

# London Metropolitan Archives

Information Leaflet Number 36

## History of nursing: major sources at London Metropolitan Archives



## **Introduction**

Before the mid 19th century nurses, whether employed in hospitals or in private homes, were frequently uneducated and often had no formal training. In the 1840s nursing sisterhoods were founded to improve standards of nursing in Britain in emulation of the Catholic nursing orders on the continent. One of these was St. John's House, an Anglican Nursing Sisterhood founded in 1848. In gratitude for Florence Nightingale's achievements during the Crimean War, 1854-1856, a fund was raised by public subscription to enable her to found a training school for nurses. This was the Nightingale School set up at St. Thomas' Hospital in 1860. Other hospitals, both voluntary hospitals and workhouse infirmaries, established their own training schools, many with superintendents trained at the Nightingale School. Efforts were also made to provide trained district nurses to care for the sick poor in their own homes, culminating in the Queen's Institute of District Nursing founded in 1887.

The Nurses Registration Act of 1919 set up the General Nursing Council which maintained a register of nurses to ensure that in future all nurses were properly trained. In response to a shortage of nurses the 1943 Nurses Act established a roll of assistant nurses.

In 1930 county councils took over the workhouse infirmaries from the Boards of Guardians. The London County Council also acquired all the hospitals previously managed by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. In 1948 most hospitals and mental institutions passed to the National Health Service. The majority became the responsibility of the regional hospital boards. London and the South East were split between four boards, the North East, North West, South East and South West Metropolitan Hospital Boards. Teaching hospitals were excluded from this system and had their own Boards of Governors. In each hospital region an Area Nurse Training Committee was established to finance, advise and improve all nurse training institutions in the region including teaching hospitals.

In 1948 the county councils became responsible for district nursing as well as for other personal health services. In 1974 all health services were transferred to the newly formed regional and area health authorities which replaced the regional hospital boards. In 1982 the area health authorities were in turn abolished. Their powers were transferred to district health authorities. Other reorganisations have followed.

## **To trace records of an individual nurse**

Check the records of the hospital or institution which employed the nurse in question.

## **Hospital Records Database**

A hospital records database compiled by The National Archives and the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine can be searched on the National Archives website. For each hospital this gives brief details of records known to have survived and where they can now be found, though coverage of records still held by hospitals is limited.

The database can be found at [Website: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/hospitalrecords](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/hospitalrecords)

### **If you don't know which hospital**

The National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU holds the records of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, including the Register of Nurses 1921–1973, the Roll of Nurses 1944–1973 and the computerised register and roll 1973–1983. The General Nursing Council published registers of nurses which gave date and place of qualification for each nurse. The London Metropolitan Archives Library has copies of The Register of Nurses for 1931 (vol. 1 only), 1939–1944 and 1946. (26.44 REG).

### **If you know which part of London, but not the name of the hospital**

Consult maps showing location of London Hospitals, e.g. 1905 map of Poor Law administration of London, 1944 King Edward's Hospital Fund for London map showing hospitals within the Metropolitan Police District. Copies of these are kept in our Information Area.

### **Access to Records**

Some records may not be available for consultation in order to protect the confidentiality of living individuals.

## **Records held by London Metropolitan Archives (LMA)**

### **St Thomas' Hospital (H01/ST)**

Originally a monastic hospital situated in Southwark it was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1541 and refounded by Edward VI in 1551 as a secular institution. It moved to its present site in Lambeth in 1871. The hospital's administrative records date back to 1556 and include descriptions of the duties of the Matron, Sisters, Nurses and Night Nurses or Watchers. The minute books 1557–1974 contain references to nursing. The early minute books may occasionally refer to individual nurses. The Chief Nursing Officer's minutes and papers 1965–1987 have been deposited in LMA by West Lambeth Health Authority (H01/WL/C).

