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Contributors

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digestible.

Pray let your kindness
pardon my being so
troublesome -

I believe me

yours faithfully

Florence Nightingale

Mrs. J. Farver

Jan 12/93

10, SOUTH STREET,

PARK LANE, W.

Dear Madam

Will you allow me to
trouble you with an enquiry
regarding Mrs. Jones who
was, I understand, recently
your Cook-housekeeper for
several months, after
having, ^{been} that of Lady Farver
for several years.

Is she a thoroughly
trustworthy, sober woman,
acting on principle?

What is her principal
fault? It does not follow
that that would prevent my
taking her.

And why did she leave

you? I hope you will
pardon my asking more
questions than is usual,
as I am very hard worked,
& an incurable invalid.

Does she roast

soil?

She will meat
& chickens. Qualities so
unusual now - & understands
how to have tender things?

She fry & boil fish well?

mine is a very small
household. Please alone.

She will have a whole
kitchen maid to herself.

Is she economical or the
reverse?

Does she like to please,
her employer or herself?

And does she care about
the maids?

Is she perfectly truthful?

Or are there certain
kitchen secrets, not to be
betrayed?

Puddings, different forms
of rice, & stewed fruit
will be wanted - And
can she do these; & potatoes
& vegetables nicely?

Mrs. Jones, if I engage her,
will be in charge of the
house linen & furniture -

But my meals are so
small - only one thing. I
am obliged to have them

Florence Nightingale's Role in History

THIS COLLECTION of books on Florence Nightingale is a gift for the School of Nursing of the University of California at Los Angeles to honor Dean Hassenplug for her successful creation of our school and her direction of it through its first ten years.

The books have a characteristic mid-Victorian appearance. They are not beautiful either in typography or binding, but in their content, as a reflection of the influence of Florence Nightingale, they are immensely rich in human value.

In the 400 years since the Renaissance, printing had gotten away from its earlier manner of imitating beautiful medieval manuscripts and had become a practical business pursued for the transference of ideas from one mind to others, quickly, efficiently and cheaply. These books reflect that trend.

In the mid-Victorian era there were many such ideas to be transferred, ideas which were to become of greatest benefit to mankind.

In the nineteenth century, during the peace and attendant prosperity which followed the Napoleonic wars, inventions flowered to usefulness in almost every field of man's endeavor. In sociology new concepts of justice resulted in new laws. Great changes in social living began. England's military power maintained the peace. England ruled the seas, protecting a great international trade which benefited all nations. The reign of England's Queen Victoria was wise and just. The statesmanship and learning of her consort, Prince Albert, helped her in understanding the problems and responsibilities of world government.

In 1853 a petty religious quarrel in Turkey over certain Greek priests gave Russia an opportunity to interfere with force of arms. This threat to world peace aroused England. The English feared that if Russia gained control over Constantinople it would mean a threat to England's overland life line to India. Napoleon III, who felt that a successful foreign campaign would make his hold in France more secure, joined England. Turkey offered its support and together they attacked Russia. At that time Russia was constructing a great sea base at Sebastopol in the Crimea. This port became the object of a combined British and French attack. The attack was launched across the Black Sea through Crimea.

The attackers received a series of rude shocks. At the onset Prince Albert had said: "The greatest difficulty is the absence of all information as to the Crimea itself." Not only was the Crimea unknown to the invaders but the military strength of Russia was vastly underestimated. What had been expected to be a quickly terminated punitive campaign bogged down into a year of war. The British Army was obliged to endure the hardships of a Russian winter.

In the thirty-eight year period following Wellington's defeat of Napoleon, England's military had rested on their laurels. Her famous generals had all grown to be over seventy. In this period of military idleness, corruption of the Army occurred. Officers purchased their commissions with cash. Advancement was bought and paid for. Management, badly planned to begin with, ran through outmoded lines of command. Inexperience and lack of responsibility prevailed throughout the forces of Britain on land and sea. In this state of affairs the ill-conceived war against Russia became a shambles. Supplies were lost and misdirected, precious food arriving in port was dumped into the sea, and the ships sailed home. Worse than the inefficiency of command itself was the treatment of the soldiers. They were miserably outfitted, poorly fed. The wounded were given almost no consideration. This was the spirit of the times. The Duke of Wellington had said of his English soldiers who under his command defeated Napoleon: "They are the scum of the earth, enlisted for drink."

