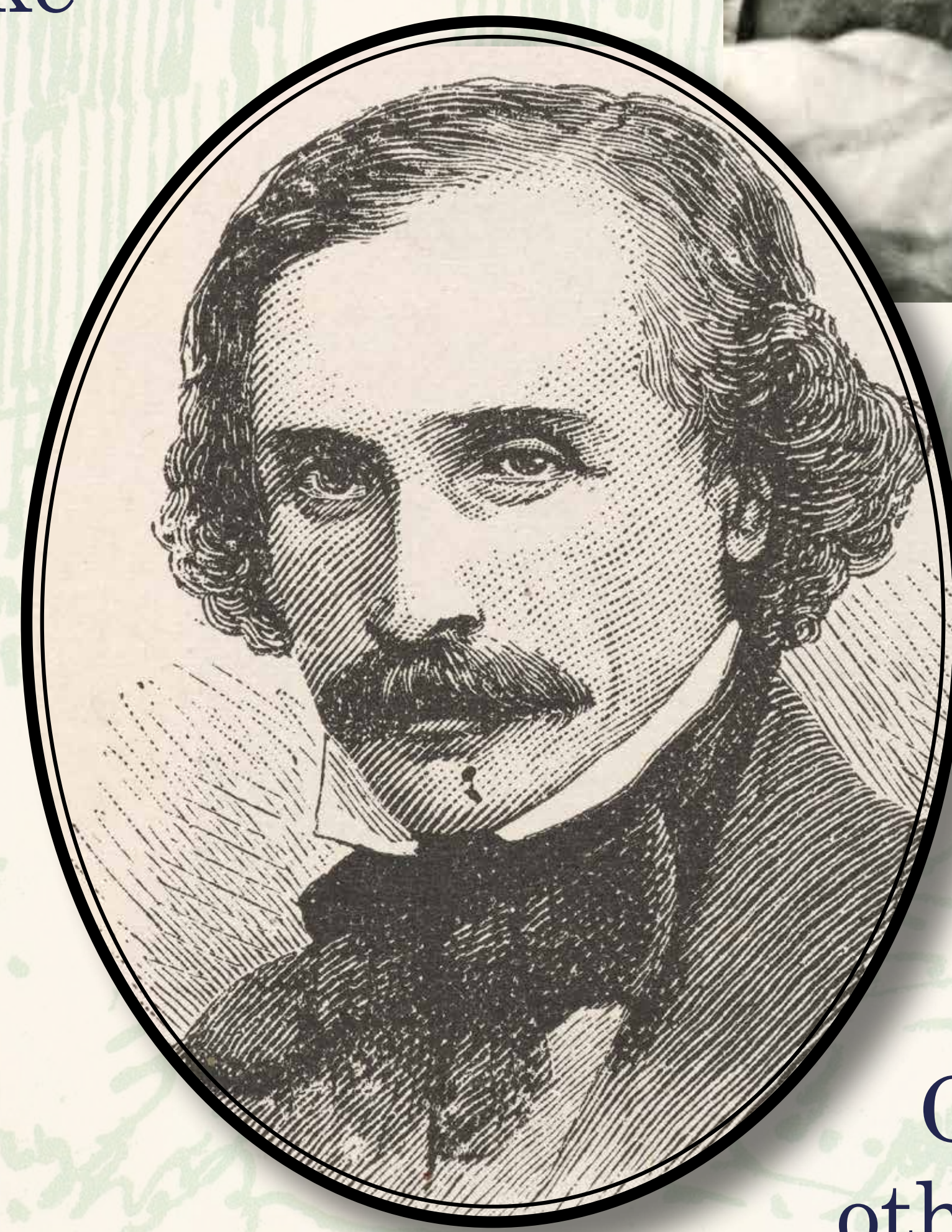


Nightingale's influence is still felt in the many hospitals in Britain and around the world in which she is remembered, and to whose design she contributed. Following her return from the Crimean War, she analysed the aspects of the Scutari hospitals that had brought about such high death rates.

This was undertaken in the context of her related work on sanitary reform; her hope was that rising standards of housing and nutrition would eventually make hospitals more or less obsolete. In the meantime, Nightingale believed that the design of healthcare institutions could be drastically improved. She recommended that future hospitals follow the pavilion design: a layout that enabled light and air to flow freely and thereby minimise the spread of disease. These ideas informed model institutions such as the Herbert Hospital, which opened



Engraving of Dr John Sutherland from *Illustrated London News*, 1 August 1891. Central Store 2 Periodicals, General Library Stock.

in Woolwich, London in 1865. Nightingale and her advisers, Dr John Sutherland and the engineer Douglas Galton, commented on numerous other plans for hospitals and extensions in subsequent years. For example, she corresponded with Dr William Ogle, superintendent of the Derbyshire General Infirmary, before the rebuilding and opening of the hospital in 1869 with a

wing named after Nightingale. Nightingale was celebrated in other healthcare institutions around Derby. A building on Trinity Street, off London Road, featured a statue of the famous nurse and operated as the Nightingale Home for Maternity Cases until the 1970s. Nightingale believed that smaller institutions played an important role alongside the larger general hospitals. She advocated for places