## **Registers of Nurses**

- St Thomas' Hospital nurses 1844-1915 – H01/ST/C/02/1-3, H01/ST/C/03/1  
N.B. After 1860 many nurses would have been trained at the Nightingale School. See below
- Nurses' daily record books 1939-1965 – H01/ST/C/16/001-004
- Territorial Force Nursing Service 1915-1918 – H01/ST/C/04/1, H01/ST/C/05/1
- V.A.D. Nurses 1915-1919 H01/ST/C/06/1-3
- St Thomas' Hospital, Hydestile, Surrey 1941-1956 H01/ST/C/09/1-5

## **Nightingale School (H01/ST/NTS)**

Founded in 1860 at St Thomas' Hospital. Records include regulations for probationers, timetables, syllabuses and prospectuses 1861-1968, Matron's annual reports to the Nightingale Fund 1876-1944, Matron's correspondence and papers 1893-1968, accounts 1860-1926, Florence Nightingale's addresses to probationers 1872-1900, ward diaries 1873-1891, lecture note books c.1880s-1921, nurses' letters to family and friends 1873-1893, recollections of probationers who trained at the Nightingale School 1867-1950, the Nightingale Fellowship Journal 1929-1995, and papers relating to "Old Nightingales" 1878-1986.

### Registers of Probationers and Student Nurses

- Admission registers 1860-1920 – H01/ST/NTS/C/01/1-5
- Probationers' record books 1860-1966 – H01/ST/NTS/C/04/1-41
- Indexes to record books 1860-1966 – H01/ST/NTS/C/05/1-6
- Examination results 1913-1972 – H01/ST/NTS/C/46/1-7, H01/ST/NTS/C/47/1-2, H01/ST/NTS/C/48/1-2

The records give details of training and subsequent appointments, but the early registers contain very little about family background. For additional information the following may be consulted:-

1. Matron's annual reports to the Nightingale Fund 1876-1911 – H01/ST/NTS/A/03/1-20
2. Nightingale correspondence and Bonham-Carter correspondence c.1860-1890s. These include many letters written by nurses and about nurses. See below under Nightingale Collection.
3. Files on individual nurses containing application forms, references, correspondence, and in some cases reports on the probationers' ward work

c.1881-1930. They are arranged alphabetically. Many files are missing from this series – H01/ST/NTS/C/08/BOX/001-017.

### **Nightingale Collection (H01/ST/NC)**

This is a collection formed by the Nightingale School of correspondence, other documents, publications, artefacts, prints and photographs relating to Florence Nightingale. For correspondence and papers relating to the formation and care of the Nightingale Collection 1909-1978 see H01/ST/NTS/A/16/1-31. A major part of the Nightingale Collection is on display in the Florence Nightingale Museum at St Thomas' Hospital. Most of the correspondence and other manuscripts, and many of the publications, prints and photographs have been deposited in LMA. Of major interest are:-

1. Nightingale correspondence (H01/ST/NC/01-04)

Letters written by and to Florence Nightingale 1853-1907. To see a detailed list of the correspondence order H01/ST/NC/APPENDIX/001 from the strong rooms. A card index can also be ordered (H01/ST/INDEX/005). The letters are available for consultation on microfilm in our Information Area. To consult the original letters which are iconics a written application should be addressed to the Assistant Director, Heritage Services.

2. Henry Bonham-Carter's papers (H01/ST/NC/18/1-33)

Henry Bonham-Carter was cousin to Florence Nightingale and secretary of the Nightingale Fund Council 1861-1914. His papers include letters from Mrs Wardroper, Matron of St Thomas' Hospital, concerning nurses trained at the Nightingale School and their future careers, enquiries about training from prospective nurses and midwives, requests from hospitals for trained nurses and advice on setting up their own nurse training schools, letters from Florence Nightingale, and letters from nurses themselves.

3. Nursing in the Crimean War (H01/ST/NC/08/2-15)

Florence Nightingale's report on the nursing staff situation 1855, her lists of ladies and nurses and accounts 1854-1856, rules and regulations for nurses, a nurse's agreement, and salary receipts.

