

Makers of nursing history;

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Nursing

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MAKERS OF NURSING HISTORY

*Portraits and Pen Sketches of One-hundred
and Nine Prominent Women*

EDITED BY

Meta Rutter Pen^unock



NEW YORK

LAKESIDE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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*Misses List
Henry B. Joy Bequest
11-24-58*

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Introductory Note

SOME years ago, at the suggestion of one of the profession's leaders in education, we ventured to put into permanent form those portraits and pen pictures which had previously appeared from time to time as historical events brought them forth. "My portfolio of clippings is so dog-eared with handling," she humorously commented, "that my history of nursing classes have threatened to encase the sheets in glass for safe keeping."

Last year that same leader, now retired and enjoying life as only those who have many interests can enjoy it, suggested that we enlarge our portrait gallery to include others who were making outstanding contributions today. The book is the result of her prodding.

This volume, which embraces twice the number of personalities included in the first, visualizes nurses who have entered new fields and byways to make fine and progressive contributions. For this reason we believe that the book should prove valuable not only as a brief introduction to the history of nursing, but as a vocational fillip to those about to partake of independent work in the field.

As before, the pictures comprising this collection are, in no sense, inclusive. We recognize many gaps in the story—gaps which will be filled by future volumes carrying the portraits of other prominent nurses here and abroad. No collector of famous works aspires to assemble all the worthwhile examples. We place this portfolio in your hands with the hope that you will find as much pleasure in its reading as we have had in its preparation.

YOUR EDITOR



Madame Louise le Gras

THOUGH the world acclaims Vincent de Paul as the first social worker, little has been written of Madame le Gras, his keen collaborator, who in her simple dignity combined the functions of hospital administrator, bedside nurse and social worker. In truth she was not only the first public health nurse but the world's model upon which our modern workers have been patterned.

She was born Louise de Marillac on August 12, 1591—a new wonder to the Court circles of Paris. At her mother's early death, her father, then secretary to Marie de Medici, placed his little daughter in the Convent at Poissy. The famed abbey, an example of lavish architecture and sumptuously furnished buildings, housed many royal nuns, renowned for their knowledge of Latin, Greek, literature and the arts. So worldly were these surroundings, however, that her father soon recalled her to Paris. Here he probed the depths of philosophy to cultivate her reasoning in preparation for the sciences, and delved into the art of painting to develop her appreciation of the beautiful.

Because her urge to join the Capuchins

had been discouraged by her spiritual guide on account of her health, the death of her father found her alone. Holding in abeyance her self-imposed vow to serve humanity, she docilely accepted marriage with the indulgent Antoine le Gras in 1613. During the next twelve years, a period fraught with imagined shortcomings, she cared for her son and visited the sick and poor of the neighborhood.

At her husband's death in 1625 she moved into the suburbs near La Charité, where she came under the influence of the kindly Vincent de Paul. Two years elapsed, however, before he intrusted her with her first mission to the provinces. Here she went into the hospitals, worked with the Dames, suggested new nursing methods, addressed meetings and whipped the flagging energies of the charity organizations into action. On one and perhaps other occasions, Vincent stilled her zeal by admonishing her that the devil has a trick of urging good servants to do more than they can that they may be unfitted to do anything.

Gradually women from the humbler walks of life came to Paris to assist the Dames. These were made welcome at the little home of Louise le Gras and it was she who instructed them and prepared them for nursing work at the Hôtel Dieu and elsewhere. Influenced by the sight of the many orders about her, Madame le Gras early wished to form these "Filles" into a formal working unit. Vincent urged that they demonstrate their ability unfettered by customs, regulations or censure. It was only in 1634 that she was permitted to consider their supervision as her life work and eight years elapsed before any of the workers were permitted to consecrate themselves for yearly periods as servants of the poor. Meanwhile Madame le Gras through lectures, demonstrations, and practice in hospital work was training these women in practical and spiritual duties. Gentle, directing conferences of Vincent furthered the work.

The workers, addressed by their given names, went about in blue homespun with white peasant bonnets. Their simple rules of living were fitted into the nursing necessities. "To love God in the strength of the arm and the sweat of the brow" was the motto which Vincent placed before them. He

(Concluded page 142)

Mlle. Jeanne Mance

NOGENT-LE-ROI was the birthplace of Mlle. Jeanne Mance, hospital organizer, counsellor and noted pioneer in the new world. Though as a child her dark eyes, perfect features and ravishing curls demanded a court setting, her mind had a spiritual quality. In 1615, when little Jeanne was nine, France watched its first missionaries sail for Canada. Colorful pictures of the rugged life were soon stimulating French thought. Doubtless this child, who came from a family of scholars, soldiers, and statesmen, heard much of the new land.

In 1639, after three workers under Madame le Gras and several of the Ursuline order had embarked for Quebec, stories of heroic deeds again filtered back to France and to Mlle. Mance. Two years later, this forceful woman who possessed piety, enthusiasm and judgment beyond her years determined to devote her life to work in the new country. Backed by wealthy women of Paris, Mlle. Mance travelled to la Rochelle, joined a party of men led by Maissonneuve, and set sail. A spirit of romanticism pervades the consecration of the new settlement—

. . . . twilight came on. Fireflies were twinkling over the darkened meadow. They caught them, tied them with threads into shining festoons before the altar where the host lay exposed. Then they pitched their tents, lighted their bivouac fires, stationed their guards, and lay down to rest. Such was the birth-night of Montreal. . . .

Then came months and years of struggle with the elements and with the Indians. Mlle. Mance believed that the first need of the community was the development of natural resources, but the conditions of the hospital's donor, Madame Bullion, were unbending, so in the summer of 1644 though men were needed for tilling the soil or building shelters, a hospital was erected. Axehewn beams, their crevices filled with mud, made the two wards, the kitchen, and Mlle. Mance's quarters weather tight. When a stockade was built around the hospital with its stone oratory, the whole was dedicated for the maintenance of life and health to St. Joseph as the Hôtel Dieu.

Under Mlle. Mance, the hospital served as



a shelter for friend and foe. Little wonder that funds were soon dissipated. So infinite was Madame Bullion's faith in her director, however, that an additional 24,000 pounds was at once made available for the settlers. During 1650 when war and sickness had decimated the ranks, these funds financed the return of Maissonneuve to France in quest of a larger garrison. In his absence the full responsibility of the community fell upon Mlle. Mance who remained at her post without flinching though her arm had been badly mangled in a fall on the ice. In 1657 as she was journeying to France to have the arm set, plague broke out on shipboard. Then the depth of her nursing capacity was called upon. Prostration followed, but she was able to return to Montreal in 1659.

Her hands were now held up by three new Sisters of St. Joseph de la Fleche, including the noted Mère de Brésoles, whose training as a nurse and as a pharmacist almost gave her the fame of a real physician. In 1673 the strong personal influence of this heroic woman was stilled by death, though her pioneer spirit, her free methods and her diversity still mark the activities of her followers, the Sisters of St. Joseph.



National Portrait Gallery, London

Elizabeth Gurney Fry

AMONG the threads which knit the past with the future can be traced the influence of Elizabeth Fry upon the purposeful life of Florence Nightingale. In 1780 Elizabeth Gurney was born into a comfortable family of Friends. Always a bit delicate and nervous, she idolized and clung to her rather austere mother, who commented understandingly: "My dovelike Betsy . . . scarcely offends and is in every sense truly engaging."

While the little Elizabeth was groping toward altruistic expression, she was in no sense saintly. Red-habited, she joined in the mischievous hold-up of the mail coach,

shocked the elders by purple boots with scarlet lacings, and recorded in her diary that "Goat (meaning the meeting house at Goat Lane) was dis. (disgusting.)"

One memorable Sunday the meeting was addressed by William Savery, a Friend from America. Her diary contains this entry: "Today I have felt that there is a God." Her sister makes this comment: "What she went through in her own mind I cannot say but the results were most powerful . . . from that day her love of the world and pleasure seemed gone." To be sure of herself she asked permission to visit London. On returning she gave up dancing, donned the plain dress of the Friends—"a sort of protection to the principles of Christianity," and opened a school at Norwich.

At twenty she married into the strict Fry family and found herself "gay" in their somber London home. From the time of her father's death, when she publicly offered prayer, she was recognized by her sect as a platform speaker. Though the following years were filled with domestic responsibilities—Elizabeth Fry became the mother of twelve splendid children and always managed her own household—she never forgot her broader interests. Her London home was stored with clothing for the needy; from an outhouse she doled nourishing soup; nearby she opened a child's school. At Plasket she worked with a splendid Catholic priest to bring right living to the community. From her diary we learn that she considered her

ministry and charity almost as self-indulgence. That her infinite tenderness and practical goodness should demand expression was almost a source of embarrassment. "Yet when the feeling and power continue, so that I dare not omit it, what shall I do?" she chides.

It was this giving of herself and her spirit which gave her power in Newgate. One day in 1813 she was first asked to carry clothing to the women prisoners. From this visit date her prison reforms. In 1817, the Association for the Improvement of Female Prisoners was formed. Mrs. Fry put her plan of operation to the vote of the prisoners themselves. During four years she had fed them, clothed them, nursed their children and given them spiritual hope to bear the present for the sake of the future. The women loved her calm presence and respected her guiding personality. The vote was unanimous. A resident matron was appointed and the simple services were followed by work managed by monitors appointed from among them. After the evening service the work was collected, pieces accounted for, and the completed articles purchased for a small sum. In the meantime a children's school had been started. Order replaced bedlam; quiet conversation succeeded lewd remarks and jibes. Coarse, physical discipline was a thing of the past.

No wonder Queen Charlotte sought Elizabeth Fry in audience. The news of the presentation reached the crowds in the street and cheer after cheer greeted this forerunner of twentieth century philanthropy. In quaint phraseology, her daughter describes the ceremony: "My mother had three great gifts, her dignified and stately presence, her exquisite voice and her constant and unruffled expression. . . . She wore one of the light scarfs worn by plain Friends, a dark silk gown . . . her light flaxon hair shining beneath her plain Friend's cap . . . A little flush on her face."

Her work did not end in prisons. In 1824 while convalescing at Brighton she organized the Brighton District Society to replace promiscuous alms giving by constructive relief. It was here that she learned of the drab life of the Coast Guards and immediately collected library books for their use.

In 1826 when Pastor Fliedner toured England to collect funds for his needy parish, he

visited Mrs. Fry and Newgate. On returning to Kaiserwerth he organized the German society for the protection of discharged women prisoners. The simple summer house where Minna was first received became the first unit of his philanthropic institution. The Deaconess Hospital, where Florence Nightingale studied nursing, was organized ten years later.

In the years which followed Elizabeth Fry journeyed to the continent visiting hospitals in France, Holland, Germany, Prussia and Switzerland. Though she had audiences with kings and princes, her chief interest centered about religion and philanthropy. When she visited Kaiserwerth in 1839 she inspected the Deaconess Hospital. It was during the next year that her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gurney, organized the visiting sisters in England.

What impression had this altruistic career upon Miss Nightingale, a young woman of twenty, seeking self expression? Miss Nightingale's diary of 1843 carries this entry: "An illness and an acquaintance I made with a woman to whom all unseen things seem real and eternal awakened me." Does she refer to a visit with Mrs. Fry? In 1845 that beautiful spirit was silenced. It was during this year that Miss Nightingale finally decided upon nursing as a career. Perhaps the lamp of the Crimea was her heritage from the past.





Frederike Münster Fliedner

FREDERIKE MÜNSTER, the founder of scientific nursing at Kaiserwerth, was born in the village of Braunfels, Germany, in 1800. Within sight of the castle where her father audited accounts she passed a purposeful girlhood as the little mother in a large family of children. Released from home duties by her father's second marriage, at twenty-five she turned her wonderful energy and ability into managing an orphanage at Disselthäl.

At this period, Fliedner, the pastor of Kaiserwerth, was seeking funds in England for his parish. On his return with the memory of Mrs. Fry's work at Newgate fresh in his mind he went to study conditions at Düsseldorf. There he met Frederike Münster who was convalescing from a slight breakdown. Their philanthropic interests proved a common bond and he was soon urging her to return with him to Kaiserwerth to establish similar work. Her parents, unwilling to have her take this position, permitted her to accept the place as the pastor's wife "though the second position involved all the duties of the first." They were married in 1828.

With their contemporaries Frederike and her husband realized the need for social workers, teachers and nurses. Klönne in 1820 had published a pamphlet urging the revival of the deaconess order. Later von Stein wrote to Amalie Sieveking (a self-trained nurse and social worker whom Fliedner consulted) calling her attention to the wise provision by which the Daughters of Charity utilized the energy and mature judgment of single women in teaching, nursing, childrearing and district visiting. Deaconesses had been employed in Wesel from 1575 to 1610 and Fliedner had seen the Mennonite parish workers in Holland. The final urge, perhaps, came from an article published by Adalbert in 1835. Since Frederike and her husband were fully convinced that such workers must have a well-rounded training, they first suggested the establishment of a school in several large cities. When the suggestion was not acted upon, Frederike urged her husband to start the enterprise in Kaiserwerth, where the refuge for released prisoners had already been established. As it happened, a twenty-room house belonging to a velvet manufacturer was then for sale at 2,300 thaler a staggering cost to the impecunious pair. Nothing daunted Frederike, however, and although she had been confined only three days before she urged her husband to close the deal. A sad donation of a table, two rickety chairs, two worm-eaten beds and knives and two-pronged forks were the hospitals only furnishings when it opened on October 13, 1836 without deaconesses or patients. As the pastor donned his surplice on the following Sunday, the first patient, a servant, knocked.

On October 20, Gertrude Reichardt, the daughter of a Rührort physician, entered as the first deaconess. It was hoped that she would assume the details of management and free Frederike for the task of general supervision. Evidently this was not feasible as in later years when the refuge, the hospital and the teaching school were much expanded Frederike was still superintendent though both she and the pastor realized that the strain was undermining her health. Frederike's notebook, containing administrative orders, rules, arrangements and lecture outlines, bore this motto on the flyleaf: "Nei-mand gebe die Seele preis um der Kunst willen" (never sacrifice the soul of the work

for the technique). Commenting upon her work from the ecclesiastical standpoint Wacker says: "Her keen glance made pure and holy her Christian faith and preserved him (her husband) from mistakes. With household virtues of cleanliness, order, simplicity and economy she united large heartedness and knowing withal with virile sense and energy to prevent the misuse of ministering love." Dr. Thönissen, the hospital physician, used Dr. Dieffenbach's book (1832) as the basis for his lectures. Many talks, practical and spiritual, and demonstrations were given by Frederike, supplemented by the detailed instruction of Fraülein Reichardt. Spiritual and ethical talks were given by the pastor when he was at home and Miss Nightingale comments upon his wonderful insight as evidenced in one private interview with her.

The atmosphere at Kaiserwerth was truly therapeutic. The probationers were accepted for a trial period to test their ability and interest. If the arrangement proved satisfactory they bound themselves to serve for a fixed period. In a letter written by Miss Nightingale during her longer stay there she mentions her position as charge nurse showing a well-developed system of responsibility. Singing and reading were relished as diversions by patients and deaconesses, and basketry and sewing were used on the convalescent wards. That the pastor once demonstrated the story of David and Goliath to the children by crawling on all fours is an index of the informality at times.

In 1841, the climax to many years of overstrain was approaching. During the next year the burden dropped from her shoulders and "she who had been their leader went into the valley of death before them."

In seeking her successor in 1843 the pastor located another wonderful executive, Caroline Bertheau, his second wife, who as a protégé of Miss Sieveking had had wide experience at the Charité Hospital, Hamburg. It was she who guided the nursing instruction of Miss Nightingale in 1851 and it is perhaps her technique which Miss Nightingale brought to England and Dr. Dimock to America. Nevertheless, Frederike Fliedner stands out as one of the pioneer geniuses of her time and our heritage as modern scientific nurses is in part due to her unusual insight and organizing ability.



Gertrude Reichardt

HISTORY, at times, presents strange vagaries; one of its most unusual quirks is evidenced in the fact that the records are replete with the stories of Frederike Münster Fliedner, but there is slight mention of the staunch supporter who stood at her back in all emergencies and, in a self-effacing rôle, made her administrative work effective.

That worker was Gertrude Reichardt, who came to Kaiserwerth in her forty-eighth year as the first nurse deaconess and who stayed on to help Frederike care for the seven little Fliedners which brightened this center.

Evidently she was never considered quite competent to assume full charge, but we can be sure that her skill and her discipline must have been satisfactory in the times when she had to take over. That she was the daughter of a physician carries with it the implication that she might have had wider experience in nursing than the leader whom she served with such devotion. Will history ever divulge more of her story?



