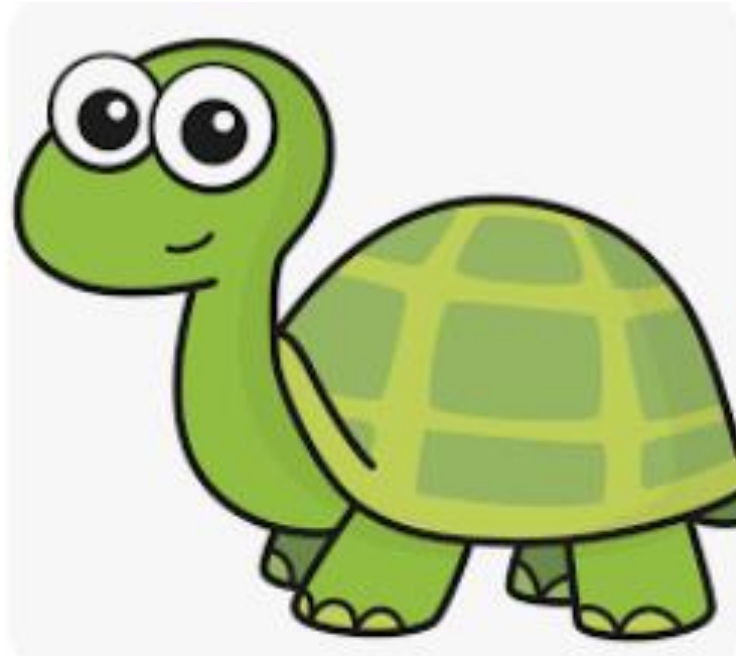
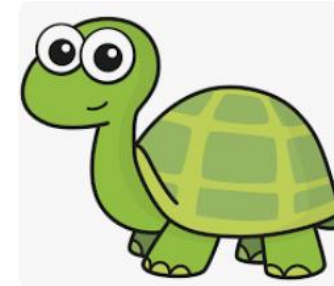


Tiny's travels



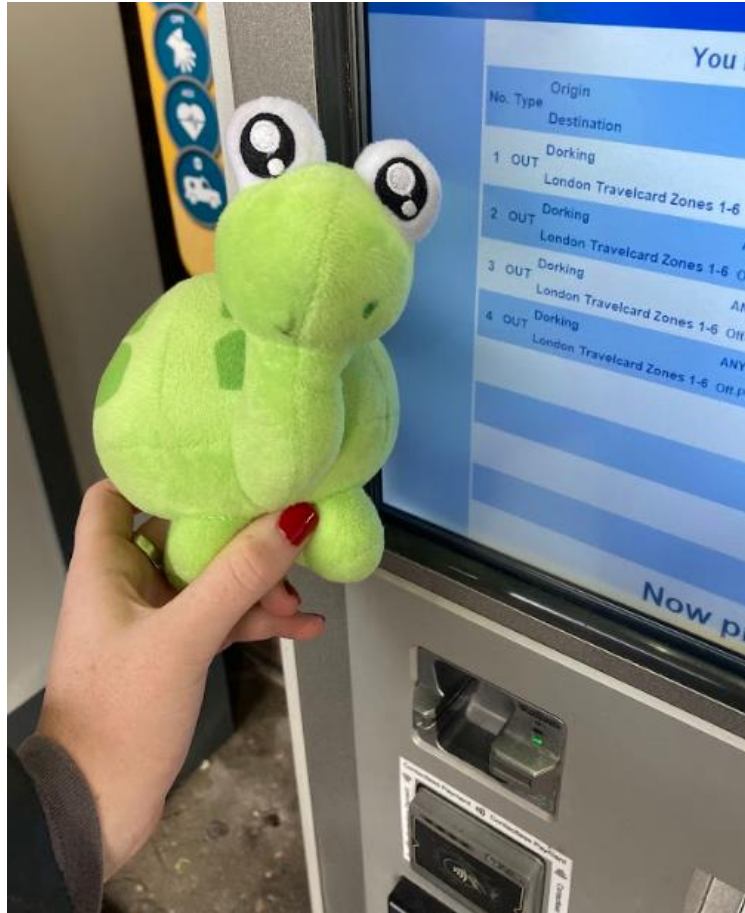
Visiting the Florence Nightingale Museum



Car journey to the train station - safety first!