In previous wars the only news which filtered back to the people was brought by the wounded themselves as they straggled home.

In this nineteenth century war a new force had arisen: the power of the English free press. To this press in this war the world's finest war correspondent, an Irishman, William Howard Russel, reported the facts to the people at home from the front. He was persona non grata to the generals but they dared not send him home. He reported the Crimean war with all of its inefficiency, its fouled up orders, the neglect of the men, the horrible state of the wounded. All the disgraceful circumstances reached the people of England, as they occurred, in the clear accounts of this giant of journalism. There seemed to be no solution to this hopeless lack of organization, no help for the wounded, diseased, sick and starving soldiers.

It has often been said that in every desperate human situation an individual of heroic stature stands ready to meet the crisis. In this emergency stood an English woman, her mind prepared, ready for the opportunity. Through this one woman, physically frail but of powerful intellect, the pressing problems were solved and a new era in social betterment was inaugurated. The work began against the greatest possible odds with both military and medical officialdom arrayed against her in a field of war. One by one, obstacles which had defied all previous organizational effort were

thrust aside. Sanitary environment emerged from indescribable filth. The best chef of England was sent for and arrived to purchase and process food supplies received from Constantinople. He proved to be as great an artist with mass supply as he had been as chef of England's most famous restaurant. Medical attention, bandages, blankets and nursing care began to reach the wounded. The mortality dropped.

That this could happen was no accident. Florence Nightingale, though born to wealth and station, had persisted in preparing herself for a career devoted to the nursing care of the sick. This, in her day, was against all custom, against all opinion both private and public. The women available for nursing care at that period in England's history were from the dregs, the lowest levels of city life. Her family's opposition was understandable. It was at first stern, then hysterical, but she had persisted in preparation in answer to her call. Years later to the astonishment of the Sanitary Commission when she testified before them she was able to state: "For 13 years I have visited all the hospitals in London, Dublin and Edinburgh, many county hospitals, some of the naval and military hospitals in England; all the hospitals in Paris and studied with the 'Soeurs de Charite'; the Institution of Protestant Deaconesses at Kaiserwerth on the Rhine, where I was twice in training as a nurse, the Hospitals at Berlin and many others in Germany, at Lyons, Rome, Alexandria, Constantinople, Brussels, also the War Hospitals of the French and the Sardinians."

A sound early training in mathematics, begun as a whim of her father and continued by Florence with an earnestness which ran far beyond his approval, had given her a taste for figures and a training which had prepared her to understand the new science of statistics. The science of statistics applied to social problems was then in its infancy—an innovation. Florence Nightingale loved it. Columns of figures were a tonic to her. Her knowledge of statistics enabled her to understand clearly problems which involved large numbers. Hence she was able to invent methods of showing her contemporaries factual data the significance of which was hitherto unknown to them. With this tool she demonstrated the deadly effect of disease which could have been prevented upon whole armies of men, of disease brought about by failure to understand the destructive effect upon health of poorly planned sanitation in the massing of men. She prepared charts for the visual demonstration of the weight of such statistics, the first of their kind, so that those law makers who were unaccustomed to figures could see and appreciate these visual displays. Convinced by the weight of such evidence parliamentarians used their knowledge to change the course of the British Empire.

The power of her intellect had been first applied to the terrible problems of the Crimea, next to the Indian Army, then to the encampments and

military hospitals at home in England. Soon her searching light of inquiry was turned upon the habits of living of the people themselves as well as the care of the sick at home. In all of these areas exposure of hitherto hidden data brought about reforms which bettered human conditions of health in hospitals, in homes, and in schools at home and abroad. Throughout her long life Florence Nightingale remained the center of reference for these new ideas: the plans for the Birkenhead Hospital, the Edinburgh Infirmary, the Charlton Infirmary, the Coventry Hospital, the Infirmary at Leeds, the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney, the Staffordshire Infirmary, and the Swansea Infirmary were submitted to her. The Government of India officially consulted her on the plans for the new General Hospital at Madras. The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Queen of Holland submitted hospital plans. The King of Portugal asked her to design a hospital in Lisbon. In the course of this work she suggested uniform systems of naming and classifying disease and wrote out model forms to be used for this purpose from which statistics could readily be compiled and summarized annually or by decades. Years later these forms still were in use in England, continuing to prove wholly adequate.