Nightingale and Hospitals

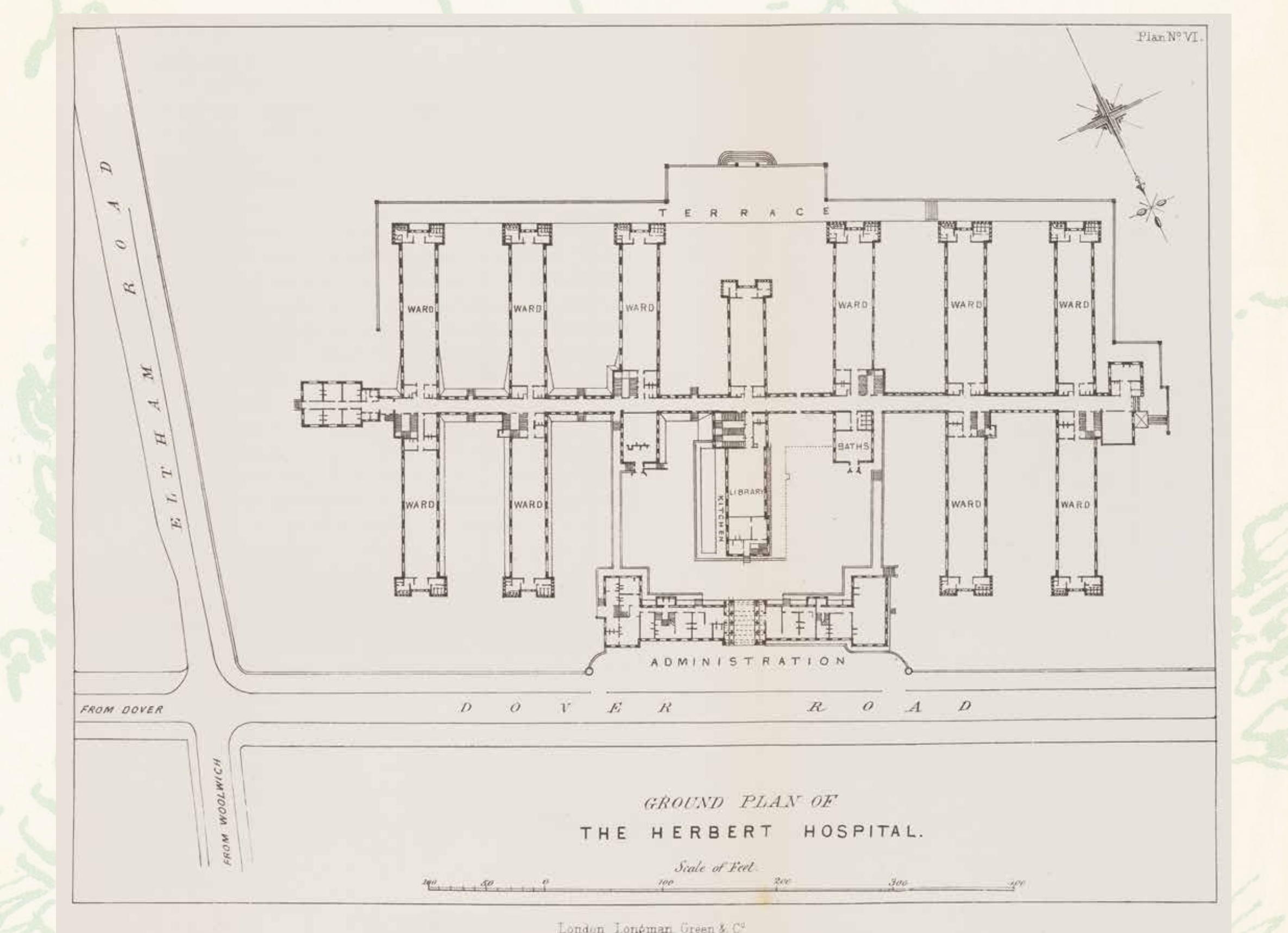


Example of a Nightingale Ward at St Thomas's Hospital. Courtesy of King's College London Archives, TH/PP3 Vol 4107.



Above: Engraving of Derbyshire General Infirmary, before it was redesigned with Nightingale's help in the 1860s in accordance with Nightingale's favoured pavilion-style design (below). From *The Philosophy of Domestic Economy* by Charles Sylvester East Midlands Special Collection Der 3. L27 DER.

Below: Hospital plan from *Notes on Hospitals*, 3rd edition, by Florence Nightingale, (1863). Medical Rare Books Collection, WX11.FE5 NIG.



such as convalescent hospitals, which provided more intimate, home-like environments for recovering patients who were not yet ready to return to the care of their families.