

original habit was grey with a large white *cornette* (peasant head dress). Following the French Revolution when the habit was regularized (after temporarily wearing black), blue-grey was adopted towards the end of the nineteenth century. The institute first received ecclesiastical approval by the archbishop of Paris in 1646, but the first approbation, together with the royal letters patent were inexplicably lost. Cardinal de Retz, archbishop of Paris, gave his approval on 18 January 1655.

The statutes of this institute were confirmed in the name of Pope Clement IX by his legate, Cardinal Louis de Bourbon, duke de Vendôme, on 8 July 1668. Vincent de Paul had modified these statutes at the insistence of Louise de Marillac so that the Daughters of Charity would be under the perpetual direction of Vincent and his successors as superior general of the Congregation of the Mission. At its motherhouse are enshrined the relics of Saint Louise de Marillac and Saint Catherine Labouré, D.C., (1806-1876, canonized 1947) in the chapel of the Miraculous Medal. Approximately 27,000 Daughters of Charity serve in eighty-three countries.³ (Generalate: 140 rue du Bac; 75340 Paris, Cedex 07, France.)

1.2 Institutes which adopted the *Common Rules* of Vincent de Paul or substantially incorporated major principles into their rule.

AUSTRIA

1.2-AUS.823.1.11.3

Sisters of Charity of Zams

(Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent de Paul)

Established 1823 at Zams in Tirol, Austria, from the Strasbourg foundation (see 4.1-FRA.734.3.11F) by Reverend Nicolaus Tolentin Schuler (1756-1831) who had sent his niece, Caterina Lins (Mother Josepha Nicolina, d. 1836), to Strasbourg for formation. She returned with the rule with which the institute began. At the insistence of Emperor Frederick I, the *Common Rules of the Daughters of Charity* of Paris were adopted in 1835. (In 1844 all sisters in that area adopted the rule of Vincent de Paul.) Their mission includes pastoral ministry,

³AP, 1616. DIP, s.v. "Figlie della Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli" 3: 1539-48; "San Vincenzo de Paoli" 8: 953-54; "Luisa de Marillac" 5: 764-68; Blandine Delort, D.C., "La compagnie des Filles de la Charité," *La Tradition Vivante*, 18-19; *Grand Larousse Encyclopédique*, "Filles de la Charité; Soeurs de la Charité," 3: 994.

education of youth, and care of the sick and aged. This institute honors Vincent de Paul as its patron, and despite chronology, also as its founder. It is the root of other foundations: Vienna, Austria, 1832; Munich, Germany, 1834; Freiburg, Germany, 1846; Innsbruck, Austria, 1839; Graz, Austria, 1841; Augsburg, Germany, 1862.⁴ (Generalate: Klostergasse, 10; 6511 Zams; Tirol, Austria.)

1.2-AUS.832.1.11

Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Vienna

(Sisters of Charity of Mercy of Saint Vincent de Paul; Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul, Daughters of Christian Charity)

Established 1832 near Vienna at Gumpendorf, Austria, as a branch of the Sisters of Charity of Zams (see 4.1-AUS.823.11.3) when that institute opened a house in response to the request of Empress Caroline Augusta of Habsburg-Lotharingen (widow of Emperor Francis I) and Count Ludwig Graf Coudenhove in order to minister to the victims of the great cholera epidemic of that year. The institute was based on the Daughters of Charity in Paris (see 1.1-FRA.633.22), and initially influenced the Sisters of Mercy of Verona (see 1.2-ITA.840.0). Sister Josepha Nicolina Lins (who had received her formation from the institute of Strasbourg in Alsace, now France) arrived with several sisters from the Zams branch to begin this mission.

Empress Caroline of Austria is considered the founder and Vincent de Paul became patron of the institute. However, in 1832, Vincent Edouard Milde (1777-1853), archbishop of Vienna (1832-1853), refused to grant authorization because he discovered that the rule from Strasbourg was not the original rule of Vincent de Paul for his Daughters of Charity but that of the Daughters of Saint Paul of Chartres (founded 1696 by Reverend Louis Chauvet).⁵ Though Vincentian in spirit, it did not allow for visiting of the sick in their homes which was the local need, and the empress wanted the sisters to be able to do so. Therefore, the empress wanted the sisters to follow the *Common Rules of the Daughters of Charity* of Paris. There was one unsuccessful attempt

⁴ADCP, "Au Portugal," unpublished notes; VSI Family Tree Project, Roswitha Resch, Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent de Paul, 14 August 1993, Survey S-67, VSI Family Tree Project; Simone Fischer, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 15 July 1993, Cologne, Germany; *Vicente de Paul en el Perú de hoy*, 20-21. NCE, s.v. "Sisters of Charity of Zams, Austria," 3: 480; "Vincentian Sisters of Charity of Pittsburgh" 14: 685; DIP, s.v. "Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli" 2: 376; "Schuler, Nikolaus Tolentin" 8: 1065

⁵DIP, "Chauvet, Louis" 2: 874; "Carità di San Paolo Apostolo" 2: 364-65; "Ospedaliere di San Paolo" 6: 965-66.

to unite the institute with the Daughters of Charity of Paris. When that failed, Empress Caroline obtained the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent from the Daughters of Charity in Lemberg (Lvov) in the region of Galicia (then in the Austrian Empire) where the Daughters of Charity had a foundation from 1652-1772.⁶ (See 1.2-USA.902.1.11F.)⁷ (Generalate: Postfach 56; Gumpendorfer Strasse, 108A; 1062 Vienna, Austria.)

CANADA

1.2-CAN.843.11

Sisters of Charity of Providence

(Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor)

Founded 1843 at Montreal, Canada, by Bishop Ignace Bourget (1799-1885) who had wanted the Daughters of Charity of Paris for his diocese. Madame Émilie Gamelin (née Tavernier, 1800-1851), a Lady of Charity, sought admission to this new institute and was sent to New York and Baltimore to visit with Mother Seton's Sisters of Charity (see 1.2-USA.809.11.2F). When she visited Emmitsburg, Reverend Louis Regis Deluol, S.S., (superior, 1826-1830; 1841-1849) of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Joseph's, allowed her to take the original copy of the French rule back to Canada, where it was later copied and the original returned. They are dedicated to serving the poorest of the poor. Their rule includes the first chapter of the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent for the Daughters of Charity. Also related to the Sisters of

⁶The text of the *Common Rules* arrived in German, so the name Sisters of Mercy (Barmherzigen Schwestern) is merely the translation of Filles de la Charité. The sisters of the new institute were formed to serve the poor corporally and spiritually in any form of poverty. Pope Gregory XVI approved the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent de Paul for the institute at Vienna in 1835. Historically speaking, this approval represents the first papal approbation of the rule of Saint Vincent de Paul. Vienna became the cradle of other foundations: Satu-Mare (Szatmar), Romania (formerly Hungary), 1842; and Zagreb, Croatia (formerly Yugoslavia), 1844. Otto Schnelle, C.M., *MEGViS* (January 1986): 9; *DIP*, s.v. "Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli, Figlie della Carità Cristiana," 2: 377-78.

⁷*AP*, 1604; Scholastika Leitner, Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Wien-Gumpendorf, 14 August 1993, Survey S-65, VSI Family Tree Project. Leitner to McNeil, 4 August 1993, Vienna, Austria; Charlene Reebel, Vincentian Sisters of Charity of Bedford, 18 January 1993, Survey S-29, VSI Family Tree Project; Gerard van Winsen, C.M., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 28 August 1993, Fanningen, The Netherlands; Gerard van Winsen, C.M., "Die Regel der Barmherzigen Schwestern von Wien-Gumpendorf," *Vincentianne Reeks* 6 (April 1986); "The Daughters of Charity in Lithuania 1687-1866," *Echo*, no. 12 (December 1991): 472; Mezzadri, "Quando la Legge libera," 31; *DIP*, s.v. "Carità di San Vincenzo di Paoli, Figlie della Carità Cristiana" 2: 377; "Rohan-Soubise, Armand-Gaston-Maximilien de" 7: 1888, "Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli, de Zams" 2: 376.

Providence of Chile.⁸ (See also 1.2-USA.892.1 and 1.2-CAN.861.3.1.11). (Generalate: 12055, rue Grenet, Montreal, Quebec H4J 2J5, Canada.)

1.2-CAN.854.1.11.3F

Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception

Founded 1854 at Saint John, New Brunswick in Canada, by Honora Conway (Sister Mary Vincent, 1815-1892) to care for children left orphaned after a cholera epidemic. The founder was a novice with the Sisters of Charity at Mount-Saint-Vincent-on-the-Hudson (see 1.2-USA.846.1.11) who volunteered to go to Canada at the urgent request of Bishop Thomas Connolly, O.F.M. Cap., (1815-1876). The motto of this institute is "Praise God."⁹ This institute is a member of the Elizabeth Seton Federation. (Generalate: Box 2266; Saint John, New Brunswick E2L 3V1, Canada.)

1.2-CAN.856.3F

Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul

Founded 1856 at Halifax in Nova Scotia, Canada, by William Walsh, bishop of Halifax (1844-1858), with the assistance of the Sisters of Charity of Mount-Saint-Vincent-on-the-Hudson (see 1.2-USA.846.1.11) who had established the 1849 mission of New York and supplied the first sisters and officers for the new Halifax institute. Mother Basilia McCann (c. 1810-1870) was their first superior.¹⁰ Their rule was modified for Canada but was based on that of the New York institute that had originally been adopted by Mother Seton. This institute of

⁸AP, 1567; Kathleen Popko, Sisters of Providence, 8 February 1993, Survey S-44, VSI Family Tree Project; Ellin M. Kelly, Ph.D., "The Vincentian Mission: From Paris to the Mississippi—The American Sisters of Charity," *VH* 14, no. 1 (November 1993): 179-95; *NCP*, s.v. "Bourget, Ignace" 2: 736; María Asunción Prat Maso, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 24 June 1993, Santiago, Chile; *DIP*, s.v. "Figlie della Carità—Ancelle dei poveri" 3: 1530-32; "Bourget, Ignace" 1: 1550-51; "Tavernier, Émilie" (volume not yet published); *L'Institut de la Providence. Histoire des Filles de la Charité Servantes des Pauvres dites Soeurs de la-Providence*. Tome 1. *Préliminaires et Fondation 1800-1844* (Montreal: Providence, 1925), 133, 407; *ACMP*, Chalumeau records in his unpublished notes that Madame Gamelin was a Lady of Charity. Rosario Lesneur, "Témoins de Jésus Christ Filles de la Charité, servantes des pauvres" in *Monde Nouveau* (Montreal) 8, no. 5 (9 June 1962): 325-26.

