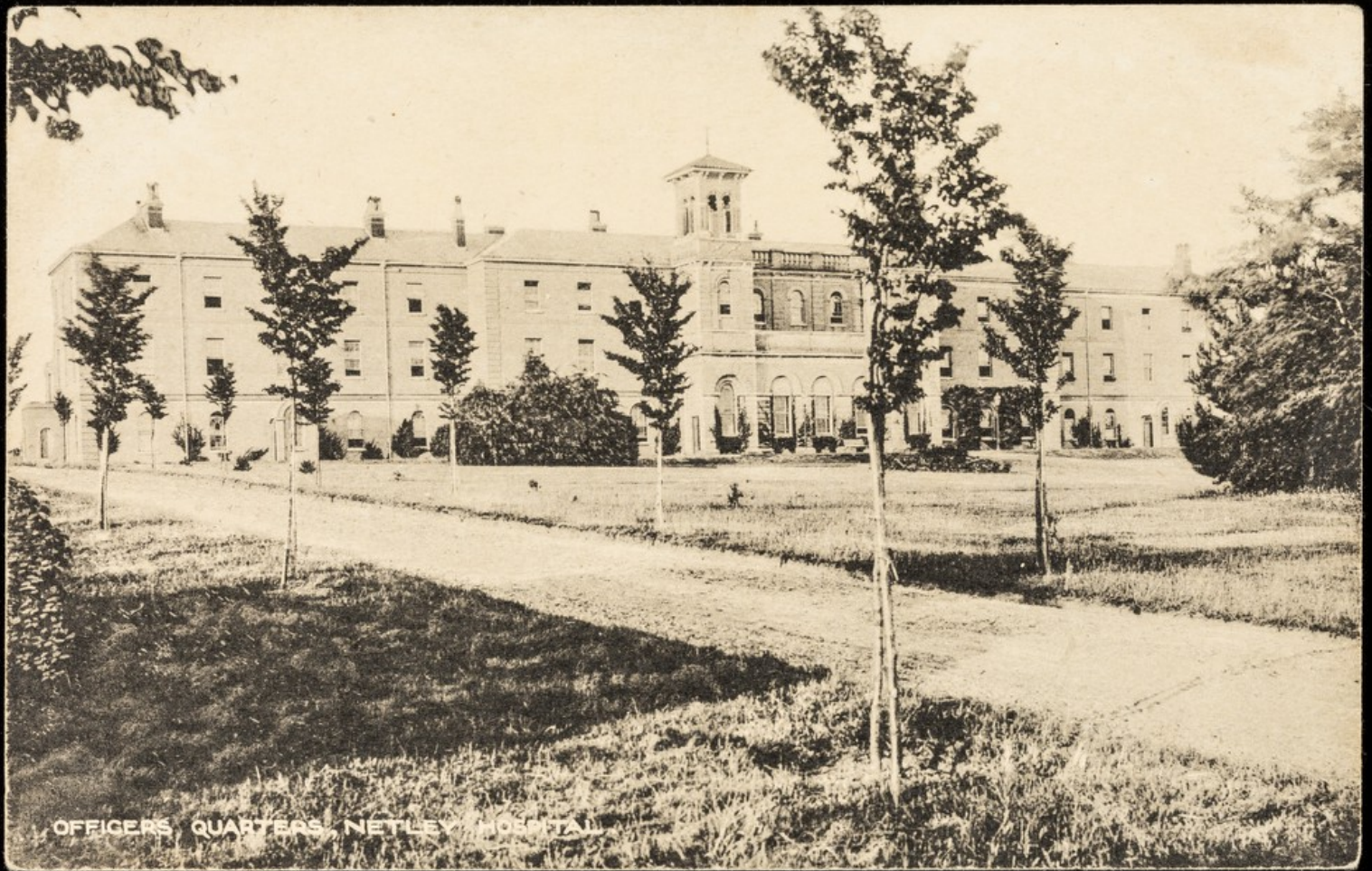
Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, is a frequent visitor at the Hospital, when residing at her Isle of Wight residence of Osborne.



N.C. Os
of Medical Staff Corps
(A. Medical Corps)

1884-1898

No. 1
Medical
Staff Corps



OFFICERS' QUARTERS, NETLEY HOSPITAL

F. G. O. Stuart, Southampton. No. 1831.

POST CARD

Printed in England.

ADDRESS ONLY.





Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

1877.



Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley

1877

~~from Hampshire & Isle of Wight illustrated~~
Who has not heard of
Netley Hospital? It is one of those ~~institutions~~
~~that~~ national institutions ~~that~~ which excite
thrills of pride & sympathy in the hearts of all
patriotic Englishmen and is closely associated
with the campaigns of our soldiers in
distant lands. . . .

Attached to the Hospital is the Army
Medical School, where the young medical officers
undergo special training in military surgery,
tropical medicine, military hygiene, & pathology
(including bacteriology & physiological chemistry),
before being recommended for commissions. The R-
V-H is under the command of a
Surgeon-Major-General. Including those engaged
in teaching ~~at~~ ⁱⁿ the Army Medical School, the
number of officers of the Army Medical Staff
employed at Netley is about 22. Two
Companies of the Medical Staff Corps are
stationed at Netley, and are under the command
of the Secretary to the Surgeon-Major-General,
who is ex-officio the commanding officer of

(2).

the Netley companies. There is also an Assistant - Adjutant - General at Netley, whose staff consists of a Quartermaster and Acting - Adjutant of the Invalid Depot, an Officer of the Royal Engineers, two Officers of the Army Pay Department and one military Chaplain of each denomination. Officers

Visitors are permitted to inspect the Hospital, application has to be made to the principal medical officer. One of the chief attractions is the Natural History Museum, which is open to the patients and public every afternoon and which includes specimens of the animal kingdom sent home by medical officers from all parts of the world. . . .