She developed the questionnaire method of collecting data and applied it in her inquiries into the practices in hospital construction of ironmongers, engineers, builders and architects. She applied the questionnaire method also to the disease incidence in hospitals and in districts and finally to the entire continent of India. According to her own account data thus collected through her hospital forms enabled her to "ascertain the relative mortality of different hospitals as well as the incidence of different diseases and injuries at the same and at different ages, the relative frequency of different diseases and injuries among the classes which enter hospitals in different countries and in different districts of the same countries."

In the case of St. Thomas's Hospital she applied the questionnaire method in determining the area served by that hospital, proving by this means that the largest number of patients served by the St. Thomas's Hospital did not come from its immediate neighborhood but from areas farther away. The material was collected to determine the wisdom of moving the hospital to a new site and settled that point.

Florence Nightingale had always been a fragile person. In the Crimea she had nearly died of a prevailing fever. After that she was never really well. At the age of thirty-nine she took to her bed and from then on was virtually confined to her room. Her excuse was illness. She lived to be 90 years of age. This device however was a great timesaver. She now no longer needed to await the pleasure of lords and ladies. She had become a legend. The great of the British Empire, kings, queens and princes from foreign lands came to her rooms seeking her help. These visitors en-

riched her store of information. If they chanced to have information Florence Nightingale wanted they found her to be adept at cross-examining. One of her visitors after such an inquisition said that he "felt like a sucked orange."

Although she successfully dealt in large concepts and in great plans minutiae did not escape her. The details of tender nursing care were as important to her and as successfully presented as the needs of Empire. It is illuminating therefore to place beside one another her slender seventy-nine page "Notes on Nursing" and her huge five-hundred and sixty-nine page volume "Notes on Matters Affecting Health, Efficiency, and Hospital Administration of the British Army. Founded Chiefly on the Experience of the Late War. Presented by Request to the Secretary of State for War. London, 1858." The latter is a tremendous contribution, though written within a period of six months, proving with massive irrefutable statistics, which were handled with great skill, that hospital conditions had been more fatal to the British Army than the battlefield itself. Five hundred copies of this tome were privately printed by Florence Nightingale at her own expense, intended largely for use by the Members of Parliament in effecting the reforms she so urgently pressed. The former book "Notes on Nursing" published December 1859 (ninety-nine years ago) was, she says, "forced out of me by much experience in human suffering." It is utterly charming, as fresh and applicable today as the day it was written, reflecting that most solid and valuable of human possessions, her depth of experience. Yet the notes are practical and intimate, full of good sense and are presented with brightness, gaiety and wit. Fifteen thousand copies were sold within a month. These two books represent the opposite poles of Florence Nightingale's life work. Her life interest began in human sympathy at an intimate level. Her sympathy lay with the physical and personality problems of human beings. She felt the necessity for understanding and overcoming them as a means to greater happiness for all. She believed that such understanding was particularly necessary regarding illness. As this interest matured into firm knowledge, suddenly the Crimea problem burst upon her, presenting the same familiar pictures of human suffering but on a national scale. The narrow intimate individual view widened to an organizational outlook. Although the view widened, Florence Nightingale always kept its essential element, the individual, in focus.

Florence Nightingale's efforts in effecting military reorganization in the methods of troop sanitation, hospital construction, and care during war of sick and injured ultimately became a concern of the legislative bodies. When favorable action by these bodies seemed certain, she turned her attention to the creation of schools for the training of nurses. Her plan was to create schools of such caliber that their graduates could assume leadership

in the formation and direction of additional schools for nurses. This is the plan of our U.C.L.A. Nursing School today. Her liaison with St. Thomas's Hospital made it the hospital most favorable to her plan. Nursing education was a new step in England and not an easy one but she succeeded and soon her graduates were leaders in similar schools throughout England and the Colonies.