⁹AP, 1527; Sandra Barrett, Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception, 4 February 1993, Survey S-42, VSI Family Tree Project; *DIP*, s.v. "Carità, dell' Immacolata Concezione della Beata Vergine Maria" 2: 342; "Conway, Honora" 2: 123; "Connolly, Thomas Louis" 2: 1604.

¹⁰Basilia McCann was a student at Saint Joseph's Academy during the lifetime of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton who prepared her to receive her first communion. McCann entered the Emmitsburg community in 1829 and made her vows 19 July 1832 and was on mission in Saint Louis, Missouri, 1846, when the New York community became autonomous. She is buried at Mount-Saint-Vincent-on-the-Hudson in New York (USA).

diocesan right is a member of the Elizabeth Seton Federation.¹¹ (Generalate: 150 Bedford Highway; Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 3J5, Canada.)

1.2-CAN.861.3.11.1

Sisters of Providence of Saint Vincent de Paul

Founded 1861 at Kingston in Ontario, Canada, by Bishop Edward John Horan (1817-1875) to serve the sick poor. Vincent de Paul is patron of this institute and his rule is followed. Education and diverse pastoral ministries are the apostolates. Catherine McKinley (Sister Mary Edward, 1837-1904) was the first sister professed and superior general. Horan developed his institute from the Sisters of Providence of Montreal and also gave rise to the Sisters of Providence of Holyoke, United States. Their motto is "A heart consecrated to charity."¹² (See 1.2-USA.892.1 and 1.2-CAN.843.11.) (Generalate: 1200 Princess Street; Kingston, Ontario Z7L 4W4, Canada.)

1.2-CAN.924.1F

The Religious of Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Coeur

Encouraged by Bishop Edward Alfred LeBlanc (1870-1935), an Acadian, Suzanne Cyr (Sister Marie Anne, 1850-1941) and fifty-two other sisters formed an independent institute in 1924. Established in 1871 as a mission at Bouctouche in New Brunswick, Canada, of the Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception to minister to French speaking Acadians in order to help them preserve language, culture, and faith. This institute of diocesan right essentially follows the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent.¹³ This institute is a member of the Elizabeth

¹¹Frances T. Martin, *Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Halifax*, 15 January 1993, Survey S-20, VSI Family Tree Project; Kelly, "The Vincentian Mission," *VH* 14, no. 1 (November 1993): 179-95; *DIP*, s.v. "Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli, di Halifax" 2: 367; *Enciclopedia Cattolica* 11: 1570. *Echo* (1963): 141-42; *NCE*, s.v. "Sisters of Charity of Halifax," 3: 475. See also Sister Maura, S.C., *The Sisters of Charity [of] Halifax* (Toronto, 1956).

¹²AP, 1569; Josephine Doiron, *Sisters of Providence of Saint Vincent de Paul of New York*, 23 January 1993, Survey S-18, VSI Family Tree Project; Popko, Survey S-44; *Vicente de Paul en el Perú de hoy*, 23; Pauline Lawlor, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 12 February 1993; Sister Mary Electa, S.P., *The Sisters of Providence* (Montreal: Palm Publishers, 1961), 27-48; ADCP, with unpublished notes compiled by Renée Lelandais, D.C.; *DIP*, s.v. "McKinley, Catherine" 5: 1107-08; "Suore della Provvidenza di san Vincenzo de' Paoli" 7: 1097; "Bourget, Ignace" 1: 1550-51; "Horan, Catherine" 4: 1544.

¹³Imelda Guignard, *Les Religieuses de Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Coeur*, 8 February 1993, Survey S-43, VSI Family Tree Project; *DIP*, s.v. "Cyr, Suzanne" 3: 368; "Nostra Signora del Sacro Cuore" 6: 425.

Seton Federation. (See 1.2-CAN.854.1.11.3F.). (Generalate: 1002, rue Amirault, Dieppe, New Brunswick E1A 1C9, Canada.)

CHILE

1.2-CHL.853.1

Sisters of Charity of Providence

(Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor)

Founded 1853 at Valparaiso, Chile, under the leadership of Mother Bernarda Morin (1832-1929) through the instrumentality of Bishop Ignace Bourget who had established the Sisters of Charity of Providence in Montreal (see 1.2-CAN.843.11). Its mission included child care in asylums, services to handicapped children, and education at the elementary and secondary level. Became autonomous 1880, but later reunited (1970) with the parent institute. (See 1.2-USA.892.1 and 1.2-CAN.861.3.1.11.)¹⁴

CROATIA

1.2-CRO.856.1

Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Zagreb

(Croatian Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul)

Established 1856 at Zagreb, Croatia, by Cardinal George Haulik van Varalya (1788-1869), archbishop of Zagreb, as a foundation of the Sisters of Charity of Zams (see 1.2-AUS.821.11.3) and some members from the Sisters of Charity of Innsbruck (see 4.1-AUS.839.3F). Their purpose is to serve the neighbor, especially the poor, in education and social services, according to the Vincentian charism. Vincent de Paul and Louise de Marillac are their patrons. The institute follows the *Common Rules of the Daughters of Charity*.¹⁵ (Generalate: Frankopanska, 17; 41001 Zagreb p.p. 702; Croatia.)

¹⁴Popko, Survey S-44, VSI Family Tree Project; *DIP*, s.v. "Bourget, Ignace" 1: 1550-51; "Providenza, del Cile, Suore della, Hermanas de la Providencia" 7: 1071-72; Kelly, "The Vincentian Mission," *VH* 14, no. 1 (November 1993): 179-95; Masó to McNeil, 24 June 1993.

¹⁵*AP*, 1604; Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Zagreb, 1 October 1993, Survey S-74, VSI Family Tree Project. M. Adelina Cizmesija, Croatian Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul, 29 January 1993, Survey S-33, VSI Family Tree Project; *La Tradition Vivante*, 33; Lawlor to McNeil, 23 March 1993, Paris; Fischer to McNeil, 15 July 1993, Cologne; Cveta Jost, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 2 August 1993, Ljubljana; Gilia Tassis, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 30 August 1993, Turin, Italy; Rosalba Sacchi, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 23 August 1993, Rome, Italy; *DIP*, s.v. "Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli, di Zagabria" 2: 373-75.

1.2-FRA.734.3.11F

Sisters of Charity of Strasbourg

(Soeurs de la Toussaint)

Established 1734 at Saverne, France, by Cardinal Armand Gaston de Rohan Soubise, prince bishop of Strasbourg (1704-1749) to address the pressing needs of the poor, especially those with war injuries needing care in hospitals. The Sisters of Saint Paul of Chartres (founded 1696 by Reverend Louis Chauvet, 1664-1710) formed the new community's first postulants and loaned a sister to be novice mistress of this new institute. After Reverend Antoine Jeanjean became their superior in 1758, he developed a different rule based on that of Saint Vincent whom he designated their patron. (Vincent de Paul had been canonized in 1737.) Following the French Revolution, the institute formally adopted the name "Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul" but the original Daughters of Charity objected. The French government intervened in 1860 and prohibited the newer institute from using the same title. However, it had already been exported to other countries by sisters fleeing via the Rhine River to Germany, Austria, and Hungary during the French Revolution. The congregation in France was renamed the Sisters of Charity of Strasbourg. United by the common bond of Saint Vincent de Paul as patron, nine other institutes stemming from this foundation formed the Vincentian Federation¹⁷ based in Germany in 1971.¹⁸ (Generalate: 11, rue de la Toussaint; 67081 Strasbourg, France.)

¹⁶ACMP, see Chalumeau, *Notebook* where he also includes the Sisters of Our Risen Savior (1809, France) as following the *Common Rules of the Daughters of Charity*.

¹⁷Eleven institutes now constitute the Vincentian Federation including a new foundation in Kerala, India, the Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul.

¹⁸AP, 1476; DIP, s.v. "Carità di Strasburgo, Suore de' 2: 325-26; "Carità di Friburgo" 2: 317; Rohan-Soubise, Armand-Gaston" 7: 1888; "Les Soeurs de la charité de Strasbourg," *La Tradition Vivante*, 33; Van Winsen, to McNeil, 28 August 1993, Panningen; Fischer to McNeil, 15 July 1993, Cologne; Chalumeau, "La Descendance Spirituelle," 18. See also *History of the Origin of the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Paul of Chartres—According to the Notes of Father Louis David* (Sisters of Saint Paul of Chartres, printed privately.) Heinrich Nickers, C.M., "Die Strassburger Vinzenzschwwestern und ihre Obzweigungen in Deutschland," *St. Vinzenzkalender* (Cologne, 1925): 74-75. According to Raymond Chalumeau, C.M., 1755 is the year in which this institute adopted Saint Vincent de Paul as its patron. See *La Congrégation des Soeurs de la Charité de Strasbourg. Petit Aperçu Historique*. (La Maison-Mère de la Toussaint, 1945).

GERMANY

1.2-GER.841.3.1.11F

Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Paderborn

Developed 1841 at Paderborn, Germany, from the Sisters of Charity of Strasbourg under the authority of Frederick Clement Freiherr van Ledebur (1770-1841), bishop of Paderborn (1826-1841), who sent the two first aspirants to Strasbourg for formation (see 1.2-FRA.734.3.11F and 1.2-KOR.965.1). Their mission is care of the sick. It is a member of the Vincentian Federation. (See 4.1-IND.973.1.3F.)¹⁹ (Generalate: Am Busdorf 4; 33098 Paderborn, Germany.)

1.2-GER.846.1.11F

Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Freiburg

Developed 1846 at Freiburg, Germany, in Breisgau from the Sisters of Charity of Strasbourg and became autonomous in 1970 (see 1.2-FRA.734.3.11F). It is a member of the Vincentian Federation. (See 4.1-IND.973.1.3F.)²⁰ (Generalate: Habsburger Strasse 120; D-79104 Freiburg, Germany.)

