

## WHAT INTERNATIONAL DELEGATES SHOULD SEE IN ENGLAND IN 1925.

A request from the Honorary Secretary of the International Council of Nurses for information as to what of special nursing interest should be seen by the nurses visiting this country on their way to Helsingfors in July, is one with which we gladly comply. But, because in one issue of the *Bulletin* it is impossible to give detailed information, we are publishing a series of articles which we hope will be useful and informative to our colleagues in many countries.

And first let us pay honour where honour is due, to those pioneers now passed to their rest, the fruit of whose work for nursing and nurses we now enjoy.

In this connection must be mentioned:—

The Statue of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey and Newgate Street, E.C., and her grave in the Friends' Burying Ground at Barking.

The Statue of Miss Florence Nightingale, O.M., in Waterloo Place, London, S.W., and her grave in the beautiful little country churchyard at East Wellow, near Romsey, Hants. Also the jewels given to her by Queen Victoria, the bracelet the gift of the Sultan of Turkey, medals, orders and other relics concerning which directions are given in her will to her executors that they shall be displayed in some place where soldiers may see them, also the marble bust of herself given by the soldiers, which are now on view in the Royal United Services Institution in Whitehall, London, S.W.

The bust of Agnes Elizabeth Jones, pioneer in workhouse nursing reform, at the Brownlow Hill Infirmary, Liverpool. Her grave is in the lovely country churchyard of Fahan, Londonderry, on the banks of Lough Swilly, where her youth was spent, too far away for many to visit.

The statue of Sister Dora, in the town of Walsall.

A memorial brass to Miss Isla Stewart, matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1887-1911, who worked so nobly and unselfishly for State Registration of Nurses, in the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, Smithfield, placed there by the Governors of the hospital, should be seen. She lies in God's Acre on the quiet hillside at Moffat, Dumfriesshire.

The statue of Edith Cavell at the junction of St. Martin's Lane and Trafalgar Square, London, and her grave in the cloisters of Norwich Cathedral will also prove an attraction to many.

Innumerable visits of interest may be paid to hospitals and kindred institutions, and visitors should if possible, endeavour to see something of the work of the London

County Council School Nurses whose headquarters are at the County Hall, Embankment, S.E., where the Superintendent, Miss Helen Pearse, S.R.N., to whom application should be made, has her office.

St. Katharine's Hospital, founded by Queen Matilda, now located at Poplar, and a training school for health visitors, should also be visited, and:—

The tomb of Rahere, Founder (in 1123) of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, London, E.C.

### THE STATUE OF ELIZABETH FRY.

There is no nobler or more lovable personality connected with the history of nursing in Great Britain than Mrs. Elizabeth Fry (néé Gurney) who, born at Norwich on May 21st, 1780, was of Quaker descent, both her parents being members of the Society of Friends. Her great work for Prison Reform is known throughout the world, and her statue is fittingly placed in the Central Criminal Court on the site of the old Newgate Prison, where, from 1813 onwards, she visited and brought what comfort she might to the women prisoners, teaching them, and introducing some order into the pandemonium which reigned in the wards and cells, where some 300 women, innocent and guilty, tried and untried, were crammed in a space of about 190 yards. Her tender heart must often have been lacerated, for at that time the penal laws were so severe that about 300 crimes were punishable with death. Yet as a result of her work, and her evidence on the question of Prison Discipline before a Committee of the House of Commons, the question of Prison Reform was considered by Parliament. In June, 1818, the Marquis of Lansdowne moved an Address to the Prince Regent, asking an inquiry into the state of the prisons of the United Kingdom, and concluded with a high eulogy of Mrs. Fry's labours amongst the criminals of Newgate, giving her the title of "Genius of Good." Public attention having been aroused, and public sympathy gained for the cause of Prison Reform, beneficial legislative measures were ultimately carried.

It is not surprising that a love of humanity so widespread, so tender, so wise, should have included the sick as well as the criminal, and we find her in 1840 taking the lead in the establishment of the Institute of Nursing Sisters in Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.C. The same year she visited Kaiserswerth to the great joy of Pastor Fleidner (whom she already knew), and his wife, and the training of the Nursing Sisters in Devonshire Square was modelled on the same lines. The nurses resided at the home in Devonshire



STATUE OF MRS. ELIZABETH FRY IN THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, LONDON.

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