It was not long before such a school was begun at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. The training of young women proceeded on a high intellectual level here as well as in the British Isles. The establishment of the earliest of these schools in England was aided by Florence Nightingale's use of a large sum of money which had been donated for this purpose by cheering masses of people who made these donations in grateful acknowledgement of her valiant work in the Crimea. She had put aside the use of these funds until the desperately needed reforms which she advocated in the health, efficiency and hospital administration of the British Army had been made. The Army reform was the greater although the less spectacular of these two tasks.

It is seldom remembered that Florence Nightingale's work among the soldiers encompassed the creation of the earliest recreation centers. Her plan was to replace the brothels and the saloons of the day with healthy recreation. She also devised a means by which the soldiers' pay could be deposited in safekeeping and at their wish be sent home. The first of these overseas, at-the-front-banks, she conducted in person from her hospital post, as a personal service, setting aside a part of one day each week for this exacting work. This later became a recognized function of army posts.

Florence Nightingale had a basic appreciation of the sterling qualities possessed by each heroic individual soldier. The men felt this and loved her for it, knowing that she at least did not consider them grog-soaked scum.

Gradually generals and legislators began to appreciate the greatness of her imagination, the realism of her mathematical computations, and the correctness of her intuitive appraisal of the new social trends for human betterment. The greatest legislators of her day sought her counsel. Men at the peak of political power acknowledged her leadership and followed it.

In personal appearance a certain fresh beauty which glowed with the light of her bright mind made Florence Nightingale extremely attractive to men and women alike. There were many women in her life for whom she developed a degree of love and devotion unusual in a member of her own sex. When such friends married and left her, her mental depression at the separation was profound.

Submissiveness, a delightful feminine quality, usually attractive to men in women, was wholly lacking in Florence Nightingale. In her youth, in

spite of the pressure of convention imposed upon her from every side, she thrust aside age old customs to follow her call and to prepare herself fully for the role which was her destiny. Along the way many men became her suitors, seeking her companionship in marriage. She refused all. One of her lovers paid her court for nine years. He finally demanded a definite reply which was as finally, "No." Nature had fashioned her for other things.

Florence Nightingale takes her place as a possessor of one of the world's most creative minds. From her earliest youth she sought out and stored up knowledge which served an original and single-minded purpose, the study of nursing and its elevation into a science.

Her unique training prepared her to meet a crisis in the service of her country for which no one else was prepared. Success in this grave undertaking fired the imagination of the people of her country. They flocked to her support. In a desire to honor her, funds were raised by the people to promote nursing education. These funds were given to her for use as she saw fit. The schools she founded became models of perfect training in nursing education. Florence Nightingale graduates created other nurses' training centers throughout the world. The success of Florence Nightingale's school for nurses is reflected in the excellence of our own school which we celebrate 100 years after the inception of her plans. In the beginning she alone in England realized that nursing could be a profession and that it required the highest moral and educational standards.

After her experiences in Balaclava and the Crimea she was determined that the evils she had seen should not recur. She studied political methods and became a master in the field of politics. Acting through the legislators themselves she effectively brought about the needed reforms. She gave a striking and effective account of her experiences. Her unusual training in mathematics had given her breadth of vision. With the new tool, the use of statistics, she applied the lessons she had learned to other nationwide health problems on a vast scale involving millions of lives and millions of pounds.

Her superior knowledge, her appreciation of social trends, the exactness and truth of her statements, her dependability, availability and endless helpfulness endeared her to the leaders of her day. Her idealism, backed by positive demonstrable knowledge of human needs, brought about profound changes in their attitude toward general problems in human welfare. Through her influence a new humanitarianism was ushered in. To her originality we owe the vast public health programs which have resulted in better and healthier lives for all of us. The dreams of Florence Nightingale are today's realities.

ELMER BELT

The Elmer Belt
Florence Nightingale
Collection

LETTERS AND AUTOGRAPHS

1. AN ORIGINAL LETTER, written on stationery with black margins, as used in Europe in a period of mourning, 8 pages, 17.8 x 11.3 cm., dated December 12, 1861, dealing with the design of hospitals and the layout of nurses' quarters, in which Florence Nightingale attacks one aspect of the War Office's policy on hospitals.

2. AN ORIGINAL LETTER, 2 pages, 20.5 x 12.5 cm., dated June 13, 1881, directed to Mr. Buxton, dealing with repair of the floors in Lea Hurst.