1.2-GER.851.1

Sisters of Divine Providence of Mainz

Founded 1851 at Finthen, Germany, by William Emmanuel von Ketteler (1811-1877), bishop of Mainz, to assist, especially through education and nursing, the families of workers oppressed by the effects of the Industrial Revolution. Amelia Fanny de la Roche (d. 1857) was the first superior. Following German political problems related to the *Kulturkampf* (1873), the institute came to the United States of America and made its first establishment in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Their rules are based on those of Saint Vincent de Paul,

¹⁹AP, 1604; DIP, s.v. "Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli, di Paderborn" 2: 372-73; Fischer to McNeil, 15 July 1993, Cologne; "Les Soeurs de la charité de Strasbourg," *La Tradition Vivante*, 33; ACMR. "Neuwahl der Generaloberin der Paderborner Vincentinerinnen," *Die Vincentiner* (1992-1993): 20-21. This institute and the other members of the Vincentian Federation in Germany are affiliated to the Congregation of the Mission and the Company of the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul. See *Echo*, no. 1 (January 1995): 42-45.

²⁰AP, 1603; DIP, s.v. "Carità, di Friburgo" 2: 317; "Les Soeurs de la charité de Strasbourg," *La Tradition Vivante*, 33; Fischer to McNeil, 15 July 1993.

whom Ketteler named as the community patron.²¹ (Generalate: via delle Mura Aurelie, 10; 00165 Rome, Italy.)

1.2-GER.857.1F

Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Hildesheim

Established 1857 at Hildesheim, Germany, by Edward Jacob Wedekin (1796-1870), bishop of Hildesheim (1850-1870). Traces its roots to the 1734 foundation of the Sisters of Charity of Strasbourg (see 1.2-FRA.734.3.11F) by Armand Gaston Maximilien Cardinal de Rohan Soubise (1674-1749) for general works of charity and education of young children and youth. It is a member of the Vincentian Federation. The founder adopted the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent because it was timely; also recommended reading the conferences of Saint Vincent de Paul.²² (Generalate: Neue Strasse 16, Postfach 31107; 31134 Hildesheim, Germany.)

INDIA

1.2-IND.927.0

Vincentian Congregation

Founded 1927 in the archdiocese of Ernakulam at Thottakom in Kerala, India, by Reverends George Mannara (1891-1957), Antony Pauvathil (b. 1896), and George Vattamkandam (1896-1967) for native clergy to preach the gospel to the poor according to the spirit and example of Saint Vincent de Paul. Mar Louis Pazheparampil, the first vicar apostolic for Ernakulam, had visited Europe in 1905, met the Vincentians and obtained a copy of their rule. This institute follows Vincent's *Common Rules of the Congregation of the Mission* and his mission to evangelize and serve the poor, teach in seminaries, and minister to the laity. Follows the Syro-Malabar Rite. In 1951, the congregation had the services of Reverend Fernando Ibilcieta, C.M.,

²¹AP, 1604; DIP, s.v. "Divina Provvidenza, di Magonza" 3: 731-32; "Kettler, Wilhelm Emmanuel von" 5: 349-50; NCP, s.v. "Sisters of Divine Providence of Mainz," 13: 263-64; Myra Rodgers, Congregation of Divine Providence, 22 February 1993, Survey S-46, and Sister Mary Glenn, Congregation of Divine Providence, 30 June 1994, Survey S-46A, VSI Family Tree Project.

²²AP, 1603; DIP, s.v. "Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli, di Hildesheim" 2: 367-68; Sister Ursula-Maria, Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent de Paul of Hildesheim, 20 August 1993, Survey S-69, VSI Family Tree Project; "Les Soeurs de la charité de Strasbourg," *La Tradition Vivante*, 33; *Vicente de Paúl en el Perú de hoy*, 20-21. Fischer to McNeil, 15 July 1993, Cologne.

(b. 1913), as director of the internal seminary.²³ (Generalate: Chambokadavu Road, P.B. 2250, Edappally, Kochi, 682024, Kerala, South India.)

1.2-IND.964.0

Congregation of the Preshitharam Sisters

Founded 1964 by Reverend George Kochuparambil in the archdiocese of Ernakulam in Kerala, India, in order to visit the poor and the sick in their homes, to educate the children of the poor, and to teach catechism in the villages where other sisters do not normally go. The occasion for the establishment of this institute was to mark the silver jubilee of the priesthood of Joseph Cardinal Parecattil, archbishop of Ernakulam. The institute uses the *Common Rules of the Daughters of Charity* with some adaptations. Priests from the Vincentian Congregation of India are engaged in the formation program. The Malayalam name of this institute means "Garden of Missionaries."²⁴ (Generalate: Preshitharam Sisters, Kalady, Ernakulam Dt., 683574, Kerala, India.)

INDONESIA

1.2-IDO.990.1

Sisters of Charity of Jesus and Mary, Mother of Good Succor
(Kongregasi Kasih Yesus dan Maria)

Established 1990 at Pematangsiantar in Sumatra of the archdiocese of Medan by missionaries as an autonomous branch of an institute of the same name (see 1.2-NTH.836.11). Their mission is to help the poor in the villages through education, health care, pastoral ministry, and social services. The sisters live and work according to the spirit of Vincent de Paul whose rule forms the basis for the rule of this institute. Quotations from Vincent de Paul are included in the consti-

²³AP, 1456; Anthony Plackal, Vincentian Congregation, 9 April 1993, Survey S-51, VSI Family Tree Project; ACMR, "The Malabar Vincentians, India," (Alwage, India, 1961); DIP, s.v. "Congregazione Vincenziana Malabarese" 2: 1587-88. See also Matthew Vaniakizhakkel, V.C., "The Vincentian Congregation and its Mission. The Spirit of Saint Vincent de Paul in a Modern Indian Vocation," *Vincenziana*, no. 2 (1984): 153-58; John Rybolt, C.M., "A Passage to India," *Newsletter of the Vincentian Fathers and Brothers, Province of the Midwest, USA* (February-March 1995), 6.

²⁴Personal communication John Rybolt, C.M., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 28 January 1995, Paris; *Catholic Directory of Kerala. 1986* (Angamaly South, Kerala, 1986); *The Catholic Directory of India 1994* (New Delhi: Catholic Bishops Conference of India, 1994).

tutions of this institute of diocesan rite.²⁵ (Generalate: Biara KYM Mieke de Bref; Sumatra, Indonesia.)

IRELAND

1.2-IRE.833.2

Irish Vincentians

Begun 1833 at Dublin, Ireland, by four students of Maynooth Seminary who wanted to form an institute that would help post-Emancipation Irish clergy by giving missions. First engaged in education, the founding members (ordained 1832-1833) were the Reverends James Lynch, Peter Richard Kenrick (who subsequently left, went to the United States, and became the archbishop of Saint Louis), Anthony Reynolds, and Michael Bourke, later joined by Reverend Thomas MacNamara from Meath and the experienced Dean of Maynooth, Reverend Philip Dowley, considered as their leader. Reverend Edward Ferris, C.M., (1738-1809), assistant general of the Congregation of the Mission at the time of the French Revolution, had fled Paris for Ireland and worked at Maynooth Seminary. Twenty years later his copy of the *Common Rules of the Congregation of the Mission* was given to the young men interested in establishing the Vincentian community in Ireland. Since 1804 the Congregation of the Mission had been stabilizing after the traumas of the French Revolution. Having begun negotiations c. 1839, the Irish Vincentians united with the Congregation of the Mission of Paris on 1 November 1841.²⁶

ITALY

1.2-ITA.733.0

Sisters Ministers of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul

(Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Trecate)

Founded 1733 in Trecate, Italy, by Marchese Giovanni Battista Leonardi (1663-1733) and Reverend Pietro Francesco di Luigi

²⁵Miranda van Kleef, *Sisters of Charity of Jesus and Mary, Mother of Good Succor*, 20 August 1993, Survey S-72, and 15 April 1994, Survey S-103, VSI Family Tree Project; *DIP*, s.v. "Carità di Gesù e di Maria, Madre del Buon Soccorso" 2: 335-36.

²⁶Edward Gicewicz, C.M., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 30 March 1993, Concord, New Hampshire; Mary Purcell, *The Story of the Vincentians (All Hallows: Dublin, 1972)*, 86-107; "Provincial Archives," *Colloque*, no. 1 (Summer 1979): 25-29. Thomas McNamara, C.M. "Origins of the Congregation of the Mission in Ireland," *Colloque*, no. 7 (Spring 1983): 27-45; "Miscellaneous Items About the Early Years," *Colloque*, no. 7 (Spring 1983): 46-49; Stafford Poole, C.M., *A History of the Congregation of the Mission*, 243.

(1689-1757) in order to provide education and assistance to the poor in the spirit of Saint Vincent de Paul, their patron. This institute is modeled on the Daughters of Charity. The institute's motto is: "The charity of Christ urges us." It follows the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent de Paul.²⁷ (Generalate: via Canobio, 13; 28100 Novara, Italy.)

1.2-ITA.744.0

Daughters of Charity of the Most Holy Annunciation of Ivrea (Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Montanaro)

Founded 1744 in Italy at Montanaro Canavese (diocese of Ivrea) by Angela Re (1696-1768), her niece Francesca Re (1723-1794), and her cousin Maddalena Re (1726-1804), Antonia Maria Verna, and several other collaborators for parish ministry including Christian education of children, and care of the sick and poor in their homes. Some of the founders were Third Order Franciscans. Initially known as the Ritiro Daughters of Charity. From 1744-1779 the institute followed the rule of the Franciscan Third Order, but Cardinal Vittorio Amedeo delle Lanze retracted that and replaced it with the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent de Paul (whose Daughters were not yet in Italy). This resulted in an *aggiornamento* for this institute. In 1780 there was an attempt to unite with the Daughters of Charity in Paris, but this was interrupted by the French Revolution. Reverend Marcantonio Durando, C.M., (1801-1880) had a role in their spiritual formation. Subsequently some overtures were made with the Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception of Ivrea (see 1.2-ITA.828.11), but that did not come to fruition; became an autonomous diocesan institute in 1835. This institute conducts diverse pastoral ministries in a spirit of humility, simplicity, and charity. Vincent is co-patron of this institute of diocesan right, along with Saint Joseph and Saint Francis of Assisi.²⁸ (Generalate: via Dante # 5; 10017 Montanaro; Turin, Italy.)