②

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL

Professors - ^{Sir} Surgeon-General, T. Longmore. C.S.
Inspector-General. W.C. Maclean, M.D. C.S.
Edmund A. Parkes Esq., M.D. F.R.S.,
Sir W. AITKEN. Esq., M.D. F.R.S.,
Staff Surgeon-Major. J.D. MacDonald M.D. F.R.S.

Ass't Professors. Surgeon-Major J.H. PORTER
W.M. WEBB.
F.S.B.F. de Clamant. M.D.
Surgeon F.H. Welch.
Secretary - Thome Borchert.

M.B.
Surgeon David Bruce M.B. was
assistant professor in the ~~Royal Medical~~
Army Medical School in 1890.

Kelly's Directory of Hampshire
1895

RVA

① Administrative Staff

Commandant, A/Col. C.S.S. Evans Gordon.
Asst Commandant. A/Col W.R. Farmer.
Chaplain - Rev. Wm. PONSFORD
Acting R.C. Chaplain. Rev. T. Lloyd Copley.
" Pres. Chaplain. Rev. P. Matheson.
Adjutant. Army Hospital Corps - Capt. Bolton.
Captains of Orderlies - Lt W. Ward
Lt. A. Pratt.
Officer A.R.E. Major. R. Bullen.
Paymaster. Robert. A. Rouse.
Chestier. J. Harwood.
Apothecary. J. H. Harwey.
Control Dep. C. W. B. Mc Kenzie
Deputy Commissary.
Sub. Ass. J. Whitley.
Paymaster Hospital Corps - J. Musket.
J. F. FRASER

② PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF

Principal Medical Officer - Surgeon-General ~~J. Longmore~~
M.D. C.B.
Registrar. Surgeon-Major D. Cullen. M.D.



ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL
NETLEY



ALMROTH EDWARD WRIGHT

PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY IN THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL MADE
THE FIRST TRIALS OF ANTI-TYPHOID INOCULATION ON HIMSELF AND
THE SURGEONS ON PROBATION IN THE LABORATORY OF THIS HOSPITAL
DURING THE YEARS 1895 TO 1898. THEREBY LAYING THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ANTI-TYPHOID INOCULATION WHICH EXISTS TODAY AMONG
THE FIGHTING FORCES OF THE WORLD

8 29



Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley



MORE faces from the past, and extremely stern faces, too. From the left: Surgeon Lieut. Blennerhasset, Surgeon Major-Gen. Charles Herve Giraud and Surgeon Major Pope.

They walked the corridors of the old Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley when the Zulu War wounded were coming in.

the book

" But I'm not so sure about the place of Arden House itself these days.

Last night I found myself thinking treasonable thoughts, like whether the old place wasn't due for some sort of face-lift or, failing that, for demolition.

The "Casebook" still slots easily into the traditional, comfy Sunday evening, but life there begins to look increasingly like the faded writing on a spiked and ancient prescription form in a chemist's basement.

This story of the doctors' economy drive, with particular reference to food, was all right. But it did become rather a tiresome procession of plates. Janet moved from oven to table so many times that it quite overlaid anything else that might have been happening.

It could be just the fading memory of those Radio Times recipes . . . but Janet's soups and tureens do seem to be taking over Arden House in a big way. Add the drams taken from the sideboard and half the tales are told.

At any moment last night's offering could have turned into a straight cookery lesson.

"Er urgh, what's this then er Janet?" "It's mutton stew, doctor."

"Aa, errer what's that, mutton stew y'say, er aha mm".

"And (facing the camera) to make mutton stew for the doctors I always add just a wee touch of the heather . . ."

Really, it wouldn't have seemed unusual.

W. M. HILL

Orange-Lemon

Usually
2'5

2'2

CHIVERS Twin Pack JELLIES

Usually
1'5

1'2½

McVitie Ginger Nuts - Lincoln

Usually
1'-

9½d.

DOUBLE GREEN

GEORGE FLOYD

86 EAST ST
SOUTHAMP



SCREENED GEIGER COUNTER PLACED OVER THYROID, CONNECTED TO
A RATEMETER AND THEN TO RECORDING AMMETER FOR THE
PURPOSE OF RECORDING THE INITIAL ^{THE} UPTAKE OF RADIO IODINE BY
THE THYROID

10





TOROIDAL OR RING COUNTER — FOR MEASURING THE ABSOLUTE UPTAKE OF RADIO IODINE BY THE THYROID GLAND OVER A SPECIFIC PERIOD OF TIME.

THE MACHINE ON THE LEFT IS A SCALING UNIT WHICH ACTUALLY "COUNTS" THE ACTIVITY / GIVEN TIME PERIOD.

9



MEDICAL CENTRE S.R.D.E. CHRISTCHURCH.



D.S.D.E. FRANCIS.