Catherine M'Auley

IN 1917 Shane Leslie gave to the world some new and interesting facts concerning Florence Nightingale.* As the latest biographer of Cardinal Manning, Mr. Leslie read many of her letters to Father Manning and from this source focussed new light upon Miss Nightingale's reactions in the early fifties. In seeking definite preparation and training for her life work—the care of the sick and the needy—Miss Nightingale not only heard of, but saw some of the good work done by the Sisters of Mercy in Dublin. Accordingly, one of her earlier letters to Father Manning urges him to find out “whether they would take me in at the hospital at St. Stephen's on The Green of Dublin (which is served by the Sisters of Mercy) for three months *as I am.*”

Father Manning, she knew, would understand her request. In previous letters she had denounced the spirit of the time which degraded service for others, rebelling against the heartless attitude which turned kindness into worthless almsgiving devoid of human sympathy. He knew also of her clear under-

* *Dublin Review*, October, 1917.

standing of that expression said to have come from St. Vincent de Paul, the founder of the Sisters of Charity: “If the good you do does not do as much good to you as to the one for whom it is done, then there is something radically wrong with the good work that you are engaged in.” For Father Manning had aided her in some of the personal good work she felt impelled to do when brought in contact with human beings in need—she would never have called them cases. He could remember the little Irish girl, scarcely fourteen, plying her trade on the streets of London, whom Miss Nightingale tried to reason with and to influence. When she felt that the girl was slipping from her, she had appealed to Father Manning for help. Fortunately he was able to persuade the girl to take refuge with the Sisters of the Good Shepherd and Miss Nightingale's letters express her gratitude.

It was natural, therefore, that she should appeal to Father Manning to aid her in Dublin. She did not wish to go as an on-looker, a mere observer, though she might have some small part in the work; for those three months she wanted to secure the training given to a member of the community, training which she could not get as a postulant or as a novice. In June, 1852 she had written: “For what training is there compared to that of the Catholic nun. Those ladies, who are not sisters, have not the chastened temper, the Christian grace, the accomplished loveliness and energy of the regular nun. I have seen something of different kinds of nuns and am no longer young, and do not speak from enthusiasm but from experience. There is nothing like the training (in these days) which the Sacred Heart or the Order of St. Vincent gives to women.” Apparently she thought Father Manning might so arrange things that she could wear the habit and be considered by everyone, except the Mother Superior and the chaplain, as a full-fledged sister.

She evidently anticipated some opposition from her folks at home and confessed quite frankly that she had not ventured to broach the subject. “I have not my people's consent for this and I do not think I should go without it. I was in disgrace with them for a twelve month for going to Kaiserwerth.” Her experience there, she knew, was so valuable that it was worth even the family fric-

tion that it brought with it. Though she mentions that her sister was disgruntled for over a year because of it, she was evidently ready for a similar experience, if only it would serve her as well in the preparation for what she now felt was her life work.

"I really don't know what I am going to do," she writes in a subsequent letter, "but if I do not see you again St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Stephen's Green, is the place for me." As might be expected Father Manning was unable to do anything for her. The presence of an outsider, especially one not of the faith of the institution habited as a sister in a religious house, represented an impossible situation.

Father Manning kept her in mind, however, and when the breakdown in the care for the wounded soldiers occurred in the Crimea, he wrote to Mary Stanley, the sister of Dean Stanley, "Why will not Florence Nightingale give herself to the great work?" (At that time Mary Stanley and Florence Nightingale were very dear and close friends.) As we know Florence Nightingale did give herself to the work and with her at a day's notice went five Sisters of Mercy from Bermondsey, a part of the same order as that of Dublin. These Bermondsey nuns who were among the most faithful of Miss Nightingale's assistants, remained with her until the end. When they were leaving on April 29, 1856, she wrote: "Your going home is the greatest blow yet, but God's blessing and all my love and gratitude go with you, as you well know. . . . You were valued here as you deserved and the gratitude of the army is yours." There were other Sisters of Mercy in the Crimea with whom Miss Nightingale's relations were not so pleasant but she thoroughly appreciated all the good work they did and was glad that they were ready trained for the work, and that discipline and the resources of the spiritual life made them absolutely dependable. As Miss Nightingale herself said, "the work out there would make one a saint or a devil."

Who were these Sisters of Mercy with whom Florence Nightingale wanted to spend three months for the sake of the training and discipline? Their founder, Catherine M'Auley, afterwards known as Mother M'Auley, was born on September 29, 1787, not far from Dublin. Her home life was unhappy but at an early age she was adopted

by distant relatives, the O'Callaghans, who on their death left her their large fortune. Under such circumstances many women of her time became selfish pleasure seekers; or at best women of wealth and leisure with some philanthropic tendencies calculated to satisfy their womanly sensibilities and keep them from feeling entirely useless. Miss M'Auley, however, had much the same feelings as Miss Nightingale a generation later. When she saw the suffering and poverty around her, and nowhere in the world was it more manifest than in Dublin, she wanted to relieve it.

Her legacy, then, instead of making her self-satisfied and selfish, enabled her to put into effect a long cherished design of effectively helping the Dublin poor. She resolved to devote her fortune and her life to three objects: "To provide a solid and useful education for children and young girls; to protect and give a temporary home to servants and other women of good character when out of a situation; and to afford temporal and spiritual help to the sick and dying."

To accomplish these purposes she opened what she called the House of Mercy where with some young women who were ready to work with her she ministered to the spiritual and physical needs of the sick and destitute. She recognized, however, that prevention was extremely important for the lessening of those conditions which she found around her and that education was undoubtedly the best preventive. Accordingly, she and her companions devoted themselves for certain hours each day to the education of children in the hope that as they grew up they might avoid the conditions which had induced poverty and sickness in the preceding generation. At the beginning she had no idea of founding a religious order. She saw a great, good work that needed doing, and she set about doing it in the simplest possible fashion.

As the work grew apace she soon realized the necessity for a closer organization—that cities distant from Dublin would look for the founding of similar Houses of Mercy and that even the cities in England, to which so many of the Irish had gone during hard times at home, would demand like help. However, it was not until the architect of the first House of Mercy selected a design of conventual character that she had any hint of the ultimate development that was to come.

That she was to be founder of a religious order which in 1940 has houses all over the world was utterly undreamt of.

Up to this time no religious body had been allowed to visit the public hospitals of Dublin, nor indeed of anywhere else. As the friend of the head physician Miss M'Auley first obtained permission to visit the patients in Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital. Because of her cheerful presence and her power to win hearts she and her companions received permission to visit the Catholic patients in the ward. As she herself tells us, the officials said that she would be welcome and her assistants also. Their presence and association with the patients so renewed their vitality, and increased their resistance to disease (as well as making them more docile and obedient to hospital regulations) that the governors of Mercer's Hospital also granted them permission to visit regularly in their wards.

Visits to these institutions induced Miss M'Auley to erect a new hospital for the poor of Dublin. She felt that there ought to be a place where women, rather than paid officials, should care for the patients and where the work should be in charge of those who had been trained to nurse the sick. Those who are acquainted with the details of hospital disorganization at that period will readily appreciate Miss M'Auley's aspirations. Moreover, she and her assistants were deeply touched and impressed by the terrible scenes they had to witness in visiting the sick and dying in the lanes and garrets. For several centuries Dublin had probably experienced more grinding poverty than any other city in the world. Every year the ladies of the House of Mercy, unable to relieve the situation, were compelled to witness the deaths of literally hundreds of the poor because of want of proper care and medical attention.

No wonder Miss M'Auley and her associates sought to organize some means of helping these people. When she had reached this point, however, she realized that the new organization must be given a permanent form. Accordingly, the Order of Mercy was founded on December 12, 1831. To insure the proper religious spirit she herself spent a rigorous novitiate in the community of the Presentation Nuns at George's Hill Convent, Dublin. Here she edified all by her strict observance of rule and her fervent spirit of effort that her work might be free of self. With her,

when she took her vows, were professed two other ladies who had served with her for years in the House of Mercy and of whose calling to a life of helpfulness there could not be the slightest doubt. These three constituted the whole of the little group out of which was to develop a great work and a great order, the Sisters of Mercy.

Mother M'Auley, for this is the title that was now hers as the result of the foundation of her Order of Mercy, expressed her creed of service in these simple words: "Great tenderness must be employed to relieve the corporal distress first, and endeavor to promote the cleanliness, ease and comfort of the patient, since we are ever most disposed to receive admonition or instruction from those who show compassion for us." The structure of that sentence is typical of the way in which she did her work. In the last portion of it she identifies herself with the poor by using the first person plural "we," that is, all of us "are ever most disposed to receive admonition and instruction from those who show compassion for us." She felt that a great deal of good could be done for the poor by proper advice, and admonition, but appreciated very well their regard for the counsel of those who offer them a little help and a great deal of advice. When you have done people physical good, it is easy for them to believe that your advice is also meant to do them good, though without the preliminary beneficence, they may feel that advice, which is so cheap, is just an imposition.

Unfortunately Mother Catherine, as her daughters of the order lovingly called her, died at the comparatively early age of fifty-four, in 1841. Her work had been organized on a firm foundation for a little less than ten years. Though it would seem that no very great beginning could be made in that time, her work was destined to have a wonderful extension throughout the world in a comparatively short period. The sisters who surrounded her shortly before her death asked for some message of consolation, some incentive to continue the work to which she had, in such maternal fashion, introduced them. "My legacy to the order is charity," she said. A Kempis, in quoting and rounding out the scriptural expression once said: "Charity is swift, sincere, pious, pleasant and delightful, brave, patient, faithful, careful, long-suffering, manly, never seeking its own good,

for where a man looks for himself he falls away from charity." This was the legacy that tender-hearted Catherine M'Auley, whose life had been given to the suffering poor, gave to her daughters in those simple yet ample last words.

It was in Mercy Hospital, Chicago, that Dr. John B. Murphy did his great work in surgery; it was there, too, that he did most of his clinical teaching. Sir Berkeley Moynihan, one of the leaders of English surgery, said, "Murphy was beyond question the greatest clinical teacher of his day. No one who listened to him can ever forget the experience." In the second John B. Murphy oration Dr. William J. Mayo said: "In the development of clinical surgery during the last generation, one of the greatest developments that we have had, no one played so great a role as John B. Murphy." And this work was done mainly in Mercy Hospital.

When the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of her Order of Mercy was celebrated in 1931 twenty thousand Sisters of Mercy throughout the world, were doing work which she planned and devoted herself to in Dublin. Mercy hospitals, as they are usually called throughout the world, are typical examples of the success of the continuation of her work.

At the Mater Misericordiae, Dublin, some excellent surgical and medical work has been done, and this is true of Mercy hospitals in all the important cities of the world. In Pittsburgh, Mercy Hospital meant so much to the poor and the working classes of the city that Mr. Frick, the steel magnate, made it one of his residuary legatees and provided a magnificent endowment though he had given liberally during his lifetime. In another field the sanatorium at Saranac for advanced tuberculosis patients and Gabriel's Sanatorium for the less advanced cases have fulfilled their purposes ably.

The spirit of Mother M'Auley still prevails in the care of the poor, the education of the ignorant, and in the healing of the body in the hope of lifting up the mind and the soul.

It is not at all surprising that Florence Nightingale was taken with the work, and her association with Mother M'Auley's daughters in the Crimea gave her life-long memories of their beautiful characters and their devotion.

JAMES J. WALSH, M.D., PH.D.



Dorothea Lynde Dix

IT was during one of the family's wanderings through Maine that Dorothea Lynde Dix was born. Her childhood recollections were filled with the stitching of gospel tracts for her visionary father consumed his full energies in their distribution while his family called upon Jehovah for food and shelter. When twelve years old Dorothea sought her frigid grandmother in Boston and refused to return. Though the discipline of poverty had been replaced by the canons of repression, the next few years gave the child opportunity for study. In 1821 she opened her school for wealthy children at Dix Mansion. In the late afternoons she taught the less fortunate neighbors in a room over the barn—an exacting existence intensified by her fear that she might die before her younger brothers could care for themselves.

During this period her indomitable spirit urged on her sick body. Hemorrhages were frequent and her pupils recall that she leaned against her desk as she taught with set lips. Her hand was always at her hip to repress the pain. Soon she found herself "no longer of use for teaching." The children

of Dr. William Ellery Channing came under her instruction at this time and when the family sought health at St. Croix in 1830 they were again placed in her keeping. Fortunately the langorous climate, "a vexatious disease which does nothing, thinks nothing, is nothing," stilled the compelling drive within her and gave her poor overtaxed body time to rebuild. On recuperating she reopened the Dix Mansion School for character building.

Knowledge, this determined woman continued to impress upon her charges, was valuable for self perfection and for the improvement of humanity. To aid in its application her pupils wrote daily letters of self analysis which found their way into a beautiful shell, "the ear of God." After midnight she wrote her searching answers. Her great fault, as Dr. Channing pointed out, was the unreasonable limit she placed upon endeavor. The same measure was now being applied to the minds of overwrought children. Perhaps for their sakes her complete breakdown in health was a blessing. With her younger brothers self supporting, the last spur to her lagging body was withdrawn.

REST IN ENGLAND

During her absence in England her grandmother's death severed the last home tie, yet continued ill health kept her from purposeful work though her mind was not at rest. In an intimate letter she remarked: "Oh, how can any say to the spirit, 'Take thine ease for all is well!'"

All was not well in American jails and almshouses. When Miss Dix penetrated the Cambridge prison in 1841, she found a young girl with only slightly clouded intellect housed with three raving maniacs in an ice cold room. Her cause was championed by Howe and Sumner (two of Boston's early philanthropists) and the conditions changed. The eyes of Miss Dix were now open.

After spending two years in the investigation of every almshouse and jail in Massachusetts she delivered her first memorial to the Massachusetts legislature—a recital of conditions so fearful that the listeners quailed before her. Funds were immediately appropriated for proper buildings where these mental patients might have decent, understanding care.

The force of one woman was awakening a

nation. During the nine years which followed she disclosed similar conditions in Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and many states of the South and West, as well as in Halifax and St. Johns. Appropriations followed each disclosure and Miss Dix was consulted in the drafting of plans or the selection of sites and personnel.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS

It was not until 1848, however, after seven years of research that she delivered her massed summary before Congress which precipitated the Five Million Acre bill. Its veto in 1854 by President Pierce came as the final blow to a wearied spirit. Again Miss Dix sought rest abroad only to be drawn into an investigation of Scotch asylums.

On her return in 1856 her old work again enmeshed her. North, East, South and West sought her advice on hospital problems. Through these contacts, both social and political, she estimated the sentiment of the country. At the crucial moment she disclosed her knowledge to Samuel M. Felton, president of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, and so prevented the seizure of Lincoln on the day of his inauguration.

HEADS WAR NURSES

At the outbreak of the Civil War Miss Dix, the idol of a nation, was the natural selection for superintendent of nurses. Probably no woman could have filled this position adequately, least of all Miss Dix who for almost sixty years had achieved her success as a lone worker.

Besides, the whole situation was too vast for a single mind to compass. The rapid pace of events plus the lack of organization (until the sanitary commissions stepped in) made the task especially difficult. With incompetent personnel and inferior equipment the results fell far below Miss Dix's exacting standards. In the end the massive spectacle of unrelieved misery completely unnerved her. Under these circumstances she felt her work inferior to that accomplished in psychiatric reform, where, as she reverently remarked, "He by whose mercy I am preserved, blesses all my labors."

At the war's close she returned to her life work where death found her in 1881.

Florence Nightingale

“**I** ALWAYS feel,” wrote Miss Nightingale to her father, “as if God had said: mankind is to create mankind.” This principle actuated her greatest service to human progress. Experience at Scutari had revealed the wretched sanitary conditions of the Army; that same experience had emphasized the administrative handicaps which thwarted all attempts at improvement. When Florence Nightingale returned from the Crimea with a nation at her feet, a War Office in her hand, and an unswerving purpose in her heart, her campaign as a sanitarian began.

As soon as her health permitted, she initiated the inspection of military hospitals and camps. Little by little her compelling personality—that force which made Sidney Herbert, the statesman, turn administrator, and Arthur Hugh Clough, the poet, engage in “plain work”—began to influence other men who were directing the Empire. In the years which followed, she became, as her biographer puts it, “a sort of advisory council to the war office on things in and out of her sphere.” The complete personnel of the Royal Commission, which was to shape the future sanitary standards of the Army, was unofficially selected by her, and the lion’s share of the epoch-making report was drafted under her guidance. In consultation with Secretary Stanley, Secretary Herbert, the famous Dr. Alexander, Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Farr, the statistician, matters of national importance “were debated and settled.”

At the death of Sidney Herbert and the faithful Clough, a state of morbid absorption held her for a period. “With him (Herbert) died much of the welfare of the British Army,” she once philosophized sadly. But when their policies were endangered by the attitude of his successor, her indomitable spirit was again aroused to new energy.

In a sense she became the official legatee of her “master.” All those who were attempting to uphold and develop Herbert’s policies came to her for advice. She championed the volunteer movement, supervised the soldiers’ home at Aldershot, guided the building of the Herbert Hospital and shaped the Barracks’ Inquiry. It was at her request that the Indian investigation was begun. She drafted the inquiries which were sent to all the stations; arranged, after great diffi-



*Courtesy
Macmillan Co.*

culty, that the statistics available through the East India House be analyzed; literally fed Dr. Farr, the statistician, with facts and reports for his analysis. When the replies came from India she tabulated “van loads of reports” and her condensed draft of twenty-three pages was printed at her expense to stir the imagination of the reading public and bring about the appointment of a commission. For, as she realized only too well, “a report is not self-executive.”