²⁷AP, 1603; Maria Teresina Doro Busarello, Sisters, Ministers of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul, Survey S-82, 1 October 1993, VSI Family Tree Project, Turin; Gilia Tassis, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 30 August 1993; Rosalba Sacchi, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 23 August 1993, Rome; DIP, s.v. "Sorelle Ministre della Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli" 8: 1910-11; "Figlie della Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli" 3: 1539-48; "Leonardi, Giovanni Battista" 5: 586; "De Luigi, Pietro Francesco" 3: 432-33; Mezzadri, "Quando la Legge libera," 29.

²⁸Sisters of Charity of the Annunciation, 20 August 1993, Survey S-77, VSI Family Tree Project; DIP, s.v. "Figlie di Carità della Santissima Annunziata" 3: 1539; "Re, Angela" 7: 1223; Sacchi to McNeil, 23 August 1993, Rome; Mezzadri, "Quando la Legge libera," 29; *Enciclopedia Cattolica*, s.v. "S. Vincenzine di Maria Immacolata d'Ivrea (Ivrea)" 11: 1555.

1.2-ITA.744.2

Sisters Ministers of the Sick and Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Grignasco

Established 1744 as a new diocesan institute in Novara, Italy, originally founded as a result of a bequest in 1740 from Giovanna Girolama Cavallotti Durio (1650-1740) for the support of charitable services to the poor in conjunction with the local church. This institute adopted the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent de Paul in 1748. It was suppressed in 1875 and restored in 1891 and later united with another diocesan community by the same name (of Prato Sesia, Novara) to form the Sisters of Charity under the patronage of Saint Vincent de Paul (see 4.1-ITA.939.22).²⁹

1.2-ITA.828.11

Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception of Ivrea

(Sisters of Ivrea)

Founded 1828 at Rivarolo Canavese in Turin, Italy, by the servant of God, Antonia Maria Verna (1773-1838), to educate poor girls and catechize children. The scripture passage "the charity of Christ urges us" (2 Corinthians 5 :14) and its association with Saint Vincent's legacy of charity inspired the founder to place the congregation under the patronage of Saint Vincent de Paul, as well as Saint Joseph. The sisters follow the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent de Paul who is patron of the congregation. The institute is known for the painting "The Immaculate [Virgin] of Miracles" (housed at Ivrea) which is reputed to have miraculous properties. Reverend Marcantonio Durando, C.M., (1801-1880), had some involvement with this institute and thought that Mother Verna wanted to unite with the Daughters of Charity in Paris, but that was not the case. Reverend Carlo Domenico Sicardi, C.M., (1730-1819, vicar general 1817-1819), had suggested such a union, as he also did, with the Sisters of Charity in Imola and Montanaro (see 2.2-ITA.800.2). Luigi Maria Pochettini (1782-1837), bishop of Ivrea (1824-1837), resolved the conflict by approving the institute as one of

²⁹Tassis to McNeil, 30 August 1993, Turin. Sacchi to McNeil, 23 August 1993, Rome; DIP, s.v. "Sorelle Ministre della Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli, di Grignasco" 8: 1911-12; ACMR, "Sorelle della Carità (Novara)."

diocesan right in 1835. (See 1.2-ITA.744.0.)³⁰ (Generalate: via della Renella, 85; 00153 Rome, Italy.)

1.2-ITA.832.0

Sisters of the Infant Mary of Saints Bartolomea Capitanio and Vincenza Gerosa

Founded 1832 at Lovere in Lombardy, Italy, by Saint Bartolomea Capitanio (1807-1833, canonized 1950) and Saint Vincenza Gerosa (1784-1847, canonized 1950), who had dedicated themselves to works of charity, under the guidance of Reverend Angelo Bosio. The institute used the motto: "Under the protection of the great apostle of Charity, Saint Vincent de Paul." The founders modeled their institute on the rules of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Joan Antida Thouret (see 2.2-FRA.799.11.22), which are essentially the *Common Rules of the Daughters of Charity* of Saint Vincent de Paul. Their mission is charitable works of mercy, especially care of sick and the poor. In 1842 there was a miraculous manifestation of the Infant Mary to the institute, hence the popular origin of the title.³¹ (Generalate: via S. Sofia, 13; 20122 Milan, Italy.)

1.2-ITA.840.0

Sisters of Mercy of Verona

Founded 1840 at Verona, Italy, by Blessed Charles Steeb (1775-1856; beatified 1975) and Luigia Poloni (1802-1855), in religion Sister Vincenza Maria Poloni. Its spirituality was based on Saint Vincent de Paul, especially humility, simplicity, and charity. Their rule is based on that of Saint Vincent de Paul, particularly the end of the Institute: "to honor Our Lord Jesus Christ as source and model of all charity." The first superior assumed the name of "Vincent Mary." The sisters were instructed to serve the poor corporally and spiritually in any form of poverty. The Sisters of Charity of Vienna, based on Saint Vincent's

³⁰Gemma Mancini, Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception of Ivrea, 27 January 1993, Survey 5-26, VSI Family Tree Project; DIP, s.v. "Carità dell' Immacolata Concezione" 2: 337-42; "Verna, Antonia Maria" (volume not yet published); Mezzadri, "Quando la Legge libera," 29-30; Herrera, "Más Hijos Espirituales," 418-19; NCE, s.v. "Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception," 3: 479.

³¹AP, 1478; Sacchi to McNeil, 23 August 1993, Rome; Mezzadri, "Quando la Legge libera," 28-31; ACMR, "Casa di Chierei, Pars II: Instituta et Opera Quae S. Vincentii vel Patronum vel Spiritum Colunt," 2; DIP, s.v. "Carità delle Sante Bartolomea Capitanio e Vincenza Gerosa" 2: 386-89; "Bartolomea Capitanio, santa" 1: 1063-63; "Vincenza Gerosa" (volume not yet published). NCE, s.v. "Sisters of Charity of Lovere" 3: 476. MEV 9, no. 8 (1931): 183-86; *Bulletin des Missions des Lazaristes et des Filles de la Charité* 12, no. 4 (April 1934): 142-43.

daughters in Paris (see 1.2-AUS.832.1.11) influenced the early development of this institute.³² (Generalate: via Valverde, 24; 37123 Verona, Italy.)

1.2-ITA.880.0

Sisters, Servants of the Poor

Founded 1880 at Palermo, Italy, by Blessed James Cusmano (1834-1888, beatified 1983) for service by sisters to the poor, the sick, the abandoned and all those in need in hospitals, homes for poor abandoned old people, and orphanages for boys and girls. Cusmano patterned his communities on the model developed by Vincent de Paul. This institute's mission is two-fold: "to help the Poor by alleviating their sufferings so as to bring them closer to God and . . . to make the rich more sensitive to the needs of the Poor thus enabling them to obtain the grace they need from God for their eternal salvation." Saint Vincent is patron of this institute whose rule is based on his *Common Rules*. Reverend Jean Baptiste Étienne, C.M., superior general of the Congregation of the Mission, affiliated this institute to the Congregation of the Mission and the Daughters of Charity in 1869.³³ (Generalate: Via dell' Imbrecciato, 103; 00149 Rome, Italy.)

1.2-ITA.887.0

Missionaries, Servants of the Poor

Founded 1887 at Palermo, Italy, by Blessed James Cusmano (1834-1888, beatified 1983) for priests and brothers to serve the poor, the sick, and those in greatest need through the works of charity and by giving missions throughout the countryside. Patterned on the model developed by Vincent de Paul, this institute's mission includes sensitizing the rich to the needs of the poor. Saint Vincent is patron of this institute whose original rule was based on his *Common Rules* and whose spirit is articulated in their revised (1986) *Constitutions*. It was

³²AP, 1538; DIP, s.v. "Poloni, Luigia" 6: 44-45; Sorelle della Misericordia 8: 1914-16; MEV 8, no. 7 (1930): 175; ACMR, "Casa di Chierei, Pars II: Instituta et Opera Quae S. Vincentii vel Patronum vel Spiritum Colunt," 1. See Alessandro Pronzato, *Lungo il Filo della Misericordia* (Istituto Sorelle della Misericordia di Verona, 1990), 22, 51-55, 53.

³³AP, 1 606; Maria Loreta Agnello, *Sisters, Servants of the Poor*, Survey 117, VSI Family Tree Project; *Regole Comuni delle Serve dei Poveri Secondo lo Spirito di S. Vincenzo de' Paoli*, 1. *Bollettino Ufficiale dei Servi Dei Poveri*, Curia Generalizia dei Missionari Servi dei Poveri, Palermo 3 (June 1970): 60; Michaelangelus Cardinal Celesia, *Decreto di approvazione delle Regole e delle Costituzioni dell' Istituto*, 4 October 1903; Maria Teresa Falzone, *Giacomo Cusmano, Poveri Chiesa e Società nella Sicilia dell' Ottocento (1834-1871)*, S.F. Flaccovio, ed. (Palermo, 1989), 275-81; DIP, s.v. "Serve dei Poveri (Boccone del Povero)" 8: 1378.



Reverend Jean Baptiste Étienne, C.M.

affiliated to the family of Saint Vincent in 1869. The Congregation of the Mission was involved in the formation of its early members. In 1884 Cusmano also founded, the Brothers, Servants of the Poor which was integrated with this institute when it came into being.³⁴ (Generalate: via della Pisana, 95; 00163 Rome, Italy.)

³⁴AP, 1434; Salvatore Schembri, *Missionaries, Servants of the Poor*, Survey 118, VSI Family Tree Project; *Costituzioni*, Congregazione Missionari Servi dei Poveri (Palermo, 1986), 17-18; Salvatore Schembri, *I Missionari Servi dei poveri (Boccone del Povero)* (Edizioni La Carità, Palermo), 25-18; 73-75; 303-04; DIP, s.v. "Serve dei Poveri (Boccone del Povero)" 8: 1378.