Her register of nurses sent to military hospitals in the east 1854-1855 (H01/ST/NC/08/1) is on display in the Florence Nightingale Museum, St Thomas' Hospital, 2 Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EW. To see a summary of the information contained in the register and an index to nurses please order H01/ST/NC/Appendix 1. The Nightingale Collection deposited in LMA also includes a volume of correspondence concerning nurses from St John's House who served in the Crimean War (H01/ST/NC/03/SU1-57 – microfilm X042/013) and letters written to Florence Nightingale by nurses and their relatives after their return to Britain (see H1/ST/NC/02 Box XII - Box XVII – microfilms X042/006-007).

4. Books, pamphlets and articles by Florence Nightingale (H01/ST/NC/07/1-18)

These include printed letters and manuscript drafts of published papers as well as published books, pamphlets and articles 1859-1894.

5. Pamphlets, reports, regulations and other documents relating to nursing in general as well as to individual hospitals and nursing institutions 1785-1943 (H01/ST/NC/15/1-37, H01/ST/NC/16/1-17). These relate to nursing in France, Germany, India and Canada as well as in Britain. They include some manuscript reports and notes on hospitals.

### **Nightingale Fund Council (A/NFC)**

This was set up by Florence Nightingale in 1859 to administer the Nightingale Fund, the money raised by public subscription to enable her to establish a training school for nurses. The Nightingale School opened at St Thomas' Hospital in 1860. The Nightingale Fund Council also financed a midwifery training school at King's College Hospital 1862-1867 and assisted schools of nursing at Liverpool Workhouse Infirmary 1864-1868, Highgate Infirmary 1871-1877, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary from 1872, and St Marylebone Infirmary (now St Charles' Hospital) 1882-1908.

The records include minutes 1859-1976, annual reports 1861-1967, fund raising records 1855-1857, correspondence and papers of successive secretaries (Samuel Carter Hall, Arthur Hugh Clough, Henry Bonham-Carter, and Walter Bonham-Carter) 1855-1939, and a survey by Florence Lees of "Nursing in London Hospitals" 1874-1875 (A/NFC/22/4).

#### Registers of Nurses

- Registers of admissions of probationers to the Nightingale School 1860-1899, 1912-1915 and to Highgate Infirmary 1871-1877 - A/NFC/17/1-3

### **Guy's Hospital (H09/GY)**

Founded by Thomas Guy in 1725. The system of nursing was reorganised and regular training for nurses was instituted in 1879-1880 amidst considerable controversy. For reports, articles, correspondence, and papers relating to the "Nursing Crisis at Guy's" see H09/GY/A/219-239.

#### **Registers of Nurses**

There are no registers of nurses employed at Guy's Hospital. References to individual nurses in the 18th century may be found in the minute books of the Court of Committees 1725-1797 (H09/GY/A/003/1-4) and in the receipt books 1725-1783 (H09/GY/D/23/1-5).

For the 19th century see the following:-

- Printed statements of salaries, wages and allowances 1851-1886 – H09/GY/D40/1-33
- Ledger and cashbook of the Benefit and Superannuation Fund for Sisters and Servants of the Hospital 1851-1886 – H09/GY/C/17/1-2
- Register of Nurses' Pension Fund 1889-1932 – H09/GY/C/18/1
- Registers of Probationers and Student Nurses
- Matron's report books 1892-1906 – H09/GY/C/05/1-4
- Registers of probationers and of nurses entering wards 1928-1955 – H09/GY/C/06/1-14
- Registers of applicants 1927- 1955 - H09/GY/C/07/001-010

A Nursing Guide 1911-1937 contains a printed register of nurses trained at Guy's 1880-1937 with details of their subsequent careers – H09/GY/C/20/1-5.

### **Guy's Hospital Trained Nurses Institution (H09/GY/GHTNI)**

Organisation for the private employment of nurses trained at Guy's founded in about 1884 and put on a permanent basis in 1892.

