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Chapter 1 : The London Foundling Hospital

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Later phases added the attic story , but omitted the pilasters that Brunelleschi seems to have envisioned, and expanded the building by one bay to the south Colored terracotta medallions by Andrea della Robbia can be seen in the spandrels of the arches, the so-called "Infants", which were put up in Despite the popularity today of these medallions, they were not the original intentions of Brunelleschi. If it had been up to Brunelleschi, the medallions would have remained empty. The vaulted passageway in the bay to the left of the loggia was also added later. Since the loggia was started before the hospital was begun, the hospital was not formally opened until But the use of round columns with classically correct capitals , in this case of the Composite Order , in conjunction with a dossier or impost blocks was novel. So too, the circular arches and the segmented spherical domes behind them. This motif came to be known as pietra serena Italian: Also novel was the proportional logic. The heights of the columns, for example, was not arbitrary. If a horizontal line is drawn along the tops of the columns, a square is created out of the height of the column and the distance from one column to the next. This desire for regularity and geometric order was to become an important element in Renaissance architecture. These were originally meant by Brunelleschi to be blank concavities, but around Andrea della Robbia was commissioned to fill them in. A few of the tondi are still the original ones, but some are nineteenth century copies. The insignia of the American Academy of Pediatrics is based on one of the tondi. The piazza was not designed by Brunelleschi, as is sometimes reported in guide books. It was built for the mendicant order , the Servi di Maria, but is today a hotel. Though the building is much older, the facade was added in by the architect Giovanni Battista Caccini. The equestrian statue of Ferdinand I of Tuscany was made by the noted sculptor, Giambologna pseudonym for Jean de Boulogne and placed there in The fountain was added in History of the hospital[edit] The Ospedale degli Innocenti was a charity institution that was responsible for the welfare of abandoned children. It represented social and humanistic views of Florence during the early Renaissance. A relationship between charity and Italian city-states can be depicted by using the Innocenti as a case study. Furthermore, the hospital remains as a significant place with a statement of compassion and care besides its unpleasant downfalls. The Innocenti was responsible for the care of abandoned children and provided them with the ability to rejoin society. The first infant abandoned was on February 5, , ten days after opening. Masters were hired to teach reading and writing to boys. Boys were taught skills according to their abilities. Girls were considered to be the weaker sex, fragile and most vulnerable. They were sent to mistresses who taught them how to sew, cook and other occupations expected for women. The hospital provided dowries for the girls, and they had the option of getting married or become nuns. This was intentionally for women who did not marry or become a nun. Mothers would sometimes abandon their own children to feed a child from the hospital. Others would even abandon their own children at the Innocenti, get hired as a wet nurse, and end up feeding their own child with pay. There was also continuation of salary from the hospital after the death of an infant. There were three major years of great famine, 1557, and It was very difficult to reduce cost while balancing high admissions. During the sixteenth century, an increase in population impacted the Innocenti as well as high wheat prices. The main problem was trying to balance expenses and revenues. Cosimo and Francesco had an unstable organization between private charity and finance and constantly over withdrew money. They had used the Innocenti as their personal charitable institution savings banks. Borghini requested that the children be given to high status people of good reputation. Boys were dismissed at the age of eighteen. Girls were tried to be placed in noble families with increased dowries for those who wanted to marry. Women who did not become nuns nor married were trained for trade and manual labor.

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Chapter 2 : About The Foundling Museum | The Foundling Museum, London

