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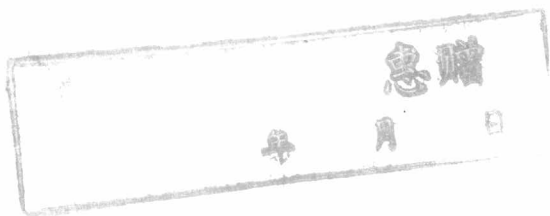
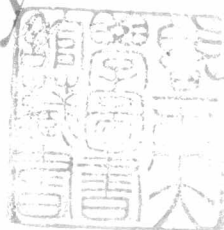
Author of Nursing History in Brief

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NINTH EDITION

Nursing History

ILLUSTRATED



1953

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DEDICATED TO

THE NURSES OF AMERICA

"IN THE NURSING GROUP IS THE LARGEST POTENTIAL POWER
FOR THE CORRECTION OF SOCIAL ILLS THAT EXIST WITHIN A
COUNTRY."

The Nightingale Pledge

I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly:

To pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully.

I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug.

I will do all in my power to elevate the standard of my profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my profession.

With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work, and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care.

This pledge was formulated in 1893 by a committee of which Mrs. Lystra E. Gretter, R.N., was the chairman. It was first administered to the 1893 graduating class of the Farrand Training School, Harper Hospital, Detroit.

Preface

IF A NURSE, either student or graduate, is to have a clear understanding of her work and of its future, she must have a background of historical knowledge. Nursing history fits into world history. Nurses need to know something of the pattern and of how they adapted their own work to this pattern.

Nursing began with the mother instinct,—care for one's own and desire to relieve suffering. It developed into care for humanity, and this has given it a deeply religious trend, long retained. Now, prevention of suffering goes along with the saving of life; to this end nurses work hand in hand with doctors.

Despite long controversy, nursing is in the class of professions, since it has the same characteristics,—long, difficult preparation, work which is done primarily for others rather than for self, compensation more in satisfaction than in money or prestige. The great Adelaide Nutting said, "I have found among nurses the purest unselfishness, the sternest devotion to duty, the simplest and most unaffected bravery, and the richest traditions of disinterested service I have ever known."

Nurses need to know in some detail how their profession began; what its early problems were and how they were met; what elements survived when others disappeared, and why; what the present trend is and whether it has adequate

reasons behind it. Especially do we need the inspiration of the past to keep our faces set toward the right objectives.

Our world is rapidly becoming internationally-minded. Isolationism is giving way to a sense of responsibility for the peoples of other lands; this may begin with self-interest, but it develops into world-interest. It creates a need for action. The nurse who is not cognizant of what is taking place, both in her own country and on the other sides of our two oceans, is hopelessly out-moded.

This book, a generation old, has been revised every four years. It has endeavored to give to nurses some idea of the development of their profession; it has tried to help them visualize not only its past and the road by which it has come, but to present to them a vision of the future and to indicate their possible part in it.

Both author and publishers have appreciated the wide acceptance of this book as a teaching text.

MINNIE GOODNOW

A Chronology of General History

Some Important Dates

BEFORE CHRIST

6000	Earliest records.
5000	Egyptian civilization.
4000	Babylonian civilization.
3000	Chinese civilization.
1500	Early Greek civilization.
1230	Moses led Israel out of Egypt.
1200	The Vedas of India written. The Persian sacred books.
1100	Asklepios and early Greek medicine.
900	The time of Homer.
700	Assyria in power. Rome founded.
600	Chaldea in power, followed by Persia. Buddhism founded.
500	Greece leader of the world. Time of Confucius, China.
400	The "golden age" of Greece and of India. Alexander conquered Persia. Jerusalem conquered.
300	Egyptian civilization flourished. Rome grew in power.
250	King Asoka of India.
150	Rome conquered Greece.
100	Decline of India. Rome flourished under the Caesars.
55-51	Britain (England) and Gaul (France) invaded by Rome.