WAR
No. 1 B.A.N.M.
OFFICE

3

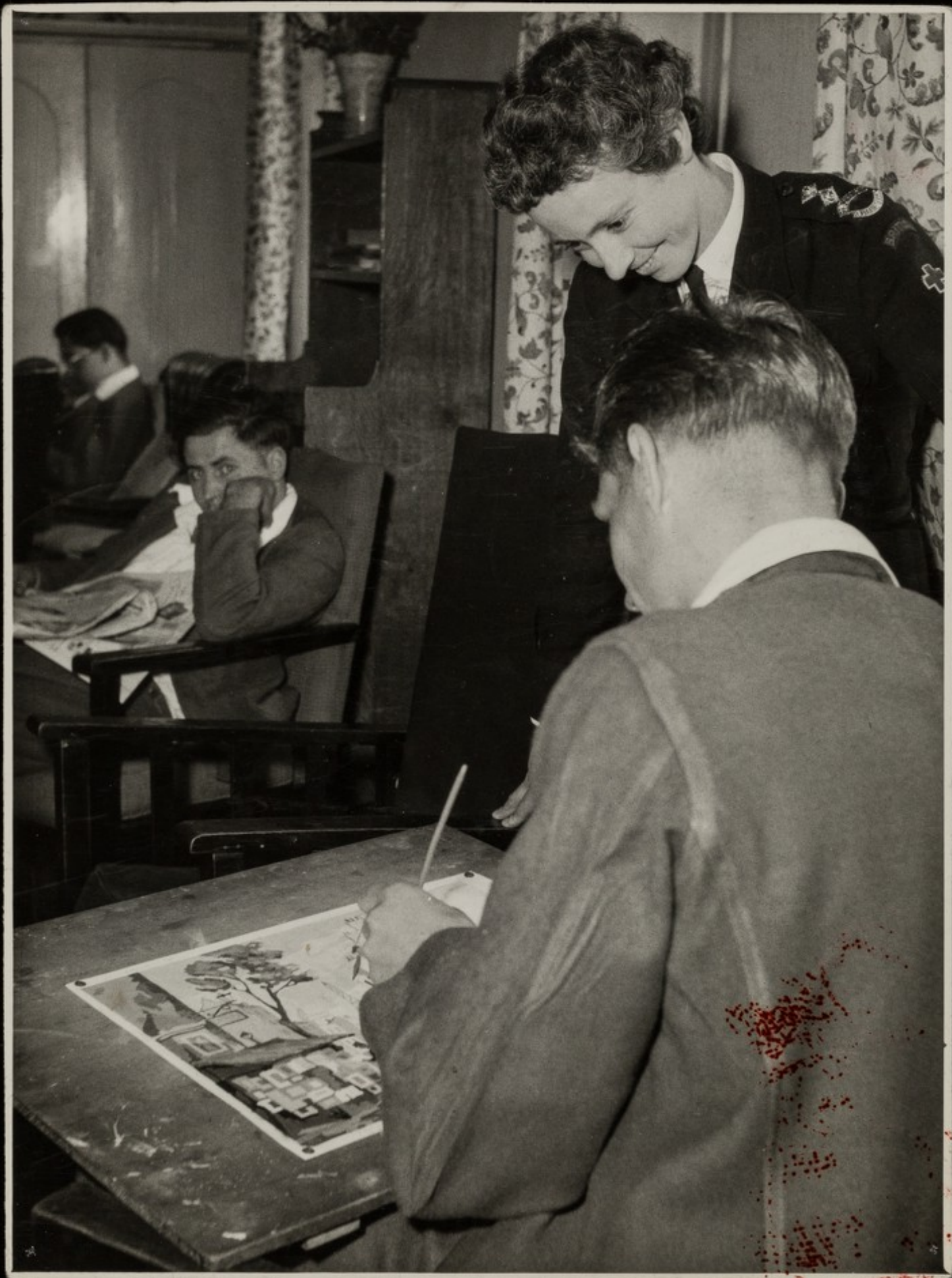








5



4









WAR
N. I. B. A. N. U.
OFFICE

2



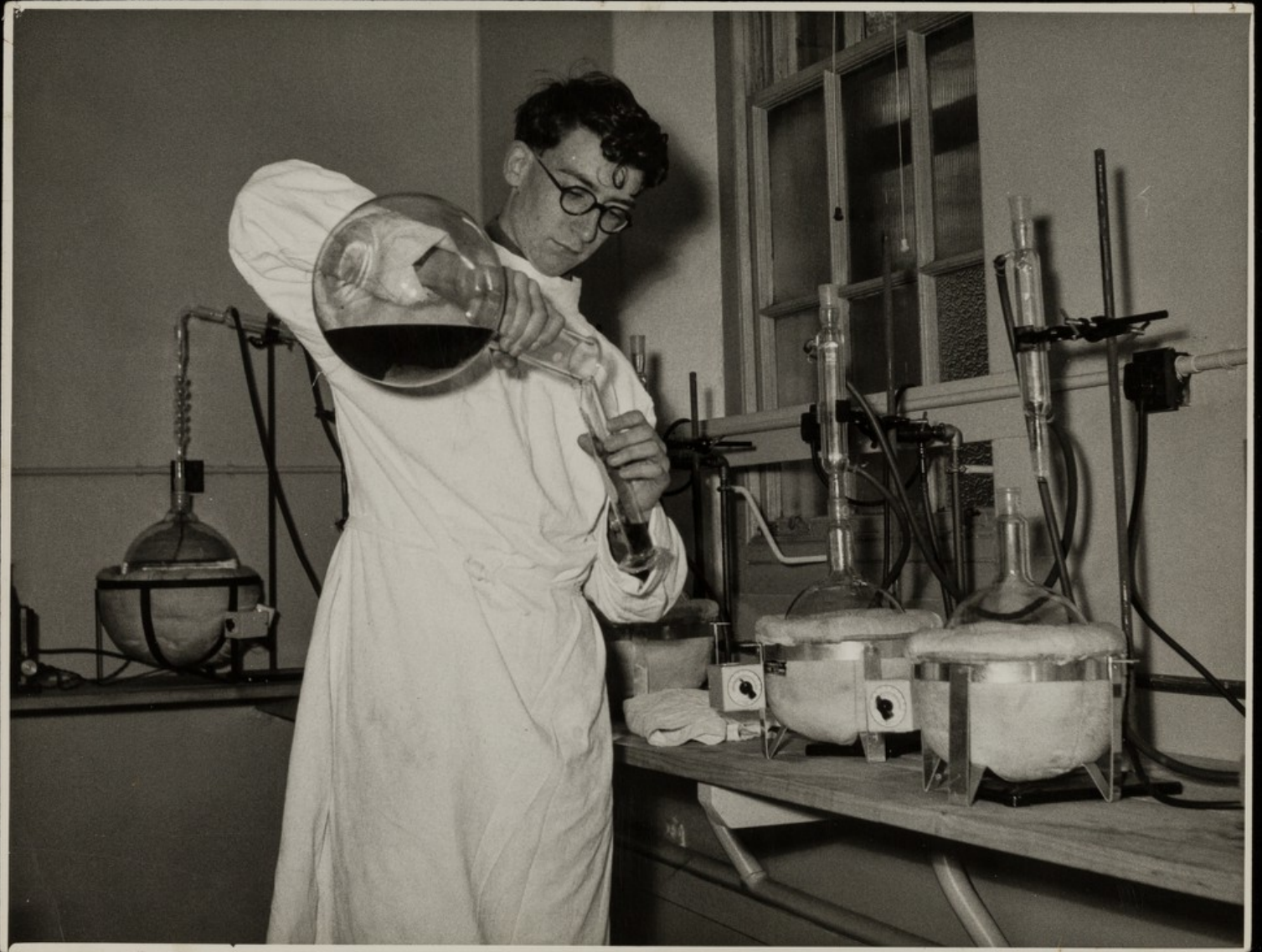


6



WAR
No. 1 B.A.N.U.
OFFICE

7



8

MAP
No. 1 DANU.
OFFICE



SCREENED GEIGER COUNTER.





The Grey
Lady

The Grey Lady.

Letters to the Evening Echo.

8 Dec 1966.

I am very interested in the Grey Lady of Netley - AS an ex-member of the PARSON I served at R-V-14 - N- in 1951. I was a theatre sister. We were at that time quartered in the old building and many a night I have walked through the corridors, on my way to 'E' Block when a call for theatre. While I would not swear to have seen an ~~ghost~~ I have had a feeling I was not alone -
(Mrs) J. ALLISON. - Peterborough.

Echo's ghost-hunters + Mr Simon Edmunds of the Society for Psychic Research. 1. Dec. 66. re Simon ' For 2 hours ~~they~~ he questioned the group closely in their previous experience, noting their views + impressions. His question ranged from the type of subsoil the hospital was built on to the state of health of colleagues. Answers noted in a dossier entitled 'Standard Questions for Questionnaire for Hauntings + Poltergeists -

re Grey Lady

8 Nov 66

... my mother used to talk about her when we were children. -- "when any way ill patients were lying in their beds this nurse used to appear before one of these patients + the next day this patient used to die".

12 Nov 66

I am not surprised to read of the re-appearance of the Grey Lady to our beloved Netley Hospital. P.T.O.

I was told some months ago if we (were human beings) could save it from destruction, the ghosts would...
--- I shall believe the building of the RVH was divinely inspired & that man violates divine law at his own risk - as in the case of Netley Abbey - where attempted demolition brought suicide. (Same Name - Netley)

4. Nov. 66. from an ex nurse song.
--- saw the Lady in the early hours of midsummer's day in 1936 -

'I was at the door of the duty room looking at the sister who passed by without speaking... The grey lady had passed into nothing...'
T.W. WHITTAKER -

... My father - who was in the night staff telephone exchange often spoke of her -

He used to come out into the main corridor on the bottom floor to stretch his legs & he said he saw her, after she had passed him, & heard the rustle of her skirt - she left a perfumed scent in the air - - -





WE are able in this number to give some photographs of the Queen's late visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. In the main, no doubt the visit was intended as

a token of esteem for those of her soldiers who were wounded or rendered ill in her service in the T'rah Campaign, but the whole hospital was inspected; and a visit to Netley well



Photos. F.G.O.S. Gregory & Co., 51, Strand.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.

Copyright.—Hudson & Kearns



Photo. Elliott & Fry.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM OLPHERTS, K.C.B., V.C.

Baker Street.