Buying a train ticket.



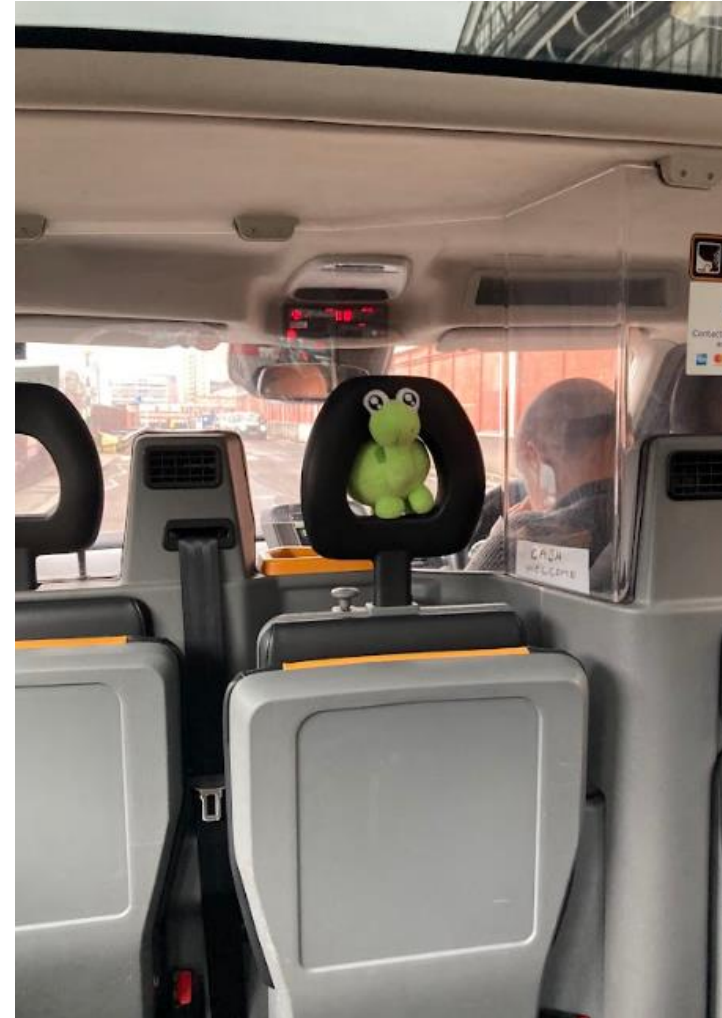
Fun train journey!



Yoyo bear snack – yummy!



Travelling around London (lots of walking too).