1.2-ITA.898.2

Sisters Ministers of the Sick and Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Prato-Sesia

Founded 1898 at Novara, Italy, as a diocesan institute by Reverend Cesare Arientata (1859-1879), spiritual director, who previously had the same role with the Sisters of Charity of Grignasco. This institute of diocesan right united with another diocesan institute by the same name to form the Sisters of Charity under the patronage of Saint Vincent de Paul (see 1.2-ITA.939.22).³⁵

1.2-ITA.939.22

Sisters of Charity under the Patronage of Saint Vincent de Paul

Established 1939 in Novara, Italy, as an amalgamated community (pontifical right) from two diocesan communities by the same name: the Sisters Ministers of the Sick and the Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of (1) Grignasco (Novara) (see 1.2-ITA.744.2) and (2) of Prato-Sesia (Novara) (see 1.2-ITA.898.2). Their mission includes education and homes for the elderly.³⁶ (Generalate: Institute of the Sacred Heart; Via Solferino, 16; 28100 Novara, Italy.)

KOREA

1.2-KOR.965.1

Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Suwon

Established 1965 in Suwon at Kyonggi-do, Korea, as a mission from the Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Paderborn in order to serve Christ in the poor and suffering through hospitals, orphanages, and other forms of pastoral ministry. The rule is based on the *Common Rules* of Vincent de Paul who is the patron of this institute of diocesan right which became autonomous in 1990. (See 1.2-GER.841.3.1.11F.)³⁷ (Generalate: P.O. Box 4; 93-3 Chi-dong, Chang-an-gu; Dong-Suwon, Shi 40-600; Kyonggi-do, South Korea 442-600.)

³⁵DIP, s.v. "Sorelle della Carità sotto gli auspici di San Vincenzo de' Paoli" 8: 1896; "Sorelle Ministre delle Inferme e Figlie della Carità, di Grignasco" 8: 1911-12; "Sorelle Ministre delle Inferme e Figlie della Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli, di Prato Sessia" 8: 1912-13.

³⁶AP, 1478; DIP, s.v. "Sorelle della Carità sotto gli Auspici di San Vincenzo de' Paoli" 8: 1896; "Sorelle Ministre delle Inferme e Figlie della Carità, di Grignasco" 8: 1911-12; Sorelle Ministre delle Inferme e Figlie della Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli, di Prato Sessia" 8: 1912-13.

³⁷Marlene Mondalek, Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul, 2 August 1993, Survey S-64A; M. Timothea Choi, Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul at Suwon, Survey S-112, VSI Family Tree Project; Baptista Casper, D.C., Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul, 15 April 1994, Survey S-105, VSI Family Tree Project; DIP, s.v. "Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli, di Paderborn" 2: 372-73.

MEXICO

1.2-MEX.884.0

Sisters of the Poor, Servants of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

Founded 1884 by Bishop José María Cázares y Martínez (1832-1909) at Zamora in Michoacán, Mexico, to serve the poor and to promote the cause of women and public health, especially through parish based schools and clinics. Substantially adopted the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent. A former Daughter of Charity, Sister Margarita Gómez formed the first sisters in the Vincentian tradition. Vincent de Paul is secondary patron of the congregation. Received pontifical approval in 1931.³⁸ (Generalate: Dr. Verduzco 378 Sur; 59600 Zamora, Michoacán, Mexico.)

THE NETHERLANDS

1.2-NTH.832.11

Sisters of Charity of Our Lady, Mother of Mercy

Founded 1832 at Tilburg, The Netherlands, by Reverend Johannes Zwijsen (1794-1877), (later bishop of 's Hertogenbosch and archbishop of Utrecht) and Michaël Leysen (1779-1862) for the education of poor children. Vincent de Paul is patron of the congregation and his writings and teachings are recommended for spiritual reading. The rule is based on that of Saint Vincent de Paul via that of Clement Droste zu Vischering (1773-1845), archbishop of Cologne and vicar general of Münster. Zwijsen also gave "familiar discourses" like Vincent's conferences to the Daughters of Charity. (See 4.1-NTH.844.0. and 4.1-USA.970.11.1.2)³⁹ (Generalate: Hintarmerstraat 164; 5211 MV 's Hertogenbosch, The Netherlands.)

³⁸AP, 1562; Rosa Guadalupe Méndez Gutiérrez, *Sisters of the Poor, Servants of the Sacred Heart*, 12 September 1993, Survey S-80, VSI Family Tree Project; *DIP*, s.v. "Poveri, Ancelle del Sacro Cuore di Gesu" 7: 231; "Cázares y Martínez" 2: 726.

³⁹Mary Shaefer, *Sisters of Charity of Our Lady, Mother of Mercy*, Survey S-19, VSI Family Tree Project; personal communication Marie Wallbank to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 28 August 1993, Lancashire, England; *DIP*, s.v. "Leysen, Michaël" 5: 636-37; "A Comparison Between the Rule for the Vincentinerinnen by Vincent de Paul and the Rule for the Klemenschwestern by Droste zu Vischering, A.C.M.P., C211.

1.2-NTH.836.11

Sisters of Charity of Jesus and Mary

(Sisters of Charity of Jesus and Mary, Mother of Good Succor)

Founded 1836 by Reverend Anthony van Erp (1779-1861) at Schijndel, The Netherlands, with the mission of personal sanctification by serving the neighbor under the motto of "work and pray." With the collaboration of Ann Marie de Bref (1812-1845), the first sisters were formed at Tilberg and followed their rule (see 1.2-NTH.832.11). Inspired by Vincent de Paul as patron and his spirit of humility, simplicity, and charity. The founder chose the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent because he wanted the sisters to bring love and justice to the poor. The constitutions of this institute contain quotes of Vincent de Paul. (See also 1.2-IDO.990.1.)⁴⁰ (Generalate: Pastoor van Erpstraat, 6; 5480 AA Schijndel, The Netherlands.)

PORTUGAL

1.2-POR.822.2

Servants of the Poor

Traces its roots to 1810 when the first Daughters of Charity arrived to open a house in Lisbon, Portugal. Due to the political situation in the country, they were soon cut off from Paris. The sisters remained at their missions and continued to follow the *Common Rules of the Daughters of Charity*. In 1831 a royal edict abolished and expelled religious communities from Portugal, except for this one linked to the Daughters of Charity of Barcelona, Spain. Beginning in 1856, cholera and yellow fever epidemics arose in Portugal and the government petitioned Paris for assistance. Sent by Reverend Jean Baptiste Étienne, C.M., (1801-1874, superior general 1843-1874), the first relief group arrived in 1857 with Reverend Eugène Emile Miel, C.M., (1822-1896). At that time a delegation of members from this institute petitioned Étienne for reunification and in 1857 the institute united with the Daughters of Charity of Paris and was placed under the direction of

⁴⁰AP, 1523; Miranda van Kleef, *Sisters of Charity of Jesus and Mary, Mother of Good Succor* (KYM), 1 May 1994, Survey S-103, VSI Family Tree Project; DIP, s.v. "Carità di Gesù e di Maria, Madre del Buon Soccorso" 2: 335-36; "van Erp, Antonio" (volume not yet published); "Zwijsen, Joannes" (volume not yet published); Masó to McNeil, 24 June 1993, Santiago.

Sister Marie Ligarde, D.C., (1822-1889).⁴¹ Sister Ligarde had previously facilitated the integration with Paris of other groups of sisters that had united with the Daughters of Charity. (See 4.1 -BEL.672.1.2.)⁴²

ROMANIA

1.2-ROM.842.3.1.11

Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Satu-Mare

(Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent de Paul or Sisters of Mercy, Daughters of Christian Charity)

Founded 1842 by Bishop John Ham (1781-1804) in Satu-Mare (then Austria-Hungary, now Romania) for diverse apostolic and charitable services because of his concern for the poor, the sick, the neglected, and the education of youth. He sent some candidates to Vienna (then in Austria-Hungary) for religious formation by the sisters at Gumpendorf, who observed the rule of Saint Vincent whom Ham named as patron of his institute. He also developed a rule based on the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent. After World War I, the province of Hungary of this diocesan institute divided into three provinces: Slovakia, Romania, and Hungary. A mission to the United States of America in 1902 later resulted in the establishment (1951) of the Vincentian Sisters of Charity of Pittsburgh and subsequently Bedford. (See 1.2 -USA.902.1.11F and 1.2-USA.928.1F.) See also Sisters of Char-

⁴¹Before coming to Portugal, Sister Ligarde had also transmitted the Vincentian tradition to two other communities which united with Paris: that of Châlons-sur-Marne (France) and the Sisters of Charity (Verviers) in Belgium. See "With our Most Honored Mother in Portugal," *Echo* (December 1957): 499-500. "Development of the Company," notes distributed at a Vincentian Session at the motherhouse of the Daughters of Charity (Paris, 1988), II-2; Lawlor to McNeil, 23 March 1993; Reverend Jean Baptiste Étienne, C.M., circular letter, January, 1858. ADCP, "Au Portugal," unpublished notes.

⁴²In 1862, because of the political climate at that time, Étienne recalled the sisters, leaving Miel to run the French hospital in Lisbon with a staff of just one priest and brother. Miel was able to persuade sisters from different houses to come and assist the Lisbon relief effort. Some sisters came from Funchal (1878) and Bemfica (1877). By 6 August 1881 the province of Portugal was erected. In October 1910 a republic replaced the monarchy in Portugal and non-Portuguese sisters had to leave the country. However, the sisters in Portugal continued living in community. The Company of the Daughters of Charity did not return to Portugal until after the Second World War. (See Sister Souza Prego, D.C., "Esquisse historique," *ACMFC* 112-13, (1947-1948): 225-26. "Sister Mary Ligarde," (1889-1894), *Remarks on our Deceased Sisters*, 44-48.)

ity of Zams (see 1.2-AUS.823.1.11.3) and Sisters of Charity of Strasbourg (see 1.2-FRA.734.3.11F).⁴³ (Generalate: Charita 2; 03831 Vricko, 195; Slovakia.)

SPAIN

1.2-SPA.798.0

Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Majorca

Founded 1798 at Felanitx on Majorca, Spain, by Reverend Antonio Roig y Rexarch (1750-1808), who lived Vincentian spirituality himself. He admired the work of the Vincentians and was greatly influenced by them. Vincent de Paul is patron of this institute. They follow the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent. In 1890, five additional local "Sisterhoods of Charity" founded on the island of Majorca united with this institute. The institute promotes devotion to the Miraculous Medal. This was the first active community founded in Spain.⁴⁴ (Generalate: Calle Ausias March, 25/2-2A; 07003 Palma de Mallorca, Spain.)

