

n Finland, housed the I.C.N., and in 1929 it went to Montreal, in Canada. London was again chosen in 1937, and by this time the International Council of Nurses had truly become a world-wide international gathering of fame and brilliance. Wonderful receptions were held for visiting Nurses.

With such enormous achievements to their credit, British Nurses must not allow their lustre and fame to become dimmed by inertia and complaisance. They must ever strive to rise higher; the sky must be the limit to their efforts and achievements, for the well-being of the sick population and for the glorification of their chosen profession.

During the meeting in Cologne in 1912 Mrs. Fenwick proposed the foundation of a Florence Nightingale Memorial, to be an educational tribute to the memory of that great Nurse. It has materialised as the Florence Nightingale International Foundation, and selected Nurses from all countries receive the benefit of a year's study on International Nursing affairs and in Professional subjects, at the Foundation's Headquarters in London.

WORLD-WIDE TRAVELLER AND REFORMER

In the year 1892, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick started her long series of world travels in connection with Nursing Reforms, by crossing the Atlantic twice before the autumn. She was elected a Member of the Women's Committee of the British Royal Commission for the World's Fair at Chicago. As President of the British Nursing Section, she presented a wonderful display in the Women's Building, for which she received two medals and diplomas "for excellence of scientific exhibits." She charmed the Americans with her beauty and her grace.

Later, in 1893, she represented the Royal British Nurses' Association at the Congress of Representative Women in Chicago and it was whilst here that she met the famous President and Founder of the International Council of Women, Mrs. May Wright Sewall. They were immediately attracted to one another, each recognising the other's genius, and Mrs. Sewall commissioned Mrs. Fenwick to invite British women to take part in the Council's organisation—which she did—with great pride.

Mrs. Fenwick's next recorded activities are of those connected with the war between Greece and Turkey, in 1897. Just prior to this she had been busily engaged on a Committee responsible for selecting Nurses to tend

the plague-stricken victims in India. As soon as this work was completed, she was free to turn her attention to the Græco-Turkish war. She was appointed Joint Honorary Secretary and Superintendent of Nursing of the National Fund for the Greek Wounded (which amounted to £10,000). After selecting 20 British Nurses who were urgently requisitioned by Crown Princess Sophie, she set off with them to Athens. They had a hilarious send-off from the students of "St. Thomas's" and "Guy's," and a most happy and adventurous journey to the Greek capital, about which Mrs. Fenwick made and filed copious notes. On her arrival in Athens she was summoned to the Royal Palace and appointed Inspector of Nursing of the Ecole Militaire Hospital.

Her nurses treated Greek, Turkish, and Italian wounded at the Piræus, and also at Chalcis in Eubœa. Queen Olga and the Crown Princess Sophie both greatly admired Mrs. Fenwick's work, and they often visited her for important consultations, and to allay their own personal anxieties for their wounded Servicemen. She made a tremendous impression on Queen Olga, and when her services ended, she received the Distinguished Order and the Diploma of the Greek Red Cross.

LITERARY ACHIEVEMENTS

In 1892, fully recognising the infinite value of a free and unfettered Nursing Journal, in which nurses could fully express their views and opinions and constructively criticise apparent injustices and hardships, she acquired *The Nursing Record*, now THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, and she became its first Nurse Editor. She wished it to be a Journal

owned by Nurses, making its profits for Nurses, and edited by a trained Nurse; and she also hoped to have all its articles written by Nurses. She wished it to be run on educational and recreational lines. It was the first Nursing Journal in existence and Mrs. Fenwick was its Editor for 53 years, almost until she died.

She loved her little Journal. Its literary standards were always exceptionally high, and she was fortunate in obtaining charming contributions from her very gifted friend, the late Miss Margaret Breay. Other talented nurses also gave their literary genius freely and to them Mrs. Fenwick was very grateful. Its bound volumes enshrine all modern Nursing History and detailed accounts of the historic meetings of the I.C.N., along with records of her own outstanding achieve-



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