SIR WILLIAM OLPHERTS is one of the surviving veterans of Lucknow, at the head of which heroic band as chairman he has presided on several occasions at the annual Lucknow banquet in memory of the heroic defence and equally heroic relief of the great mutineer stronghold of the North-West Provinces in 1857. It was at Lucknow in the Mutiny that Sir William won his V.C., with the C.B. and brevet of major, and the sobriquet by which he is best known to the Service, "Hell-Fire" Olpherts. At that time he was a captain of Bengal Artillery, and his V.C. was awarded him in particular, in the words of Havelock's Field Force Orders, "for highly distinguished conduct on the 25th September, 1857, when the troops penetrated into the City of Lucknow, in having charged on horseback with Her Majesty's 90th Regiment when . . . it captured two guns in the heavy fire of grape, and having afterwards returned under a severe fire of musketry to bring up limbers and horses to carry off the captured ordnance, which he accomplished." The Mutiny though, in which Sir William distinguished himself by his fiery valour repeatedly, in innumerable actions with the Paudies, is only an incident of a long and brilliant career—in Burma in 1841, at Gwalior in 1843, with Sir Charles Napier in Scinde in 1845, with Sir Colin Campbell on the Peshawar Frontier in 1852, in the Crimea throughout the Russian War. He became general in 1883.

North Gate Cottage,
1 Banells Down Rd,
Bishop's Stortford,
Herts.

26th Feb 1924

My dear Alistair,

On Thursday (28th)
I shall be casting my
vote (it sounds like angling
jargon, doesn't it?) and then
driving to Harlow + Sunney
to collect a friend who is
coming up here on a short
visit. I hope you won't
mind if I bring my Netley

literary haberdashery with
we and leave it at your
museum? You may well
be away or not available
just then, but all the same
I hope it will be all right
if I leave the case in your
Office.

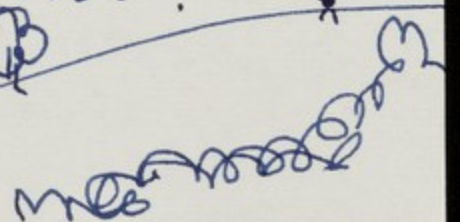
It quite hurts me
to shelve Nettley like this,
but all the bits of research
I have done may come
in useful to someone far
more able to write than
I. At present my writing
ability is like a stone -

2.

age..prune!

I'm looking forward
to being on familiar territory
again on Thursday, and
shall be going past the
QA Depot en route for
Farnham and lunch.

The dogs and I have
just returned from a country
walk. If only one could
take them for walks by
remote control! But no,
most of their enjoyment
seems to come from
seeing their owner trudging
along behind them!



I'm looking forward to
seeing you on Thursday
if you are in. Otherwise the
papers etc. are intact and
anyone else in the office could
perhaps take them over.

Goodbye for now! I
hope you and your family
+ yellow dog ~~and~~ are all
well, and bearing up through
the battery of election
speeches and all the broo
hah hah. I have always
wanted to write that somewhere,
but have probably spell
'it wrong!

Love from
Ann.



F. O. ...



F. O. ...



CLOCK TOWER. R.V. H.
— Looking west.



Lt. MARSDEN.

Lt. PASCALL.





THE EMPEROR FLYING HIS FLAG AS HONORARY ADMIRAL OF THE BRITISH FLEET



THE EMPEROR INSPECTING THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET—H.M.S. "CHINA"

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT MALTA
Photos by Lieut. C. W. McCulloch, R.N.

THE 21st Lancers, whose brilliant action at Omdurman will not readily be forgotten, have been the recipients of a compliment indeed, for her Majesty wrote an autograph letter to Lord Lansdowne soon after the battle expressing her high approval of their performance, and suggesting that henceforth the gallant regiment should be known as the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers. Three terrific cheers rolled from the ranks over the sandy desert when their Colonel made this announcement known to the Lancers, and the whole regiment sang "God Save the Queen" with heart and voice. For the third time during the present year her Gracious Majesty has visited the Military Hospital at Netley and personally exhibited her



ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT NETLEY HOSPITAL, DECEMBER 3
Photo by Stephen Child

sympathy, with those who have suffered for their country. On Saturday last, the occasion of her recent visit, the Queen found 803 men in the wards, 336 of whom were receiving surgical treatment for wounds received during action or injuries incurred whilst on active service. Her Majesty, in a wheel chair, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, and other notable personages, passed slowly through the hospital, while to the bedsides of many too ill to be moved she also came with kindly words—a mother and a Queen. The patients from the 21st Lancers attracted her Majesty's particular attention, notably the unfortunate hero who lost his nose in the Dervish charge.



HEROES OF THE CHARGE OF THE 21ST LANCERS, NETLEY HOSPITAL, DECEMBER 3
Photo by Gregory and Co.







Invalids at Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

Back Row from left—
 (1) Pte. Jenkins, 1st Worcester Regiment, fractured thigh, from Dewetsdorp. (7) Corpl. Edwards, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, through all engagements to the relief of Ladysmith, then invalided with enteric. (8) Gun. Allen, Royal Horse Artillery, various battles with French, invalided with enteric. (11) Private Hawkins, 2nd Scottish Rifles, wounded at Spion Kop, invalided from Ladysmith.

Middle Row—
 (1) Private Winter, Inniskillings, wounded in chest at Pieter's Hill, also in the battles of Colenso, Spion Kop, and Potgieter's Drift. (2) Private Brazier, 2nd Worcesters, wounded at Slingersfontein, shot twice in the head and once in the body, causing paralysis. (3) Pte. Young, 1st Worcesters, wounded by a shell at Dewetsdorp, through Wepener and other engagements. (4) Lance-Corporal Raife, Royal Fusiliers, in the battles of Colenso, Spion Kop, finally wounded at Pieter's Hill; his leg being fearfully shattered it was necessary to amputate it at the hip. (5) Private Johnson, 1st Derbys, had the misfortune to lose his leg at Dewetsdorp. (6) Private W. Bratt, 1st Worcesters, wounded at Slingersfontein, taken prisoner by the Boers. He was many months



Photo Copyright.