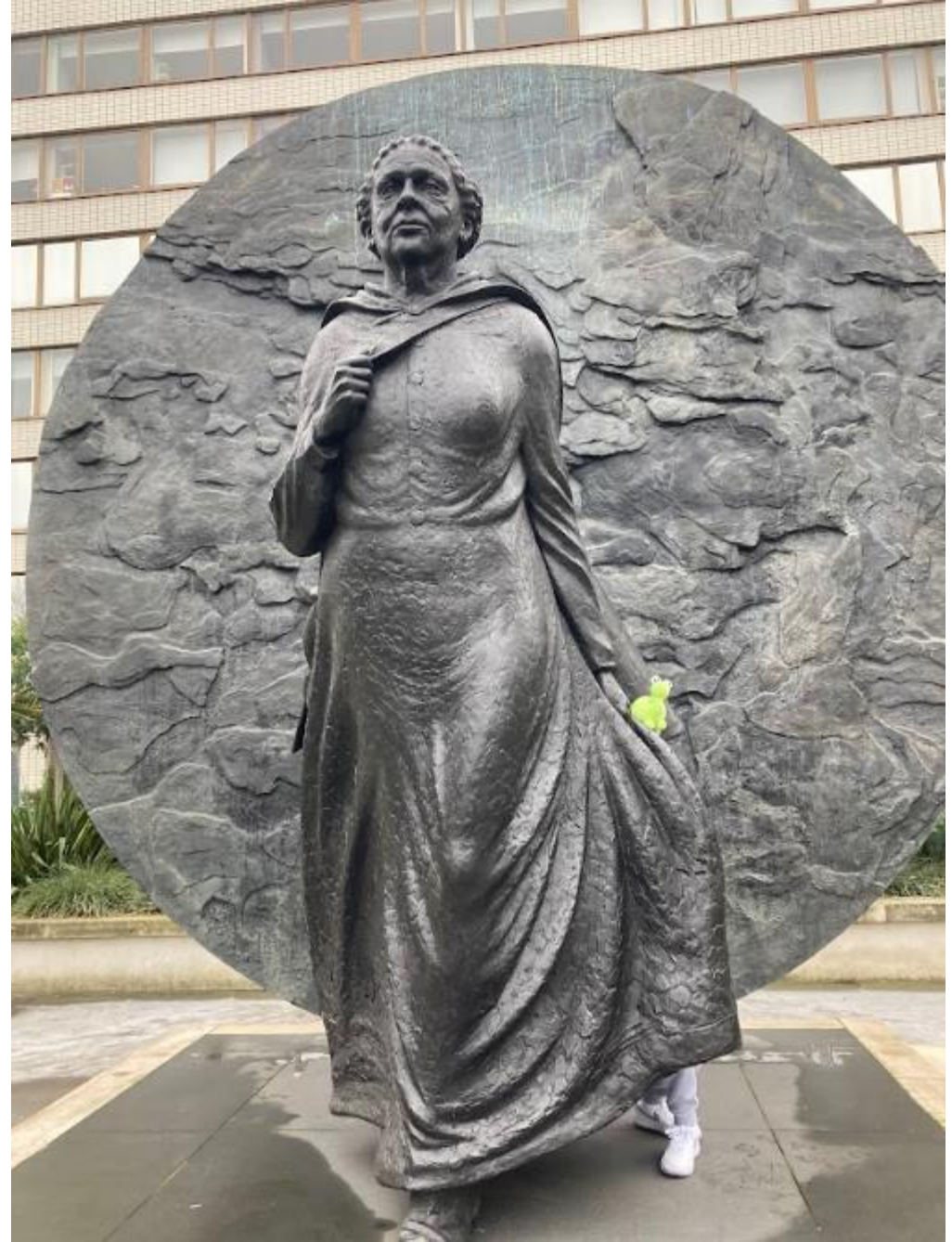
A quick stop at the Houses of Parliament.