Before she finally “went out of office in 1872,” as she termed it, her opinion was sought far and wide. Her approval was solicited on prison reports; hospital plans from America, France, Germany and Italy were submitted for her criticism; duplicates of her war forms and reports were requested by the War Office in Washington, D. C., during the Civil War crisis; she drafted the suggestions for Canadian officers, and Indian officials called upon her before sailing.

“My doctrines have taken no hold among women,” was Miss Nightingale’s reproachful comment to her associates. “They cannot state a fact accurately to another nor can that other attend to it accurately enough for it to become information.” How she would glory in the part which public health nurses are now playing in sanitary improvement!



Courtesy
Bellevue Hospital

Sister Helen

THE founding of St. John's House in 1848 marked the first English expression of the need for trained women as nurses. Like the Protestant Sisters of Mercy who absorbed from their founder, Miss Sellon, a love of the beautiful and an exquisite sense of the individuality of their charges, these nurses of St. John's House brought a spiritual quality to their scientific training at King's College Hospital.

The Sisterhood of All Saints, which eventually assumed the management of St. John's House, gave an equal contribution to the experienced nursing service of the period. In 1857 these sisters assumed full nursing responsibility at the University College Hospital where Sister Helen gained her nursing and administrative experience; from this re-

† This document proposed granting diplomas "renewable at fixed periods" to protect the public against imposition; it also suggested affiliation with other hospitals for the study of special diseases. In 1876 the forementioned Mrs. Hobson proposed scholarships and endowments and advised that the training school committee become members of the hospital board.

‡ The Boston Training School (now Massachusetts General), and the Connecticut Training School (subsequently the New Haven Hospital School of Nursing and now Yale University School of Nursing) were opened later in the same year.

ligious, scientific background she drew the poise and idealism which she brought to a new setting—Bellevue, New York.

It was in this city in 1872 that an important hospital committee began to agitate for a school of nursing. When a reluctant hospital board gave its consent, Dr. W. Gill Wylie, a staunch supporter of the idea, went abroad to study nursing conditions and consult with Miss Nightingale. Over \$22,000 was collected for the experiment, and the prospectus announced that pupils of all religions would be accepted.†

As May 1, 1873 drew near, living quarters were secured, a few wards were made available, six pupils were matriculated and, as an act of faith, seven beds were made up, the seventh to be occupied by the superintendent who had not, as yet, been secured. Providentially, Sister Helen who had come to America on a mission arrived in New York to offer her services. The committee was only too glad to employ her and the New York Training School (now Bellevue) opened on the appointed day with the "little woman in black" as superintendent.‡

"Her chief charm," we are told, "was a voice of unusual sweetness and refinement of enunciation." Large, well-formed features gave her a commanding expression which was intensified by her plain habit, simple head-dress and dignified cross. Miss Richards characterized her as a "wonderful organizer," and a "thorough disciplinarian," though stating frankly that "she would not today pass as a well-trained nurse." Experience in an English workhouse schooled her to handle the politics of a city hospital and as she glided about the wards her keenly trained eye observed everything.

By 1874 the school had demonstrated its value and additional wards were given into the care of the pupil nurses. But in 1876 Sister Helen returned to England broken in health though she later nursed in the African wars, finally returning to All Saints' House, where she died.

The strength of the nursing force which she was instrumental in creating at Bellevue has never spent itself, and wherever Bellevue nurses congregate we hear praise of those pioneers, Dr. Blackwell, Dr. Wylie, Miss Schuyler, Mrs. Hobson, Sister Helen and many others who laid the firm foundation of future service.

Clara Barton

ON Christmas Day, 1821, Clara, "another little waif," was born to the Barton family at Oxford, Massachusetts. As a child she was timid and fearful little evidencing the pioneer spirit of her forebearers who settled New England prior to 1640, fought at Bennington, and followed Mad Anthony Wayne.

When only eleven she left her books to nurse an injured brother, and during the next two years her small hands prepared all the poultices, applied the leeches and measured the medicine.

"She will never assert herself for herself," commented a visiting psychologist, "but for others she will be perfectly fearless. Throw responsibility upon her." So Clara at fifteen put up her hair, put down her skirts and applied for the North Oxford School. From 1836 to 1852 she taught in Massachusetts schools. After a year of study at the Clinton Liberal Institute, she again taught at Hightstown and at Bordentown, New Jersey.

But those years of effort left their mark. As a warning of complete breakdown her voice left her. She resigned to become a Patent Office clerk in Washington where the stirring Senate debates of 1856 aroused her strong sense of justice. A new administration caused her temporary withdrawal, but in 1861 she was on hand to fill the kettles, bind the wounds, and inspire the hearts of the brave Massachusetts troops who were attacked in Baltimore on their way to defend the capital.

She had found her work. Wagons and men from Quartermaster Rucker, the "great heart of the Army," bore her to the very center of the firing. With never a fear for her reputation or safety she would appear at Antietam, Harpers Ferry or Fredericksburg with bandages, food, or needed lanterns. Then for days she would work without rest or sleep ladling soup, dressing shattered arms, or spelling the hours with hope when death awaited. Wounds clogged with the cutting sands off Fort Sumter, bodies wallowing in clay or frozen in snow, were washed and bound by the little woman of tireless energy.

After the pitiless struggle she spent four harrowing years as "General Correspondent of the Friends of Paroled Prisoners." Lacking funds and cooperation she worked without rest to give relatives some trace of the missing and dead. Under the boiling sun



*Courtesy
Knuedler & Co.*

she supervised the disinterment of 12,800 bodies at Andersonville prison.

Little wonder that her anguished mind sought peace in Switzerland only to be drawn into the rescue of Franco-Prussian victims. Here was born her strong determination to persuade the American people to be a party to the twice rejected Treaty of Geneva upon which the great humanitarian work of the Red Cross was founded. On her return to this country she began the campaign which stirred government officials to action. Confident America, unable to conceive of another war, was only willing to act on the strength of Miss Barton's amendment which provided for relief in national disasters. Yet during her presidency, from 1888 to 1904, crop failures, floods, hurricanes and epidemics were followed by the life-taking Spanish-American War.

That Miss Barton failed to utilize available professional nurses in many crises has not endeared her to the group. Nevertheless, her presence at successive international Red Cross conferences made world cooperation possible for nurses in 1914—two years after her spirit had spent its force on earth.

Contributions of Religious Communities

WITH the immigrants who came to the United States from Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, and Canada, came women, for the most part, little known outside of their own communities. These women were strong leaders whose influence upon the nursing profession can be traced to this day. It is true that they sought first the spiritual welfare of the patient, but in their charity they did not neglect the physical.

SISTERS OF THE POOR OF ST. FRANCIS

Mother Frances Schervier was such a leader. She was born in Aachen, Germany, on January 3, 1819. Mother Schervier founded the Congregation of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis for the purpose of caring for destitute and neglected children. Later, this zealous foundress added the service of the sick poor. At the age of twenty-five she began with four other young women, all kindred souls and daughters of St. Francis, to lead a sort of conventual life, spending her days in works of piety and charity. About this time Aix-la-Chapelle and vicinity were ravaged by cholera and smallpox. The young women at once offered themselves to the municipal authorities. The fearless little band soon attracted other young women until their number increased to twenty-two. During the epidemic they had come into the possession of an abandoned Dominican convent. This they converted into a hospital for incurable diseases. In their mode of life they endeavored to imitate, as closely as possible, St. Francis of Assisi in his poverty, humility, and charity.

Today the Congregation numbers some three thousand members in ninety establishments. The first house in this country was founded in 1858, in Cincinnati, Ohio. From there the community spread first to the East and then to the West. In all, nineteen hospitals have been founded. Helen C. Sinclair, widely known for her work in mental nursing, organized the school of nursing. The aim of the school is the preparation of Sister nurses. Other communities have enrolled their Sisters as students. The communities represented are the Sisters of Notre Dame,

Precious Blood, St. Benedict, and the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary. Qualified lay nurses act as instructors and supervisors.

The annals relate that during the Civil War Mother Frances Schervier went about the hospital as a ministering angel, rendering services to wounded soldiers. In 1912 the first steps toward the beatification of Mother Frances Schervier were taken by ecclesiastical authorities. The informative episcopal process was closed in 1924. In 1934 the apostolic process was opened. Mother Frances may become a canonized saint of the Catholic Church.

POOR FRANCISCAN SISTERS OF PERPETUAL ADORATION

Mother Teresa Bonzel, foundress of the Congregation of Poor Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, is another leader whose influence upon nursing in the United States is widespread. Mary Teresa Bonzel was born at Olpe, Germany, in 1830. At the age of nineteen she, with two companions, sought approval of the Bishop of Paderborn for the establishment of a community to care for destitute children. To this deserving work the zealous foundress soon added the service of the sick poor. Several other pious maidens then joined them. In 1865 Sister M. Teresa was appointed Superior General of the growing community, and governed the group with such zeal, wisdom, prudence, and self-denial, that when she was called to her eternal reward, her followers numbered eight hundred and seventy Sisters in Germany, and six hundred in the United States.

The Right Reverend Bishop Dwenger, Fort Wayne, Indiana, invited the Congregation to his diocese. A little band of six Sisters started the journey to the United States in 1875. Unknown, without means, and little acquainted with the language of the country, they entered resolutely on their mission. St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Lafayette, Indiana, was their first establishment. In the golden jubilee year, 1910, the Congregation was conducting twenty hospitals in eight states. St. Joseph's Creighton Memorial Hospital is one of the institutions conducted by Mother Teresa's Congregation. In 1910 there were eleven schools of nursing, eight were affiliated to colleges.

POOR HANDMAIDS OF JESUS CHRIST

In poverty and simplicity, the community of the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ was started in 1815 by Catharine Kasper in Derrbach, Germany. She was a noble, kind, but very poor young woman with a great desire to serve God in the care of the sick and poor. The first members of the community came to the United States in 1868. Today they conduct twelve hospitals; all but two have training schools. St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, which celebrated its golden jubilee in 1936, is one of the large, modern hospitals of the group.

MOTHER CABRINI AND THE SONS OF ITALY

Only in recent years have nurse educators stressed the care of well children. But many of the founders of religious communities started out to care for poor and neglected children. Either as a parallel or as an additional purpose they included the sick poor. Thus we find them establishing orphanages and schools, as well as hospitals. Mother Cabrini, who came to New York City in 1889, was such a founder. Her first days in the city which harbored her forty thousand Italian immigrants, were days of hardship and disappointment. She and six other Sisters spent their first night in a dingy old hotel in the Italian quarter. The plans for the orphanage had gone wrong and the Archbishop advised her to go "back to Italy." Instead she rented a house and took in two orphans. Friends helped and the little ones were clothed and fed. The Italian immigrants were not to be neglected. Two years later Columbus Hospital of New York was caring for the sick.

The work in New York started, Mother Cabrini followed her Italians as they mi-



MOTHER JOSEPH LYNCH

grated to other cities. Wherever she went hospitals, orphanages, and schools seemed to spring up out of nothing. In 1903 she bought the old North Shore Hotel in Chicago and began the construction of Columbus Hospital. J. B. Murphy, the famous surgeon, in delivering the opening address, pointed out "the little bit of a woman" who did the wonderful work. The crowd cheered and carried her on their shoulders to the platform. Columbus Hospital, Seattle, soon followed the Chicago establishment. Mother Cabrini's cause for beatification is now before the Holy See.

SISTER MARIANNE OF MOLOKAI

There is yet the name of another hero of Christian charity which perhaps is not so

universally known as the names of other foundresses. And yet in their pioneer days at Molokai, this saintly woman and her two Sister companions labored side by side with the two apostles of the South Pacific, Fathers Damien and Dutton. It was only after thirty years or more of indescribable sacrifice and unspeakable hardship that she finally received eternal rest from her daily labors amidst the ravages of leprosy. Sister Marianne—a nun of the Franciscan Order, whose convent at Syracuse, New York is still staffing the colony—shall ever be remembered by the lepers of Molokai. As an eternal expression of gratitude, they have erected on the Isle a suitable monument to the memory of this "Angel of Christian Mercy."

When Robert Louis Stevenson visited Molokai, it was Sister Marianne and her Sister co-laborers who conducted him on his tour of the leprosarium. She it was whom he interviewed and from whom he gained much knowledge concerning the life and conditions of the patients. So favorably was Stevenson impressed by the piety, the devotion, the sacrifice of these heroic nuns, that he could not restrain from penning an honest tribute:

"To see the infinite pity of this place,
The mangled limb, the devastated face,
The innocent sufferers smiling at the rod,
A fool were tempted to deny his God.
He sees and shrinks; but if he looks again
Lo, beauty springing from the breast of
pain!—
He marks the Sisters on the painful shores,
And even a fool is silent and adores."

SISTERS OF MERCY

The first convent of Mercy (see page 14 for the story of Mother M'Auley) was opened in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1843. The Right Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, then Rector Emeritus, of the Catholic University of America, in an introduction to "The Sister of Mercy of Maryland, 1855-1930," makes a statement well worth repeating at this time when educators of nurses are endeavoring to develop the social aspects of the profession.

Looking back over these seventy-five years of miscellaneous service to Holy

Church one must remember that Catholic sisterhoods, and in particular the Sisters of Mercy, long performed many of the duties that our Catholic Social Service has now taken over. While this meant, it is true, a local and parochial devotion, it meant also for teaching and hospital Sisters a daily sacrifice of every spare hour to the discovery and relief of all the miseries of the parish, probably not fewer or less clamorous in the seventies and eighties than today. Many of the faithful remember with gratitude the daily visits to the sick by the Sister of Mercy or by the Sister of Charity, the attendance at the city prison, the endless concern for truant and wayward children, the reclamation of besotted parents, the reconciliation of husbands and wives, the daily custody of little orphans in the city alleys and its scattered and cheerless suburbs. And all this afoot and with gentle modesty, amid the huge noisy plants of the mills and foundries, along the docks and waterfronts, and through all the eddies and backwaters of American and commercial life.

The union of the Sisters of Mercy in this country comprises seventy-five hospitals in twenty-one states; this represents about half of the membership and institutions within the Order.

Mother Joseph Lynch was one of the Mercy Sisters who assisted Florence Nightingale in the Crimea. The charity and mercy she had learned in Ireland during the years following the famine, she brought with her across the water, first to New York, then to Grand Rapids, later to Minnesota, and finally to Oregon.

CONGREGATION OF THE GREY NUNS

Mother d'Youville belonged to one of the honorable French families who emigrated to Canada in 1687. Her life is replete with early trials and difficulties. When she was only seven years of age, her father died leaving the family without resources. In 1738 Mother d'Youville, with three other young ladies, rented a house and with five poor persons took possession of it. From this humble beginning the Congregation of the

Grey Nuns was established and has spread throughout Canada and the United States.

Infirmaries were established in the homes for the aged and orphans. These infirmaries developed into hospitals. Nine branch houses grew out of the original foundation. The first rule did not provide for education. The branches added educational aims to the original rule. There are seven hospitals belonging to Mother d'Youville's community in the Eastern section of the United States. All conduct schools of nursing. Mother d'Youville may become a canonized saint of the Catholic Church.