THE STORY OF THE WAR.

Returned from South Africa.

S. Pippin.

on the racecourse at Pretoria, where he suffered many privations. He is very grateful for the many kindnesses shown him by the Rev. Goodwin, the Wesleyan minister, and other British residents. (7) Private Dayman, 2nd East Surrey; his leg was blown off by a shell at Elandsplaag. He considers he owes his life to the Medical Staff for the prompt way in which they carried him from the line of fire, while lying on the field he could not refrain from sitting up and looking for his lost leg. (8) Sergeant Huxon, 2nd Cheshires, in the battles of Agincourt and Jacobabad, being wounded in the left leg. (10) Private Tully, 1st Mounted Rangers, both his legs were fractured at Pieter's Hill, also in the battles of Colenso and Spion Kop. Bottom Row—

(3) Private Tisd, Dublin Fusiliers, in all engagements to the relief of Ladysmith, invalided home with enteric. (5) Private Pickett, 4th Derbys, invalided from Elandsplaag with wounded fingers. (6) Private Fitz Simmonds, 4th Durhams; whilst on the line of communications various veins broke in his legs. The remainder of men not mentioned were invalided home with enteric, rheumatism, and debility.



MEMORIES OF 'TOYTOWN' HOSPITAL

INTO the hands of a Devonshire antique dealer came two bulky photograph albums. He passed them on to the matron of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. As a result a pictorial record of the Red Cross Hospital, which once spread itself in the grounds at Netley to take First World War wounded, is preserved for all time.

The photographs run into thousands and illustrate the great work of a hospital that disappeared from the Netley scene while the old Royal Victoria nearby was still in its prime.

They were neatly mounted in the albums by Lady Emily Anne Crooke-Lewis, wife of the Red Cross Hospital's commander, Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Sir Warren Crooke-Lewis, 1950 the album, also, went other memories of the hospital—letters, newspaper cuttings, social invitations, greetings cards, signalers.

There was a full report of a Red Cross official who visited the hospital on November 7, 1914, during its construction.

"The hospital has the general appearance of a logtown made up of grey huts arranged with great formality, in a meadow behind Netley, he said. It was essentially a field hospital capable of being readily moved. There would be 25 huts and beds for 500 patients.

The staff, under Sir Warren, consisted of 18 medical officers, 85 female nurses, a matron, 20 quartermasters and 120 NCOs and men. "The Red Cross store, managed by Lady Crooke-Lewis and Mrs. Miller, is a model of efficiency and order," wrote the official.

GUNSHOT WOUNDS

"The wounded are brought into Netley by a special ambulance train, thence they are transported by stretcher to the hospital."



Invalid carriages drawn by donkeys were normally for patients, but on this occasion two nurses took a ride.

The cases are practically all gunshot wounds."

A later visit was made by a correspondent of "The Times." "As you turn inland towards the grey buildings and the Red Cross flag you become aware of recurrent figures in blue suits lying in sunny spots quietly reading... A gay infectious laugh is heard, and looking up an ally between the wards we see two men in blue approaching on two legs—two legs each—and two crutches; and they have some merry jest between them!

"This happiness is the dominating spirit of the British Red Cross Hospital at Netley."

When this correspondent made his visit, 4,000 patients had come to the hospital since its opening, of which "only 50" had died. "Some cases were quite hopeless by the time they reached Netley," he adds.

Injured soldiers of many nations went to the hospital; British, Australian, Indian, Italian, French, Belgian, Serbian, and even German prisoners-

By "Echo" Staff Reporter
GEORGE CHASTNEY

war. Newspaper cuttings record how Indian soldiers, uncomplaining about their wounds, were a little upset about the loss of their possessions (hand-dresses).

"They were not at all enthusiastic about the band wrappings provided as a substitute," it states. "Hearing of this, Queen Alexandra at once sent 400 yards of lawn muslin for new garters." Her intentions misfired, however. On being told who sent the muslin, the Indians carefully packed them away for safekeeping.

"MANY TEARS SHED"

Another nation well represented at the hospital was Japan. A relief corps, consisting of two medical officers, secretary, interpreter and 22 trained nurses, were sent by the Japanese Red Cross for a year's work.

When the time came to say goodbye to the corps, an English nursing sister, Sister Naze, wrote: "There were many tears shed and the little nurses refused to be consoled... they have endeavored themselves to us all by their charming manners and kindly ways."

A patient wrote a farewell song in honour of the corps chief, Dr. Jiro Suzuki. Part of the chorus went: "He's of Japanese nationality, he's a man of wonderful sagacity." Lady Crooke-Lewis's album

from being dismayed, this added zest to their endeavours to come out on top."

LIGHTER MOMENTS

There were lighter moments, too for the staff, with off-duty social engagements, which included balls given by Sir Warren and Lady Crooke-Lewis at the nearby Royal Victoria Hospital, and plays performed by nursing staff for the patients.

The camera was out again at the Red Cross Hospital when the war ended on November 11, 1918. Music flags bedecked the gate house, and a postcard entitled: "It is really true!" captures wounded soldiers pouring out from the huts into the roadway.