2a. AN ORIGINAL LETTER, four pages, 18 x 11.5 cm., on letterhead, 10 South Street Park Lane W., dated January 12, 1893, with an inquiry regarding Mrs. Jones, a cook-housekeeper. This letter shows Florence Nightingale's concern with meticulous details in personal matters.

"Is she a thoroughly trustworthy, sober woman, acting on principle? . . . Does she roast, boil, stew well meat and chickens, qualities so unusual now, and understands how to have tender things? and fry and boil fish well? . . .

"Is she perfectly truthful or are there certain kitchen secrets not to be betrayed?"

3. PHOTOSTAT OF A LETTER, 10 pages, dated September 18, 1872, directed to Dr. W. Gill Wylie, then a house surgeon at Bellevue. Dr. Wylie went to England to study the Nightingale method of nursing and report on the same to the committee who were organizing the Bellevue Training School for Nurses. Gift from Mrs. Wylie, who presented it after Dr. Wylie's death in 1925, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the school, where the original is still kept.

The photostat was presented, March 1958, to Dr. Belt by the National League for Nursing Inc., New York, Mary M. Roberts, Chairman of the NLN Committee of Historical Source Material on Nursing.

4. AUTOGRAPH, inscribed in the *Book of Praise from the best English Hymn Writers*, selected and arranged by Roundell Palmer. London and Cambridge, Macmillan and Co., 1866. "Temperance Hatcher all Christmas peace and blessings be yours. Florence Nightingale, Christmas Eve 1867."

WORKS BY FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

5. NOTES ON MATTERS affecting the health, efficiency, and hospital administration of the British Army, founded chiefly on the experience of the late war. Presented by request to the Secretary of State for War. London, printed by Harrison and sons, St. Martin's Lane, W. C., 1858. 567 p., tables; 3 statistical diagrams on folding plates; 22.5 cm. (Original lilac wrappers.)

This huge volume was written in six months at "white-hot speed" while Florence Nightingale worked on the *Commission on Health of the Army*. She uses the Crimean Campaign as a test case in military hygiene. Great masses of detail, facts and figures illustrate the main theme: to improve conditions in hospitals which she proved had been more fatal than the battlefield. 500 copies, not issued to the public, were printed at Florence Nightingale's expense.

6. SUBSIDIARY NOTES as to the introduction of female nursing into military hospitals in peace and in war. Presented by request to the Secretary of State for War. London, Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1858. x, 133 p., 23 additional pages (separately numbered) of "Thoughts submitted as to an eventual Nurses' Provident Fund." 22.5 cm. (Original lilac wrappers.) 500 copies, not issued to the public, were printed at Florence Nightingale's expense.

7. MORTALITY OF THE BRITISH ARMY, at home, at home and abroad, and during the Russian War, as compared with the mortality of the civil population in England. Illustrated by Tables and Diagrams. (Reprinted from the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Regulations affecting the Sanitary State of the Army.) London, Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1858. 21 p.; 6 plates, 5 folding plates with statistical diagrams, partly in color. 38 cm. (Original lilac wrappers.)

In the Royal Commission's report it is stated that "the tables and diagrams are furnished by Dr. Fall, F.R.S." They were prepared from Florence Nightingale's illustrative diagrams and in communication with her. 2000 of this anonymous publication were printed.

8. A CONTRIBUTION TO THE SANITARY HISTORY of the British Army during the late war with Russia. Illustrated with tables and diagrams. London, John W. Parker and son, 1859. 1 p.l., 16 p.; 3 pl.; 41.5 cm. (1 of 150 copies.)

The publication was printed anonymously in 150 copies, which partly carry the imprint Harrison & Sons. It was the reply to a pamphlet which in Florence Nightingale's opinion "reproduces nearly every possible statistical blunder." Miss Nightingale's

reply, says Cook (Vol. I, p. 387) is the most concise, the most scathing, and the most eloquent of all her accounts of the preventable mortality which she had witnessed in the East.