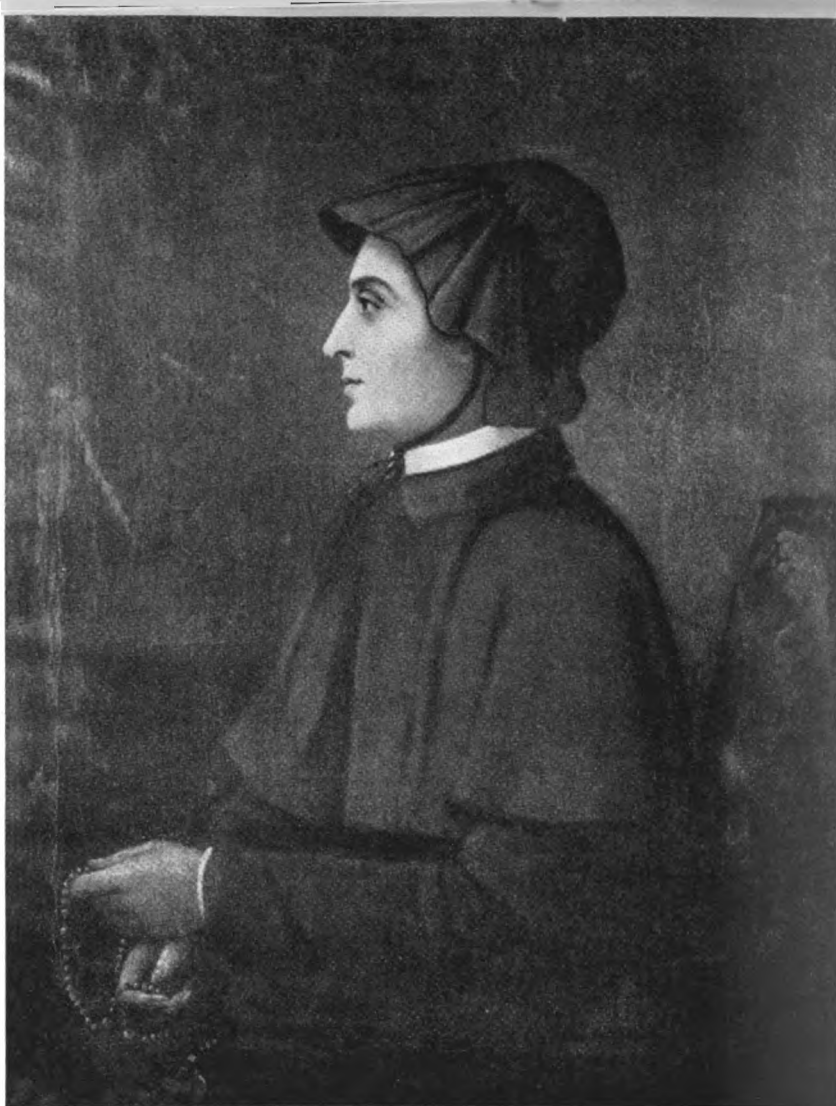
SISTERS OF CHARITY OF SAINT AUGUSTINE

The Congregation of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Augustine originated in Arras, France, in 1223. Through the petition of Bishop Rappe, the first Sisters came to the United States in 1851. The first establishment was in Cleveland, Ohio. In the early days the Sisters visited the sick in their homes, but in August, 1852, they acquired a building dedicated to the care of the sick. This is now St. Vincent's Charity Hospital.

SISTERS OF BON SECOURS

Bon Secours were visiting nurses before the days of the trained lay nurse. In the United States they antedated the oldest lay visiting nurse societies by about six years.

This Order, the Institute of Bon Secours de Paris, was the first of the congregations of nursing sisters, *Gardes Malades*, founded in France during the 19th century. Their object was to take care of patients in their own homes, irrespective of race, creed or class. This congregation was begun by Mgr. de Quenlen, Archbishop of Paris, January 24, 1824. Their rule was approved in 1864 under Pope Pius IX.



MOTHER SETON

Bon Secours were introduced into the United States by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons (then Archbishop), in the year 1881.

DAUGHTERS OF CHARITY

Elizabeth Bayley Seton, foundress and first Superior of the Daughters of Charity in the United States, was born in New York City in 1774. Her father, Richard Bayley, was first professor of anatomy at Columbia University, and eminent as a health officer of the port of New York. After the death of her husband, William Seton, she became a convert to the Catholic Church. Following a struggling existence for herself and little family, a temporary home was established in Baltimore. Her life was that of a religious, and her quaint costume was fashioned after

one worn by nuns in Europe. Other young women soon joined her. Through the assistance of friends, a farm was purchased about two miles from Emmitsburg. Here the little community was soon transferred. Mother Seton sought union with the Daughters of Charity founded by St. Vincent de Paul in France. At first the three French Sisters who were to assist her were prevented from entering the country. The union with France was consummated in 1850. The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul of New York were founded by a group of Sisters who went from Emmitsburg to New York before the union with France. The Sisters who united with France now number about two thousand. Since 1910 the community has been divided into two provinces with Motherhouses at St. Joseph's, Emmitsburg, and at Marillac Seminary, Normandy, Missouri. The Sisters in the Eastern Province conduct sixty-six hospitals, in the Western, thirty-three hospitals.

Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., one of these hospitals, owes its origin, in 1861, to the fact that the country was in the throes of the Civil War. The city was crowded with sick and dying soldiers. Through the request of a group of physicians, the Sisters came from Emmitsburg and originated a hospital in the Carroll mansion. Not only did the Sisters serve in this hospital, but from here many of them were sent to camps in Richmond, Petersburg, Philadelphia, Gettysburg, and even New Orleans. With the outbreak of hostilities against Spain in what is known as the Spanish-American War, Providence Hospital became the main distributing center for nursing Sisters. Sister Beatrice was the medium of communication with the War Department. She extended her institution's help at Santiago, sending a group of Sisters to the Cuban battle lines to care for maimed and wounded soldiers and subsequently bringing many of them back to Providence Hospital for convalescent care. The contingent was led by Sister Regis. Providence prides itself upon being the first large general hospital to offer itself unreservedly to the Government when two decades later America entered the World War. Twenty members of the medical staff and seventy-five graduate nurses volunteered for active service. With unflagging interest in the welfare of war vet-

erans, the hospital cared for and assisted in multifarious ways hundreds of returned soldiers after the Armistice. Much of this aid was given through the social service department. To the public wards of the hospital, patients were admitted only on the advice of the Surgeon General of the United States Army. Sailors were admitted to the Marine Ward by a Medical Officer of the Marine Medical Service. During the Influenza epidemic in 1918, over two hundred cases a day were cared for at Providence Hospital. After the Armistice, seventy to ninety soldiers, some of them sufferers from shell shock and other mental disorders, were cared for daily and assisted in many ways.

One hundred years ago the first notice of a hospital in the South appeared in the *Catholic Advocate* of November 19, 1836:

The Society of the Sisters of Charity intend opening a private infirmary in the spacious and commodious brick building lately owned by James Marshall, on Jefferson Street, (Lexington, Kentucky). The institution will be superintended by Mother Catherine Spalding.

The Sisters of Charity of Nazareth now conduct eleven hospitals, a tuberculosis sanatorium, and care for crippled children.

In 1852 the Sisters of Charity conducting St. Peter's Orphan Asylum in Cincinnati decided to set up a separate society. They called themselves the "Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati." According to the *Catholic-Telegraph*, Cincinnati, the Charity Nurses have an unusual service record. The Sisters of Good Samaritan Hospital have cared for the sick of Cincinnati for over a century. In 1927 Good Samaritan Hospital reached a capacity of five hundred and fifty beds, about twenty-eight times that of the old "Hotel des Invalides" from which it originated. The Sisters of Charity conduct nine hospitals, eight schools of nursing, and six institutions caring for children.

No wonder, then, that American Catholics are praying for the day when they may publicly proclaim the first American Sister of Charity what they in their hearts believe her to be—Saint Elizabeth Seton.

SISTER M. OLIVIA GOWAN,
O.S.B., R.N., M.A.
SISTER M. MAURICE SHEEHY,
R.S.M., R.N., M.A.

Jane Stuart Woolsey

“ONE who sits and listens for the drums today seems like the Zouave (in uniform) back among the sheep crofts; the flags and the music have marched so far away; and yet there may be some in these times of gain getting, pleasure and reaction, who are not sorry to look backward a little now and then and refresh from the old fountain their courage and their love of country.”*

These words might have been written by many well-known women at the close of the late war. Actually they express the philosophy of Jane Stuart Woolsey at the close of the Civil War. And her work as superintendent of the newly organized Presbyterian Hospital, New York, was to call out the same spirit of adventure.

Miss Woolsey was one of four sisters who gave unstinted service during the Civil War. When the Woman's Central Association was formed in April, 1861, these outstanding women were among the first to volunteer for the nursing corps then being formed. The sisters first worked at the City Hospital, the Park Barracks (a temporary hospital set up in City Hall Park, New York,) and in other units caring for the disabled men who were on their way home from the fields of battle. When Miss Wormley took the direction of the Portsmouth Grove Hospital at Newport, Rhode Island, Miss Jane Woolsey and her sister Georgina joined her to carry out the detailed supervision. In August of the next year they requested a transfer to the new General Hospital being opened in Washington. They also served at the Hammond Hospital, Port Lookout, until this was turned into a camp for Confederate soldiers. Eventually Miss Jane Woolsey went to the large barrack hospital in Fairfax until the end of the War.

Then, joining with a group of northern women who worked with General Armstrong to establish Freedmen's Institute at Hampton, Virginia, Miss Woolsey entered upon her post-war service. Her first venture was the Lincoln Industrial School for Colored Women. Here Negro workers were taught to cut out and make garments which were sold at very low prices to the needy poor of Richmond.

*From the preface of "Hospital Days" published under anonymous authorship. An editorial in the *New York Evening Post* for May 30, 1893, reveals Miss Jane Stuart Woolsey as the author.



Later she took over the industrial department at Hampton Institute itself and supervised its operation until her appointment as superintendent of Presbyterian Hospital, New York, on October 16, 1872. Just prior to her decision to come to Presbyterian, which was then called the Lenox Hospital to honor James Lenox, its founder, she received the following letter from Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler:

"I have heard from several sources that a proposition has been made to you from the Lenox Hospital. If, my dear Miss Woolsey, you are considering any such proposal, will you not also consider one in connection with the Lady Superintendent of our Training School for Nurses?" (Miss Schuyler was associated with the organizing committee at Bellevue.)

Miss Woolsey decided upon the Lenox (which on its formal opening was called Presbyterian). Here she was assisted by her sister Miss Abby Woolsey who, in 1876, published a book called "A Century of Nursing with Hints toward the organization of a training school," in 1877 her "Handbook for Hospital Visitors" and in 1880, her book on "Hospital Laundries."

Dr. David Bryson Delavan, resident physician during and after her withdrawal, in speaking of the organizing ability of this clear-minded woman, has said:†

“In the organization of the direct management of the hospital Miss Jane Stuart Woolsey, a lady of social distinction and of proved experience and ability, was appointed superintendent. . . . The enterprise in all its aspects was absolutely new. Buildings, equipment, managers, physicians, nurses, attendants, and servants were all brought together at once, the latter unfamiliar with the place and with each other. Time was needed for the understanding of men and things, not only as to the individual duties of each but for the necessary mutual adjustments. The care of the buildings had to be provided for, the drug, kitchen, supply and other departments established, nurses trained, servants instructed, dietaries studied, and all the numberless and complex details of an elaborate system assembled, developed and coordinated. . . . To the resident directress and to her sister and able associate, Miss Abby Woolsey, is due the credit of having effected the original organization. Highly competent through liberal training and experience to conduct the complex duties committed to them they strove for the highest standards of excellence and were successful in attaining them.”

Then came a break with the medical staff. Dr. Delavan sets down the situation in terms which, since that early date, have been repeated at many hospitals throughout the country: “Among the younger members of the medical board were several who from the outset had opposed the appointment of a lady superintendent and had refused to reconcile themselves to her presence. One of these flagrantly broke the stringent rule of the institution against the admission of infectious cases, sending to his ward patients suffering from the types of infection most particularly forbidden. To this Miss Woolsey necessarily objected. Her objections were resented by the offending party and a few of his intimate friends with such open opposition as to cause them to be dropped from the medical board. The result of this action caused an upheaval. Many of the

†Early Days of the Presbyterian Hospital. Published privately in 1926. The portrait here reproduced is from Dr. Delavan's book through the courtesy of Presbyterian Hospital.

remaining members of the medical board resigned and for a while a spirited controversy was excited. Gentlemen of excellent standing in the medical profession were found who were brave enough to risk personal unpopularity by accepting positions upon a newly formed staff, in order to save this splendid institution from defeat and to enable its excellent work to be continued without interruption. . . . Perhaps the most important lesson taught by the event, then referred to as ‘the Presbyterian Hospital affair’ is that as long as a medical board holds its position by appointment from a legally constituted board of managers the former is in no position to dictate to the latter. . . .”

The subsequent events are summarized, again by Dr. Delavan, in these words: “The criticism and opposition as applied to the resident directress were not as much personal as general. Miss Woolsey herself was a lady of aristocratic lineage and personality and of ample means. Her services to the hospital, as to all of her philanthropic work in general, were in point of fact *gratuitous* and she gave liberally of her private means besides. Accustomed to receive the deference and respect for which her position and character called, her experience at the Presbyterian Hospital must have been disquieting. Little wonder that her health gave way under it and that her retirement followed.”

The key to her character is found in the letter which she wrote to the hospital's employees on retiring March 20, 1876:

“I cannot leave the place in which we have lived and worked so long together without a word or two of thanks and farewell. Some of you stood by my side in the first days of the hospital. Almost all of you have served with me through many months, and even years of labor here. I thank you from my heart, for your long, patient, loyal service to the hospital, to the sick and helpless poor and to myself as your friend and teacher, and the head of your household. I believe that our aim has been one and the same: to do our very best for those whom misfortunes have thrown into our care, and to do it heartily, and as to the Lord and not to men. In the name of these helpless ones, and, for the sake of the great Friend and Healer, I thank you for loyal service.

“Whatever changes may happen here, I hope you will all stand steadily in your places

and go on, doing your best. You are serving one Master who is always the same. Do not count any service in His household as 'menial service,' if it is only the sweeping of a room or the cooking of a mess of broth, or the emptying of a refuse bucket.

"In foreign countries a hospital is called 'Hotel Dieu,' God's Hotel. Remember those guests you are entertaining. Remember more than this: that a poor hod carrier is only the type of the King Himself, and one of the supremest tests will be: 'I was hungry; I was in prison; I was sick; and ye ministered—or ye ministered not—unto Me.'

"Keep the standard of your work very high. Slight nothing. Despise a poor and cheap quality of work; mere eye service and man-pleasing. Never give your countenance to anything like bad or deceitful conduct or the evasion of rules or of rightful authority. Despise all underhand and round-about courses. Walk straight forward with your face to the light. Try to make no mistakes but if honest mistakes happen, as they sometimes will, bear the blame cheerfully; bear anything rather than the meanness of shifting the blame to someone else's shoulders. Despise and discountenance gossip and tattle. Never allow yourself to tattle about your patients or to listen to those who do. The involuntary confidence of the sick, their personal histories, their family life and troubles, are part of their misfortune. Respect them. If they come to your knowledge, hold them sacred.

"There is a large class of persons in the great public hospitals, some of whom find their way even here, whose sickness is the direct result, not of misfortune, but of vice and shameful living. You have sometimes found it hard to work for such persons. This is natural. Nurses and attendants whose lives are clean and whose standard is high often feel it hard. They feel as if their toil were thrown away. Do not feel so. Be even more patient and gentle with this class. While they are helpless in your hands you have nothing to do with their guiltiness, only with their suffering—and the word or two you may find a chance to drop, or the mere sight of your good will and faithful care, though you say nothing, may do them more good than you will ever know. Of course, if you see on the part of such persons any attempt to corrupt others you should at once

make your respectful protest to the person next above you in authority—your superintendent or head of your nursing department.

"Avoid petty disputes and jealousies among yourselves. Do not be easily provoked. Settle your little differences frankly at once or they will grow and get the upper hand of you before you know it. Help each other. Pull together, not apart. Bickerings and cross-purposes in a household like this hinder business and work downward into discomfort and suffering for the sick.

"Save your earnings and lay them by for the rainy day. Keep yourselves always neat and bright but spend the least possible sum upon your persons. Save your health. Your business is a very wearing and exhausting one. Economize labor by putting thought into it. Study over it and see how you can make it more systematic and thorough. Nothing saves work like thinking it over and arranging it beforehand. Save your health, also, by prudent eating and by getting as much exercise in the open air as possible. Save your time. You have a little leisure. Spend none of it in idle company or worthless reading. Try to get half an hour a day—you can do it—to give to some good book. You know which is the best of books. In this way you will lay by treasure which no bank can ever cheat you out of.

"I think you will say you agree with me in all this. I hope you will act upon it just as if I were still among you, helping and directing you day by day. This is the best remembrance you can give me. My remembrance will always follow you and I shall rejoice to hear of your welfare and your continued faithful service—for which once more I thank you with all my heart.

"And now, dear friends and fellow-workers, God bless you and farewell."

Miss Jane Woolsey knew every employee on her staff; she knew, in addition, something of every patient under treatment in her hospital. "Are we," commented one of Miss Woolsey's contemporaries, in appraising her work, "losing sight of this phase of hospital management in our close study of profit and loss? Not all that is gain in this world is set down in black figures; not all that is loss is recorded in red. The intangibles, that make or break a hospital, can never be totalled by the smartest bookkeeper. That appraisal is in the mind of the public."



Linda Richards

IN Miss Richards were blended the old and the new in nursing. Save for the organized preparation inaugurated at Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1863, Miss Richards' course at the New England Hospital for Women and Children was far better than had previously prevailed yet far short of the standards which she helped to formulate.

The teaching in 1872 was primitive, but suggestive of the project method in vogue today. Women internes taught the student to "register temperature, count the pulse, and respiration and the methods of performing the various duties assigned," reports Miss Richards in her "Reminiscences," but, "great care was taken that we should not know the names of medicines given. . . . The instruction usually amounted to a consultation between interne and nurse as to the best way to do the service . . . the interne often being no wiser than the pupil nurse. . . . We had no textbooks nor did we have entrance or final examinations.

"We rose at 5:30 A.M. and left the wards at 9 P.M. to go to our beds, little rooms between the wards. Each nurse took care of six patients both day and night. . . . Many a time I got up nine times in the night."