- Register of Nurses' Bonus Fund 1893-1921 – H09/GY/GHTNI/C/01/1/1

See also A Nursing Guide above

### **Guy's Hospital Nurses' League (H09/GY/R)**

Established in 1900, its aims were to a) promote social and professional intercourse amongst past and present nurses; b) provide for present nurses increased facilities for mental and physical recreation; c) provide a register of those who had received their training as nurses at Guy's Hospital.

The records consist of those created by the Nurses' League and the Guy's Hospital School of Nursing. When the nursing school closed in 1996, they transferred many of their records to the league. They include minutes 1896 – 1978, correspondence 1897 – 1995, bequests 1977 – 1983, correspondence regarding nurses' employment (staff references, letters from parents, sickness, pay etc) 1927 – 1977, nurses' personal papers 1899 – 2006, photographs 1870 – 2006, printed material 1900 – 2006, artefacts 1889 – 1991 and a video 2000.

### **Westminster Hospital (H02/WH)**

Although the hospital opened in 1720 and its school of nursing was established in 1873, few records survive for the 18th and 19th centuries apart from the minute books of the Trustees and the Board of Governors 1716-1956. The Nightingale Collection contains correspondence relating to the appointment of Miss Mary Pyne as Matron of

Westminster Hospital in 1880. (See H01/ST/NC/18/26/22-45 and H1/ST/NC/05/9). The hospital's records for the 20th century include matron's report books 1930-1968, and minutes, correspondence and papers relating to nursing administration 1947-1967 and to the School of Nursing 1956-1964.

### **Registers of Nurses**

- Register of servants 1849-1946 (includes nurses 1849-1874) – H02/WH/A/040/3
- Registers of probationer nurses 1885-1890, 1900-1947 – H02/WH/C/01/1-11
- Registers of sisters and nurses 1899-1950 – H02/WH/C/02/1-16

### **Other Hospitals**

Many other London hospitals have deposited their records in London Metropolitan Archives. There is an index to hospital records kept at the Counter in the Information Area. If a hospital was originally a workhouse infirmary, the records of the Board of Guardians which was responsible for running it may include registers of officers and servants (including nurses). LMA holds records of the Boards of Guardians for London and Middlesex. Certain mental hospitals, hospitals for infectious diseases, tuberculosis sanatoria, and specialist hospitals for children were run by the Metropolitan Asylums Board (M.A.B.) up to 1930. As well as general administrative records, the archives of the M.A.B. may include registers of staff employed in its various hospitals.

### **St John's House (H01/ST/SJ)**

An Anglican Nursing Sisterhood founded in 1848, it provided nurses to care for the sick in their own homes. It took over the nursing of King's College Hospital in 1856 and of Charing Cross Hospital in 1866. St John's House Maternity Home opened at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea in 1877 and moved to Queen Anne Terrace, Battersea in 1883. In the same year a bitter dispute over nursing arrangements at King's College Hospital led to the resignation of all the sisters and most of the nurses who then formed the Community of the Nursing Sisters of St John the Divine. St John's House suffered increasingly from difficulties of recruitment and withdrew from many of its commitments. In 1920 it was taken over by St Thomas' Hospital and became a centre for nurses trained at St Thomas' Hospital who wished to take up private nursing. The home, no.12 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, by then known as St John's and St Thomas's House, closed during the Second World War, though the organisation continued to be run from the Matron's Office at St Thomas' Hospital until 1964. Records include minutes 1847-1920, annual reports 1850-1918, rules and regulations, Lady Superintendent's reports and diaries 1849-1885, correspondence 1849-1908, subscription books 1852-1913, and a baptism register for the Battersea Maternity Home 1886-1892.