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At first, no questions were asked about child or parent, but a distinguishing token was put on each child by the parent. These were often marked coins, trinkets, pieces of cotton or ribbon, verses written on scraps of paper. Clothes, if any, were carefully recorded. One entry in the record reads, "Paper on the breast, clout on the head. Children were seldom taken after they were twelve months old. At sixteen girls were generally apprenticed as servants for four years; at fourteen, boys were apprenticed into variety of occupations, typically for seven years. There was a small benevolent fund for adults. The Hospital was designed by Theodore Jacobsen as a plain brick building with two wings and a chapel, built around an open courtyard. The western wing was finished in October. An eastern wing was added in "in order that the girls might be kept separate from the boys". The new Hospital was described as "the most imposing single monument erected by eighteenth century benevolence". A basket was accordingly hung outside the hospital; the maximum age for admission was raised from two months to twelve, and a flood of children poured in from country workhouses. In less than four years 14, children were presented, and a vile trade grew up among vagrants, who sometimes became known as "Coram Men", of promising to carry children from the country to the hospital, an undertaking which they often did not perform or performed with great cruelty. Of these 15., only 4, survived to be apprenticed out. After throwing out a bill which proposed to raise the necessary funds by fees from a general system of parochial registration, they came to the conclusion that the indiscriminate admission should be discontinued. The hospital, being thus thrown on its own resources, adopted a system of receiving children only with considerable sums e. This practice was finally stopped in ; and it henceforth became a fundamental rule that no money was to be received. The committee of inquiry had to be satisfied of the previous good character and present necessity of the mother, and that the father of the child had deserted both mother and child, and that the reception of the child would probably replace the mother in the course of virtue and in the way of an honest livelihood. At that time, illegitimacy carried deep stigma, especially for the mother but also for the child. All the children at the Foundling Hospital were those of unmarried women, and they were all first children of their mothers. After the Foundling Hospital authorities investigated, Brownrigg was convicted of murder and sentenced to hang at Tyburn. Thereafter, the Foundling Hospital instituted more thorough investigation of its prospective apprentice masters and mistresses. The Foundling Hospital grew to become a very fashionable charity, and it was supported by many noted figures of the day in high society and the arts. Its benefactors included a number of renowned artists, thanks to one of its most influential governors, the portrait painter and cartoonist William Hogarth. Hogarth also decided to set up a permanent art exhibition in the new buildings, encouraging other artists to produce work for the hospital. His painting March of the Guards to Finchley was also obtained by the hospital after Hogarth donated lottery tickets for a sale of his works, and the hospital won it. William Hallett, cabinet maker to nobility, produced all the wood panelling with ornate carving, for the court room. The work included the "Hallelujah" chorus from recently composed oratorio, Messiah, which had premiered in Dublin in. On 1 May when Handel directed a performance of Messiah to mark the presentation of the organ built by Henry Bevington to the chapel. That first performance was a great success and Handel was elected a Governor of the Hospital on the following day. Handel subsequently put on an annual performance of Messiah there, which helped to popularise the piece among British audiences. He bequeathed to the hospital a fair copy full score of the work. In, however, a successful juvenile band was started. The educational effects of music were found excellent, and the hospital supplied many musicians to the best army and navy bands. A proposal to turn the buildings over for university use fell through, and they were eventually sold to a property developer called James White in. He hoped to transfer Covent Garden

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Market to the site, but the local residents successfully opposed that plan. In the end, the original Hospital building was demolished. The children were moved to Redhill, Surrey , where an old convent was used to lodge them, and then in to the new purpose-built Foundling Hospital in Berkhamsted , Hertfordshire. When, in the s, British law moved away from institutionalisation of children toward more family-oriented solutions, such as adoption and foster care , the Foundling Hospital ceased most of its operations. The Berkhamsted buildings were sold to Hertfordshire County Council for use as a school Ashlyns School [12] and the Foundling Hospital changed its name to the Thomas Coram Foundation for Children and currently uses the working name Coram. Although smaller, the building is in a similar style to the original Foundling Hospital and important aspects of the interior architecture were recreated there. It now houses the Foundling Museum , an independent charity, where the art collection can be seen. The foundlings inspired characters in his novels including the apprentice Tattycoram in *Little Dorrit* , and Walter Wilding the foundling in *No Thoroughfare*. In "Received a Blank Child", published in *Household Words* in March , Dickens writes about two foundlings, numbers 20, and 20,, the title referring to the words "received a [blank] child" on the form filled out when a foundling was accepted at the Hospital. The story recounts elements of the problems mentioned above, when "Coram Men" were preying on people desperate for their children. In the first story, Hetty Feather , Hetty has just arrived in the Hospital, after her time with her foster family. This book tells us about her new life in the Foundling Hospital. In *Sapphire Battersea* , Hetty has just left the Hospital and speaks ill of it.

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Chapter 3 : Foundling hospital token – social work in 40 objects

The history and objects of the Foundling Hospital, with a memoir of the founder. by Brownlow, John, ; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