The project continued for one year, the length of the course, with twelve formal lectures by the visiting staff. Night superin-

tendent at Bellevue under Sister Helen was Miss Richards first administrative post, and she took the final examinations at the end of the year though commenting that "the training did not compare favorably with what we had had in the New England Hospital."

Then began her long career as nursing administrator in many hospitals. Under Sister Helen Miss Richards had inaugurated the custom of requiring written reports on all serious cases. When she became superintendent of nurses at the Massachusetts General in 1874 she planned a set schedule for the distribution of nursing service on the wards and because the physicians of that hospital were not in sympathy with the education of nurses she selected her lecturers from the staff serving the Boston City Hospital.

Then followed an eight months' period of self education in England. Under Miss Nightingale's guidance this included observation of nursing and administrative routine at St. Thomas', at Kings College and at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Shortly after her return she was made matron of the Boston City Hospital and superintendent of its newly formed school. Throughout Miss Richards' career she accommodated herself to conditions as they were—a virtue which at times became a fault when it permitted her to draw too heavily upon her own strength and to permit hospital needs to preempt school requirements. Her first breakdown came at the Boston City, and exacted a year's rest before she was able to return to her post. During the next four years she perfected the organization of this school, one of the first to come entirely under hospital domination.

Her next post was in Japan where she went at the behest of the American Board of Missions to organize a training school for native nurses. Again the position required extreme sacrifices of time and health, but the plan was well started at the end of five years and Miss Richards left for Paris via the Suez Canal. For six months after her return she directed the Visiting Nurse Society in Philadelphia but again the work proved too taxing and she spent four months as matron at Kirkbride's Sanitarium for Mental Patients. As she was unable to effect the necessary changes in this organization she withdrew to establish a training school at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia. After six months she left to direct the

hospital from which she had graduated. Another ten months found her as superintendent at the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, then matron of the hospital and superintendent of the training school at Hartford Hospital and still later at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. It was during this period that she became president of the newly organized American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.

From 1899 until her retirement in 1911 Miss Richards concentrated her efforts upon the care of patients in mental hospitals, accepting superintendencies in the Taunton Hospital for the Insane, Worcester Hospital for the Insane, and Kalamazoo Insane Asylum, finally returning to Taunton for her last seven months of active service.

By many unbiased thinkers, Miss Richards' contribution to nursing education is not considered an unmixed blessing as it was largely through her demonstrations of successful operation that hospital control of nursing schools fixed itself upon this country. Dr. Edward Cowles under whom Miss Richards organized the nursing school at the Boston City Hospital, makes this keen analysis of the situation: "The first training schools, being organized for work in the hospital by outside associations, did an admirable service that was needed in the crude conditions of lay management. These schools were notable institutions giving dignity and importance to the personal position of those in charge of them, and they enjoyed a certain official independence due to their separate organization. This relation to hospitals was gradually overcome only after many years. . . . The new conditions at the Boston City Hospital (he is referring to the fact that its administration was under a doctor not a lay person) raised the question of following the existing method by inviting the formation of an outside association to be brought into the hospital to conduct the nursing service. . . . The alternative was to make the nursing service a constituent part of the whole hospital business without external encumbrances. Miss Richards' judgment was in favor of this solution and it was so decided. The school thus founded in 1878 was the first of its kind. It became an example of the simple, practical, harmoniously working system that now (1910) prevails in all forms of hospitals in this country. . . .



Adah B. Thoms

"MRS. THOMS' leadership is significant not only for her own race but for those socially minded persons of every race who cherish high purposes and unselfish accomplishments that bring promise of better relationships between peoples." The writer of this keen comment

"It was characteristic of her," continues Dr. Cowles, "that with clearness of insight and singleness of purpose she accepted at once the principle of unity of control. With a clear conception of her own responsibility to be held accountable for the conduct and discipline of her own subordinates, she could understand and aid the larger responsibility that included all departments. No argument was needed; she knew at sight. She saw no reason against subjecting the head of the department of nursing to the larger coordinating control. . . . Thus it came to be her mission—the founding of many new schools and the healing of troubles in others suffering from disorders of authority. . . ."

Miss Richards died on April 16, 1930, after many years of invalidism. Her last public appearance was at Swampscott, Massachusetts, during the League convention in 1923. The cerebral shock which she experienced some months later left her blind, but her interest in nursing and in nurses prevailed to the end.

was Miss Lillian D. Wald; the occasion the publication of Mrs. Thoms' book—"Pathfinders, A History of the Progress of Colored Graduate Nurses" in September, 1929.

This scholarly work which summarized for the first time the contribution of the colored race to the profession of nursing, was written out of Mrs. Thoms' own rich knowledge and experience.

Though born in Virginia and educated in the public and normal schools of Richmond, Mrs. Thoms' whole professional life was spent in New York City. Those who have heard her full, mellow voice with perfect enunciation recognize immediately her proficiency in the art of speaking but few know that she completed several courses in elocution at Cooper Union before taking the Nursing course at the Woman's Infirmary and the School of Therapeutic Massage where she was the only colored student in the class of thirty. On graduating in 1920 she did some private nursing, then served for a year as head nurse at St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, North Carolina. But she was still dissatisfied with her preparation and when she found, on returning to New York in 1903, that a school was being opened at Lincoln Hospital, she immediately matriculated. On graduation she was appointed head nurse in charge of surgery and later became assistant superintendent in the days when Dr. John Hartwell, Dr. Benjamin Tilton, Dr. Percy Williams and Dr. Seth Milligan were prominent members of the staff.

In 1910 she married and went south with her husband who was a practicing physician. Dr. Thoms became ill and after a period of convalescence in the British West Indies, Dr. and Mrs. Thoms returned to Lincoln Hospital (at the suggestion of the board) to ensure the best available treatment. Death conquered and Mrs. Thoms again threw her energies into hospital work to forget her loss.

When the International Council of Nurses met in Cologne in 1912 the Lincoln Hospital Board of Managers sent Mrs. Thoms to represent the institution and describe its field of education and service. In the magnificent pageant depicting nursing evolution which the German nurses staged on that occasion, Mrs. Thoms and her travelling companion were placed in the center of the modern group as the newest race to take up the pro-

fession of nursing. Mrs. Thoms travelled widely both before and after the meeting and for six weeks remained at Magdeberg to observe administrative procedures.

Always Mrs. Thoms has led in education, not only in her own group but in the profession as a whole. This is evidenced by the fact that under her management the Lincoln Hospital School for Nurses gave a course in public health orientation as early as 1917 with Miss Jane Hitchcock as instructor. Mrs. Thoms, with her usual thoroughness, took the initial course with her students. But her interest did not stop at this point; instead she took special courses in family case work at what was then known as the School of Philanthropy, courses in sociology at Hunter College and other stimulating work at the New School of Social Research.

For ten years Mrs. Thoms carried the presidency of the Lincoln Hospital Alumnae; the permanent nurses' club and the placement bureau are further efforts in her local sphere. Nationally she served as president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses for seven years and through her comprehensive 240-page history has put on record the dreams and the strivings of individuals and of groups.

This was not an easy history to write because every detail had to be secured by correspondence or personal contacts. Because Mrs. Thoms attended every meeting of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses over a period of years she had heard at first hand much that she wished to include in her history; yet the verification of dates, the collection of biographic data, the assembling of pictures, was accomplished slowly and painstakingly.

In 1933 Mrs. Thoms was awarded the Mary Mahoney medal (Miss Mahoney was the first professional colored nurse, a graduate of the New England Hospital for Women and Children in 1879) the first nurse to be so honored. Now, as the shadows begin to lengthen, she is surrounded by her "girls," is she loves to call them, women from schools in every part of the country whose work has been enlarged and enriched by this far-seeing pioneer.

"No doors are closed," once commented Mrs. Thoms, "to the colored nurse who bears the key of adequate educational preparation." How well her life exemplifies this fact!

Isabel Hampton Robb

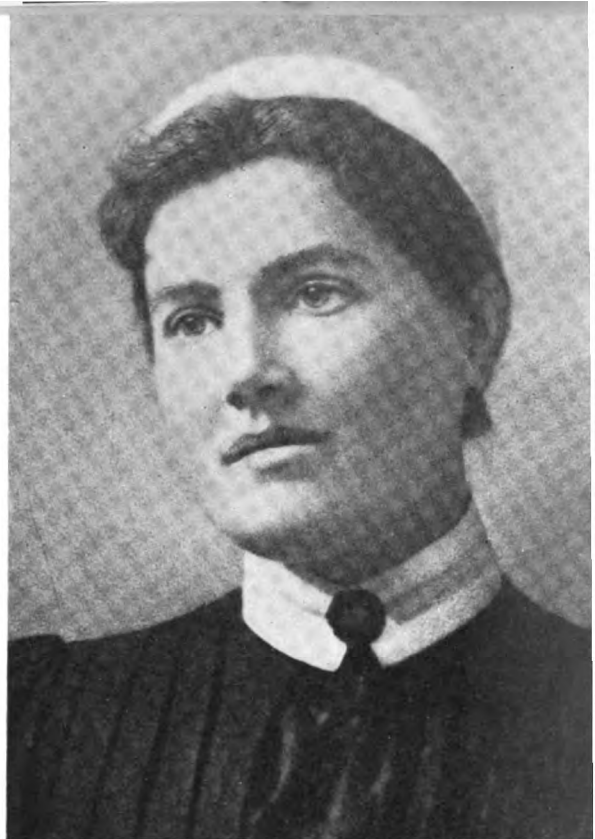
TO those who knew her, the vivid personality and radiant health of Isabel Hampton Robb dominated the nursing scene of the eighties and nineties. In 1881 she left the severe simplicity of Ontario to enter Bellevue. The choice resulted from a conversation between older teachers in the Merriton school where Miss Hampton had been instructing for three years. Other students at Bellevue could fold sheets more precisely and bathe patients more quickly, but few possessed her insatiable interest in every scientific and practical thing. By comparing her notes with other students, by asking the physicians necessary questions her conception of her work became fully rounded. Even at this time her enthusiasm, her charm and her wonder and joy in all she saw were plainly evidenced.

After eighteen months at St. Paul's House, Rome, Miss Hampton became superintendent of nurses at the Illinois Training School. Her broad, serene brow and beautifully placed eyes of clear blue were held above the limitations imposed by corrupt hospital politics and hospital poverty. In less than two years, with the help of Miss Kimber and Miss Draper, she had placed the teaching of nursing theory and practice upon a graded system. She had also secured for her pupils experience in nursing special cases by affiliation with Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago.

But such executive work never deprived her pupils of her intimate supervision. Often she would appear from behind a screen to direct some homely, every-day task. A rebuke in her quiet voice which thrilled with earnestness brought tears of shame to the recipient; a commendation carried that buoyant enthusiasm which was so contagious. In her farewell talks to her student-children she always expressed the wish that they would marry and have homes of their own, such happy homes, she no doubt visioned, as she was to establish upon her marriage.

In May 1889 she left Chicago to organize the Johns Hopkins School for Nurses where her enthusiasm and reverence for her profession were again instilled in all her students.

During these years, Miss Hampton's vision seemed almost prophetic to those who were falteringly following her. In her mind



each detail of her plan became a reality. She, it was, who brought the group spirit into consciousness at the World's Fair in 1893. She called together the embryo League of Nursing Education to work for uniformity of educational standards and methods. She suggested central schools that small hospitals might give a rounded education. Her initiative and perseverance secured the original hospital economics department at Teacher's College. Her paper on the three year course and the eight hour day gave national expression to these innovations which had been successfully established at the University Hospital, Philadelphia, and the Farrand Training School, Detroit. Even as late as 1909 her suggestion regarding an international educational standard was acted upon by the International Council of Nurses when she became chairman of that committee.

Though her marriage* in 1894 to Dr. Robb brought her career to a close, it did not keep her from counselling the Associated Alumnae Association as its first president.

Mrs. Robb was snatched from life in April, 1910.

* Miss Hampton was married in England. At the ceremony she carried a bouquet of flowers which had been given to her by Miss Nightingale.



Irene Sutliffe

“EVERY institution is the shadow of a great personality.” As you look at the New York Hospital, rising in its shafts of pink marble, you seem to see the thought and kindness of one of its outstanding early workers personified. We refer to Miss Irene Sutliffe whose passing, on December 30, 1936, broke another of those slender links which now join present-day nursing with its evolutionary past.

Miss Sutliffe, after a fine groundwork education at the Cathedral School in Albany, came to New York Hospital School of Nursing in 1878 and graduated in 1880, three years after the school's founding. Her first work was the establishment of a school of nursing at Hamot Hospital, Erie. She was then called in 1886 to develop the Long Island College Hospital School in Brooklyn. It was from this post, to which her sister Miss Ida Sutliffe succeeded, that she was called to direct her own school and during the next sixteen years she watered its roots to produce the beautiful flowering tree which it has since shown to the world.

The biblical phrase “by their fruits ye shall know them” seems especially applica-

ble in this case in that Miss Sutliffe's graduates have made their mark all over the United States and in countries beyond the seas. At one time graduates who had received their professional education under her tutelage occupied almost every post of hospital school administration in New York City and in many other cities throughout this country. Long before the word “social service” had been coined to designate the adjustment for the patient's living after his discharge from the hospital Miss Sutliffe had been rendering this kind of care to any patient who needed it. It was she who later planned for the social service department that is now such an integral part of the institution's service, also a similar department at the Hudson Street Division. Little wonder that Miss Lillian Wald, one of her graduates, should see the vision of visiting nursing in the city's homes, that Miss Annie W. Goodrich, another, should be asked to head the Yale School of Nursing which prepares nurses for this enlarged scope of nursing service, or that Miss Mary Beard, one of her later graduates, should direct the public health nursing program of the Rockefeller Foundation which extends into the far corners of the world and, at present, the nursing program of the American Red Cross.

During the Spanish American War Miss Sutliffe handled the nursing service at Camp Black, Hempstead, L. I. to put down the typhoid epidemic and again in 1916 when infantile paralysis waged its blazing sword in New York she organized and directed the emergency hospital which was opened on Fifty-Ninth Street.

Shortly after New York Hospital moved into its new quarters, where Miss Sutliffe occupied a pleasant suite of rooms in her capacity of dean emeritus, the Alumnae Association placed in the Alumnae room a very real likeness of her as executed by Ernest L. Epsen (*reproduced here*).

When we realize that it was Miss Irene Sutliffe who was one of the prominent speakers at the World's Fair in 1893 when she warned against the founding of nursing schools which might fail to keep the “educational purpose” and that during the World War she volunteered for social service at Camp Upton we gain an appreciation of the long and continued span of her stimulating influence.

Mary Agnes Snively

ON January 22, 1925, a very beautiful portrait of Miss Snively was presented to the Toronto General Hospital. That event recalls the whole panorama of Canadian nursing history in which she has played such a prominent part. In 1882 Mary Agnes Snively resigned her teaching position in Canada to enter Bellevue. At graduation, two years later, she was chosen to head the second lay hospital school in Canada, the Toronto General, which had been organized by Miss Goldie in 1881. (St. Catherine's, later known as the Mack Training School, was the first school in the country.)

The Montreal General, it will be remembered, organized the first lay school in 1875, of which Miss Machen, a St. Thomas' graduate, was director. Her work was taken up by Miss Maxwell, the well-loved past-director of Presbyterian, in 1879 for a brief period, then, after an eleven-year interval of lay management, was finally placed on a firm basis by Norah Livingston, a graduate of the New York Hospital.

Under Miss Snively the fame of the Toronto General spread through Canada and the States. Her graduates began to organize excellent schools in the other provinces. Meanwhile graduates of schools conducted by the grey nuns and other religious organizations were also establishing many valuable nursing schools throughout the country. In 1896, as a member of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools, Miss Snively brought forward the need for a uniform curriculum.

It was not until 1905, however, that the lack of group solidarity was strongly evidenced and graduates of the Toronto General began the publication of the *Canadian Nurse* as a quarterly. This brought the nurses of the whole country into touch with each other. Two years later Miss Snively became president of the Canadian Society of Superintendents, which she had been instrumental in forming. Her rare graciousness and social disposition won her a place in the hearts of all those who met her. Her election to the presidency of the National Association of Canadian Trained Nurses occurred in 1908 and in 1909 she was sent as delegate to the International Council held in London. In-



deed, up to the day of her death, September 25, 1933, her service as counselor always directed the activity of that body along helpful lines.

In 1910, after twenty-five years of progress at the Toronto General, Miss Snively withdrew from her taxing executive post. Nevertheless, during the intervening years her interest in nursing never flagged and she was rewarded by seeing many of her ideas put into practice, including effective Dominion registration, the grouping of nursing educators and public health nurses with the rank and file in the Canadian Nurses' Association, the enlargement of the publication into an informative monthly magazine and the establishment of nursing headquarters in a location which is accessible to both Vancouver and Halifax.