The birth of Christ.

ANNO DOMINI

1st century	Rome flourished. Christianity began.
2d century	Rome began to decline.
3d century	Barbarians from the north invaded the Roman Empire.
4th century	Constantinople the center of government, art and literature. Medicine declined.
5th century	Rome fell. Western Europe Christianized.

- 6th century The "Dark Ages" began in Europe. Art, literature and civilization declined. The Church became ascetic. Britain Christianized.
- 7th century Mohammed founded a new religion. Monasteries increased greatly in number. France, Italy and Spain great powers.
- 8th century Spain conquered by the Arabs.
- 9th century Charlemagne in power. Alfred king in England. Feudalism established in Europe. The days of chivalry.
- 10th century Constantinople important in art and commerce. First saints were canonized by the Church.
- 11th century Spain the seat of learning. Turks took Jerusalem. The popes at height of power.
- 1066 The Normans conquered England.
- 1095 The first Crusade.
- 12th century Commerce and industry flourished. A middle class developed. Some protest against church control. Second and third Crusades.
- 13th century Damascus, Alexandria and Bagdad important centers. Marco Polo traveled extensively. Italy's great age of art and literature. Marco Polo traveled in Asia.
- 1215 England's Magna Charta.
- 1295 England's first national parliament.
- 14th century The One Hundred Years' War. Time of Chaucer. The "black death" destroyed nearly one third of the people of Europe. The Renaissance—revival of learning.
- 15th century Feudalism declined. Printing invented (1450). Much travel and exploration. Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci.
- 16th century The Reformation begun. The rise of Protestantism. Henry VIII and Elizabeth in England. Cortez conquered Mexico. Much American exploration.
- 17th century America colonized. The Quakers an important sect. The great plague in London. The microscope invented.
- 18th century The industrial revolution—much use of machinery. John Wesley. John Howard.
- 1775–1781 The American Revolution and separation from England.
- 1789–1794 The French Revolution.
- 19th century Napoleon's wars. Missionary activity begun. Victoria, queen of England (1837–1901).
- 1846–1848 United States at war with Mexico.
- 1849 The California gold rush. Australian gold rush.
- 1850 on Extensive emigration to America. Missionary and temperance activity.
- 1854–1856 The Crimean war.
- 1861–1865 The United States Civil war.
- 1865 Japan opened to the world.

- 1870 The Franco-Prussian war.
1894-1895 The Sino-Japanese war.
1898-1899 The Spanish-American war.
1899-1902 The Boer war in South Africa.
1899 First international peace conference.
- 20th century
- 1904-1905 The Russo-Japanese war.
1911 China became a republic.
1914-1918 The First World War.
1917 The Russian revolution.
1920 The League of Nations began to function.
1929 Beginning of world-wide financial depression.
1933 Hitler came into power.
1936-1939 Civil war in Spain.
1937 Japan attacked China.
1939-1945 World War II.
1940 Germany invaded the northern countries. Dunkirk.
 Paris taken. England bombed. The United States
 draft begun.
- 1941 Germany invaded Russia. The Atlantic Charter.
 Japan attacked the United States at Pearl Harbor.
- 1942 Japan invaded southeast Asia and southwest Pacific
 islands. American troops to the southwest Pacific.
 British and Americans to north Africa and Italy.
 Bataan and Corregidor surrendered.
- 1944-1945 United Nations organized by fifty-seven nations.
- 1944 The Allies invaded the Continent of Europe. Mac-
 Arthur returned to the Philippines. Progress toward
 Japan.
- 1945 May 7, Germany surrendered. August 14, Japan sur-
 rendered.
- 1946 World Health Organization founded.
- 1947 India became independent. Pakistan created.
- 1949 North Atlantic Pact.
- 1950 Start of Korean war.