It was not a very good home it closed down soon afterwards and many of the staff and the children were unhappy, but it was as a result of that experience that I became interested in social work, particularly with children and families. I qualified as a social worker in , at Oxford University and then worked as a practitioner until when my first child was born. I spent much of my extended maternity leave reading about the history of social work with children and I never returned to practice because when the time came I was hooked on research. Since I have been a more or less fulltime researcher undertaking empirical studies designed to inform policy and practice on issues such as how outcomes of care can be improved, and exploring more theoretical questions such as the circumstances under which it might be legitimate for the state to intervene in family life. I founded the Centre for Child and Family Research at Loughborough University in and directed it until I took semi-retirement in I am currently a part-time research professor. Foundling hospital token is a scrap of material left by a mother who placed her baby in the Foundling Hospital in The policy of the Hospital was to relieve the mother of all responsibility for maintaining her child on the understanding that all future contacts would cease. Right up until the mid-twentieth century babies who were placed in the Foundling Hospital were re-baptised after admission, mothers were not informed of their new name, and all links with them were deliberately broken. Until the late nineteenth century, very few birth parents could write; they left a token such as this with the baby so that, if they were ever in a position to reclaim them, they had some way of proving that the child was theirs. Towards the bottom of the token is an embroidered heart, cut in half. This was a common emblem, appearing on several tokens in the Foundling Hospital archive, symbolising the pain of separation, and the hope that one day the two halves of the broken heart might be reunited. It also represents my conviction that we cannot truly make sense of the present without an understanding of the past. My other reasons for choosing this Object are more fundamental. The Foundling Hospital tokens, and particularly the fractured hearts, represent an enduring theme in social work – that of separation and loss. The tokens were also chosen by parents; they provided a unique opportunity to allow parents to express, if only symbolically, their point of view. Some parents revealed nothing – they simply tore a strip off the clothes they were wearing, but others painstakingly embroidered initials and hearts on their tokens, or left the child with a piece of jewellery or a coin, presumably hoping that this might serve as a memento even if they were never reunited. In my view the tokens can be seen as emblems of the pain that is always incurred when parents and children cannot live together, even when the separation is obviously necessary and clearly in the interests of the child – and many of the Foundling Hospital infants would have been abandoned or died of starvation had they not been admitted. A contemporary study which I and some colleagues have just completed, in which we have been following abused and neglected children from infancy until their eighth birthdays, graphically illustrates this point. Perhaps the Foundling Hospital tokens serve as a reminder that such decisions will always have painful consequences for some of the parties involved, even when children are better safeguarded from harm and achieve better outcomes when placed away from home. Another key reason for selecting my Object is because the tokens represent a link with a different past. However one of the issues that arose again and again when, a few years ago, we were conducting research interviews with young people who had spent lengthy periods in care was the value they placed on photographs, jewellery and other personal possessions – Objects – that served as a link with home. Such possessions formed an obvious link with their birth families, but they also symbolised a continuity between the past and the present. However, many of the children and young people we interviewed were resentful because residential staff and foster carers had failed to appreciate their significance and a number of these cherished objects had been lost as they moved from one placement to another. My final reason for selecting this Object is that I think these tokens show that, in spite of all the

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problems that beset the care system today, and all the difficulties facing social work with children and families, there have been advances. We no longer think that illegitimacy is shameful, or that parents and their children should be punished because they are not married. We no longer think that adoption should entail secrecy or a permanent rupture of the bond between parent and child – in fact the most recent research indicates that communication openness is an important factor in the successful adaptation of adopted children. These are positive changes that indicate improvements in our understanding of the needs of very vulnerable children and their families, and they should be celebrated.

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Chapter 4 : The History and Objects of the Foundling Hospital - John Brownlow - HÃ¸ftad () | Bokus

Author John Brownlow, Foundling Hospital. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public.