In 1936 the Canadian Nurses' Association established the Mary Agnes Snively award as recognition of service in the present. Hence the ideals of her past are projected into the future of every active nurse.

*The portrait above is reproduced through the courtesy of the artist, J. W. L. Forster of Toronto. We only wish that this black and white print could carry the richness of color and softness of outline which are visible in the original painting.



**Sister Mary
Ignatius Feeney ***

IN October, 1871, when Chicago's Great Fire made many families and institutions homeless, the hospital founded by the Sisters of Mercy in 1851 served as one of the most important shelters. Among those housed was Sister Mary Ignatius who had been teaching in one of the boarding schools of the order, and whose knowledge of chemistry and botany made her a particularly apt student of materia medica when she was drafted for emergency nursing. At that time the hospital pharmacy was served by one of the hospital's internes; however, Sister Mary Ignatius asked such intelligent questions of the physicians under whom she served and made such a diligent study of ingredients, dosage, and subsequent symptoms and effects that, under the supervision of the doctors,

* Compiled from data furnished through the courtesy of Sister Mary Therese, Mercy Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

she soon began to refill prescriptions and delve more deeply into the science of compounding.

When the school in which she had been teaching was rebuilt she returned to her post but so deeply had she impressed the teaching physicians of the hospital with her knowledge and ability that she was soon urged to return as a permanent member of its staff. After she was placed in charge of the pharmacy and the dispensary, individuals in the surrounding neighborhood came to prefer to buy their prescriptions from the sweet-faced sister in the hospital.

FIRST WOMAN PHARMACIST

About this time, according to the records, Illinois passed its law requiring the registration of all those permitted to dispense drugs. A pharmacist near the hospital who found his trade dwindling under Sister Ignatius' efficient service reported that the hospital was dispensing drugs without a license. The Sisters immediately consulted with Mr. Buck, president of the State Board of Pharmacy, who advised them that an examination was to be held in two weeks at Springfield. Sister Mary Ignatius took the examination with fifty-six men registrants. Only four passed—Sister Ignatius and three men. Some years later she gave this modest explanation of her success: "It may seem strange that so many men failed but at that time in Illinois many men who kept the postoffices and general stores also kept drug stores, put up prescriptions and sold patent medicines. They knew nothing of pharmacy hence many fatal errors occurred. It was this condition which called the pharmacy law into existence. The result of the examination showed the need of the law."

But Sister Ignatius saw far beyond the walls of her pharmacy. As she went through the wards dispensing medicines and checking upon their effects, she was constantly aware of the need for more finished skill in the general care of patients—in other words she conceived the need for a training school for nurses and against almost insuperable obstacles and untold opposition she finally persuaded her superior, Sister Mary Raphael McGill, to undertake the founding of what was to be the first Catholic school for nurses in the state.

Dr. John B. Murphy once succinctly com-

mented on her attitude in the following words: "That woman is away ahead of her time. She does not believe in following the van of progress or of hanging on to it, she believes in pulling the van and in leading the way to progress. She is a born leader."

Her scientific attitude was never more clearly shown than in her insistence that a fully qualified nurse be hired to organize the school. Such a person was secured, a graduate of the Rhode Island General Hospital School for Nurses, and Sister Mary Ignatius was one of the first to enroll in the school and also to receive her certificate on graduation.

In the meantime she was perfecting her own knowledge of Latin and teaching the sisters. When aseptic technique was being adapted—which meant a complete revolution in almost every hospital procedure—she was its most untiring exponent as her meticulous accuracy and zeal made her see the smallest implications in the idea. The school was opened in 1889. Five sisters and two nurses comprised the first class, the members of which were graduated before the school received its charter in 1892, for Sister Mary Ignatius was appointed secretary of the corporation and Dr. N. S. Davis who founded the Chicago Medical School in 1859 and Dr. John H. Hollister whose research on black measles was so carefully collaborated in by Sister Ignatius and Dr. Edmund Andrews, were the three witnesses to the organization.

TEACHER OF MATERIA MEDICA

Until shortly before her death in 1915, Sister Mary Ignatius was the sole instructor of materia medica in the school. As a teacher she had two outstanding characteristics—extreme gentleness which seemed to bring out the very best in every student coming under her personality, coupled with an exacting standard which produced nurses who were almost perfection in their accomplishment.

That innate kindness often prompted her to send her night nurses off to bed when they dropped off to sleep in the morning classes with the injunction that they report to her after they had slept in order that she might give them personal tutoring to make up for the absence. Sister Ignatius, one of her associates points out, "never cut with criticism. In this she was not posing; she sincerely believed in the inherent goodness of everyone." One of her most charming characteristics was

her delight in the success of others, and when the students or graduates succeeded in difficult tasks which fell to their lot it was her rejoicing in their accomplishments which spurred them on to greater things.

"Sister Ignatius was quick-tempered and self-willed" writes one of her most sincere admirers, "but by long effort, by prayer, and by self-conquest she had so disciplined nature that she changed it to her advantage. These qualities gave her a power over others. Once she realized a project was a good thing for Mercy Hospital she kept at those in charge until the reform or the improvement took place. . . . She was a support, a strength to those above her, loyal, faithful and comforting to those who were in the ranks."

When, on the occasion of her fiftieth year in the work, a jubilee was celebrated, Dr. W. E. Quine, the master surgeon laid bare her good deeds in these words: "And now at this half century mark we look into her life and find it without blemish. She has served God and her fellowmen at the sacrifice of herself. Always she has been good and kind, joyful and faithful. Her life has been a succession of mercies."

URGED UNIVERSITY CONNECTION

Her conception of educational objectives is registered in the many progressive movements which she fostered during her long career. It was her perseverance which led to the affiliation of the Mercy Hospital School of Nursing with Northwestern University. It was her fine teaching sense which used medication as a teaching project long before the word was used in pedagogical circles, and her development of keen observation in her students under the wise supervision of the physicians who trusted her might be considered the vanguard of those studies which are now being made on the individualization of nursing care in several research centers.

Sister Ignatius' career shows that the individual with mind afire steps out of all confining bounds to give the fullest service of which her talents are capable—just as the early Beguines of Flanders carved themselves a new place in the world when they stepped out of the old monastery frame in 1184 A.D. to give a fuller, more individualized service to the communities they were organized to aid.



Mary Adelaide Nutting ‡

WHEN Miss Nutting put aside her pleasure in painting and music to enter the first Johns Hopkins class, the ideals of the nursing profession were yet to be realized. Many departures were definitely conceived by her superintendent Miss Hampton, but Miss Nutting's energizing mind and unexcelled organizing ability were to put them to the test. In 1893 Miss Hampton talked of a proper student day based on the physiological requirements of the normal human organism; in 1895 Miss Nutting established the eight-hour day.* In 1893 Miss Hampton also advocated the three-year course of training; Miss Nutting had the honor of establishing it at Johns Hopkins in 1895 † not to exact unprofitable nursing care at the hands of willing students, but to enrich and expand the nursing course in social channels.

→ The preliminary course was Miss Nutting's

‡ This portrait is reproduced from the painting by Ceelia Beaux, presented to Johns Hopkins Nursing School when Miss Nutting was called to Teachers College.

* Mrs. Gretter established the eight-hour day at Farrand Training School, Detroit, in 1891.

† The University Hospital, Philadelphia, established the three-year course in 1894.

original contribution to nursing education at Johns Hopkins, although the first attempt in this direction was made at Kaiserwerth and the first course in connection with a modern school was organized by Mrs. Strong at the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow. Waltham introduced a modification of the preliminary course at about the same time. That necessary scientific basis not only for the future education of the student nurse but for the *safety of the patient* was carefully developed by this gifted administrator.

Miss Nutting was Mrs. Robb's faithful ally in working out the advanced course for nurses with Dean Russell of Teachers College in 1899. It was not surprising, therefore, that Miss Nutting was asked to accept the "chair of institutional management" in 1907, which later became the "chair of nursing and health" and is now a full professorship in nursing. In this position Miss Nutting has given, and is still giving as professor emeritus since 1927 her greatest contribution to the nursing profession. "Her devotion, courage, skill and magnificent perseverance" have been the leaven in hundreds of nursing schools where hospital directors and the supporting public seemed so slow to realize the magnitude of service which could be rendered by the fully prepared nurse. As one of her students phrased it: "She it is who has held many (nurses) to irksome and difficult tasks long after their own desire for release was most compelling—yet not quite so compelling as the urge of her example and advice."

Few realize, perhaps, Miss Nutting's service on the Emergency Nursing Committee formed in 1917; still fewer realize the magnitude of her contribution as a member of the nursing division of the Council of National Defense—the organization which did such effective work under the direction of its executive secretary, Ella Phillips Crandall. This service, moreover, was but the culmination of her zeal in helping Mrs. Robb to secure nursing affiliation with the American Red Cross, her suggestions for the course in home nursing in 1908 and her care in planning the course in rural nursing in 1913-1914.

Her request for the endorsement of the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing resulted in the comprehensive Rockefeller survey of nursing education which very fully revealed the dependent economic status of all nursing

schools associated with hospitals. That survey also emphasized the necessity for grading nursing schools, a stupendous task which is now being accomplished under the League's careful guidance.

Those who have read "A History of Nursing" by Nutting and Dock have had many opportunities to glimpse Miss Nutting's keen analysis of nursing through the years. "A Sound Economic Basis for Schools of Nursing," contains ideas of prophetic importance which are now becoming part of the texture of nursing.

When Professor Phelps presented Miss Nutting to the president of Yale University in 1922, on the occasion of her receiving the honorary degree of master of arts, he named her "one of the most useful women in the world." His estimate stands today.

Anne C. Jammé

ON July 4, 1939, Miss Anna C. Jammé died at the Stanford University Hospital, San Francisco, the city in which much of her nursing career was developed. Miss Jammé had been spending her summer at Inverness as usual when she experienced a severe heart attack. She was brought by friends to San Francisco on Monday and died the next morning. Services, held at the St. Mary's Cathedral on the following Thursday, were attended by many nurses, young and old, who honor the outstanding piece of work she has accomplished on the West Coast.

Miss Jammé was graduated from Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing in the class of 1897 and she has the distinction of being one of the pioneer nurses to stress prenatal care. Her first administrative post was with the New England Hospital for Women and Children for a five year period. Another important post was as superintendent of nurses at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota during the school's formative period.

On coming to California Miss Jammé threw her energy into the passing of a nurse practice act and when it became a law she served as chief of the Bureau of Registration for fifteen years. Then in 1928 she became executive secretary of the California State



Nurses Association, a key position which also involved the editing of the *Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing*. She resigned this post in 1936 only to put her full energy into perfecting the arrangements for the biennial convention of the American Nurses Association on whose board she had served as Western representative for so many years.

Then came retirement from active responsibility, but Miss Jammé kept in close touch with every change in nursing and many visits were made to her cottage by the sea for guidance and counsel. During her long useful career Miss Jammé held the following position of national scope: member of the advisory board of the Bordeaux School of Nursing, director of the American Nurses' Association, president of the National League of Nursing Education.

Direct in her approach to any task attempted Miss Jammé early won the respect and regard of her colleagues. Her ability to see things in impersonal terms and her courage in standing up for that which she believed to be right and helpful are qualities which have made her work effective and which will keep her memory green in the minds of all who knew her.

Helen Hartley Jenkins

Philanthropist and Supporter of Nursing

WHEN word of Mrs. Jenkins' death was brought to the American Nurses' Association in Washington in April, 1934, a hush stilled the convention audience. Many of those 8,000 listeners felt personal gratitude to the woman whose endowment of the School of Nursing Education at Teachers College had made their professional growth possible; others had vivid conceptions of her understanding attitude through the lips of their teachers. A great philanthropist had passed on, but the results of her generous support over a twenty-five year period were concretely evidenced in the whole professional fabric.

Long before the rest of the world caught the vision Mrs. Jenkins' keen analytical mind saw the contribution which nursing could make to national growth. In 1909 as her share in its reality she gave the first extensive endowment to nursing education in America to found the Department of Nursing and Health at Teachers College. Through the intervening years many other contributions have followed to diversify the original fund and to expand its usefulness, in fact her understanding of the profession's objectives has pushed it into the front rank of socializing agencies.

Those associated with her remember the countless times when she sought out special lecturers and provided the funds for their presentations before nursing audiences. Always, despite her many other interests, she kept abreast of nursing trends in order that the department at Teachers College might lead the profession to new achievements.

Whence came this true estimate of nursing potentialities? Her grandfather, Robert W. Hartley, was a leader in founding the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and her father generously supported the West Side Settlement, Hartley House, which was organized in 1897. Here all kinds of social services were inaugurated—recreation, music centers, clinics, nursing visits, and the Hartley family entered into each new project with telling insight. At their suggestion, Towaco, the Hartley farm in New Jersey, became a refuge for New York children in summer and an equally appreciated refuge

for psychiatric cases in winter. It was natural, therefore, that Mrs. Jenkins should wish to prepare nurse workers for this type of service, and that she should decide upon Teachers College as the depository of her idea since she had already erected Hartley Hall, which she gave jointly with her nephew, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, to Columbia University, had endowed and equipped the Marcellus Hartley Physics Laboratory in honor of her father and had contributed the funds for the building of Philosophy Hall.

Other gifts are an index of her catholic interests in diversified lines. For example, Mrs. Jenkins gave funds for the building of Polyclinic Hospital in New York and was a founder and continued supporter of the Manhattanville Nursery. For years she served as a director of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York, the Morristown Memorial Hospital, Morristown, New Jersey, the Litchfield County Hospital, Winsted, and the Hartley Clinic at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1922 she gave, in memory of her sister, a well-equipped hospital to the settlers in the Blue Ridge Mountains located at Banner Elk, North Carolina. By 1920 her interests had become so extended that she found it necessary to form the Hartley Corporation to relieve her of the increasing burden of handling the philanthropic routine. However, she continued as president of its board and asked several former governors of the state to serve as directors. Thus, before her death, she provided for the continuance of the work in the state where her father founded the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and which he later combined with the Remington Arms Company to form the Remington-Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

Commenting upon her wide interests the *New York Herald-Tribune** said:

"Mrs. Jenkins was always unostentatious in the distribution of the fortune which she inherited from her father. She assisted Thomas Mott Osborne in his prison welfare work, and was a founder and member of the board of the Mutual Welfare League. She also was a close friend of Lewis E. Lawes, present warden of Sing Sing prison, and was

* April 25, 1934.

a strong supporter of the League to Abolish Capital Punishment.

"A resident of Norfolk, Conn., for years, she took a great interest in the affairs of the state, and several times was a presidential elector from Connecticut. Mrs. Jenkins was one of the first supporters of the Fusion movement, which elected John Purroy Mitchell, Mayor of New York in 1913, and later became a close friend of Mayor Mitchell.

"In 1916, touched by the plight of the Serbian people in the World War, she aided them to such an extent that she received the decorations of the Order of St. Saba and the Red Cross of Serbia. New York University conferred on her the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, and she received the degree of Master of Arts from Trinity College at Hartford and the medal of the National Slavonic Society. The National Institute of Social Sciences bestowed on her its gold medal in recognition of her many contributions to public welfare, Dr. Butler making the speech of presentation.

"Mrs. Jenkins was a trustee of Teachers College and of Yenching University at Peiping, China, to which she had contributed generously. She also was vice-president of the National Institute of Social Sciences, chairman of the Committee on Social Hygiene of the National Committee on Prisons, a member of the executive committee of the New York State Prison Council and of the committee of the City Hospital School of Nursing in New York, and a director of the Florence Crittenden League, the National Child Welfare Association, the National Probation Association and the George Junior Republic of Connecticut.

"She was one of the founders of the Museum of the City of New York and established chairs or professorships at Union Theological Seminary, Teachers College and New York University.

"Mrs. Jenkins was a member of the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Cincinnati, the United States Daughters of 1812, Daughters of the American Revolution, Holland Dames, Mayflower Descendants, the Morris County Golf Club and the Jekyll Island Club."

It is, however, as the pioneer supporter of nursing that she has endeared herself to the profession. When Dean Russell retired from



the directorship of Teachers College, President Butler gave an estimate of the institution's usefulness which seems to apply especially to the Department of Nursing and Health: "To say that Teachers College has become in the relatively short time the most notable institution of its type and a model for all others is merely to repeat a familiar truism. . . . The work of Teachers College has been marked by broad and generous catholicity of outlook and of content. . . . The response not only of this nation but of the world has been immediate. . . . The most eager and best fitted type of student crosses the continent or a wide area in order to spend a year or two on Morningside Heights. All this could not have been accomplished save under leadership not only of talent but of genius, for genius is a capacity for perceiving and carrying on tasks beyond the competence of mere ability."

By the fall of 1939 nearly 10,000 nurses had enrolled in the classes developed under Mrs. Jenkins' mothering wing and the original faculty of two had been expanded to many full-time professors, instructors and special lecturers. Some 1570 nurses had received one or more degrees—1344 the B.S., 483 the A.M., and 2 the Ph.D.