1.2-SPA.800.11

Sisters of Charity of Valls

Founded 1800 at Valls, Spain, by Reverend Jaime Cesat with the approval of Francisco Armana (1718-1803), archbishop of Tarragona (1785-1803), and the participation of three young women who felt called to begin a free school for little girls. A new hospital was also being established at Valls, and the Daughters of Charity were sought but unavailable. So, a new institute was formed to meet the need. This institute is based on the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent with simple annual vows (see 1.2-SPA.808.1).⁴⁵

⁴³Demetria Ludescher, Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Satu-Mare, 25 January 1993, Survey S-24; Margaret Mach, Vincentian Sisters of Charity, Survey S-36; Katalia M. Luciana, Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent de Paul, Szatmar, 20 August 1993, Survey S-71; Llona M. Agricia, Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent de Paul of Szatmar, Survey S-71A, 1 October 1993, VSI Family Tree Project; DIP, s.v. "Misericordia, Figlie della Carità Cristiani, suore della" 5: 1413-14; Maria Lucianna Polman, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 7 July 1993, Oradea, Romania; NCE, s.v. "Vincentian Sisters of Charity of Pittsburgh" 14: 685; Bohumir Dungal, C.M., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 19 July 1993, Bratislava, Slovakia.

⁴⁴AP, 1604; DIP, s.v. "Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli, di Maiorca" 2: 369-70; "Roig y Rexarch, Antonio" 7: 1889-90. Miguel Pérez Flores, C.M., "Descendencia Vicenciana en España," in ACMHC 87 (June 1979): 248; Mas, "Fundación," ACMHC 65, no.12 (1960): 779-80; 85, no. 6 (1977): 107-16.

⁴⁵Mas, "Fundación," ACMHC 85, nos.7-8 (1977): 127-30.

1.2-SPA.805.1

Sisters of Charity of Saint Ann

Founded 1805 at Saragossa, Spain, by the servant of God, María Rafols Bruna (1781-1853), eleven companions from the hospital of Our Lady of Grace, and Reverend Juan Bonal (1770-1829). Traces its roots to a 1792 institute known as the Sisters of Charity of Saragossa founded by the administrative board of the hospital of Our Lady of Grace to minister to the sick since the Daughters of Charity were not available. Bonal knew the Daughters of Charity and gave their *Common Rules* to this institute. The institute succeeded and expanded despite internal tensions about uniting with the Daughters of Charity of Paris. This was the first religious institute for charity founded in Spain.⁴⁶ (Generalate: Calle Madre M. Rafols, 13; 50004 Saragossa, Spain.)

1.2-SPA.808.1

Sisters of Charity of Cervera

Founded 1808 at Cervera, Spain, by three Sisters of Charity of Valls whom Reverend Jaime Cesat intended to establish as Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul in order to manage the Castellort Hospital there. Two of these founding members were: Sister Ana María Janer y Anglarill (1800-1885) and Sister Teresa Solá.⁴⁷ The board's initial request was made in 1805. However, an official notation by the Marquess de Company indicated that the French Daughters of Charity had been established at Valls in 1800. In 1829 the Sisters of Charity of Cervera founded a school for young children at Guisona. This institute followed the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent. (See 1.2-SPA.800.)⁴⁸

1.2-SPA.857.1

Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady of Consolation of Tortosa

Founded 1857 at Jesús barrio in Tortosa, Spain, by Blessed María Rosa Molas y Vallvé (1815-1876, beatified 1977), who entered (1841) the break-away group (Sisterhood of Charity led by Luisa Estivill, a former Daughter of Charity) known as the Corporation of the Daughters of Charity prior to its reunification with Paris after the French

⁴⁶AP, 1582; DIP, s.v. "Carità di S. Anna di Saragozza" 2: 379-80; "Bonol, Juan" 1: 1501; "Rafols Bruna, María" 7: 1191; Chalumeau, "Descendencia espiritual," *ACMHC* 87, no. 6 (1979): 244-49; Mas, "Fundación," *ACMHC* 85, nos. 7-8 (1977): 136-42.

⁴⁷Janer is also spelled Jané.

⁴⁸DIP, s.v. "Janer y Anglarill, Ana María" 5: 292-95; Mas, "Fundación," *ACMHC* 85, nos. 7-8 (1977): 127-30; Chalumeau, "Descendencia espiritual," 244-49.

Revolution. She remained with this group for eight years (see 2.2-SPA.841.1.11.2). Molas was sent by Estivill to oversee the reopening at Tortosa in Tarragona of the House of Mercy which was in disarray since the withdrawal in 1831 of the French Daughters of Charity who founded it in 1796. The sisters arrived in Tortosa in 1849; the apostolate of education was begun in 1851 and a hospital in 1852. Each expansion brought additional personnel from the Sisterhood of Charity at Reus. The definitive split seems to have been caused by the growth at Tortosa and the desire of these sisters to regularize their canonical situation. Purpose is to educate youth and serve the poor. Sister María Rosa had been a Daughter of Charity in Reus. This diocesan institute follows the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent.⁴⁹ (Generalate: via Aurelia 300; 00165 Rome, Italy.)

1.2-SPA.899.2.1

Missionary Daughters of the Heart of Mary

(Institute of Charity of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; Daughters of Charity, Daughters of the Heart of Mary)

Founded 1899 by María Teresa Güell y Puig (1848-1921) at Cervera, Spain. Güell initially had been professed (1873) in the Sisters of Charity of Cervera (see 1.2-SPA.800.11 and 1.2-SPA.808.1) which underwent internal struggles (bishop, administrators and religious) plus many changes, including a brief merger (1882) with the Institute of the Holy Family of Urgel (see 4.1-SPA.860.1). Güell withdrew to launch her new foundation, based on the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent. It is an institute of diocesan right.⁵⁰ (Generalate: Calle Mayor, 109; Cervera, Lérida, Spain.)

UNITED STATES

1.2-USA.809.11.2F

Sisters of Charity of Saint Joseph's

(The American Sisters of Charity)

Founded 1809 at Emmitsburg in Maryland, United States, by Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton (1774-1821, canonized 1975). The foundation was influenced by French Sulpician priests who had known the Daughters

⁴⁹DIP, s.v. "Nostra Signora della Consolazione, di Tortosa" 6: 378-79; "Molas y Vallvé, Rosa Francisca" 6: 1655; Chalumeau, "Descendencia espiritual," 244-49; Mas, "Fundación," *ACMHC* 85, nos. 7-8 (1977): 119-26; Masó to McNeil, 24 June 1993, Santiago. See also J. M. Javierre, *María Rosa Molas—una mujer misericordiosa* (publication data unknown).

⁵⁰DIP, s.v. "Missionarie Figlie del Cuore di Maria" 5: 1545; "Güell y Puig, María Teresa" 4: 1467-68. Chalumeau, "Descendencia espiritual," 244-49; Mas, "Fundación," *ACMHC* 85 (1977): 131-35.

of Charity in France. Reverend Benedict Joseph Flaget, S.S., (1763-1850, bishop of Bardstown, Kentucky, 1808-1848) obtained a handwritten copy of the *Common Rules of the Daughters of Charity* which Mother Seton had adapted. When the Sulpicians received an order that they must return to their principal work, conducting seminaries, Reverend Louis Deluol, S.S., (superior, 1826-1830; 1841-1849) and the sisters' council at Saint Joseph's began negotiations to unite with the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul in France. In 1850 the sisters united with the Daughters of Charity of Paris (1.1-FRA.633.22). The Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul (see 1.2-USA.846.1.11.3F) and the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati (see 1.2-USA.852.3F) developed directly from the Emmitsburg foundation. The institute is a member of the Elizabeth Seton Federation.⁵¹ (Provincialate: Saint Joseph's Provincial House, 333 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727-9297, USA.)

1.2-USA.812.11F

Sisters of Charity of Nazareth

Established 1812 at Nazareth in Kentucky, United States, by Reverend John Baptist David, S.S., (1761-1841, second bishop of Bardstown, Kentucky, 1832-1833) and cofounder Mother Catherine Spalding (1793-1858, superior 1813-1819; 1824-1831; 1838-1844; 1850-1856). The original purpose was to help care for the numerous Catholic families on the frontier. Religious education of the children was also a top priority. Received a handwritten copy made by Reverend Simon Bruté, S.S., (1779-1839, later first bishop of Vincennes, Indiana, 1834-1839), of the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent de Paul from Emmitsburg. Six sisters withdrew in 1851 to establish a new institute in Nashville, Tennessee; ultimately this became the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas (see 1.2-USA.858.1F). Vincent de Paul is patron of this institute, and David recommended his spirit of humility, simplicity, and charity. It is a member of the Elizabeth Seton Federation.⁵² (Generalate: PO Box 172; Nazareth, Kentucky 40048, USA.)

⁵¹Kelly, "The Vincentian Mission," *VH* 14, no.1 (November 1993): 179-95; "Filles de la charité de Saint Vincent de Paul," *Missi*, 437 (March 1981): 98; *DIP*, s.v. "Elisabetta Anna Seton, santa" 3: 1113-14; "Figlie della Carità, di Emmitsburg" 3: 1530; "Carità di San Giuseppe, di Baltimora" 2: 362-63. See also Chapter 2, "Findings," note 12.

⁵²*AP*, 1475; Mary Collette Crone, Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, 5 February 1993, Survey S-39, VSI Family Tree Project; Kelly, "The Vincentian Mission," *VH* 14, no. 1 (November 1993): 181; *DIP*, s.v. "Carità, Suore di, di Nazareth" 2: 321-22; "Spalding, Catherine" 8: 2008; "David, Jean-Baptiste-Marie" 3: 395-96.



Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton

1.2-USA.846.1.11.3F

Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul

Originated in the 1809 foundation by Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton and began 1817 in New York City, New York in the United States, as a mission from Emmitsburg to educate and care for children and other works of charity. Became autonomous from Emmitsburg in 1846 (see 1.2-USA.809.11.2F) under the sponsorship of Bishop John Hughes of New York (1797-1864) with Mother Elizabeth Boyle (1888-1861, superior 1846-1849) as the first superior. She had been a companion of Mother Seton and was formed by her in the Emmitsburg community. It follows the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent from Emmitsburg with



Mother Elizabeth Boyle

the addition that care of male orphans was permitted. Assisted in establishing the Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth (see 1.2-USA.859.3F), the Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Halifax (see 1.2-CAN.856.3F) and the Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Conception (see 1.2-CAN.854.1.11.3F). This institute is a member of the Elizabeth Seton Federation.⁵³ (Generalate: Sisters of Charity Center; 6301 Riverdale Avenue; Bronx, New York 10471, USA.)

