Although most of her life following the Crimes was spent in London, Florence retained her connections with Lea Hurst. In Holloway she set up a reading room and another in nearby Whatstandwell. She provided books there and for Lea Primary School as well as providing the services of a doctor for the village poor. Once a year star pupils of the school were invited to tea at the Hurst. In 1880 she organised the setting up of a Penny Bank for the pupils and her will included a small legacy to the school's Head Master. Upon the death of her father in 1874 she nursed her mother at Lea Hurst until her death in 1880. During this period a typhoid epidemic broke out in Holloway and Florence remained until necessary improvements were made to the water supply and drainage before returning to London. There she lived sor another thirty years until her death in 1910.

She shrank from public life and once the immediate excitement was over the general public heard little of her. When, in 1907, she became the first woman to be invested with the Order of Merit many people were surprised to learn that she was still slive, yet until the last few years of her life she had worked her that health administration in the British Army must be completely reformed and she saw this as her next great mission. She wrote endless letters, produced numerous statistics and plans, and endlessly badgered politicians into bringing about plans, and endlessly badgered politicians into bringing about the quality of hospitals and nursing. In 1860 she tounded the first Training School for Nurses at St Thomass Hospital in London, using the £45,000 which had been raised when a London, using the £45,000 which had been raised when a

ORDER OF MERIT

to Balmoral by Queen Victoria. Yet she shunned all publicity and had travelled back to England incognito. After only one night in London she had caught the train to Whatstandwell and then walked up to Lea Hurst to join her family.

dealing that been caused by diseases such as cholera.

By the time she returned to England less than two years later she had become a national heroine who was to be summoned.

of War wrote inviting Florence to lead a small party of nurses to Scutari (in fact she had already been planning to go privately) and in less than a week she had left London with 38 nurses. Florence Nightingale as the Lady of the Lamp whose shadow the sick soldiers kissed as she passed through their wards at night has become a legend. But Florence was not just a ministering angel with kind words and a gentle touch. She was a powerful organiser and a strict disciplinarian, working tirelessly, often against considerable opposition, to improve conditions. These passed the first six months 75% of the deaths had been rauly appalling and in the first six months 75% of the deaths had been caused by diseases such as cholera.

of the conditions were published in The Times. The Secretary

A year later war had started in the Crimea and horrific accounts

RIMEA WAR

Distressed Circumstances in London. to manage the Institution for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in despite continuing opposition from her family, she was appointed nursing institution in Kaiserswerth in Germany. Finally in 1853, that had been written on nursing and she was also able to visit a way. She now spent all the time she could studying everything had also nursed. But Florence was not to be fobbed off in this empty after the death of Florence's Great-Aunt Evans, whom she Bridge House becoming a nursing home. It had recently become scenes, Florence's mother was prepared to consider Cromford were horrified. Eventually, after many angry and hysterical By now Florence knew where her vocation lay but her parents afterwards she looked after her old nurse through her last illness. later she was allowed to nurse her grandmother and shortly begged to remain but her mother would not hear of it. Two years In 1843 when the family was due to return to Embley she her time visiting the poor and sick in their cottages in Holloway. what that service was to be, but soon she was spending much of His service." It was only several years later that she realised

Nevertheless, it was during her visits to Lea Hurst that Florence's commitment to nursing gradually took shape. From a very early age she had been dissatisfied with the empty social life that her mother and sister so much enjoyed and in February 1837 she wrote in her private notes, "God spoke to me and called me to

соммітмеит то иивѕіис

snmmer.

should come to Derbyshire and Lea Hurst was built. However, almost immediately Florence's mother, Fanny, had decided it was inadequate. She found it cold, too far from the social life of London and much too small. Florence herself once told friends, "It has only 15 bedrooms." They acquired another residence at Embley Park in Hampshire and Lea Hurst was used during the

and added to by his son Peter I. In addition to extensive lead and mineral rights, they owned land and property in Lea, including Lea Hall and the Lea smelting works. Peter II founded Lea Mills and the hat factory. It was natural that when the Nightingales decided to settle in England they



Florence's father was born William Edward Shore and became Nightingale when he inherited a considerable estate from his great uncle, Peter Nightingale II. The family fortune had been built up in the eighteenth century, started by Thomas Nightingale

they returned to England.