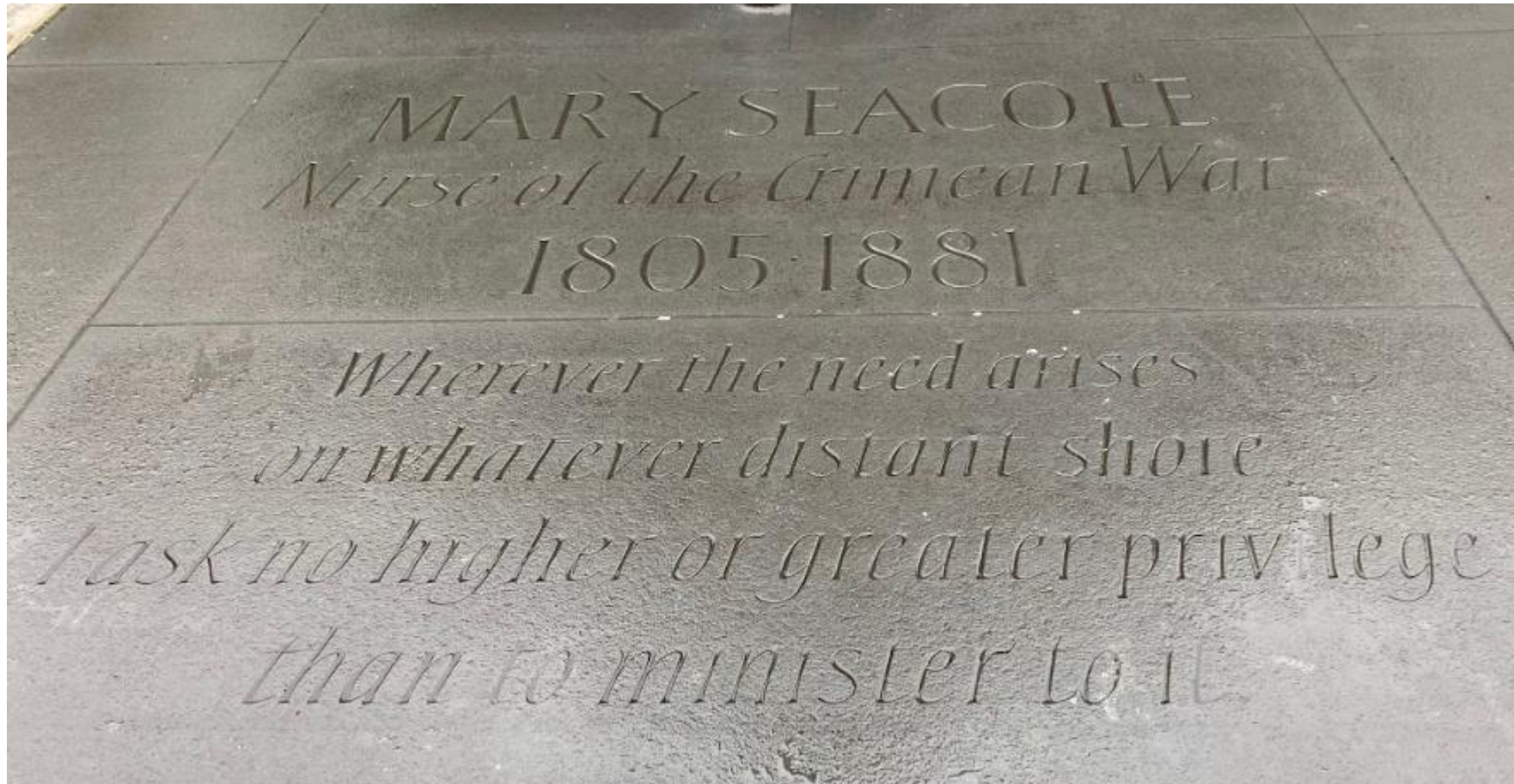
Lunch (and uno) at Pizza Express



Mary Seacole's statue



In front of Mary's statue.



Behind the statue (near the Florence museum).



Tiny has arrived at the Florence Nightingale museum!



What will Tiny see?

Museum Entrance

Welcome to the Florence Nightingale Museum

The Florence Nightingale Museum celebrates the life and legacy of Florence Nightingale, who is often considered to be the founder of modern nursing.

Many of the objects in our collection were acquired by Dame Alicia Lloyd Stull during her time as Matron of St Thomas's Hospital. This collection was held at the hospital and was used by the nurses at the Nightingale Training School as a teaching tool. The collection would also be displayed for key events, such as the centenary of the Crimean War.

In the 1960s, the Florence Nightingale Museum Trust was founded, with the museum itself finally opening in 1969. Since then, we have been educating people across the world about Nightingale's life and legacy.

