



Solarium
Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia

women generally of more knowledge in regard to the right manner of taking care of the sick, made the training of an enlightened and refined class of nurses one of the objects embodied in the charter of that institution. . . . As this is an effort intended for a most benevolent purpose, we trust the ladies of this community will become assistants in the work, by seeking out suitable women, and encouraging them to qualify themselves for nursing as a business, and by infusing among ladies generally a due appreciation of the importance of familiarity with those practical details which will make them everywhere so invaluable in sickness and sorrow.' ”

To the tale of building as I have told it—the Maternity in 1878 (built on the plan Tarnier Maternité in Paris, whence Dr. Broomall had just returned); the laundry in 1881; clinic hall in 1882; dormitory for nurses in 1884—must be added many continued improvements that

marked the passage of time—elevators, steam heating, water, fire escapes, ventilation, plumbing.

With the increasing need, money was raised by State appropriations and personal donations and at last, in 1894, a real hospital building was erected. The staff, from being practically one or two women, and an odd man or two who were willing to help women, became a diversified staff for each branch of medicine, laboratory included. A Children's Ward had been fitted up in Clinic Hall which took the children away from the General Hospital. When this Children's Ward proved too small, the overflow of children was moved over to Henrietta Street buildings.

The opening exercises for the new fireproof buildings were held on May 1, 1895. Later Clinic Hall made way for an up-to-date dispensary with the new, commodious Children's Ward on its second floor. Work crowded every