1.2-USA.829.11F

Sisters of Charity of Our Lady of Mercy

Established 1829 at Charleston in South Carolina, United States, by Bishop John England (1786-1842) to teach young girls, instruct

⁵³Rita King, Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of New York, 23 January 1993, Survey S-17, VSI Family Tree Project; personal communication Rita King, S.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 9 February 1995, Bronx, New York; Kelly, "Vincentian Mission," *VH* 14, no. 1 (November 1993): 182; *DIP*, s.v. "Carità di San Vincenzo de' Paoli, di Nuova York" 2: 371-72. See also Sister Marie de Lourdes Walsh, S.C., *The Sisters of Charity of New York 1809-1959* (New York: 1960).

African-American slaves, and care for the sick and infirm. Bishop England obtained the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent de Paul, and his successor, Bishop Ignatius Reynolds (1798-1855), modified them according to England's recommendations for this institute of diocesan right. Reynolds had served as chaplain and second superior of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth (1833-1835). The institute is a member of the Elizabeth Seton Federation. Two local foundations became autonomous and later joined the Sisters of Mercy (Savannah, 1845; Wilmington, 1869).⁵⁴ (Generalate: PO Box 12410; 424 Fort Johnson Road; Charleston, South Carolina 29422, USA.)

1.2-USA.852.3F

Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati

Originated in the 1809 foundation by Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton and began 1829 at Cincinnati, Ohio, United States, as a mission from Emmitsburg (see 1.2-USA.809.11.2F). In 1852 became an independent institute under Archbishop John Baptist Purcell (1800-1883). Mother Margaret Cecilia George (1787-1868) was the first superior (1853-1859). She had been a companion of Mother Seton and was formed by her in the Emmitsburg community. They retained the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent (from Emmitsburg) but included the care of male orphans. Assisted with the establishment of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth (see 1.2-USA.859.3F) and the Sisters of Charity of Seton Hill (see 2.1-USA.870.3F). The institute is a member of the Elizabeth Seton Federation.⁵⁵ (Generalate: 5900 Delhi Road; Mount Saint Joseph, Ohio 45051, USA.)

1.2-USA.858.1F

Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth

Began 1858 at Nashville, Tennessee, United States, under Bishop Pius Miles, O.P., (1791-1860) as a mission of the Sisters of Charity of

⁵⁴Anne Francis Campbell, *Sisters of Charity of Our Lady of Mercy*, 19 January 1993, Survey S-23, VSI Family Tree Project; Kelly, "The Vincentian Mission," *VH* 14, no.1 (November 1993): 181; NCE, s.v. "England, John" 5: 352-53 and "Sisters of Charity of Our Lady of Mercy" 3: 478; *DIP*, s.v. "England, John" 3: 1135; "Carità di Nostra Signora della Misericordia, suore di" 2: 348.

⁵⁵*AP*, 1475; Anita Marie Howe, *Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati*, 15 January 1993, Survey S-10, VSI Family Tree Project; personal communication King to McNeil, 9 February 1995; Kelly, "Vincentian Mission," *VH* 14, no.1 (November 1993): 182; NCE, s.v. "Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati" 3: 473; *DIP*, "Carità, di Cincinnati" 2: 316-17. See also Judith Metz, S.C., and Virginia Wiltse, *Sister Margaret Cecilia George. A Biography* (Mount St. Joseph: Ohio, 1989); Sister Mary Agnes McCann, S.C. *The History of Mother Seton's Daughters* (New York: 1917); Sister Benedicta Mahoney, S.C., *We Are Many. A History of the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati 1898-1971* (Ohio: 1982).

Nashville, Tennessee, who had branched off from the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Kentucky. The institute became independent in 1870. The founding sisters were originally Sisters of Charity of Nazareth (see 1.2-USA.812.11F). Mother Xavier Ross (1813-1895) was the first superior (1858-1862; 1865-1877). The institute received the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent de Paul from Emmitsburg, with the American modifications, through Bishop John Baptist Purcell of Cincinnati. The institute relocated in Leavenworth, Kansas, at the invitation of Bishop John Baptist Miège, S.J., (1815-1884) vicar apostolic of Indian Territory, Kansas. Vincent de Paul is their patron. This institute is a member of the Elizabeth Seton Federation.⁵⁶ (Generalate: 4200 South Fourth Street; Leavenworth, Kansas 66048-5054, USA.)

1.2-USA.859.3F

Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth

Founded 1859 at Newark, New Jersey, United States, by the half-nephew of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton (Mother Seton), Bishop James Roosevelt Bayley (1814-1877). The first novices were trained by the Sisters of Charity in Cincinnati (see 1.2-USA.852.3F) under the direction of Sister Margaret George, who had lived with Mother Seton. The New York community, Sisters of Charity (see 1.2-USA.846.1.11.3F), at Mount-Saint-Vincent-on-the-Hudson, sent Sister M. Xaxier Mehegan (1825-1915, superior 1859-1915) and Sister M. Catherine Nevin to organize the new institute which they later opted to join when it became autonomous and of diocesan right (1859). The institute follows the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent with the American modifications. The institute is a member of the Elizabeth Seton Federation.⁵⁷ (Generalate: PO Box 476; Convent Station, New Jersey 07961-0476, USA.)

1.2-USA.892.1

Sisters of Providence of Holyoke

Began 1873 at Holyoke, Massachusetts, United States, as a mission of the Sisters of Providence of Saint Vincent de Paul of Kingston, Ontario, Canada, under the leadership of Sister Catherine Horan

⁵⁶AP, 1475; Ann Louise Eble, Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, 13 January 1993, Survey S-6, VSI Family Tree Project; Kelly, "The Vincentian Mission," *VH* 14, no.1 (November 1993): 183; NCE, s.v. "Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth" 3: 475-76; *DIP*, s.v. "Carità, di Leavenworth" 2: 320.

⁵⁷Maureen Shaughnessy, Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth, 1 February 1993, Survey S-38, VSI Family Tree Project; Kelly, "The Vincentian Mission," *VH* 14, no.1 (November 1993): 184 *DIP*, "Carità di Santa Elisabetta" 2: 382-83; NCE, s.v. "Sisters of Charity of Convent Station" 3: 474.



Mother Margaret Cecelia George

(1850-1943). Became independent in 1892 as a diocesan institute to administer schools, hospitals, assist poor and destitute people, and prepare young women for the order.⁵⁸ (See 1.2-CAN.861.3.11.1) (Generalate: Convent of Our Lady of Victory; Holyoke, Massachusetts 01040, USA.)

⁵⁸Popko to McNeil, 8 February 1993; *DIP*, s.v. "Provvidenza di San Vincenzo de Paoli" 7: 1097; "Horan, Catherine" 4: 1544.

1.2-USA.902.1.11F

Vincentian Sisters of Charity of Pittsburgh

Established 1902 at Braddock, Pennsylvania, United States, as a foundation from the Sisters of Charity of Satu-Mare, Romania, by Mother Emerentiana Handlovits (1869-1935, superior 1902-1935) to serve immigrant peoples from what was then considered as Eastern Europe (now Central Europe). Became autonomous in 1915 and received pontifical status in 1951. Traces its roots through the Sisters of Charity of Satu-Mare (1842), Vienna (1832), Zams (1823), and ultimately Strasbourg.⁵⁹ (See 1.2-ROM.842.3.1.11 and 1.2-AUS.832.1.11.) John Francis Regis Canevin (1852-1927), bishop of Pittsburgh, renamed this institute with its current title since Mother Seton's Sisters of Charity were already in the same diocese. The institute is a member of the Elizabeth Seton Federation. (See 1.2-USA.928. 1F.)⁶⁰ (Generalate: 8200 McKnight Road, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15237, USA.)

1.2-USA.928.1F

Vincentian Sisters of Charity of Bedford

Established 1928 at Bedford in Ohio, United States, by Joseph Schrembs (1866-1945), bishop of Cleveland, to minister to Slovak immigrants in that diocese with the intention of starting a new province of the institute. Sister Mary John Berchmans was the first superior. Became autonomous from Pittsburgh in 1939 as an institute of diocesan right. (See 1.2-USA.902.1.11F and 1.2-ROM.842.3.1.11.) It is a member of the Elizabeth Seton Federation.⁶¹ (Generalate: 1160 Broadway, Bedford, Ohio USA 44146-4593, USA.)

The following are additional institutes which adapted or adopted the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent and were established by Vincentians priests or Daughters of Charity. See Part II for the discussion of these institutes included in Criteria 2.1 and 2.2.

⁵⁹In Europe many bishops used the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent as a model when drafting a rule of life for the new institutes that they founded to serve in their dioceses.

⁶⁰AP, 1610; Charlene Reebel, Vincentian Sisters of Charity of Pittsburgh, 28 January 1993, Survey S-29, VSI Family Tree Project; John F. Zimmerman, C.M., audio tapes from The Vincentian Heritage Institute, 4-7 May 1978, Mater Dei Provincialate, Evansville, Indiana; NCE, s.v. "Vincentian Sisters of Charity of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania" 14: 685; DIP, s.v. "Vincenzine di Carità (Pennsylvania)" (volume not yet published); "Misericordia, Figlie della Carità Christiana" 5: 1413.

⁶¹Margaret Mach, Vincentian Sisters of Charity of Bedford, 1 February 1993, Survey S-36, VSI Family Tree Project; Zimmerman, Heritage Institute, 1978; NCE, s.v. "Vincentian Sisters of Charity of Bedford, Ohio" 14: 684-85; DIP, s.v. "Carità di San Vincenzo, di Bedford" 2: 365-66; "Misericordia, Figlie della Carità Christiana" 5: 1413.