Note. For a more detailed chronology, and a comparison of church, secular and nursing history, the reader is referred to "*A Short History of Nursing*" by Dock and Stewart.

A Chronology of Nursing History

Some Important Dates

- 1300 B.C. The Mosaic Law.
400 B.C. Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine.
250 B.C. Best era of medicine in India. King Asoka.
First century after Christ. Deaconess nurses. Roman philanthropic hospitals began.
500 to 1500 A.D. Founding of church hospitals.
540 and 650. Founding of Hôtels Dieu, Lyons and Paris.
900 First hospitals in England.
1100 on—Founding of municipal hospitals.
1123 Founding of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.
1500–1675 Periods of decline in nursing.
1675–1860 The "dark period" of nursing.
1720–1770 Founding of first hospitals in the United States.
1809 Sisters of Charity began work in the United States.
1817 First good mental hospital in the United States, McLean, founded.
1820 May 12, Florence Nightingale born.
1836 Kaiserswerth deaconess school founded.
1854 Florence Nightingale went to the Crimean war.
1859 District nursing in England founded by William Rathbone.
1860 First modern school of nursing founded at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, by Florence Nightingale.
1861 Civil War nursing in America.
1864 Red Cross Society founded at Geneva, Switzerland, by Henri Dunant.
1868 Nightingale nurses went to Australia.
1872–1873 First modern schools of nursing founded in America.
1881 English Army Nursing Service organized; became Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service in 1902.
1881–1882 American Red Cross Society organized.
1882 First school of nursing in a mental hospital in the United States.
1885 The Lady Dufferin Fund for India founded. First training school for nurses in Japan established by Linda Richards.

- 1887 British Nurses' Association founded.
- 1890 School nursing begun in England.
- 1890-1900 Many training schools for nurses established in the United States.
- 1893 First preliminary course given, in Glasgow, Scotland.
- 1894 American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools organized. In 1912 it became the National League of Nursing Education.
- 1896 Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States and Canada organized; in 1912 it became the American Nurses' Association.
- 1898-1899 Nursing in the Spanish-American war.
- 1899-1901 The Army Nurse Corps organized in the United States.
- 1900 The American Journal of Nursing founded.
- 1901 New Zealand became the first country to give government recognition to nurses. The first modern school of nursing in France, at Bordeaux, founded by Dr. Anna Hamilton. First state associations in the United States.
- 1902 English Naval Nursing Service organized.
- 1903 German nurses organized. State registration begun in the United States.
- 1906 Canadian nurses given military rank.
- 1907 First nursing organization in India. The first History of Nursing published, by Adelaide Nutting and Lavinia Dock. (Two volumes. Two other volumes, 1912.)
- 1908 Navy Nurse Corps organized in the United States. National Association of Colored Nurses formed (United States).
- 1909 The China Nurses' Association organized. The first university school of nursing organized, at the University of Minnesota.
- 1910 Florence Nightingale died.
- 1912 National Organization for Public Health Nursing founded.
- 1917-1919 United States Nurses in World War I.
- 1918 The Army School of Nursing founded by Annie W. Goodrich. Standard curriculum first published in America. First list of accredited schools of nursing.
- 1920 Military rank given nurses in the United States.
- 1923 The Yale School of Nursing founded by Annie W. Goodrich.
- 1925 The Committee on the Grading of Nursing.
- 1928 The Yale School of Nursing endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation.
- 1934 The Florence Nightingale International Foundation established.
- 1935 The Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing founded.
- 1937 Curriculum Guide published.
- 1939 International Council of Nurses moved its headquarters to the United States. National accreditation of schools of nursing begun under the National League of Nursing Education.