For an album containing correspondence 1854-1861 relating to nurses from St John's House who accompanied Florence Nightingale to Scutari during the Crimean War see the Nightingale Collection (H01/ST/NC/03/SU1-57 – microfilm X042/013). The Nightingale Collection also includes letters from Florence Nightingale to Mary Jones, Lady Superintendent of St John's House, 1860-1870 (H01/ST/NC/01/60/2-H1/ST/NC1/70/5 – microfilm X042/005).

### Registers of Nurses

- Admission registers 1849-1865 – H01/ST/SJ/C/01/1-3, H01/ST/SJ/C/02/1
- Register of nurses sent to private homes 1849-1855 – H01/ST/SJ/C/03/1
- Register of probationers 1850-1910 – H01/ST/SJ/C/04/1
- Registers of nurses 1882-1919 – H01/ST/SJ/C/05/1, H01/ST/SJ/C/06/1-2
- Register of midwives and monthly nurses 1886-1892 – H01/ST/SJ/C/07/1
- Register of applications for training at St John's and St Thomas's House 1919-1929 – H01/ST/SJT/C/01/1
- Registers of nurses for private duty at St Thomas' Hospital 1933-1944 – H01/ST/SJT/C/02/1-3

### **Ranyard Mission and Ranyard Nurses (A/RNY) Formerly the London Biblewomen and Nurses Mission**

Mrs Ellen Ranyard established the London Bible and Domestic Female Mission in 1857 based at her home in Bloomsbury. Working class "Biblewomen" were employed to visit the poor, advise on domestic matters, and to sell Bibles by instalments. They were supervised by middle class female superintendents who read their reports once a week, paid their salaries and ran the mothers' meetings held in each district.

In 1868 Mrs Ranyard added a nursing branch to the Mission. The Bible nurses, drawn from the respectable working class, were the first trained district nurses in London. Initially a Bible nurse's training included only three months at a hospital, but by 1893 it had been extended to one year at a general hospital, attendance at a special hospital, then probationary training in the districts. By 1894 the Mission employed 82 nurses who made 215,000 visits to almost 10,000 patients. After 1907 it ceased to train its own nurses. In 1917 the name of the organisation was changed to the Ranyard Mission and its nurses became Ranyard Nurses.

After the introduction of the National Health Service in 1948, the Ranyard Nurses retained their independence but cooperated with the London County Council District Nursing Service in South London. In 1952 the Mission's headquarters were moved from Holborn to Kennington. In 1965 the Ranyard Nurses were taken over by the district nursing services run by the London Boroughs.

The archives of the Ranyard Mission include minutes 1859-1966, annual reports for 1897-1964, correspondence 1875-1936, the monthly magazine published by the Mission 1856-1938, and other publications 1856-1960s.

#### Registers of Biblewomen and Nurses

- Lists of Biblewomen and nurses 1877-1908 - A/RNY/1
- Registers of Biblewomen's districts giving names of Biblewomen and superintendents 1889-1909 - A/RNY/2-6
- Registers of nurses' districts 1889-1905 - A/RNY/7-10

#### **Metropolitan District Nursing Association (Ms 14618-14655, Ms 14811-14812, Ms 14891-14893)**

This was founded in 1875 with the support of Florence Nightingale as the Metropolitan and National Association for Providing Nurses for the Sick Poor to train and provide skilled nurses to nurse the sick poor in their own homes. Its first superintendent-general, Florence Lees, and several district nurses had trained at the Nightingale School. Consequently the records of the Nightingale School and the Nightingale Collection contain much information relating to the early years of the association, especially reports on district nursing in London 1875 -1876 (H01/NC/15/013/A-B), correspondence 1875 and printed papers 1874 -1892 (H01/NC/08/33/01-45), and the correspondence of Mary Cadbury 1873 -1893, including her experiences as one of the early district nurses (H01/ST/NTS/Y/016/001).

In 1894 the Association became the Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Nurses for the Sick Poor and in 1925 it became the Metropolitan District Nursing Association. The archives include minutes and annual reports 1873 -1974, correspondence and reports 1876 -1974, financial records 1924-1974, staff records 1875 -1974 and midwives registers of cases 1925 -1965.