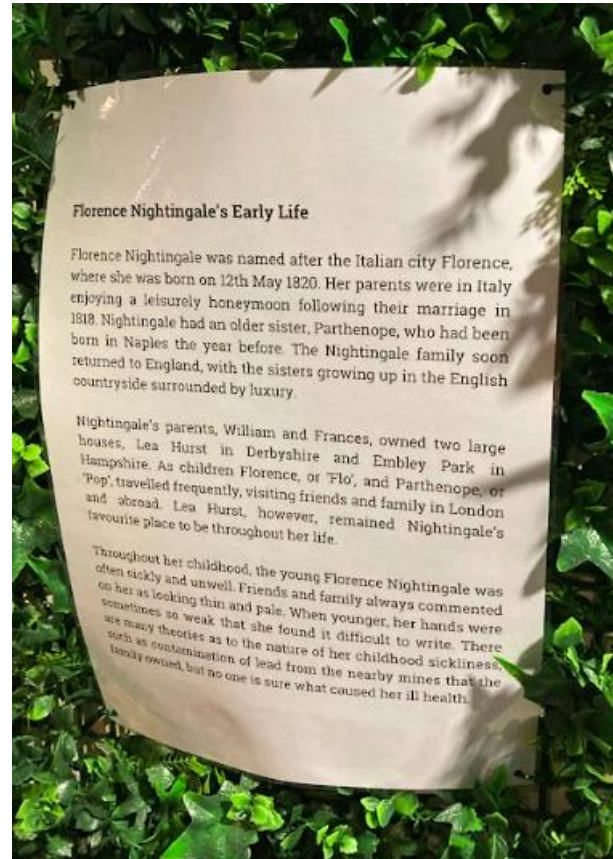
Inside the museum you will discover Nightingale's story in three main sections:

- 1 Early Life**
In the green garden of the first section, you can learn all about Nightingale's early years, her family and friends, and how she eventually broke free of the conventions of the time to pursue a career in nursing.
- 2 Crimean War**
In our second section, which is covered in beautiful Turkish tiles, you can explore the work Nightingale did with the British Army during the Crimean War. This area continues into the British Military Nursing section, highlighting the work of her contemporaries Mary Seacole and Alexis Soyer, whilst also exploring how military nursing has developed since Nightingale's time.
- 3 After the War & Legacy**
Finally, the wooden bookcase section looks at Nightingale's work after the war, from her statistical achievements to setting up the Nightingale Training School, here at St Thomas's Hospital. Nightingale's narrative ends with a replica of her final bedroom at South Street.
- 4 Temporary Exhibits**
The museum also has two temporary exhibition spaces, where we explore subjects surrounding Nightingale's legacy.
- 5 Temporary Exhibits**

Stained glass window inside the museum.



Florence's early life.



Florence's owl Athena

CARING COMPANIONS

Throughout history, animals have given people comfort, support, and assistance; some as pets, while others are matched with people to assist in a specific way or to provide support.

From as far back as the ancient Egyptians and Greeks, animal companionship has been considered beneficial for health and well-being. The first widely accepted evidence of an animal assisting a blind person comes from the 1st century CE. The badly preserved fresco of a man, who is assumed to be blind, with a cane being led by a dog was discovered during the excavation of the town of Herculaneum in the 18th century CE. Herculaneum is just 7km from Mount Vesuvius and was buried during the 79 CE eruption.

By the 19th century, it became more common for people to have animals as companions. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert documented their large number of domestic dogs, with Sir Edwin Landseer commissioned to paint their favourite pets. This included Dash, the spaniel who was Queen Victoria's childhood companion and Eos, the greyhound who accompanied Prince Albert from Germany.

Florence Nightingale was a well-known animal lover and had many pets including over sixty cats throughout her lifetime. She recognised the importance of animals in supporting healthcare and well-being due to her own long-term health conditions.

In her 1860 book, *Notes on Nursing: What it is and what it is not*, Florence Nightingale wrote "A small pet animal is often an excellent companion for the sick, for long chronic cases especially. A pet bird in a cage is sometimes the only pleasure of an invalid confined for years to the same room. If he can feed and clean the animal himself, he ought always to be encouraged to do so."



Jenny - Wound Her in Scutari Hospital
(The illustration, on paper) at the Crimean War museum.



© Royal Collection Trust
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

Florence Nightingale wrote this quote based on her own experiences with illness and that of the injured soldiers she nursed during the Crimean War. Nightingale allowed the soldiers to keep Jimmy the tortoise as the ward pet of Scutari, knowing it would bring them joy.

Florence Nightingale did not develop this idea of animal companionship any further. However, others have since gained a greater understanding and have trained animals in different capacities to assist and support people.