- 1940 Nursing Council of National Defense formed; in 1942 this became the National Nursing Council for War Service. Committee on Procurement and Assignment formed. American Nurses' Association formed a men's section.
- 1941 Many American nurses enlisted in the armed forces. United States Congress appropriated nearly \$5,000,000 for nursing education.
- 1942 U.S. Congress, under the Bolton bill, created the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps. In two years \$125,000,000 was appropriated by government for nursing education.
- 1944 Allied nurses shared in the invasion of the European continent. Civilian hospitals had serious shortage of doctors and nurses; much volunteer help used.
- 1945 Sixty thousand American nurses in service. Civilian shortage increased. Liberal government appropriations for graduate education for nurse veterans.
- 1946 The National Nursing Council made extensive postwar plans. U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps gradually discontinued. The American Nurses Association began its Structure Study. Many nurses joined labor unions.
- 1950 Nurses from five countries served in the Korean war. The American Nurses Association decided on a radical change of structure.
- 1951 The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses discontinued. The World Health Organization was formed, with a nursing section.

Contents

A CHRONOLOGY OF GENERAL HISTORY xvii

A CHRONOLOGY OF NURSING HISTORY. xxi

Chapter 1

NURSING IN ANCIENT TIMES 1

Chapter 2

MEDIEVAL NURSING 26

Chapter 3

BEGINNING OF MODERN ERA. DEACONESS ORDERS . 56

Chapter 4

THE COMING OF A LEADER. FLORENCE NIGHT-
INGALE 75

Chapter 5

DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING IN GREAT BRITAIN . 94

Chapter 6

EARLY NURSING IN THE UNITED STATES. THE FIRST
SCHOOLS 123

Chapter 7

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY. NURSING IN AMERICAN
WARS 155

Chapter 8

DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING IN AMERICA. THE WIDE FIELD	192
--	-----

Chapter 9

DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING IN AMERICA. ORGANI- ZATIONS.	224
--	-----

Chapter 10

DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING IN AMERICA. NEW RESPONSIBILITIES	251
--	-----

Chapter 11

CHANGING IDEALS. NURSING EDUCATION	283
--	-----

Chapter 12

NURSING IN CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEA- LAND	310
---	-----

Chapter 13

NURSES AND NURSING SCHOOLS IN EUROPE.	330
---	-----

Chapter 14

NURSES AND NURSING SCHOOLS IN ASIA.	358
---	-----

Chapter 15

NURSING IN LATIN AMERICA AND OTHER LANDS.	392
---	-----

INDEX.	423
----------------	-----

List of Illustrations

1. Primitive Sweat Bath	4
2. Caduceus. U.S. Army Medical Corps Insignia	11
3. Temple of Aesculapius, Ancient Greece.	12
4. Hippocrates.	14
5. Surgical Instruments Found in Ancient Pompeii	16
6. A Ward in the Santo Spirito Hospital of Rome, Seven- teenth Century	33
7. St. Francis of Assisi	34
8. Arabic Materia Medica	38
9. A Knight Hospitaller	40
10. Ward of Crusaders' Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Island of Rhodes	41
11. Hôtel Dieu of Lyons	44
12. A Ward in the Hôtel Dieu of Paris	44
13. City Hospital, Milan, Italy	45
14. Surgical Instruments Used by Ambroise Paré	47
15. Medieval Accouchement	51
16. Ward in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Medieval Times	57
17. London Hospital in 1759	60
18. "Sairey" Gamp	62
19. St. Vincent de Paul	63
20. Theodor Fliedner	67
21. Frederike Münster with Student Nurses	67
22. Gertrude Reichardt	68
23. Caroline Fliedner	69
24. One of Florence Nightingale's Homes	77
25. Florence Nightingale	78
26. Sidney Herbert	80
27. Nightingale Barracks Hospital at Scutari	80
28. The Lady of the Lamp	83
29. St. Thomas' Hospital, London, 1940	86
30. Miss Nightingale and Nurses of St. Thomas' Hospital	87
31. Florence Nightingale in Later Life	91
32. Dame Alicia Lloyd-Still	97
33. A Ward for Women in 1808	99
34. Alice Fisher	100