Florence Nightingale was born on May 12th 1820 in the city whose name she was given. Her parents, Fanny and William, had spent the last two years travelling in Europe but in 1821

The Life of Florence Mightingale

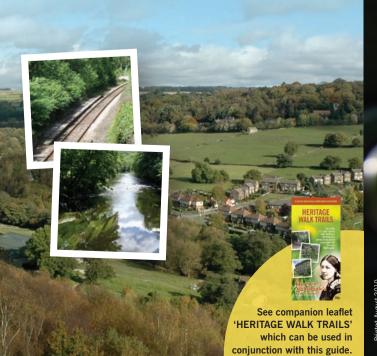
Florence Nightingale Heritage Car Trail

The six mile route starts from the A6 at Whatstandwell and goes via Holloway, Lea, Dethick and Lea Bridge to rejoin the A6 at Cromford.

This leaflet sets out to add interest to a short drive through some of the beautiful landscape and villages of the Derwent Valley, much of it lying within the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site.

Parking can be difficult on the narrow streets and lanes so drivers are asked to take great care not to create danger or obstruct access to houses and farms and other commercial premises.

SEE OVER FOR ROUTE AND DIRECTIONS..



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE DERBYSHIRE ASSOCIATION

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Florence Nightingale Derbyshire Association

George Wigglesworth (updated text), Pam Rivers (photos), Andrew Caughey (photos)

This Walk Guide draws on information from: Florence Nightingale Trail, written by G and M Wigglesworth and issued by Amber Valley Borough Council.

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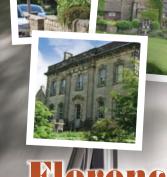


grassroots grants

JOHN SMEDLEY



...a 6 mile car drive starting at Whatstandwell and visiting Holloway, Lea, Dethick, Lea Bridge and Cromford.



Florence Nightingale

tingale's
SHIRE
50p

Florence Nightingale Heritage Car Trail **DIRECTIONS**





At Whatstandwell turn off the A6 towards Crich.

In 50m park briefly on the car parking area by the canal towpath for **1** and **2**.

In 20m turn turn left and travel towards Holloway. Just before you go up the steep hill into the village you can see on your left Nightingale Park, with Lea Hurst 3 just visible behind the trees in the distance.

Halfway up the steep hill you can take a short walk for a closer view. Go along either path to the left behind or in front of Bracken Cottage for a glimpse of Lea Hurst which will be ahead of you <a>3.

For better views of Lea Hurst use the companion Florence Nightingale Heritage Walk Trails guide.

200m from Bracken Cottage turn left at the T junction.

In 300m just before the Florence Nightingale Memorial Hall on the left 4, turn right along Church Street to Lea passing 5 and 6.

In about ½ mile turn right up Lea Road to Lea village passing (7), (8) and (9).

1 mile from the last cross roads and just past Lea Hall (viewed from the road) turn left to Dethick and at

the T junction in $\frac{1}{2}$ mile turn left to pass Dethick.

At the bottom of the hill after almost a mile turn left to Crich along the Riber Road, bear right at the next two junctions to descend Lea Road towards Cromford to reach Lea Bridge 10 and 11.

Pass under John Smedley's Bridge and turn right over Lea Bridge towards Cromford passing the entrance to 12 and eventually 13 and 14.

Cross the river to Cromford where you can stop for refreshment by the canal at Cromford Wharf 15.

Before rejoining the A6 you can explore the buildings associated with another of the great Derbyshire industrialists, Sir Richard Arkwright, at his Cromford Mill 16, and further along the A6 at his Masson Mills 17 at Matlock Bath.