Anna Caroline Maxwell

WHEN the Presbyterian-Columbia University Health Center opened in March, 1928, the nursing world turned in appreciation to Anna Caroline Maxwell, whose pioneer development of the Presbyterian School of Nursing made nursing participation possible. Miss Maxwell entered the nursing field in 1874 as assistant matron at the New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston.

Like many outstanding nurses of those pioneer days, her preliminary education had been acquired in private schools. On finishing obstetrical training she began a full course of nursing at twenty-five years of age under Miss Richards, nursing director of the Boston City Hospital.

On graduating, she entered upon her helpful career in nursing administration, first at the Montreal General Hospital where nursing was not yet appreciated, then for eight years at the Massachusetts General Hospital, a short period of organization at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and lastly at Presbyterian, where twenty-nine years of cooperation with doctors and directors brought most gratifying results.

When the Spanish-American War broke out Miss Maxwell and her nurses brought into government service the nursing skill which had been built up under her guidance. As a result professional nursing was subsequently established under government auspices and the great Red Cross nursing program inaugurated.

But mere enumeration of positions and accomplishments fails to record the rare dignity, charm and efficiency which she brought to professional nursing. For over fifty active years her magnetic personality and far-seeing judgment brought energizing sympathy to large groups of nurses and those who knew her intimately as teacher, organizer and friend found her greatest charm in the simplicity which guided them through many a tangled maze.

National recognition came in 1917 when the governors of Columbia University conferred the honorary degree of master of arts upon her. Four years later she withdrew from her taxing post at Presbyterian and began to enjoy the unofficial pleasures to which her long life of service entitled her. She aided in furnishing the Florence Nightingale School at Bordeaux, for example; she also spoke as one of the American pioneers of internationalism, at the International Council meeting in Helsingfors.

On December 15, 1928 Miss Maxwell was decorated by the French Government with the *Medaille d'Hygiene Publique* for her organizing service with the American Expeditionary Force during the war of 1914-1918.

Just two weeks later, January 2, 1929, she died in the Anna C. Maxwell Hall, the nursing residence which bears her name.

To those who knew and loved her Miss Maxwell was vivid, witty and sparkling but to her students and to those whom she directed her great dignity and poise were her outstanding qualities. Touching upon that fuller personality Miss Nutting has written: "She greatly enjoyed the pageant of life, had keen appreciation of beauty, culture, music, art. She loved travel and had a positive flair for the adventurous side of life. She had marked social gifts and was seldom too tired to use them . . . she found time to draw to herself a large circle of friends quite outside of professional relationships and in so doing she enlarged public respect for the work she represented. . . ."

Sister Elisabeth Fedde

IN THE early eighties there was a crying need for sympathetic care of the foreign-born sick and needy in New York City. This was most keenly felt by the Norwegian seamen's missionary and a few of his friends in Brooklyn. Sailors and immigrants who reached the port sick and friendless and with no knowledge of English were at the mercy of the city hospitals as they were in that day.

Fifteen years earlier a nursing sisterhood had been established in Oslo, organized along the lines of the older institutions in Germany. The question arose "Could one of these sisters be induced to come to Brooklyn and start relief work along the same lines?" The wife of Consul Bors promised an annual subscription of one hundred and fifty dollars toward the support of such a work. With no further guarantees but a sublime faith a letter of call was sent to Sister Elisabeth Fedde. She, with a still greater faith and a willingness to give her savings and herself, accepted the challenge.

Sister Elisabeth, born in the extreme south of Norway, December 25, 1850, hailed from a mixed line comprising farmers, clergymen, adventurers and sea captains. She had the usual education at the local public school. After her parents' death there followed a short period of employment in a neighboring city. While there she heard of the recently organized Deaconess Hospital in Oslo. A burning desire to serve her Lord led her to enter this sisterhood.

In 1875 she was sent to nurse medical patients in the Government Hospital where surgical cases had received expert care though medical cases were left to the tender mercies of charwomen. In 1877 she was sent to Tromsø—a town north of the Arctic Circle to reorganize a small government hospital. An inkling of her task here can be gleaned from the fact that the institution was equipped with thirty beds and only twenty-three blankets of which twelve were in rags. The nursing here had been in the hands of a drunken charwoman. At the end of four years Sister Elisabeth developed septicemia after doing an autopsy. A protracted convalescence prevented any work until 1882.

On April 9, 1883 she landed in New York and immediately renting two rooms at 222 2nd Place, Brooklyn, took up the work of



nurse social service worker in her immediate neighborhood. A slate hanging on her door served as secretary. With market basket on her arm filled with food and clothing she went wherever nursing was needed. Unobtrusively for over two years she continued this service and on certain days visited sick countrymen at Ward's Island and other hospitals, bringing them spiritual cheer.

A society for the support of her work was organized on April 19, 1883 thus officially beginning Lutheran Deaconess activities in America and The Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital of Brooklyn and the Deaconess Hospital of Minneapolis, were later founded and developed by her.

The story of the Norwegian Hospital of Brooklyn during its first thirteen years is the true story of Sister Elisabeth. An unusually sunny disposition, a capacity for making and keeping friends, a willingness to do the most menial service and an absolutely unshakable faith made her persist in building the hospital which is her memorial. Then, spent and broken in health, she returned to Norway where she married and lived quietly on a farm until her death on February 25, 1921, at the age of seventy.

Mary Agnes O'Donnell

IT was in 1893 that Sister Agnes, superior-ess of the Sisters of Charity, New Orleans, wrote to Miss Agnes Brennan of Bellevue for aid in establishing a school of nursing in connection with Charity Hospital. This all important question had been agitated by the institution's Board of Directors as early as 1881 but it was not until twelve years later that the project was actually undertaken. Miss Brennan's selection for this important mission was Miss Mary Agnes O'Donnell, a recent graduate whose administrative ability had been well demonstrated.

On arriving in New Orleans Miss O'Donnell was impressed with the wonderful old hospital which was to lend its wards for clinical nursing experience. Those wards, by the way, were large and airy due to the huge windows opening from ceiling to floor, and those floors were spotless as only a beautifully managed Sisters' hospital can be. In the serving room were long zinc tables scoured until they looked like silver and heaped with well-cooked food in abundant quantities. The white and the colored services were managed as separate units though receiving the same care and treatment under the same professors. Over 800 patients filled the hospital's wards including many suffering from little known tropical diseases.

The first class was accepted in January, 1894, with Dr. A. B. Miles, authority on abdominal surgery, as its guiding spirit. The report of vice-president William C. Vincent for that year mentions the "erection of an additional story to the building known as the 'Annex of 1884' . . . for the use of our trained nurses as dormitory and sleeping rooms. There are five double and eight single sleeping rooms, a lecture room, dining room and sitting room, library and improved closets together with all modern improvements." * The nurses were paid \$8.00 for the first year and \$12.00 for the second.

In the first graduating class—the presentation of diplomas (signed by Sister Agnes, Miss O'Donnell and Mr. Marks, as administrator) was made on December 11, 1895—were Miss Anna Esther O'Donnell, sister of the superintendent of the school, who was to be her staunch aid in Cuba, and Sister Stan-

islaus who has guided the hospital and the school during the intervening years and is still at its helm during the present period of rebuilding which will mean even greater service to the New Orleans of the future. We are indebted to Miss O'Donnell's illustrious successor for this word picture of her personality: "Miss Mary Agnes O'Donnell was a beautiful character. Of a kindly nature she showed charity to all. In her were combined the rare qualities of a good administrator and a kindly humane personality. The mustard seed which she planted in 1894 in Charity Hospital has sprouted and borne good fruit. Today the Charity Hospital School of Nursing is one of the largest in the South with almost 200 students and boasting an affiliation with Louisiana State University so that students may follow a combined collegiate and professional course leading to a degree in nursing as well as a diploma."

After graduating her second class Miss O'Donnell left the school in the capable hands of Sister Stanislaus and with her sister returned to New York. Some months later found them again in the South nursing the soldiers encamped at Jacksonville, Florida, where typhoid was raging. When the backbone of the epidemic was broken and the soldiers had returned to their regiments Miss O'Donnell was asked to journey to Cuba to help in the organization of a school of nursing. The invitation came from General Leonard Wood, successor to General Brooks as governor of Cuba. Miss O'Donnell entered this new field of usefulness in 1899 just as yellow fever was rearing its head on the island. Great things were to be accomplished by this woman of few words during the next thirty years including, as she stated so forcibly in her address before the First Conference of Welfare and Correction in 1902, "the establishment of a profession for women which made it unnecessary for them to be supported by anyone," and "protection both private and official to all Cuban trained nurses."

Her first step, with the collaboration of her sister and several graduates from Bellevue, was to organize a modern school of nursing at Nuestra Senora de las Mercedes, Havana, to which some of the finest families sent their daughters. As one of her early pupils pointed out in an address of appreciation following her death: "Besides teaching her students the

* The Charity Hospital of Louisiana, by A. E. Foster A.M., M.D. pp. 44-46.

practice of their profession, they learned kindness and understanding, virtues of which they would have need." As a nursing text Miss O'Donnell translated into Spanish the words of wisdom which Mrs. Isabel Hampton Robb had prepared for her own students and in the years which followed this same text was used in the outlying schools which came under Miss O'Donnell's expert supervision.

In the meantime one of the finest pieces of sanitation the world has known was effected in Cuba under the aegis of General Wood. Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, renowned member of the Mercedes staff, had observed that the female of a species of mosquito known as *Stegomyia* was always present during yellow fever epidemics. Dr. Walter Reed carried out some convincing experiments in proof of this deduction which cost him his life, but the utilization of these findings by Major Gorgas practically eliminated the disease in one year. In 1899 Cuba recorded 103 deaths from yellow fever; in 1900 there were 310 deaths; but in 1901 after Major Gorgas had almost freed the island of mosquitoes there were only 18 deaths.

In 1902 Miss O'Donnell graduated her first class of students, many of whom immediately took over hospitals in the outlying areas. Again Miss Mary O'Donnell threw her mantle to an outstanding graduate, Miss Martina Guerva whom American nurses will remember as president of the Cuban Nurses' Association in 1929 when that organization became a member of the International Council of Nurses, and began her wider work as dean of hospital superintendents and inspector general of her nurses on the island.

Then, in 1909, Miss O'Donnell entered upon her third phase of service to the people of Cuba—a combination of district and public health nursing through the Visiting Nurses of Furbush. Here she was able to secure better prenatal care of mothers, also to find those cases of tuberculosis which had previously come to the hospitals in advanced stages. One monument to her patient task of public education is the beautiful tuberculosis sanatorium called "La Esperanza" in which she later served as head nurse. Here is a beautiful little chapel which Miss O'Donnell built with her own savings and which she sustained with her earnings in order that the sick of the sanatorium and the poor of the vicinity might be comforted.



In 1928 the Cuban Government first awarded to nurses who had served its people for twenty-five years a gold medal bearing the coat of arms of the Republic. The presentation was made on May 20 in the Stadium of the Department of Health and Social Welfare. Miss Mary Agnes O'Donnell was one of five nurses to receive the award and with Miss Isabel Walker was signalled out as "the two first instructors who are still working with us." On April 26, 1930 Dr. Francesco Fernandez, Secretary of Health and Welfare, on behalf of the Government of Cuba presented Miss O'Donnell with the Cross of the Order of Dr. Carlos J. Finlay. On the same occasion Miss Martina Guerva, president of the Nurses' Association of Cuba, presented her with a gold medal and with the diploma of the Association in honor of her untiring zeal on behalf of nurses.

Miss O'Donnell died on the *S. S. Dixie* on May 23, 1938, as she was returning from New Orleans, scene of her early work. That the nursing school associated with Mercedes Hospital was renamed for her at a special memorial service held in Cuba July 23, 1938, is further evidence of the great regard which the people of Cuba feel toward her.



Mabel T. Boardman

IN 1900, when the work of the Red Cross was in an inactive stage, Miss Mabel T. Boardman found her name on the Board of Incorporators. She was not content to head such an organization without making her connection mean something to the group served. Accordingly, she began a study of the Red Cross in various countries, and in 1903 initiated remodelling.

Her program included a radical change in its control. She looked upon it as a voluntary organization responsible to the Federal government and an official arm of that government for the execution of its charitable objectives. Through the cooperation of John W. Foster, famous authority on international law, and Mr. William Howard Taft, she succeeded in having a new charter submitted to Congress on January 5, 1904. Under this instrument, the Red Cross was to assume responsibility for carrying out the Geneva Treaty in time of war; namely serving as an intermediary force between the government forces and the civilian element, and for assuming full responsibility in the relief of civilian populations in peace-time disasters.

To secure active government cooperation,

Miss Boardman planned that five of the eighteen members of the central committee should be members of the president's cabinet, that the books of the Red Cross should be audited by the war department and that an annual report be submitted to Congress. It was also at her instigation that the president appointed the chairman of the central committee who acted as head of the society. Under this reorganization, the Red Cross, which had been the charity of the few, became the avenue through which every United States citizen could express his kindly feelings toward sufferers in his own country or in foreign lands. During the first year of reorganization, the workers were overjoyed at a membership of a few thousand; during the world war, this rose to twenty million, and since 1919 a contributing membership of four million has been maintained.

With the passing of the new Red Cross charter in 1906, which included provision for the utilization of professional nurses in case of war, Miss Boardman put forth untiring efforts to emphasize the importance of *properly qualified* professional nurses in the new set-up. We find her writing to Red Cross officials in a large city: "Certain regulations must be observed; if they are not willing to observe them in _____ we will get our nurses elsewhere."

It was Miss Boardman who secured the appointment of Mrs. Robb to the War Relief Board of the American Red Cross in January, 1909, to give organized nursing (then represented by the Federation of Nurses) direct contact with Red Cross officials, in fact, Miss Boardman resigned her own position on that board to create the necessary vacancy. As a result, the Nursing Division of American Red Cross could immediately spring into action when war was declared in April, 1917. Miss Boardman's book, "Under the Red Cross Flag at Home and Abroad," and the wise development of the society since the war reveal her guiding hand.

During the past forty years, Miss Boardman has served as a full time volunteer worker, throwing the force of her personality into the organization through her formal position of secretary to the Central Committee. That she has been decorated by the governments of Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Serbia and Sweden, may be taken as a measure of the world recognition accorded her efforts.

Jane A. Delano

JANE A. DELANO, whose wonderful powers as an organizer made professional nursing possible when such gigantic demands were made in the late war, was born in Watkins, New York, in 1862. The death of her father, a sturdy New Englander, in the Civil War first burned the need for war nursing into her conscience. As the result of that stimulus, perhaps, she came to New York in the early eighties to enter Bellevue. She was graduated in 1886. An appreciation of the staying powers exhibited in her unobtrusive work led Dr. Mitchell to choose her as superintendent of the Sandhills Hospital, Jacksonville, during the yellow fever epidemic. (Tradition reports that she insisted upon screens as protective measures, though the etiology of the disease was then unproved.)

Two years later she was pioneering as an industrial nurse in the copper mines of Bisbee, Arizona. In 1891, she became superintendent of nurses at the University Hospital, Philadelphia, where she remained until 1896. A year later she began planning to undertake a course in philanthropy and later assumed full charge of delinquent girls at Randall's Island.

From these seasoning experiences she came to Bellevue as superintendent of nurses. When the organized nurses of the country offered to build up a professional nursing service within the Red Cross organization, Miss Delano was made chairman of this important committee. That she might also understand the questions involved in Army administration, she became superintendent of nurses in the Army Nurse Corps. In this dual capacity she gave her full energies from 1909 to 1912. In that year she found herself free to devote her full time to Red Cross work; then began the long pull which resulted in the marshalling of 21,480 nurses for the World War, four-fifths of whom were recruited through the Red Cross.

But those years were to exact their toll of difficulty and fatigue. To gather 21,480 nurses for war work without jeopardizing the health of the civilian population; to plan for the teaching of home nursing to thousands of mothers and daughters; to utilize these aides in meeting the local hospital and home needs; to supplement that service by the exten-



sion of public health nursing; to adjust administrative difficulties resulting from the unforeseen relation which developed between military and non-military nursing forces on the other side; constantly and painfully to be notified through official communications (which never reached the public) of the appalling need for nurses and men; to feel the pressing need for the employment of nursing aides in those dire days and yet appreciate the possible blow to professional standards which might be brought about thereby; above all to endure the huge burden of the preservation of human life which rested upon her strong shoulders—these were the things she bore without flinching.

Before sailing for France, where she planned to spur the workers to their utmost during the languishing post-Armistice period, she said: "What do those ribbons (her decorations) mean to me. All I want is the love of the nurses." She found that love during those last days at Savenay when her indomitable will power had succumbed to the superhuman strain put upon it. At the beautiful service (April, 1919) in the country for which she had labored, soldiers, physicians, nurses and civilians of many nations bowed in honor.

In April, 1934, the Delano memorial was dedicated in Washington, one more evidence of the appreciation of a grateful people.