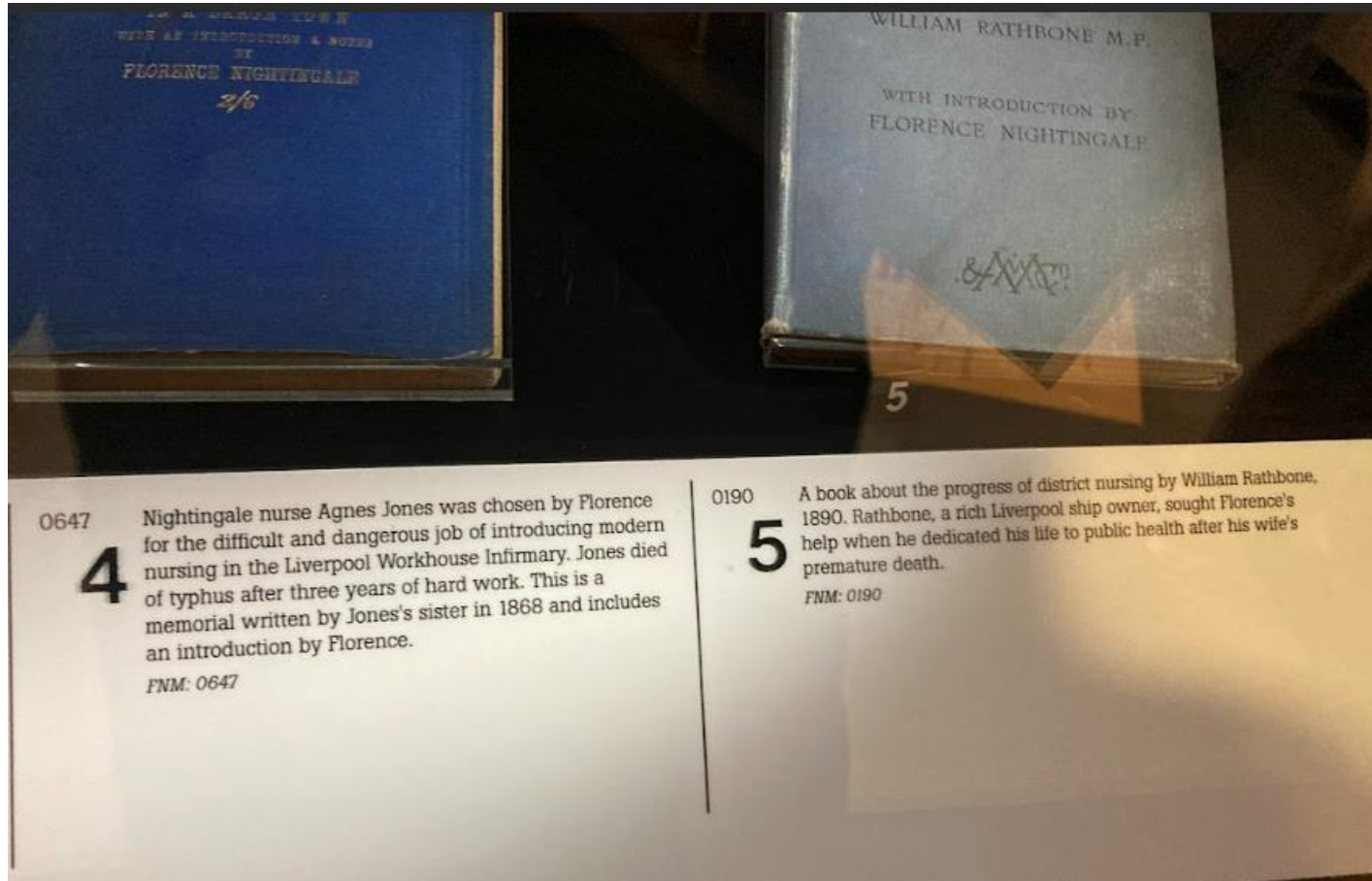
One of Nightingale's most well-known pets was her owl, Athena, who she rescued while she was travelling in Greece. Many of Athena's escapades were recorded by Nightingale's sister, Parthenope, in *Athena: An owl from the Parthenon*. In this book, Parthenope records just what Athena meant to Nightingale and mentions some other pets that Nightingale had. The book also tells the story of a little girl who was distracted by Athena whilst her barns were being treated.