Sir Warren and Lady Crooke-Lewis were recorded as being among those present at a victory matinee at Southampton's Palace Theatre. "Southampton has witnessed many victory and thanksgiving processions," stated a newspaper cutting. "But the most memorable of all, perhaps, was the march of the Netley wounded to the victory matinee... headed by the United States Naval Band."

The following year the Red Cross Hospital was taken over by the War Office.

On May 9, 1919, Queen Alexandra wrote of the closure of the hospital, which by that time had 1,000 beds. During its 4



King George V, Queen Mary and Princess Mary in 1917 paid a visit to three of Netley's hospitals—the Royal Victoria, the Welsh and the Red Cross. Caption to this picture reads: "When leaving Netley the King and Queen expressed a wish to see Cpl. McClean, of the London Scottish, who is a patient in the Red Cross Hospital. He is an old servant of King George and was also in the service of King Edward."



Prime Minister Lloyd George walks briskly through the hatted hospital.



Painting was one of the therapeutic activities.



Soldiers of many nations were patients at the Red Cross hospital. Also in the photograph are two Japanese Red Cross nurses.

years the hospital had accommodated 20,000 patients, she said, 1,100 of whom had been officers.

"NO THANKS TOO GREAT"

"The cases dealt with have included those of the gravest surgical character, and in this connection I feel that no thanks can be too great for the medical, surgical and nursing staff, for the skill, the patience, and the kindly unending attention shown to those under their charge."

Late in the "toytown" hospital was dismantled, and the last of the Red Cross patients were either allowed home or transferred to other hospitals. But thanks to Lady Crooke-Lewis's album the British Red Cross Hospital, Netley, will—like old soldiers—never die.

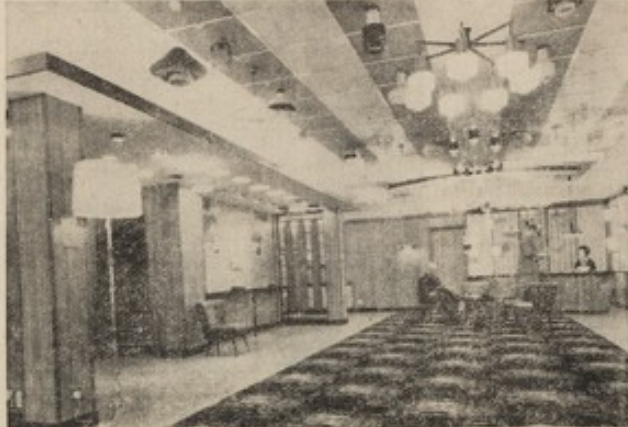


View of the "toytown" hospital, soon after its completion in 1914.

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'LEADING LIGHTS' IN NEW HOME

"Echo" Staff Reporter
 THE Mayor of Southampton, Alderman S. M. G. Mitchell, yesterday officially opened the new reconstructed showrooms of one of the country's leading electrical appliance manufacturers—Falks.



Falks' spacious new lighting showroom in Commercial-road, Southampton.

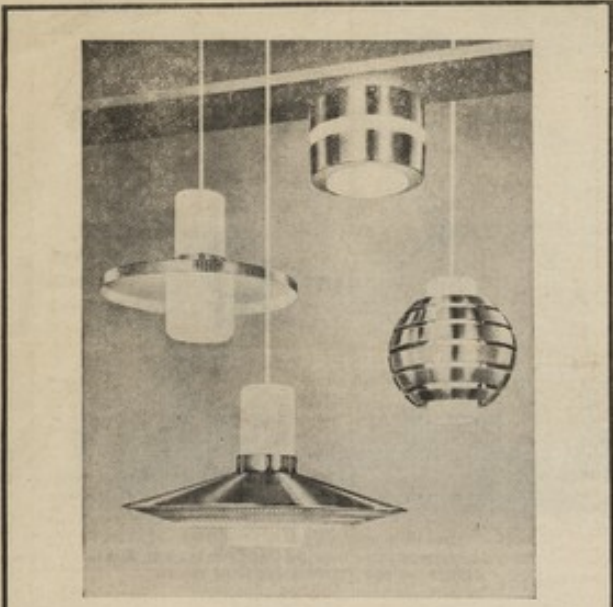
"The showroom at Commercial-road, Southampton, was first opened in December 1952," said the Mayor.

"The exhibits in the showroom are specially designed for architects and consultants, with an emphasis on industrial and commercial lighting.

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Airport 'war' flares again

"ECHO" CORRESPONDENT

THE five-year-old battle between Hampshire County Council and Air Vice-Marshal (Pilot Officer) D. C. T. Bennett over the development of Blackbushe Airport, entered its latest phase at Hartley Wintney, when the Air Vice-Marshal, owner of the airport, appealed at a public inquiry against the County Council's refusal to allow development which would include 15 hangars on four sites in the airport.

He also appealed against County Council's enforcement orders relating to the use of part of the terminal building as a restaurant, and to a fence exceeding four feet in height along part of the A39 trunk road.

Air Vice-Marshal Bennett, represented by Mr. J. H. Martin, with Mr. D. H. K. Hockley, Deputy County Planning Officer as witness, and Mr. James Weeks, an assistant solicitor to the County Council.

SUPPORT

The County Council's case was supported by a number of Yateley residents, including some living on the periphery of the airfield.

References were made throughout the long hearing to the previous planning history of the site, which ceased to be a civil airfield in May, 1960, and was bought by Air Vice-Marshal Bennett in 1961.

