The 1922 Grand Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Royal Lancaster Infirmary
John Chippendale, retired general practitioner

About 30 years ago a patient, who knew I was interested in local history, gave me a brochure of the 1922 Royal Lancaster Infirmary fund-raising Bazaar. The Bazaar was held in the Ashton Hall of Lancaster Town Hall and was a four-day event with the object of raising £10,000. The brochure has suffered over time, mainly due to the rusting of the metal staples, but it has 161 pages of details of the event, photographs, lists of local personalities of the day, a comprehensive history of the Infirmary and many interesting advertisements.

The officers of the Infirmary are listed and I was intrigued to see that Mr W George, MC, is listed. He was assistant surgeon, but also a general practitioner living at 2 Dallas Road. He gave the 'George Cup' for the local doctors' annual golf competition, which is competed for to this day. (See page 92 for this year's results.) Mr Daniel is listed as an anaesthetist, but I know he came to do surgery with an interest in urology. He gave me a medical examination when my wife and I applied for our first house mortgage - this was in 1962, at his surgery in King Street.

The Infirmary in 1922: Drs George and Daniel are listed. Miss Lloyd was Matron for 39 years, resigning her position in 1920, owing to ill-health ... and the people of Lancaster, former patients of all classes, gave her a very handsome testimonial in recognition of her long service and kindness.

On page 19, the brochure begins the story of the Infirmary and goes back to its roots at Dr David Campbell's house in Castle Grove in 1781. The history is comprehensive and I have selected a number of pages for inclusion in this article.

In reading this history I noted the grumble that the original site was a bad choice — a larger piece of land ... would have relieved their successors of much trouble! I like the record of gifts of game from the King's 'bag'. More seriously, the

2004: cannabis reclassified
Following the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Misuse of Drugs, the drug is downgraded from class B to class C by the Home Secretary David Blunkett.

2005: sixth and final Shipman Report released
Confused probably number of Shipman's victims between 1971 and 1994 was 210 recommended reforms of the monitoring of controlled drug transactions.

2006: Health Act
Post Shipman, strengthened governance and monitoring arrangements for controlled drugs. All designated bodies such as healthcare organisations and independent hospitals are required to appoint an accountable officer. A duty of collaboration placed on responsible bodies, healthcare organisations and other local and national agencies including professional regulatory bodies, police forces, the Healthcare Commission and the Commission for Social Care.

2006: ketamine
Ketamine is listed as a Class C drug. Its use reached relatively high levels of popularity in 1999-2000, especially in squall/warehouse scenes.

First successful partial human face transplant
2005

Treaty of Lisbon
2007
The Story of the Infirmary.

The Royal Lancaster Infirmary is no modern gift, for it was on the 22nd January, 1876, a hundred and forty-two years ago, that it was born. The present handsome building is the fourth in which the charitable and noble work of relieving the sick has been carried on in the Lancaster. The first building used for the purpose was on the north side of Gilly Flower, the residence of Dr. David Campbell, the magistrate of the county, who devoted most of his time and money to further the good work. The "Gilly Flower Parsonage," a simple dwelling, of January 1783, stood therein—"on the 23rd January 1876, a register of gentlemen (without assistance) established a Dispensary in the ruin with十分和ateur and modus operandi. The least announcement was peculiar to the times. In the seventeenth century newspapers did not spread themselves, professional announcements did not advertise, and good men did good by stealth.

The first General Dispensary was established in England in 1793, and four years later there were few and to be advocate initiatives in one to two white places. Lancaster was then added to the list in theoretical chart, but it is strange that the scheme was regarded by some prominent people.

in the town with peerless vision. Why, does not even now the brief account available fully state the facts. Within a few years of the commencement of the work by Dr. Campbell, the Dispensary was transferred to a house on the opposite or north side of Castle Green, which died 1796, and in a year or so. On that house was erected a large stone house, forming the "Prison of the General Goodwill." The plan was subsequently transferred to the Infirmary building in Thackeray Street, then the Catholic Club and Royal Hotel, and when the present building was erected, the plan was transposed and built into the space above the central dome. It is still in as excellent a condition. In 1821, a "House of Recovery" was founded in Mount Clare, because of what was described as "a prevailing fever," and the building now serves as a home for numbers of years. In 1821, the year after the death of Dr. Campbell, the two buildings were united and renamed to Thackeray Street. This name was retained, and the opening of what was then called "The New Infirmary," was attended without showing any delirium, by the opening up of the heads of thirty or forty. In 1821, there were 1,000 patients at this hospital, and in 1821 there were 1,000 patients at this hospital; and in 1821 they were 1,000 patients. The Infirmary and Dispensary were carried on in the Thackeray Street premises until 1826. When the present Infirmary building in Thackeray Street was completed, Messrs. Bailey and Poynter, the architects, were engaged by the committees of hospital society and an endowment to build the Infirmary in the "eighties" and acquired a large piece of land, which would have been esteemed. Had they done so, they would have solved a question of great trouble.

During the present year (4th and 5th Langton) ha ha been made, through the Richmond Hotel, by which additional aid to the society of the general hospital has been secured. This will be held at the hotel, 4th or 5th, for the benefit and benefit of the purpose.

The new building is 8,000 square feet, and has a basement through it. The ground floor contains a large hall, with large windows, and is intended for a waiting room. The first floor is divided into six wards, each 30 feet by 15 feet, for the accommodation of 20 beds each, and 100 beds in all. The second floor is divided into six wards, each 30 feet by 15 feet, for the accommodation of 20 beds each, and 100 beds in all. The basement is divided into six wards, each 30 feet by 15 feet, for the accommodation of 20 beds each, and 100 beds in all. The area is 8,000 square feet, and has a basement through it.

The basement, which is the central portion of the building, is large and spacious, and is intended for a waiting room. The ground floor contains a large hall, with large windows, and is intended for a waiting room. The first floor is divided into six wards, each 30 feet by 15 feet, for the accommodation of 20 beds each, and 100 beds in all. The second floor is divided into six wards, each 30 feet by 15 feet, for the accommodation of 20 beds each, and 100 beds in all.

There are many very successful advertisements for the pocket, including only one for a tailor’s shop, which is still to be found in New Street in Lancaster, and another for "The County Cinema" in Dalton Square. This cinema, I think, is on the west side of Dalton Square, opposite my surgery, the Dalton Square Surgery, and later it became a night club.

The theme in the Ashton Hall was Merrie England, and both the Footlights Club and Dramatic Society (LADOS) advertise in the brochure: the Footlights Club performed two plays, both organisations are, of course, still performing in 2010.

The Bazaar hoped to raise £10,000, and I am afraid I have no means of finding out if the target was reached. It was quite an event and clearly required a lot of organising, and many people gave freely of their time to make it a success. Besides setting out the history of the Infirmary, the brochure gives a fascinating glimpse into the past, revealing much of Lancaster life in the 1920s.

Work people’ of Lancaster contributed one penny a week from 1889 to raise £27,236 by 1921.

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The Brochure was redescibed again in January 2009.

2008: Large Hadron Collider completed.
World population reaches 6.8 billion.