Institute of Daughters of Mary, Servants of Charity
 Chinese Daughters of Charity of Tonkin
 Daughters of Saint Anne
 Daughters of Saint Anne of Chian⁶²
 Daughters of Saint Anne of Kanchow
 Pious Society of the Holy Family of Bordeaux
 Little Sisters of the Miraculous Medal
 Sisters of the Eucharist
 Sons of Charity of Vicenza
 Institute of Nazarene Sisters
 Hermanas Josefinas
 Congregación de Misioneros de San José
 Missionary Catechists of the Miraculous Medal
 Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of Mataró
 Sisters of Charity of Seton Hill
 Marienschwestern
 Sisters of Charity of Saint Joan Antida (France and Italy)
 Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Montanaro
 Sisters of Charity of Saint Mary of Good Counsel
 Daughters of the Divine Will of God
 Little Sisters of Mary Immaculate
 Daughters of Charity of Mary Immaculate
 Missionary Sisters of the Poor in Christ
 Nursing Sisters of Mary of the Miraculous Medal
 Hospitaller Sisterhood of the Holy Cross
 Corporation of the Daughters of Charity

1.3 Institutes for whom Saint Vincent was mentor, advisor, or involved in some other way.

FRANCE

1.3-FRA.610.2

Visitation of Holy Mary

Founded 1610 at Annecy in Savoy, now part of France, by Saint Francis de Sales (1567-1622, canonized 1665) and Saint Jane Frances de Chantal, (1572-1641, canonized 1767) for whom Vincent de Paul was spiritual director for almost twenty years. From 1622 (before the death

⁶²May also be written as Kian.

Chapter 5.

NON-CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES¹

1.2 Institutes which adopted the *Common Rules of Vincent de Paul* or substantially incorporated major principles into their rule.

ENGLAND

NC-1.2-ENG.845.0

Sisterhood of the Holy Cross

(The Park Village West Sisterhood)

Founded 1845 at London in England by Jane Ellacombe and Mary Bruce under the direction of Reverend William Dodsworth of Christ Church with the assistance of Reverend Edward Bouverie Pusey (1800-1882) who was their spiritual director.² This institute was the first Anglican religious community since the "dissolution." Their mission was to minister to the poor. The rule was based on that of Saint Vincent de Paul and that of Saint Francis de Sales for the Visitation. In 1856 this institute united with the Society of the Most Holy Trinity of Ascot that was founded in 1848 by Priscilla Lydia Sellon (1821-1876).³ (Headquarters: Ascot Priory; Berkshire, UK.)

NC-1.2-ENG.855.0

Society of the Holy Cross

Founded in 1855 at London in England by Reverend Charles Fuge Lowder (1820-1880) and six other Anglican priests. The founder was well acquainted with Abelly's biography of Saint Vincent de Paul and

¹DIP, s.v. "Anglicanesimo" 1: 642-52; *Guide to the Religious Communities of the Anglican Communion* (London: A.R. Mowbray & Co., 1951). See also Kenneth Scott Latourette, *Christianity in a Revolutionary Age*, 276-78.

²Pusey was a leader of the Oxford movement in England and held views different from John Henry Newman (1801-1890, cardinal 1879) who favored reunion with the Roman Catholic Church. See NCE, s.v. "Pusey, Edward Bouverie; Newman, John Henry."

³Margaret of All Saints, Society of All Saints, Sisters of the Poor, 28 July 1993, Survey S-60A, VSI Family Tree Project; DIP, "Società della Santissima Trinità" 8: 1728-29 Latourette, *Christianity in a Revolutionary Age*, 267; 276; Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 220.

patterned this institute after the Congregation of the Mission. In addition to strengthening the spiritual life of its members, the institute aimed to renew the clergy through retreats and also developed a "Manual for the Poor." Their primary missionary work of the Society was to found and sustain missions in particular areas.⁴

NC-1.2-ENG.856.0

Sisterhood of Saint Margaret

Founded 1855 at Clewer (East Grinstead) in England by John Mason Neale (1818-1866) to serve the sick poor through works of charity.⁵ After visiting with the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul in Paris, Neale drew up a rule for his Anglican sisterhood and based it largely on his understanding of Saint Vincent's spirit and rule. Neale gave his institute the mission of serving the poor and believed that "trained sisters . . . [should] be sent out at the superior's discretion gratuitously to any parish priest within a circuit [say] of twenty-five miles, that need[ed] their services in nursing any of his people."⁶ There are associates attached to this institute as well as a confraternity of priests and laity. (Headquarters: Saint Margaret's Convent; East Grinstead, Sussex, UK.)

NC-1.2-ENG.857.0

Community of the Holy Cross of Haywards

Founded in 1857 at London in England by Reverend Charles Lowder (1820-1880) and Elizabeth Neale (sister of John Mason Neale) for charitable work amid the extreme poverty of the slums near the

⁴DIP, s.v. "Società della Santa Croce" 8: 1723-24. Latourette, *Christianity in a Revolutionary Age*, 276. Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 535.

⁵Another community founded by Thomas Thelusson Carter (1808-1901) evolved in 1851 from a social ministry outreach program for the poor (1848-1851) also at Clewer in East Grinstead in the House of Mercy. It became the Sisters of Saint John the Evangelist under the leadership of Harriet Monsell. Latourette, *Christianity in a Revolutionary Age*, 276.

⁶S. Margaret, Society of all Saints, *Sisters of the Poor*, 28 July 1993, Survey S-60, VSI Family Tree Project; S. Mary Joan to McNeil, 28 August 1993; S. Mary Joan to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 25 July 1993, Catonsville, Maryland; DIP, s.v. "Società di Santa Margherita" 8: 1724-25; Nicholas T. Groves, "Vincent de Paul in Nineteenth Century England, VH 9, no. 1 (Winter 1988): 24-29; Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 336.

docks in the parish of Saint George-in-the-East where Lowder was pastor. The founders modeled their institute on Vincent's Daughters of Charity, but eventually it became more Benedictine.⁷

NC-1.2-ENG.869.0

Sisters of Charity

Founded 1869 at Knowle in Bristol, England, by Reverend Arthur Hawkins Ward (d.1908) and Elizabeth Lloyd (d.1926) who became the first Sister of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of the Church of England. The mission of this institute was to visit the sick poor in their homes, and to care for needy children and orphans, as well as anyone else in need. Vincent de Paul is patron of the congregation. This institute follows his *Common Rules* and reads his conferences to the Daughters of Charity. Their motto is: "God is love." The members originally wore a grey-blue habit with a headdress resembling the cornette of the Daughters of Charity. Sisters strive "to honor Our Lord as the Source and Model of all Charity, to cultivate especially the virtues of humility, simplicity, and charity, and to serve Him wherever He is to be found."⁸ (Generalate: Saint Elizabeth's House; Longbrook Street; Plympton, Plymouth PL7 3NL, UK.)

NC-1.2-ENG.902.0

Sisterhood of Our Saviour, Sisters of the Poor

Founded in 1902 at Wigan (diocese of Southwell) in England from the All Saints' Mission House staffed by the Sisters of Wantage. This

⁷DIP, s.v. "Santa Croce, di Haywards Heath" 8: 650-51; Groves, "Nineteenth Century England," *VH* 9, no. 1 (Winter 1988): 24-29; Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 236. There is some evidence that the impetus to address pressing social issues through outreach and social service programs was supplanted by a growing interest during the Oxford movement in appropriating traditional elements of Roman monasticism and liturgy, including recitation of the Divine Office. Monastic traditions were adopted such as the Benedictine and Augustinian rule. For a discussion of this point see Cameron, *The Religious Communities*, 8-13.

⁸S. Anne-Augustine, Sisters of Charity, 15 January 1993, Survey S-16, VSI Family Tree Project; S. Mary Theresa, The Anglican Sisters of Charity, 28 July 1993, Survey S-61, VSI Family Tree Project; DIP, s.v. "Sorelle della Carità" 8: 1895-96; "Santa Maria Vergine, di Wantage" 8: 733-34; Rybolt, "Life to Rules," *VH* 12, no.2 (191): 173-99; Barry to McNeil, 30 July 1993, Enugu. See also Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 490, and Cameron, *Religious Communities*, 8-13. The Sisters of Charity have a historical relationship to the Community of Saint Mary the Virgin, founded 1850, at Wantage in England by Reverend William John Butler (1818-1894), pastor of the parish, in collaboration with Elizabeth Lockhart for parish social ministry. This institute established numerous schools and later transferred its social works to the Sisters of Charity. Numerous international branches later developed from the Wantage foundation. Its rule may have been the original rule of Francis de Sales. See Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 242. Headquarters: Saint Mary's Convent, Wantage, Berkshire, England.

institute was based on the *Common Rules* of Vincent de Paul. Members did mission work amongst the poor and cared for the aged in homes.⁹

NC-1.2-ENG.919.0

Society of the Servants of Mary

Founded in 1919 at London in England by Sister Annie Clare of the Community of the Holy Virgin Mary of Wantage with collaboration and initial support from that institute. Its mission is to care for the elderly and infirm and other forms of pastoral ministry. Initially the rule was based on the *Common Rules of the Daughters of Charity* of Vincent de Paul. In 1953 the rule of Augustine was adopted.¹⁰ (Generalate: The Convent of Our Lady of Cana; 17 Grove Park; Camberwell, London S.E. 5, UK.)

5.1 Institutes that profess the same spirit as the Congregation of the Mission or the Daughters of Charity.

ENGLAND

NC-5.1-ENG.894.0

Society of the Sacred Mission

Founded in 1894 at London in England by Reverend Herbert Hamilton Kelly (1860-1950) as a result of earlier collaboration (1891) with C. J. Corfe, Anglican bishop of Korea (consecrated 1889), in the establishment of the Korean Missionary Brotherhood for the training of missionaries. The institute closely resembled Vincent de Paul's Congregation of the Mission."¹¹ (Headquarters: House of the Sacred Mission; Kelham, Newark, Nottinghamshire, UK.)

⁹DIP, s.v. "Santa Maria Vergine, di Wantage" 8: 733-34; *Sisters of Charity, God is Love* (Boulder City: n.d.); Groves, "Nineteenth Century," VH 9, no. 1 (Winter 1988): 24-29; Rybolt, "From Life to Rules," VH 12, no. 2 (Fall 1991): 193. See also Cameron, *Religious Communities*.

¹⁰DIP, s.v. "Società delle Serve di Maria, di Londra," 8: 1732; "Santa Maria Vergine, di Wantage" 8: 733-34; Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 514.

¹¹Stockman, *Revival of Conventual Life*, 195-96; DIP, s.v. "Società della Missione." Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 139.