Later in her life when she was unable to venture from her home due to ill health, Nightingale would sit and watch the birds in the garden of the hotel located next to her house, giving her great comfort. Alongside cats, birds seem to have held a special place in Nightingale's heart as she once said, "the voice of birds is like the angels calling us with their song... nothing makes my heart sing like the voice of birds."

In this exhibition we explore the different roles that animals play in our lives, from assistance animals to our pets at home. We have highlighted a number of charities relating to both assistance animals and animal therapy. There are so many charities doing amazing work and sadly, we could not feature all of them, but we invite our visitors to find out more about the life-changing and life-saving work of animals.



Books



NIGHTINGALE *the writer*

Florence wrote some 200 books, pamphlets and articles, and over 14,000 letters. There are many archives around the world containing her writings. As well as nursing, she wrote about religion and philosophy, sanitation and hygiene, hospitals, statistics, and India. As a young woman she wrote about her travels, and the frustrations of life for an educated woman of the middle classes.

Florence was rarely criticised during her life, however, after her death the writer Lytton Strachey attempted to destroy the Nightingale myth in 1918 in his book *Eminent Victorians*. But he could not help admiring her achievements. Others have argued that many of the reforms attributed to her were suggested by others. She has been criticised for not being more active in supporting the vote for women - she always knew how to work through men. And her belief that nursing was a vocation not just a job arguably hindered the profession.

The amount Florence wrote is remarkable because it was done mostly in her own hand while confined to bed. She lived long enough to hear her voice recorded on a phonograph, and have her words copied by another new invention, the typewriter.

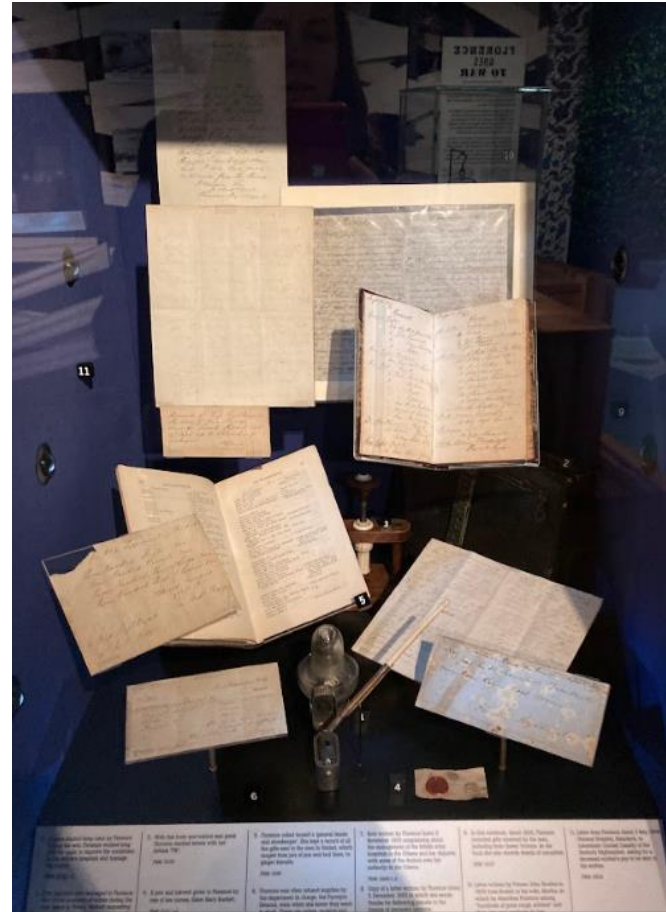
This is Florence's medicine chest.



Florence took this medicine chest to the Crimean War for her and her nurses to use if needed. Most of the medicines are for upset stomachs or diarrhoea, showing Florence's foresight. It contains quinine to treat malaria, ipecacuanha wine used for dysentery or coughs and Carbonate of Potassium for fever. Aromatic Confection was a tonic and would also purge the system of blocked wind. Purgative Elixir has painkilling properties but was largely used as an anti-diarrhoea remedy. Essence of Ginger, Citric Acid, Powdered Rhubarb and Carbonate of Magnesia and Soda were to relieve flatulence and spasms of the stomach and bowels. It also contains two boxes of pills labelled 'Tonic Pills' and 'Cough Pills', and a tiny set of scales and measure, and a glass beaker for measuring liquids. Much of the contents of the chest are highly toxic.

