

In 1854, Britain entered the Crimean War, a conflict with Russia. Unfortunately, the hospitals for soldiers were dirty, overcrowded and infested with rats. Disease was rife.



Conditions were so bad in hospital that injured men preferred to stay on the battlefield!



A keen nurse, Florence made her way to the army hospitals in Turkey, near Crimea. At first she wasn't welcome. This is no place for a lady me out! Or men for that matter.



She got workmen to clear the hospital's blocked drains, hired a chef to feed patients healthy food and cleaned and aired out the building.



Meanwhile, out in the battlefield, another revolutionary caregiver, Jamaican Mary Seacole, bravely tended the troops. She set up her own hospital and even treated the enemy!



Mary was ill and penniless after the war, but many ex-soldiers organised a festival in her name to make money for her. The Queen's nephew even made a bust of her!



Florence, meanwhile, used her experiences to write hundreds of books, pamphlets and reports on hospital planning . She also gave advice to the government on health issues.



In 1860, she opened the Nightingale Training School for Nurses in St Thomas's Hospital in London. Women could now be properly trained and nursing became a respected career.



By the time Florence died in 1910 she had transformed attitudes to health and nursing,