#### Registers of Nurses

- Nominal roll of nurses 1875 -1901 - Ms 14649
- Rolls of probationer nurses (incomplete) 1875 -1933 - Ms 14650/1-2
- St Pancras Branch Home candidates' progress book 1932 -1940 – Ms 14651
- Staff salaries, wages and expenses 1952 -1965 – Ms 14637-14643, 14648

#### **Maternity Nursing Association (H33/MNA)**

Founded in 1897 as the Maternity Nursing Mission for the parishes of St Andrew, Holborn and St Jude, Grays Inn Road, its aims were to enable women to be attended in their own homes by fully qualified nurses, to receive pupils for training and to provide Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres. In 1948 it was taken over by the

National Health Service, but in 1954 was transferred to the London County Council. The records consist of minutes 1911-1930, annual reports for 1934-1946 and some financial records 1937-1949.

### **Cowdray Club (The Nation's Nurses and Professional Women's Club Ltd) (A/COW)**

This was a social club for nurses and professional women. Founded in 1922, it was situated at 20 Cavendish Square, London, which was leased from the Royal College of Nursing. In 1974 it merged with the Naval and Military Club in Piccadilly.

The archives of the Cowdray Club include minutes 1922-1972, annual reports 1923-1968, membership records 1922-1961, and correspondence files 1932-1974.

### **London County Council (LCC)**

The London County Council Public Health Department was responsible for the L.C.C.'s asylums and hospitals, the school health service, relations with the National Health Service, maternity and child welfare clinics and health centres and other public health functions. See especially class LCC/PH/STA for records concerning the employment of nurses by the Council including nurse training. The records also include registers of private lying-in homes 1916-1928 and private nursing homes 1928-1965 (LCC/PH/REG/4/1-7).

Relevant committees of the L.C.C. were the Asylums Committee (later the Mental Hospitals Committee) 1889-1948, the Central Public Health Committee (later the Hospitals and Medical Services Committee) 1929-1948 and the Health Committee 1947-1965.

#### Registers of Nurses in L.C.C. Asylums

Registers of officers and staff employed at Banstead 1912-1914, Cane Hill 1902-1904, Claybury 1895-1912, Colney Hatch 1894-1901, Hanwell 1900-1914, and Horton 1902-1910 - LCC/PH/STA/5/1-13.

#### Weekly returns of hospital staff

The records of the London Residuary Body Personnel Department include weekly returns from L.C.C. hospitals (except psychiatric hospitals) detailing all changes to staff including nurses and student nurses 1930-1947 (LRB/PE/RC/19/1-52). Returns from many hospitals do not survive for 1930-1937.

### **Middlesex County Council (MCC)**

The vast majority of the surviving records of the Middlesex County Council Health Department date from the passing of the National Health Service Act of 1946. They are concerned with home nursing, health visiting, health centres and clinics, and the school health service. Records relating to the registration of nursing homes and lying-in homes 1921-1965 include a register of nursing homes 1928-1965

(MCC/CL/HS/1/1), a register of mental nursing homes 1961-1965 (MCC/CL/HS/1/6), and a register of lying-in homes 1921-1928 (MCC/CL/HS/1/15).

Relevant committees of the Middlesex County Council were the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the Local Welfare Committees 1919-1948, the Public Health Committee and its predecessors 1930-1948, the Health Committee and Local Area Committees 1948-1965, and the Mental Health Committee and its predecessors 1891-1948.

### **Regional Health Authorities**

Records of the former North East Thames, North West Thames, South East Thames and South West Thames Regional Health Authorities, including records of the former Metropolitan Regional Hospital Boards and Area Nurse Training Committees, have been deposited in LMA. Not all of these have yet been fully catalogued. They do not include records of individual nurses.