In-text citations refer to the bibliography for each section that appears in this column. Works Cited Brownlow, John. Web 1 June Thomas Coram, Churchman, Empire Builder. Ford, Colin, and Brian Harrison. A Hundred Years Ago: Britain in the s in Words and Photographs. See Chapter 2, "Childhood. Manchester University Press, Yale University Press, The History of the Foundling Hospital. Oxford University Press, Da Capo Press, Estes and Lauriat, Old and New London: London in the Eighteenth Century. Child-Murder, Gender, and Print, The University of Delaware Press, Thomas Coram, by William Hogarth Thomas Coram was born in the seaport town of Lyme Regis on the Dorset coast, where his father probably worked in the Customs House see Wagner He was sent to sea at the young age of eleven, and at sixteen was apprenticed to a ship-builder. In he was sent out to America by a London merchant, to ply his trade in New England. There he established a successful shipbuilding business of his own in nearby Taunton, marrying Eunice Waite, the daughter of a good Boston family, in see Wagner At around this time, according to one source, he was also engaged in commerce: But his very success, and his staunch, patriotic Anglicanism in this dissenting stronghold, made him enemies, and in the end he was embroiled in disputes and physically attacked. Instead of making his fortune, he now found himself in debt. Leaving behind land for a Church of England church or schoolhouse to be built, a gesture at once generous and defiant, he returned to England with his wife. He devised various projects to help ex-soldiers and others settle in America and Canada: But he was now living in Rotherhithe, in the docklands, and campaigning for something even dearer to his heart. Infants were often abandoned in this area to take their chances, and, as he walked back and forth to the city early in the morning or late at night, he regularly encountered their pitiful little bodies lying by the roadside. Although he and his wife had no children of their own, he imagined the desperation of women who were driven to what so often amounted to infanticide. The idea of a dedicated foundling hospital had earlier been advanced by the economist William Petty , among others see Levene , and there were already such institutions in other major cities like Paris and Rome. Practical, energetic and determined, often frustrated in his other schemes, he now poured his energy into campaigning for suitable facilities to be made available in London. Coram comes across a baby in a Moses basket, left by the roadside. The state had long squirmed under the burden of homeless children. One proposed solution goes back to the previous century, when the anonymous author of The Poor Orphans Court or Orphans Cry devised a plan for "Every ship that goes to Virginia to carry six boys and six girls, every one to carry the like to New England, and to our other plantations, and the Parish to pay their passage" n. Later, hard-pressed to accommodate rising numbers of such children in the home country, the state would indeed ship out youngsters found guilty of petty crime, as well as whole batches of children "whose only crime [was] poverty" "The Children of the Poor". Coram himself favoured emigration at a later stage, but helpless infants needed immediate shelter. There was another special problem here â€” the taint of immorality, for these children were either illegitimate, or assumed to be so. In this way, he promoted the idea among those best able to practice philanthropy, and in the process strove to make such philanthropy fashionable. His campaign started in earnest around the time of the Poor Law legislation of , which established the deterrent function of the workhouse, and ended only when George II signed and sealed a "charter of incorporation" in "for the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Deserted Children" Wagner The Foundling Hospital opened in in temporary premises in Hatton Garden, off Holborn Circus, a road now, ironically, known for its jewellery shops. And from a grand "hospital" or home was built nearby, to the designs of Theodore Jacobsen d. Famous patrons of the institution in the early days were his friends Hogarth and George Frederick Handel, both governors of the Hospital, the former a founder-governor. In this way, the Foundling Hospital served as the first public art gallery in London, and a visit to the Hospital

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became, and remained, "the most fashionable morning lounge of George II" Nichols and Wray In , Handel gave his first benefit concert there, concluding his new Foundling Hospital Anthem with the Hallelujah Chorus from the then little known Messiah, and at the opening of the chapel in the following year, his performance of the Messiah was double booked, and had to be repeated two weeks later. People of all sorts also flocked to the chapel for Sunday worship. Interior of the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital Walford The chapel was at the very heart of the institution. The charitable project itself was extraordinarily influential. The s in particular were "a decade of educational and philanthropic achievement," write Colin Ford and Brian Harrison 35 , pointing put that from the Waifs and Strays Society alone "nearly quadrupled the annual sums it had raised in its first five years"

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Chapter 5 : Foundling Hospital - Wikipedia

Pris: kr. HÅftad, Skickas inom vardagar. KÃp The History and Objects of the Foundling Hospital av John Brownlow pÃ www.nxgvision.com