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Florence's writing.



Tiny dressing up as Florence.



The Lady with the lamp.



A painting showing the military hospital.



THE GREAT MILITARY HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI.

"All of them in a happy state"
"These patients seem almost well again."
"I feel so much and so weak"
"I would not stay so long in bed."
"To each these gentle words were said"
"Around a dying friend you" "sat and wept"
"MRS. HORTON & THE LADIES UNDER HER DIRECTION ENGAGED IN THEIR MISSION OF CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE."
"WITH THE VIEW TO SOOT PERFECTLY CRUISE."
By Mrs. Norton and Misses Norton
The Publishers

Tiny is listening to a recording of Florence's REAL voice.



Florence's wheelchair



Good listening Tiny!



Mary's timeline

1805-20	Born Mary Jane Grant in Kingston, Jamaica; a member of the free black community. Looked after by a 'patroness' and received a good education. Mother's hotel, Blundell Hall, housed and cared for wounded soldiers.
1807	Abolition of the Slave Trade Act - outlawed purchase of enslaved people from Africa, but slavery remained legal in the British Caribbean.
1821	Spent a year in London visiting relatives. Experienced racist abuse for the first time.
1823	Returned to London for two years, selling West Indian pickles and preserves.
1825	Travelled to Haiti, Bahamas and Cuba.
1826	In Jamaica, nursed her patroness until she died. Returned to Blundell Hall and cared for soldiers.
1833	Slavery Abolition Act - outlawed slavery in the British Empire.
1836	Married Englishman Edwin Seacole. Moved to Black River and set up a provisions store.
1838	All enslaved people in Jamaica fully emancipated.
1840	Returned with Edwin to Blundell Hall.
1843	Blundell Hall burnt down, but rebuilt.
1844	Edwin died. Mother died.
1850	Nursed patients in the cholera epidemic which killed 32,000 Jamaicans.
1851	Managed the cholera epidemic while visiting her brother in Panama. Renovated an old building as 'The British Hotel'.
1853	Returned to Jamaica and nursed soldiers with yellow fever. Re-organised Blundell Hall as a hospital.
1853	Turkey declared war on Russia.
1854	Britain and France allied with Turkey. Florence Nightingale arrived in Crimea with 38 nurses.
1854	Visited Panama again, met Thomas Day, and joined the gold rush. Travelled to London to deal with her mining investments. Offered her services as a nurse for the Crimean War effort but was rebuffed, so made her own way there.

1855	Arrived in Crimea in March and built 'The British Hotel', in partnership with Thomas Day. Opened in July, served officers but also provided care and meals for soldiers of all ranks. Visited army camps, selling provisions and nursing casualties. Known to troops as 'Mother Seacole'.
1856	Treaty of Paris on 30 March abruptly ended the war.
1856	Left Crimea poorer than she arrived. Returned to London and declared bankrupt.
1857	Admirers organised fundraising efforts on her behalf. Published her autobiography.
1858-59	Travelled around Britain, visiting army barracks.
1860	Became a Roman Catholic and returned to Jamaica.
1867	The Seacole Fund backed by Queen Victoria enabled her to buy land in Kingston.
1869	Portrait painted by Albert Charles Challon.
1870	Returned to live in London.
1871	Marble bust made by Count Gleichen, nephew of Queen Victoria, who knew her in Crimea.
1881	Died on 14 May. Buried in St Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Kensal Green.
1991	Posthumously awarded Jamaican Order of Merit.
2004	Voted 'Greatest Black Briton'.
2016	Mary Seacole Memorial Statue erected outside St Thomas' Hospital, London.

■ Slavery ■ World Events ■ After Mary Seacole's Death

Florence's statue (Waterloo Place)



Tiny's travels
What did you learn Tiny?