## **Visual Material**

### **Nightingale Print and Photograph Collection (H01/ST/NCPH)**

Prints and photographs of Florence Nightingale and people, places and objects associated with her. Prints and photographs of the Crimean War and Crimean War memorials. Photographs of the Nightingale School of Nursing and St Thomas' Hospital and of nurses who trained there.

### **St Thomas' Hospital Photograph and Print Collection (H01/STPH)**

Photographs and prints of the hospital including photographs taken in wards, operating theatres, out-patients' waiting hall, treatment areas, dining halls, kitchens, chapel, and other parts of the hospital.

### **Guy's Hospital Photograph and Print Collection (H09/GY/PH)**

Photographs and prints of the hospital including nurses and patients. Amongst photograph albums belonging to nurses trained at Guy's are those of Gertrude Emily Custance which illustrate her training at Guy's 1897-1900 and her service in the Boer War and First World War (H9/GYph/8/57-59). Her diary whilst nursing in France 1914-15 forms part of the Guy's Hospital archives (H9/GY/Y1/1/1).

### **LMA Photograph Collection**

Mainly photographs of London County Council and Greater London Council buildings and activities, it includes photographs of L.C.C. hospitals and asylums, health centres, maternal and child health care, and the school medical service.

## Reading List

The LMA Library has a number of works on the history of nursing and the following reading list is intended as a guide only. To ascertain the full extent of the relevant holdings please consult the library catalogue. Library references are given in brackets at the end of each entry.

### Historical and general

ABEL-SMITH, Brian. *A history of the nursing profession*. Heinemann, 1960. (26.44 ABE)

BALY, Monica E. *A history of the Queen's Nursing Institute*. Croom Helm, 1987. (26.45 BAL)

BOURNE, Susan and CHICKEN, Andrew H. *Records of the medical professions. A practical guide for the family historian*. For the authors, 1994 (R61.2 BOU)

**CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR DISTRICT NURSING IN LONDON.** *History of the above from 1914-1966*. The Council, 1966. (P26.45 CEN)

COPE, Zachary. *A hundred years of nursing at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington*. Heinemann, 1955. (26.44 COP)

DAVIES, Celia, ed. *Rewriting nursing history*. Croom Helm, 1982. (26.44 DAV)

DINGWALL, Robert, et al. *An introduction to the social history of nursing*, Routledge, 1988. (26.44 DIN)

GUY'S HOSPITAL NURSES' LEAGUE. *Nursing at Guy's 1726-1996*. Granta Editions, 1997. (26.44 GUY)

MASSON, Madeleine. *A pictorial history of nursing*. Hamlyn, 1985. (26.44 MAS)

MOORE, Judith. *A zeal for responsibility: the struggle for professional nursing in Victorian England 1863-1883*. University of Georgia Press, 1988. (26.44 MOO)

PARKER, Edith R. and COLLINS, Sheila M. *Learning to care. A history of nursing and midwifery education at The Royal London Hospital, 1740-1993*. Royal London Hospital Archives and Museum, 1998. (26.44 PAR)

STOCKS, Mary. *A hundred years of district nursing*. Allen and Unwin, 1960. (26.45 STO)

SUMMERS, Anne. *Angels and citizens. British women as military nurses 1854-1914*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1988. (26.44 SUM)

WHITE, Rosemary. *Social change and the development of the nursing profession: a study of the poor law nursing service 1848-1948*. Kimpton, 1978. (26.44 WHI)

YEO, Geoffrey, Nursing at Bart's. *A history of nursing service and nurse education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London*. Alan Sutton, 1995. (26.44 YEO)

### **London County Council (Metropolitan Asylums Board)**

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. *Nursing as a profession*. The Board 192-. (P 26.44 MAB)

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. *A survey of district nursing in the administrative county of London*. LCC, 1931. (26.45 LCC)

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. A collection of six recruitment of nurses pamphlets, 1931-45. LCC. (26.441 LCC)

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. *A career for women* (nursing at LCC mental hospitals and institutions). LCC, 1937. (P26.441 LCC)

