

APPOINTMENTS.

MATRON.

Lancaster and District Isolation Hospital.—Miss Louie Clark, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., M.B.C.N., has been appointed Matron. She was trained at the General Hospital, Nottingham, and has been Ward Sister at the Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, London, N.; Ward Sister at St. Andrew's Hospital, Bow; Ward Sister at King George Hospital, Ilford; Night Sister at the Cornelia and East Dorset Hospital, Poole; and Assistant Matron and Home Sister at the Lancaster and District Isolation Hospital.

Infectious Diseases Hospital and Isolation Hospital, West Bromwich.—Miss Esther Murphy, S.R.N., R.F.N., has been appointed Matron. She was trained at the Grimsby and District Hospital, Grimsby, and at the Isolation Hospital, Norwich, and has been Assistant Matron, Home Sister and Sister Tutor at the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, and Matron at the Isolation Hospital, Windy Nook, Felling-on-Tyne.

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease, Swanley, Kent.—Miss F. E. Barker, S.R.N., has been appointed Matron. She was trained at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby, and has been Night Sister at the Chiswick Cottage Hospital; Theatre and Women's Surgical Ward Sister at the Kingston and District Hospital, Kingston-on-Thames; Ward Sister, Theatre and Plaster Room Sister, and Assistant Housekeeping Sister at the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital; and Sister-in-Charge at the Morland Clinic, Alton, Hants.

ASSISTANT MATRON.

General Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Miss Ada A. Lunt, S.R.N., has been appointed Second Assistant Matron. She was trained at the Preston Hospital, North Shields, where she was later Staff Nurse, and has been Ward Sister, Theatre Sister, Home Sister and Office Sister at St. Mary Islington Hospital, Highgate Hill, London, N.

West Riding Mental Hospital Menston.—Miss P. Platt, S.R.N., has been appointed Assistant Matron. She was trained at the General Infirmary, Leeds, and at the Severalls Mental Hospital, Colchester, where she was later Administrative Sister. Miss Platt has also been Sister Tutor at Shenley Mental Hospital, near St. Albans.

HOME SISTER—SISTER TUTOR.

Florence Nightingale Fever Hospital, Bury, Lancs.—Miss H. A. New, S.R.N., R.F.N., has been appointed Home Sister and Sister Tutor. She was trained at the Shrub Hill Infirmary and Royal Infirmary, Worcester, and at the London Fever Hospital, and has been Ward Sister at the Shrub Hill Infirmary, Worcester; Night Sister and Tutor Sister at the Isolation Hospital, Worcester; Pupil Midwife at the Middlesex Hospital, London; and Pupil Housekeeper at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Plymouth.

SISTER TUTOR.

Borough Mental Hospital, Sunderland.—Miss N. H. Burrows, S.R.N., has been appointed Sister Tutor. She was trained at the Halifax Royal Infirmary, where she was later Ward Sister and Theatre Sister, and at the Maternity Hospital, Leeds. Miss Burrows has also been Night Sister at the Children's Hospital, Hull; Home Sister and Sister Tutor at the Mansfield and District Hospital, Mansfield; and Assistant Matron and Sister Tutor at the Marland Hospital, Rochdale.

THEATRE SISTER.

General Infirmary, Salisbury.—Miss N. F. M. Keefe, S.R.N., has been appointed Theatre Sister. She was trained at the Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport, and has been Night Sister and Theatre Sister at the Central Hospital, Plymouth, and Theatre Sister at Shrodell's Hospital, Watford.

LEGACIES TO NURSES.

Mr. Albert Henry Whiting, a rich American, left generous legacies to English foundations and friends, amongst them £400 to the Municipal Charity Trustees of Salisbury, one part of the income to the Matron of the Holy Trinity Hospital, Sarum.

Dr. William Henry Forsbrook, Westminster, left £50 to his executors to be applied if and as they think fit in gifts to nurses and others who may deserve some recognition of service to him.

THE ROMANCE OF HERALDRY.

An Address by SIR ALGERNON TUDOR-CRAIG,
delivered at the British College of Nurses.

Fellows and Members of the British College of Nurses had recently the privilege of listening to an Address by Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig, on "The Romance of Heraldry," Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, President, being in the chair.

In commencing Sir Algernon said that Mrs. Fenwick had given his address the title of "The Romance of Heraldry," and so he would try to be romantic, although his original intention was simply to give an informal talk on the subject. Heraldry was indeed a very large subject, including as it does armorial bearings—that is, armory—and all the work and activities of the Heralds, such as marshalling processions and organising Royal pageants and the ceremonial of Coronations. It also included genealogy, which in itself had many ramifications.

It was difficult to say when heraldry began. The Israelites may be said to have inaugurated it when the Almighty commanded them to wear certain badges according to their groups or tribes—for instance, the Lion for the tribe of Judah, the Ox for that of Ephraim, the Man for Reuben, and the Eagle for the tribe of Dan. These four Emblems together formed the Cherubim which had the face and body of a man, the mane of a lion, the wings of an eagle and the legs of an ox, as seen to-day in the Arms of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England.

Even among savages at the present time a primitive kind of heraldry exists, and certain tribes have their totems with animals or reptiles as symbols. The lecturer said that he himself had travelled in New Guinea, where the original cannibals would not eat a man who was under the same totem as themselves.

Real heraldry may be said to have commenced with the third Crusade, about 1190. In a sense it began because men had to be able to recognise their leaders. Those who owned large possessions of lands had to provide a certain number of knights and a certain number of men-at-arms either in the Crusades or in fighting in the country's wars. And so it followed that in order that they might be recognised in the field, knights gradually evolved what became the arms of their families—monsters, birds, animals, and such like.

About 1300 the custom of wearing closed helmets began, and then the leaders adopted crests because their faces could no longer be recognised; at the beginning things were rather mixed, for so many chose more or less the same symbol.

In Europe at the time of the third Crusade the custom arose of wearing armorial devices on the surcoat; this was a garment worn over the armour to protect it from the sun. Over the helmet a leather covering called the Lambrequin or mantling, was worn for the same purpose. Now the mantling and coat of arms are all part of the achievement together with the torse and crest. The full bottomed wig with which we are all acquainted is a development from the mantling, and people further developed it in their book-plates. About 1760 we find the latter abound with representations of folds and curves and with shells, flowers and the like, to coincide with the period of Chippendale furniture.

Heraldry became hereditary owing to admiring descendants wishing to use the swords and shields of their ancestors. Ultimately in the fourteenth century the use of Armorial Bearings came under the control of the Crown, and in 1483 the College of Arms or Heralds' College was founded to give the Heralds a definite habitation. It belongs to the Heralds, but they are not paid except that each gets

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