By-Laws and Regulations of the Foundling Hospital. Google Books free book. Web 1 June Thomas Coram, Churchman, Empire Builder. Penguin Popular Classics, Available at the London Metropolitan Archives. Yale University Press, The History of the Foundling Hospital. Oxford University Press, Estes and Lauriat, Old and New London: Child-Murder, Gender, and Print, The University of Delaware Press, On either side are supporters: Above the shield is the Lamb of God, and below it the motto, the simple statement-cum-appeal, "Help" see Wagner First, they were sent away to be wet-nursed in the countryside, with the upper-class female patrons of the Hospital playing "a crucial role" by monitoring their nurses carefully Zunshine From , the restrictions against admitting infected children had been lifted; these were then sent to be dry-nursed rather than wet-nursed McClure Numbers seem to have remained fairly stable during the Victorian period. In , for example, 63 infants of about four months old were admitted, with altogether in the institution, and in the country Archer. Five years later, Edward Walford writes that "[w]ithin a distance of twenty miles, in Kent and Surrey, there are always about of these foundlings at nurse" Information at the Metropolitan Archives shows that babies could sometimes be sent further afield as well, "as far away as West Yorkshire or Shropshire" "Finding Your Foundling," 1. When they were approaching five, they returned to the strict routine within the Hospital. The transition from family to institutional life was hard. Normal family life was over" Shepherd Other accounts of the little returnees overwhelmed with shock and grief at being abruptly institutionalized are even more heart-rending: Hospital Routine Arrangements and routines after returning to the Hospital were quite harsh. The By-Laws of state that from 1 April to 1 October the porter should ring the bell at 6 a. McClure describes the younger children as having lessons with some playtime, saying that, at first, hornbooks were used to teach reading. But by the Hospital had acquired a library, and by then teaching methods would have improved. Timetable, By-Laws, 35; click to see properly. The time allocated to teaching had certainly grown. A chart from the By-Laws shows lessons before breakfast, and then extending from 9. The word "Employments" is also used in the timetable. In the eighteenth century, the older children did handiwork â€” sewing and housework for the girls, for example, and rope-making and gardening for the boys. This was not simply for teaching purposes: Like everything else, this was also intended to prepare the children for the kinds of menial roles they were expected to play in later life. Reference to "domestic and other labour" in the ByLaws 29 suggest that these kinds of "employments" continued. Orphan girls entering the refectory of a hospital, by Frederic Cayley Robinson , Courtesy of the Wellcome Museum. Wearing a uniform reinforced the sense of being institutionalized. The material was hard-wearing druggat at first, not serge â€” druggat is now associated with floor-covering rather than apparel. Diet chart By-Laws, 34; click to see properly. Life was generally very simple. The children ate plain fare, in the past the ubiquitous watery porridge called gruel, and boiled meat, except on Sundays, when they had a roast. Supper was generally bread, with either milk, butter or cheese. In all, it was not dissimilar to the kind of diet provided in the workhouses later on. One feature that McClure picks out as different and rather unusual even in the early diet charts was the inclusion of potatoes. All this had certainly improved by , when the diet chart shows a grand total of four roast meat days two beef, two mutton , and only two altogether meatless days, one of them in summer alone By-Laws, As time went by, the menu like the uniform improved. There is a pleasant picture of the girls and younger children eating quietly in the refectory in "No Thoroughfare," the Christmas story by Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins, with visitors wandering up and down the long room and relieving its monotony with the odd word of kindness The children seemed to be on show at this time, as they ate their Sunday roast. They are so much less popular than the girls that it is bare of visitors when she looks in at the door-way" The account brings home the fact that the children were not only generally isolated in their institutional world, but strictly segregated even

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within it. Boys were housed in the West Wing, their days passed under the supervision of the schoolmaster and drillmaster. The girls were in the East Wing, and supervised by the Matron, whose duty was "to educate and train the minds of the girls, in such a manner as will make them intelligent, obedient, and teachable servants, when they leave the walls" By-Laws, Yet, however pared-down their existence was, however cut off from the outside world and unlike life with a family, living in the Foundling Hospital was still better than living in the workhouse or on the streets see Part Four. Another real-life Victorian visitor to the Hospital described it as a happy place, with a "great jovial kitchen" and two rocking horses in the infant-school. The only problem here is that it had become fashionable both to visit and extol the Hospital. There is something self-congratulatory in the glowing account, which should be set against the description of the children eating silently in separate refectories in "No Thoroughfare. One change across the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries did help: He had even proposed establishing "a national School of Music on the lines of the Conservatories on the Continent" see Compston This had been too much for the governors of the day, who feared the kind of influence this might bring in. It proved to be a "highly successful experiment" Nichols and Wray A new bandroom was erected in , and the band became a major asset to the Hospital. Apprenticeships Between the ages of ten and twelve, rising later to fourteen for boys and sixteen for girls, the foundlings were apprenticed to masters outside the Hospital. The governors tried hard to ensure that they understood their rights, and were well treated. Now there were more possibilities. Others went to work for farmers, tailors, bakers and so on. The girls often became housemaids, although some learned skills like embroidery and hat-making: Touchingly, many children remained close to the nurses who had cared for them as babies see Walford , and were apprenticed back into their families. These, although now taken as apprentices, tended to become part of the family again. The Meagles family take her after seeing her in the chapel there. While the last part of her name acknowledges her background, "Tatty" has evolved from "Harriet," via "Hatty," and has connotations not only of rags and tatters, but scattiness. Indeed, Tattycoram is headstrong and impatient. But at length she realises that "no people could ever be kinder" to her than the Meagles 20 , and comes to love "the dear old name"

Chapter 6 : Book An Expertly Guided Tour | The Foundling Museum, London

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Chapter 7 : Ospedale degli Innocenti - Wikipedia

The History And Objects Of The Foundling Hospital, With A Memoir Of The Founder. By John Brownlow, Secretary Of The Hospital. Third Edition.

Chapter 8 : John Brownlow (Author of Sylvia)

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Chapter 9 : Wellcome Library | The history and objects of the Foundling Hospital, with a memoir of the four

The Foundling Hospital in London, England was founded in by the philanthropic sea captain Thomas www.nxgvision.com was a children's home established for the "education and maintenance of exposed and deserted young children."