### **Registers and biographies**

THE REGISTER OF NURSES. General Nursing Council for England and Wales. 1931 (vol. 1 only); 1939-44, 1946. (26.44 REG)

ALEXANDER, Ziggi and DEWJEE, Audrey ed. *Wonderful adventures of Mrs Seacole in many lands*. Falling Wall Press, 1984. (26.09 SEA)

BROADLEY, Margaret E. *Patients come first: nursing at "The London" between the two World Wars*. London Hospital Special Trustees, 1980. (26.44 BRO)

McEWAN, Margaret, compiler. Eva C.E. Luckes. Matron, *The London Hospital, 1880-1919*. London Hospital League of Nurses, 1958. (P 26.09 LUC)

McGANN, Susan. *The battle of the nurses. A study of eight women who influenced the development of professional nursing 1880-1930*. Scutari Press, 1992. (26.44 McG)

MACMANUS, Emily E. *Matron of Guy's*. Andrew Melrose, 1956. (26.09 MAC)

## **Florence Nightingale and the Nightingale School**

BALY, Monica E. *Florence Nightingale and the nursing legacy*. 2nd edition, Whurr, 1997. (26.44 BAL)

BISHOP, W J. and GOLDIE, Sue, compilers. *A bio-bibliography of Florence Nightingale*. Dawsons for the International Council of Nurses, 1962. (26.09 NIG)

COOK, Sir Edward. *The life of Florence Nightingale*. Vols 1 & 2. Macmillan, 1914. (26.09 NIG)

GOLDIE, Sue M. ed. *"I Have Done My Duty". Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War 1854-56*. Manchester University Press, 1987. (25.09 NIG)

NIGHTINGALE Florence. *Florence Nightingale at Harley Street: her reports to the governors of her nursing home, 1853-54*, with an introduction by Sir Harry Verney. Dent, 1970. (26.71 NIG)

NIGHTINGALE, Florence. *Notes on nursing: what it is and what it is not*. Harrison, 1859. (26.44 NIG)

NIGHTINGALE TRAINING SCHOOL. *The Nightingale Training School, St Thomas's Hospital, 1860-1960*. The School, 1960. (26.44 NIG)

SMALL, Hugh. *Florence Nightingale, avenging angel*. Constable, 1998. (26.09 NIG)

SMITH, F.B. *Florence Nightingale: reputation and power*. Croom Helm, 1982. (26.09 NIG)

VICINUS, Martha & NERGAARD, Bea. eds. *Ever yours, Florence Nightingale: selected letters*. Virago, 1989. (26.09 NIG)

WAKE, Roy. *The Nightingale Training School 1860-1996*. Haggerston Press for the Nightingale Fellowship, 1998. (26.44 WAK)

WOODHAM-SMITH, Cecil. *Florence Nightingale 1820-1910*. Constable, 1950, 1992 reprint. (26.09 NIG)

The library also holds many relevant parliamentary papers, ranging from the 'Report into allegations made by Matilda Beeton (Head Nurse) in the Strand Union Workhouse', 1866 (P 10.16) to the "Report of the committee of inquiry into the pay and related conditions of service of nurses and midwives", 1974 (26.44 HEA). Not all the parliamentary papers held are listed in the main catalogue; consult staff if you are interested in this material.

Published in October 2008 and revised March 2010 by  
London Metropolitan Archives, 40 Northampton Road, London, EC1R OHB

16

Telephone: 020 7332 3820

Fax: 020 7833 9136

Email: [ask.lma@cityoflondon.gov.uk](mailto:ask.lma@cityoflondon.gov.uk)

Web: [Website: http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/lma](http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/lma)

© London Metropolitan Archives

Except as otherwise permitted under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, this publication may only be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form or by any means, with the prior permission in writing of the publisher, or in the case of reprographic reproduction, in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside those terms should be sent to the London Metropolitan Archives at the above address.