9. NOTES ON HOSPITALS: being two papers read before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at Liverpool, in October, 1858. With evidence given to the Royal Commissioners on the State of the Army in 1857 . . . London, John W. Parker and Son, 1859. 188 p.; 23 cm. Sir James Paget wrote about this book: "It appears to me the most valuable contribution to sanitary science in application to medical institutions that I have ever read." The articles of this book and its appendix were printed before, in 1858, separately. Enumerating 16 sanitary defects in the construction of hospitals, Florence Nightingale revolutionized and reformed the concepts of hospital building of her day.

10. DIRECTIONS FOR COOKING BY TROOPS, in camp and hospital, prepared for the Army of Virginia, and published by order of the Surgeon General: with essays on "taking food," and "what food," by Florence Nightingale. Richmond, Va., J. W. Randolph, 1861. 35, 5 p.; 14.8 cm.

At the beginning of the Civil War an American publisher printed Florence Nightingale's advice on nutrition for the troops. This publication has become a great rarity.

11. SAME (photocopy).

12. ARMY SANITARY ADMINISTRATION, and its reform under the late Lord Herbert. (Read at the London Meeting of the "Congrès de Bienfaisance," June, 1862). London, printed by McCorquodale and co., [n.d.] Frontispiece, statistical diagram in color; 11 p.; 21.5 cm. (Original lilac wrappers.)

Lord Sidney Herbert's death in 1861 was a heavy blow for Florence Nightingale. Her own words express best what his friendship and collaboration meant to her.

"A Statesman, past middle age, absorbed in politics for a quarter of a century, out of sympathy with me, remodels his whole life and policy—learns a science, the driest, the most technical, the most difficult, that of administration as far as it concerns the lives of men,—not, as I learned it, in the field from the living experience, but by writing dry regulations in a London room, by my sofa, with me.

"This is what I call real sympathy . . ." (Cecil Woodham-Smith) p. 258.

13. SANITARY STATISTICS of native colonial schools and hospitals. London [printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode] 1863. 67 [1] p.; 24.4 cm. (Original lilac wrappers.)

Appendix I, pp. 20-53, contains tables showing the mortality and causes of mortality in colonial schools and hospitals; Appendix II, pp. 54-67, contains abstracts of papers relating to the causes of mortality among aboriginal races, received from the Colonial Office.

14. ORGANIZATION OF NURSING. An account of the Liverpool Nurses' Training School, its foundation, progress, and operation in hospital, district, and private nursing. By a member of the committee of the Home &

Training School. With an introduction, and notes, by Florence Nightingale. Liverpool, A. Holden, London, Longman, Green, Reader, and Dyer, 1865. 103 p.; 21.5 cm.

The editor dedicates "this narrative respectfully to Florence Nightingale." Her introduction occupies pp. 9-16. The book also contains a letter of hers, dated November 30, 1861, on the "training and employment of women in hospital, district, and private nursing, 1861."

15. NOTE ON THE ABORIGINAL RACES OF AUSTRALIA. A paper read at the annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at York, September, 1864. London [Emily Faithfull] 1865. 8 p.; 21.5 cm.

This is a reprint of the paper published before in the *Transactions* of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1864, pp. 552-558.

16. "UNA AND HER PAUPERS:" memorials of Agnes Elizabeth Jones, by her sister. With an introduction by Florence Nightingale. First American from the second London edition. With an introductory preface by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. And a supplementary chapter on hospital nursing and training in the United States, by the author of "Woman's work in the Civil War." New York, George Routledge and Sons, 1872.

Florence Nightingale's introduction is here reprinted with slight alterations, unauthorized, from *Una and the Lion*, a paper in *Good Works*, June 1868. Agnes Jones, of the Nightingale Training School, was selected by Florence Nightingale for the Liverpool infirmary. Her death during the strain of increased work caused Florence sorrow and additional responsibilities.

17. LIFE OR DEATH IN INDIA. A paper read at the meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, Norwich, 1873. With an appendix on life or death by irrigation, 1874. Entered at Stationers' Hall. London, Harrison and Sons, 1874.

This paper was printed in various forms; in the *Transactions* of the Association; for private circulation; with imprint Spottiswoode and co.; and in the Bluebook Report on Measures adopted for Sanitary Improvements in India from June 1873 to June 1874. It is a summary of ten years' progress of sanitary improvements in various parts of India.

18. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S INDIAN LETTERS. A glimpse into the agitation for tenancy reform, Bengal, 1878-82. Edited by Priyaranjan Sen. Calcutta [Mihir Kumar Sen] 1937.

The editor found the letters among the papers of his late father. They show the concern for the Indian peasant by Florence Nightingale, "whose love for humanity transcended geographical limitations."

19. NOTES ON NURSING: what it is and what it is not. London, Harrison & Sons [n.d.] 79 p.; 21.2 cm. 2 copies.

Notes on Nursing is a little book for the use of every woman. Florence Nightingale

did not intend to write a manual for nurses. "It is a book of great charm, sympathetic, and possessing remarkable freshness. Neither its good sense nor its wit can be dated. *Notes on Nursing* can be read today with enjoyment." (Woodham-Smith, p. 229.)

Though many mothers of Mid-Victorian girls were shocked by the attacks on their day's education 15,000 copies were sold within a month. It was time and again reprinted and translated into many languages.

20. NOTES ON NURSING: what it is, and what it is not. With some account of her life. Boston, William Carter, 1860. xii, 104 p.; 19.1 cm.

21. NOTES ON NURSING: what it is, and what it is not. New York, D. Appleton and Co., 1860. 140 p.; 19.8 cm.

22. DES SOINS À DONNER AUX MALADES ce qu'il faut faire ce qu'il faut éviter par Miss Nightingale. Ouvrage traduit de L'Anglais avec l'autorisation de l'auteur. Précédé d'une lettre de M. Guizot et d'une introduction par M. Daremberg. Paris, À la Librairie Académique Didier et Ce, 1862. lxxx, 301 p.; 17.5 cm.

23. NOTES ON NURSING: what it is, and what it is not. By Florence Nightingale. New York, D. Appleton and co., 1883. 140 [2] p.; 19 cm.

24. NOTES ON NURSING: what it is, and what it is not. London, Harrison [Reprint Philadelphia, London, Montreal, J. B. Lippincott co., 1946, a facsimile of the first edition] [2] 79 p.; 21.5 cm.

24a. NOTES ON NURSING: what it is and what it is not. By Florence Nightingale. A facsimile of the first edition published in 1860 by D. Appleton and Co., New York, London, D. Appleton-Century Company, 1946. xvi, 140 p.; 19 cm.

For the annotations we are indebted to information from Cook and Woodham-Smith.

WORKS ABOUT FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND HER TIME

25. ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO SIR JOHN M'NEILL, G. C. B., and Col. Tulloch, with their answers. For private distribution. Edinburgh, Murray and Gibb, 1857. 44 p.

These addresses echo the blunders of the Crimean War and mirror the difficulties Florence Nightingale had to overcome.

26. Abbott, Maude E. Seymour
 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AS SEEN IN HER PORTRAITS. With a sketch of her life, and an account of her relation to the origin of the Red Cross Society. Boston, reprinted from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, September 14th, 21st and 28th, 1916. 78 p.
27. A. B. C.
 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE; OR, THE ANGEL OF CHARITY. Brooklyn, 1857. 32 p.
28. Alldridge, Lizzie
 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. Frances Ridley Havergal. Catherine Marsh. Mrs. Ranyard ("L.N.R."). Fifth edition. London, 1890. 128 p. Port. (The World's Workers.)
29. Aldridge, Elizabeth
 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. In "These Splendid Women." New York, J. H. Sears & Co. [1926] pp. 290-311.
30. Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman.
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The Hon. and Rev. Osborne, a personal friend of Sir Sydney Herbert, had come to Scutari as a volunteer chaplain. He had been cold-shouldered by authorities. Now he found himself assisting at operations. In this book he gives an account of scenes he experienced. In his opinion the hospitals would have collapsed if Miss Nightingale had not been present.

The Crimean War was the first war reported to the people in their daily newspapers. One result of this was that the war became a tourist attraction. Scores of civilian Englishmen went there and mingled with the troops to see the war for themselves. This was a new experience to those in authority in the Army. They had no rules for dealing with such people. This book and many others like it was the result. These civilian observers wrote up what they saw and gave public addresses about it, without censorship, sometimes causing great consternation among the politicians at home responsible for the war's blunders.

E.B.

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

Florence Nightingale

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