In 1959 when the Government announced their intention to close Blackbushe, Hampshire County Council as local planning authority, supported by Hartley Wintney Rural Council and Yateley Parish Council, declared their policy that, following the closure, the whole of the land at the wartime airfield should revert to open space.

Following a local inquiry in 1962, the Minister of Housing and Local Government granted permission for the 324 acres owned by the Air Vice-Marshal to continue as an airfield, and for three hangars.

In May, 1963, he was granted permission by the local planning authority for a period terminating on December 31, 1967, to put up a hangar for 17 aircraft, but in August, 1963, his application for a comprehensive development of the airport was turned down, and an appeal, which brought another public inquiry resulted in a decision by the Minister. Another Ministerial permission for a hangar of 250 sq-ft. area.

One of the County Council's reasons for not allowing the new proposals for hangars, stated they were not satisfied they were needed, was likely to be contained by the owner. He said he would not build hangars unless there was pressure for their use.

In the past year about 100 aircraft orders seeking accommodation had to be turned down. In the past winter, when an average of 40 aircraft had stood in the open through lack of hangars a number had been damaged through rain. Aircraft could not safely be left out in the open, they deteriorated, and radars and other parts then failed to work when they were taken into the air, said the Air Vice-Marshal.

CONFIRMED

In his appeal against the enforcement order relating to the terminal building, Air Vice-Marshal Bennett claimed that its use was confirmed when permission was given for the continued use of the airfield, that had always been a restaurant in the terminal building when it was

EX-SAINT VIC DIES AT 82

SAINTS left-back from 1906 to 1910. Mr. Maurice Victor Glover, has died at the age of 82.

Mr. Glover began his football career in his home town of Ashford, Kent, and played for Maidstone before coming to Southampton. On leaving the Saints he went to West Ham, then went on to be the first professional player for Bournemouth and Boscobel.

During Vic's four years with the Saints he was in the Southern Division.

When he retired from football Mr. Glover worked for K. C. Hale, scrap metal merchants in West Quay and took over the firm from his father-in-law, Mr. R. Hale. He was also a developer for about two years.

In 1924 he married for the second time at St. Mark's, Southampton, and during the Second World War went back to Ashford where he worked for British Airways. At the end of the war he retired to his retirement home in Minton-road, where he lived for 40 years up to the time of his death.

Mr. Glover, who leaves a wife and daughter was also a keen cricketer.

Kidney machine account opens

WESSEX Regional Hospital Board have received several donations towards the purchase of a kidney machine. A yesterday's meeting at Taiboury House Hospital, Totton, was told.

The machine has been ordered in a suspense account ready for the time when they can be used for some patients.

ONCE HEAD OF FIRM

MRS ELLA HUDSON GASK, of Lyde, Isle of Wight, who built up the Balcoban catering firm from a basement factory in Haslemere, left £41,000 gross (£23,319 net). Duty of £7,700 has been paid. The will was made known today.

Mr. Gasking, who died on December 17 last, aged 75, took over Balcobans when her father died in 1915.

She ruled the company until 1943 when Lever Brothers took control, but remained on as chairman until 1948.

Careless—and bad brakes

PETER WILLIAM NORMAN DIBBY, Avenue-road, Portsmouth, was fined £10, with £5, 3d costs by Exmouth Magistrates yesterday for driving a car carelessly.

He was also fined £5 for using a car with inefficient brakes.

Fined £5

WILLIAM BOND, of Stoneham Lane, Southampton, was fined £5 at 10/6 yesterday for driving a car carelessly.

OVERSEAS

The first overseas trip was made in 1964 when Australia, New Zealand, India and the Far East were visited. This laid the foundation for branch organizations in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

The company built the first drive-in trade counter in Sydney. Falks can claim to export to practically all the countries in the world where imports are permitted from overseas, with a substantial specialised connection in America and Canada.

The Southampton showroom is devoted to electric lighting in all its varied forms, for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes. On the industrial side the company have designed and supplied the lighting for main line stations, machine yards of British Rail, for steel works and power stations.

COMMONS

On the controversial side Falks have designed and manufactured forms of applied lighting for some of the largest city office blocks.

Falks have also supplied lighting for the House of Commons.

In addition to lighting the company has subsidiary companies within the group, handling domestic gas cookers, high tension switch gear for the national grid and for the super grid.

The company also manufactures electric cables such as those used in supersonic aircraft. Their latest venture is the manufacture of thermal storage fan heaters for commercial and domestic premises, for using off-peak electricity.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

MRS B. MILLAR, assistant nursing officer to the Wessex Regional Hospital Board, has been awarded a World Health Organisation scholarship to study nursing abroad, the board's monthly meeting heard yesterday.

Mrs Millar will tour Denmark, Sweden and Finland for a month starting next week, the board heard.

Poured on for traffic flow

ABOUT 150 tons of concrete were poured on to the Dorset-street gullyway underpass at Southampton yesterday, and now the entrance and exit to the island car-park is virtually complete.

The road above will take four lanes of traffic and the car-park about 200 cars.

Out of the road a definite shape of the docks link road is now emerging, with the con-

tractors, the Wessex Road Construction Co., completing the Dorset-street stretch and setting the new road into Bellevue-terrace.

This "Echo" photograph shows the underpass, with workers busy above tipping concrete on to the gullyway roadway with the parts behind and the United Presbyterian-Congregational Church on the right.

