CIBSE HERITAGE GROUP
PUBLICATIONS WITH INFORMATION ON HOSPITALS
and on ventilation & operating theatres

English Hospitals
1660–1948
A Survey of their Architecture and Design

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

1998, 214 pages on hospitals
BRITISH HOSPITALS

A.G.L. IVES

Undated, about 1950, 48 pages
1990: St Thomas’s & Hospital for the Sick Poor in Marylebone
The conditions that it was considered necessary to lay down in designing these buildings were:

First. That they should be capable of adapting themselves to any plot of ground that might be selected, whatever its form, level or inclination, within reasonable limits.

Secondly. That each set of buildings should be capable of being easily extended from one holding 500 patients to one for 1000 or 1500, or whatever might be the limit which sanitary or other conditions might prescribe.

Thirdly. That when erected they might be sure to contain every comfort which it would be possible under the circumstances to afford. And

Fourthly. That they should be very portable, and of the cheapest construction.

The mode in which it has been sought to comply with these conditions is as follows:

The whole hospital will consist of a number of separate buildings, each sufficiently large to admit of the most economical construction, but otherwise small and compact enough to be easily placed on ground with a considerable slope, without the necessity of placing the floor or any part below the level of the ground, or of having any considerable height of foundation to carry under any other part.

These separate buildings have been made all of the same size and shape; so that with an indefinite length of open corridor to connect the various parts, they may be arranged in any form, to suit the levels and shape of the ground.

Each building, except those designed for stores and general purposes is made to contain in itself all that is absolutely essential for an independent hospital ward-room; so that, by the lengthening of the corridors and the addition of any number of these buildings, the hospital may be extended to any degree.

To ensure the necessary comforts, and particularly to provide against the contingency of any cargo of materials not arriving on the spot in time, each building contains within itself two ward-rooms, one nurse’s room, a small store-room, bath-room and surgery, water-closets, lavatories and ventilating apparatus.

The ward-room is made wide enough and high enough to ensure a good space of air to reach each bed, even if these should be unduly crowded. Each building contains two ward-rooms, intended for twenty-six bed each, which is found in practice to be a size of room admitting of proper control and supervision.

With respect to closets and lavatories, after examining and considering everything that has been done, both in hospitals of the best description and poor-houses of the cheapest construction, it was found that the requisite security for cleanliness and the greatest amount of economy of labour and of consumption of water, could be obtained by a cheap description of water-closet designed for the purpose; and with the same object of diminishing the amount of labour and the waste of water, and securing cleanliness without depending upon the constant attention of assistants, fixed basins for lavatories and mechanical appliances for supplying and drawing off water were adopted.

As a protection against heat, experience in hot climates and experiments made expressly for the purpose satisfactorily proved that a covering of extremely
More Pictures of Health
Hospitals and Nursing on Old Picture Postcards by Cynthia O’Neill

1991, 104 pages of photographs

A Picture of Health
Hospitals and Nursing on Old Picture Postcards by Cynthia O’Neill

1989, 104 pages of photographs
2012: Rochefort, Cane Hill, Hudson River & West Park Epsom

1810 (facsimile): St Luke’s, Middlesex, Chelsea, Greenwich & Foundling hospitals
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

ELSPETH HUXLEY

1975
1983: Section on 19th century hospitals: Europe, UK & USA
LONDON

2000 years of a city and its people

FELIX BARKER & PETER JACKSON

CASSELL · LONDON

1974: Guys, Barts, Bedlam, St Thomas’s, Foundling hospitals
1967 (from the German): Medieval to modern hospitals
NIKOLAUS PEVSNER
A HISTORY OF BUILDING TYPES

THAMES AND HUDSON
LONDON

1976: Chapter 10, Europe, UK & USA
SOCIAL HISTORY OF VICTORIAN BRITAIN

BY CHRISTOPHER HIBBERT

1977: Guys & St Thomas’s
1982: St Petersburg & Dr Sanderson’s hospitals
1998: Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore and its pioneering ventilation system
The Royal Hospital of Saint Bartholomew 1123-1973
Ventilation
and Heating.

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THE ENGINEERING RECORD,
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2004: St Charles & Royal Free hospitals
Hadens of Trowbridge
The family and the firm 1816-2004

2004; Brompton Hospital for Consumption