Whatstandwell. Old station platform at canal tow path

From the canal towpath looking down to the left can be seen the old Whatstandwell railway station platform where Florence Nightingale alighted on her journey home from the Crimea. She walked to Lea Hurst from here

Lea Chapel

ago, was one where generations

of the family, including

Unitarians, worshipped

The old

Chapel on the right. endowed by Thomas

Nightingale

250 years

Whatstandwell. Coffee Tavern/ Reading Room

The house on the right just past the canal bridge and opposite the road to Holloway was the location of a 'coffee tavern' or reading room in the foundation and running of which FN was closely involved. This was typical of her dedication to the

FINISH

P

CROMFORD



Willersley

Lea Hurst

Lea Hurst (built in the 1820's) was used as a summer residence by the Nightingale family, their principal home being at Emblev Park in Hampshire. Neither the house nor the grounds are open to the



Riber Road

Lea Road

Church Street

River

Mill Lane

LEA BRIDGE

Nightingale

The Florence Nightingale Memorial Hall was built in 1932 on land donated The foundation stone was laid by Edward, Prince of Wales. Princess Anne laid the foundation stone to the extension in 1982.



DETHICK

Memorial Hall

from the Nightingale Estate.

Lea Main

HOLLOWAY

START

↓ A6 to Derby

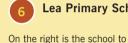
Cromford



Shaw Lane

Nightingale House, Little London Gallery -**Reading Room**

Nightingale House, called Little London Gallery, (on the left at the top of Little London) had, on the first floor, another of the reading rooms that Florence Nightingale established.



Lea Primary School

which Florence contributed when it was re-housed by public subscription in 1859. continuing her family's traditional role as benefactors, presenting many gifts to the school and encouraging the children's studies. The original School House stands at the cross-roads





The Jug and Glass

The row of cottages including 'The Jug and Glass' was built by Peter Nightingale as weavers' cottages, one bearing the date stone 1781.





Lea Hall was where Florence Nightingale's ancestors lived, and built up the fortune which her father inherited when Peter II died without issue. The Hall, originally built in the 17th century, was bought by Thomas in 1707. The present front was added by Peter I in 1754. The infant Florence and her sister stayed here

with their parents for some of the time after they returned from Italy in 1821 until the rebuilding of Lea Hurst and the purchase of a house in the south of England were completed.



Α6

Canal Wharf. Site of Hat Factory

From the road, just before the corner can be seen the Hat Factory manager's three storey, substantial house and the entry to the one time factory now replaced by two modern dwellings. It was built in 1792 by Peter Nightingale II. The adjacent wharf and canal arm can be reached up the narrow ginnel just beyond the stream.



Wood End

Wood End, a large house barely visible on the right, at the dangerous corner just before the railway bridge was built by the second Peter Nightingale two hundred years ago.



Bracken

the terminus of the Cromford canal. There is a pleasant canal-side walk here with a cafe, car park and toilets.

WHATSTANDWELL

Cromford

Wharf



Leashaw

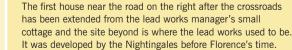
Masson Mills

Sir Richard Arkwright's Masson Mills, built of brick in 1783, are in a grander architectural style than his first mill at Cromford, and now house a working textile museum, shopping village and restaurant.



Arkwright's **Cromford MIII**

Sir Richard Arkwright's Cromford Mill, begun in 1771, was the world's first successful waterpowered cotton spinning mill.



Lea Mills, John Smedley Factory

Site of Lead Works



The factory, John Smedley, set up by Peter Nightingale II in 1784, is perhaps the oldest site in the world where mechanically powered spinning has continuously operated. The water in this valley was central to the operation of three corn mills. the lead smelter, the textile factory,

a hat factory and to the supply to the branch canal. The industry in this valley together with lead mining and property was the source of the Nightingale wealth.



14 Cromford Bridge House

Cromford Bridge House is the large house just before the road junction at the river, where Florence nursed her Great Aunt, Elizabeth Evans, and which her mother proposed as a charitable nursing home with which Florence could be involved.