At the ceremony Miss Mabel Boardman, with whom Miss Delano had cooperated from the day she entered upon Red Cross work, gave this beautiful tribute: "Her great heart was fired with the purest patriotism. All her work was done in honor of her country and in honor of the Red Cross. The nation owes its great nursing service to her constructive vision for the relief of human suffering, the service which is an example and an inspira-

tion to the nurses of America. Under her leadership the daughters of God went forth to war, may we follow in their train secure in the knowledge that 'to live in the hearts of men is not to die.'" And Miss Lucy Minnegerode, who worshipped the very ground on which Miss Delano walked, added: "To her, with her intense patriotism, her highly developed sense of humanity and service, the work of the Red Cross was a religion, a religion to which she gave all her thought, wisdom, knowledge, abilities and even life itself. . . . To those of us who were fortunate in having known her this monument to her and to our comrades who made the supreme sacrifice will always be a shrine to which we may return for a renewal of our faith, and for that spirit of service for which she stood and of which her own life is our great example. . . ."

Helen Scott Hay

THE biggest man in the Balkans, commented a Red Cross colonel. He referred to Helen Scott Hay and her splendid nursing supervision under the Balkan Commission. Had he been summarizing her work in United States, in Russia, and finally as chief nurse of the American Red Cross in Europe he might even have omitted "in the Balkans," for Miss Hay brought to her humane service those qualities of mind which spring from a rich educational background mellowed by understanding, experience and tolerance.

Graduating from Northwestern Academy in 1889, she entered Northwestern University and received her bachelor's degree in 1893, the year she entered the Illinois Training School. On completing her nursing education she first put it to the test at the Southwestern Iowa Hospital for the Insane, then at private sanatoria in Los Angeles. She next assumed the superintendency of the County Hospital for the Insane, Chicago, later of the Pasadena Hospital and Training School, spelling the intervals with private duty nursing, a high school principalship in Savannah, Illinois, and special courses at the University of Chicago.

In 1906 she became director of the Illinois Training School, guiding its development



until 1912. After eighteen months of rest and travel she organized the West Suburban Hospital at Oak Park. Then came the call to establish a school in Bulgaria at the request of Queen Eleanora. August, 1914, was the chosen date, but war intervened and September 12, of that year found her as Chief Nurse on the Mercy Ship bound for Kief.

Sister Helen, (the old Sanskrit, "comforter," was never more aptly applied), scrubbed the Polytechnic Institute Hospital with a valor worthy of epic or knighthood, and the best care of which American nurses were capable was put into practice because the hospital was always on "dress parade."

In June, 1915, Miss Hay left Russia to survey, unofficially, the possibility of the Bulgarian school at Sofia. It was unexpectedly decided that she and her assistant, Miss Rachel Torrance, should begin the school at once. From her private purse the Queen furnished the nurses' home, uniforms and allowance, and one pavilion in the Alexander Hospital was to be turned over to students. Eight pupils of college or high school grade entered on September 15. But Bulgaria's entrance into the war first transferred practical experience to the Foteenoff Hospital and finally with the staffing of German personnel made the school's discontinuance necessary. Miss Hay stayed on, in case war should cease, demonstrating by district nursing among Bulgarians, Spaniards, Jews, Greeks and Turks the value of professional nurses. Finally, she withdrew to America and Queen Eleanora was buried on the slopes of Vitosha before she returned.

In July, 1917, Miss Hay became director of the Bureau of Instruction at Red Cross headquarters, resigning in January, 1918, to undertake special service with the Army School of Nursing. But in late October, 1918, when the Balkan Commission was organized Miss Hay was again in Italy sending nurses into Montenegro, Albania, Greece, North and South Serbia and Roumania. By June, 1919, ninety-eight nurses had opened clinics, handled orphanages, refuge camps, staffed hospitals or demonstrated the value of public health nursing in homes and schools.

In December, Miss Hay became chief nurse of the Red Cross with headquarters in Paris and, though she continued to direct the Balkan and all other nursing work, projects for nursing schools in Poland, Czecho-



Slovakia, Greece and Bulgaria consumed much of her time. She urged the need of basic nurse training for all public health nurses, she maintained a supervisory interest in the Florence Nightingale project at Bordeaux and aided schools in Greece and Poland—all samples of her control of educational nursing standards in Europe. When she carried her problems to Washington, or when Miss Noyes made inspections in Europe, these standards were always upheld.

Few women have had the privilege of giving personal and administrative nursing service to so many needy countries and few could have used such opportunities with more lasting benefit to those served. Miss Hay returned to America on June 4, 1922, before the full fruits of her work were evidenced but her alma mater later approved her service by conferring the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters.

When Miss Hay died at her home in Savanna on November 25, 1932, votive offerings from all over the world came to attest her ability; and today, those members of the newer generation of nurses who meet her former students are aware of the consideration she believed paramount.



Clara Dutton Noyes

IT must be written upon the pages of history for all time that our Red Cross nurses were prepared, that our soldiers were properly nursed"—this was the stern challenge of Miss Noyes in 1917. The work of accomplishment was also hers for Miss Noyes became director of the Red Cross Nursing Service in September of the first strenuous year, and during the turbulent period of the war she was the quiet, staying power behind Miss Delano's intense nature.

However, only those who worked beside her knew the weight of her responsibility, which turned her iron grey hair snow white and utilized administrative experience which she had tested for twenty years—two of them as head nurse at her own school, Johns Hopkins, others as superintendent at St. Luke's, New Bedford, as superintendent of nurses at the Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, and finally at Bellevue.

A guide for the practical use of nurse aides in hospitals was her first task with the Red Cross, then came her outline of the preparation of surgical dressings and, until division headquarters were established, many hours

of her busy day were spent in inspecting the dressing samples for certification.

Nevertheless, the most grilling work in those full years was the enlistment and assignment of the 21,480 nurses who had served or were ready to serve when the Armistice was signed. Indeed, to this day few professional nurses appreciate the publicity necessary to reach every nook and cranny of this country for properly qualified women, the letters and telegrams necessary before assurance of loyalty and of the exact address and date for assignment could be turned over to the War Department. At the peak, 2664 were enrolled in one month, July 1918.

The difficulty of recruiting for cantonment service when 3,000 nurses waited in New York without European assignments, the speeding up of enlistments by advancing graduation dates, the subordination of the needs of private hospitals, physicians and wealthy, chronic patients to the greater war need, the assembling of special units, the important and taxing details of equipment—these complications often sent Miss Noyes to the attic of the great Red Cross building in Washington that she might concentrate on one task.

One incident will show her quick, quiet work at all times. The *Saratoga* on which many nurses were sailing was accidentally sunk in New York harbor, and though the nurses escaped with their lives, all clothing and equipment went down. Within two hours Miss Noyes had appeared before the War Council, secured a special appropriation and wired orders to Miss Van Blarcom, the New York executive. When we realize that \$3,000,000 was spent for nursing equipment alone during the war, the details of this one type of supervision may be appreciated. Nor did she once forget the individuality of the nurses she placed, and during the fevered days of embarkation she often made three overnight trips to New York in one week to bid each nurse good-bye and solemnly remind her that the honor of the profession, of the Red Cross, and of American womanhood rested in her work.

During the fall of 1918 came the worst strain. The stifling weather and fearful pressure of work which made others irritable and less efficient only seemed to deepen her silence and fortify her spirit. The influenza epidemic in cantonment and civil population

taxed her physical strength to the breaking point but she was still calmly working at her desk when the huge offensive brought the last straw—the order for untrained nurses at the front.

Then came the Armistice. Afterward a beautiful piece of reconstruction work when as president of the American Nurses' Association she initiated the Bureau of Nursing Information and the permanent nursing headquarters of the three nursing organizations which grew out of it. To nurses she filled her obligation as president of their association; to the boys she filled it again as Red Cross director—a dual work in war and peace. The nursing schools of this country are still profiting by the educational standards she set up through the Red Cross while the Nightingale School at Bordeaux and the new professional schools which once flourished in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and other European countries attested her planning.

One May morning in 1936, as she was driving to her office, the hand at the wheel was stilled—the end came just as she would have wished it—in harness.

Among the lasting monuments left by Miss Noyes is the important volume entitled "History of American Red Cross Nursing," which was published in 1922. This book of 1562 pages gives a thrilling account of the Red Cross nursing service from its early growth to the time of publication. It was suggested by the inquiries received and by the desire to make known to the public the extent of the service, by giving correct answers and official figures. The volume was the work of many collaborators and the result of much research through files and reports in order to give only facts and correct figures. We must be grateful to Miss Noyes who engineered the compilation of this work and who, as chairman of the committee, was responsible for its final presentation.

Before her death Miss Noyes had received medals and citations from several foreign governments and was one of the early recipients of the Florence Nightingale Medal. Her vision and understanding of the need for international developments in nursing made her a champion of the League of Red Cross Societies and of the International Council of Nurses, and the latter owes its present stable position in no small measure to her advice and guidance.



Eleanor Robson Belmont

IN 1917-1918 when this country was in the throes of war a woman of quiet strength stepped forward to carry the responsibility bound up with the title of "Assistant to the War Council." That worker was Mrs. Belmont, who as "Merely Mary Ann" and "Salomy Jane" had charmed her audiences on the East and West coast.

But war was a stern reality and this English woman who retired from the stage to marry a New York banker was made of the stuff which gets things done. As president of the Motion Picture Council, as chairman of the Women's Division for Unemployment Relief in New York City during 1931-1932, and as chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Guild she has accomplished that which seemed impossible. Recently, in recognition of her aid through the years the new addition at Nurses's House was named in her honor.

From the day when the War Council was disbanded she has stood as one of the staunch incorporators of the American Red Cross and a backer of every important nursing objective.



Elizabeth Smellie

WHEN on January 1, 1934, three Canadian nurses received the distinction of being named Commanders of the British Empire by Their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary, the profession on this side of the water experienced a deep feeling of kinship with Mother England.

That one of these nurses so honored was Miss Elizabeth Smellie, then superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, seemed especially fitting as this organization so closely follows the service inaugurated in England by Queen Victoria.

The founders in Canada were Lord and Lady Aberdeen and history reports that at first there was opposition to the idea in many quarters. On one occasion when Lady Aberdeen was speaking at St. John, New Brunswick, on the plan her husband who was sitting on the front row almost blistered his hands with clapping to fill in the silences.

Miss Charlotte Macleod (see page 72) was the first director, an able Canadian woman who headed the Waltham School of Nursing, Waltham, Massachusetts for a period. Under her planning a training center was established to prepare workers for the field. This

was discontinued in 1921 because such preparation was then available elsewhere. In 1922 Dr. Malcolm T. Mac Eachern made a thorough analysis of the service with sound recommendations for certain changes. Miss Elizabeth Smellie became superintendent of this wide-spread Canadian service unit in 1924 and we see clearly from numerous addresses she has delivered that its functions have been closely studied under her regime to make the Victorian Order fit the needs of those cared for.

As in England bedside nursing is the foundation of the work, but in the Canadian setup aid is given to expectant mothers, school children are guided along health lines, infant welfare work is developed, tuberculosis case-finding and oversight is expected, industrial service is included and, when there is need for it, sound social service is also a part of the program. In Canada the Victorian Order operates under a Central Board of Governors composed of representatives of local associations. Ottawa is the administrative headquarters and Miss Smellie, prior to her appointment as Matron-in-Chief in Canada during World War II, had full direction of the nursing service under this supportive board. Her duties also included the post of consultant to the Provincial Department of Health in Ottawa.

Perhaps the roots of all these beautiful pieces of supervision under Miss Smellie are to be found in her sound preparation at Johns Hopkins University. During the War of 1914-1918 she served with the Canadian Army Medical Corps as matron, receiving the Royal Red Cross, First Class.

Miss Smellie was appointed vice president of the American Public Health Association in 1939. She holds the Snively award from the Canadian Nurses' Association.

Annie W. Goodrich

MISS ANNIE W. GOODRICH, dean emerita of the Yale University School of Nursing is one of the outstanding figures in nursing education in America. As director of the great visiting nurse service of New York City and as teacher and administrator, she previously made a distinguished success. Born of that New England stock which has given the nation so many educational leaders, in the early

nineties she came to take up at the New York Hospital the arduous and frequently unpleasant tasks of the pupil nurse. Almost immediately after her graduation she began her teaching and administrative career which has continued for many full years. She served as superintendent of nurses at Post-Graduate, St. Luke's, New York, and Bellevue hospitals in New York City, and in 1910 became inspector of schools of nursing for the New York State Department of Education.

In addition to her work in hospital administration and school inspection she early began lecturing at Teachers' College, Columbia University; this connection she maintained for nearly twenty years, interrupting her active service only to complete the organization of the Army School of Nursing during the war and to serve as its dean during 1918 and 1919.* From 1917 to 1923 she directed the nursing service of Henry Street Settlement. Throughout her whole career she has been lecturing widely, writing and publishing papers, stimulating nurses as president of national and international nursing organizations, and serving on many boards and committees, not the least important of which was the committee which after three years of careful study issued the Rockefeller Goldmark report on nursing education.

Distinguished as this record has been, however, the qualities of mind which Miss Goodrich brought to the experiment at Yale were even more important. She met the problems of the new school with an open mind and with scientific curiosity.

Under her leadership The School of Nursing at Yale was built upon three significant features: the basing of the student's instruction and experience upon an educational plan; the shortening of the period of education; the inclusion in the course of experience in public health and community work as well as in hospital service. / This school was planned in the belief that the nurse is a significant factor in curative and preventive medicine, and that preparation for so important a humanitarian service should be based upon the soundest educational principles.

Development of such a course required educational ability and resourcefulness. How public health work was to be introduced into

*In appreciation Mt. Holyoke conferred the degree of doctor of science upon her.



the curriculum from the beginning; how service in the wards was to be relieved of meaningless routine while sufficient manual labor was retained to perfect the fine art of caring for the sick; how the manifold elements of an educational course were to be fitted into the brief period economically and a many-sided experience be made humanly possible—these are problems which taxed Miss Goodrich's intelligence and constructive imagination.

Miss Goodrich succeeded where others might have failed, and on her retirement in 1934 the idea of university schools of nursing was an unchallenged fact.

Since that time Miss Goodrich has vitalized many new projects. For a period her special lectures stimulated nursing students at the University of Pennsylvania. Later her broad outlook enthralled "Internationals" matriculated at Bedford College, London. She is now directing at the Hartford Retreat, Hartford, Connecticut, most comprehensive graduate courses in psychiatric nursing.

As one estimator has said: "Whether on platform in committee or in conference Miss Goodrich inevitably suggests a torch, a spirit afire, and . . . though she seems to burn steadily she never appears to be consumed."



Ella Phillips Crandall

TO write of organized public health nursing in the United States is to record the career of Ella Phillips Crandall, for it was through her influence, in the strategic position of director of the division of public health nursing of the Department of Nursing and Health at Teachers College, that the idea took shape. Many had wished for some means of bringing skilled health nurses into closer fellowship; Miss Crandall made that fellowship possible.

Wellsville, New York, was her birthplace; her parentage the solid American stock which found a new force in her kindly tolerant nature. Her varied professional experience increasingly qualified her for the successive posts to which she was called, but it was her own power of growth which made her work effective in each new opportunity. The Philadelphia General Hospital is glad to count her among its graduates, while the alumnae of the Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, look to her and to Miss Clayton (they worked literally as a unit for seven years) for the splendid record of their school from 1899 to 1909. She then entered the developing field of public health nursing

as supervisor with the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Association and in 1910 became instructor in this subject in the Department of Nursing and Health at Teachers College. Two years later when the realization of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing was attained, Miss Crandall seemed the one logical choice for the position of executive secretary; "a post," as Miss Nutting pointed out, "which calls imperatively for an able and widely experienced nurse of unusual administrative efficiency." In prophecy Miss Nutting continued, "the nurses of the country feel how steady will be the hand and with what faithfulness and what whole-souled devotion she will serve the cause she has so much at heart."

Her work in this key position, which she held until 1920, is effective into the present for it was she, who saw the vision of the great results which could be accomplished when sympathetic lay workers became associated with nurses to further the many objectives of public health nursing. She conceived and made effective the new organization for public health nursing, which was founded not only to promote fellowship in the profession of public health nursing; but to carry nursing skill into as many public health fields as science and medicine had created. It was her spirit of friendship, during those eight years, which carried the methods being developed in the large centers into the smallest center, her genius which solved the infinite variety of problems then presenting themselves. In addition to the huge service extended throughout the country, Miss Crandall, during the years of the war became secretary to the three nursing committees of the Council of National Defense, i.e., the Committee on Nursing, an educational committee of which Miss Nutting was chairman; the Sub-Committee on Public Health Nursing, of the Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation, with Miss Beard as chairman; and the Committee on Home Nursing (concerned with the health of industrial workers), a sub-committee of the Committee on Labor, of which Miss Wald was chairman. In fact, as soon as war was declared she began assisting the Red Cross (on whose nursing committee she served) in the selection of public health nurses for the extra cantonment zones, supplying one hundred and fifty-four in all, a huge task in those days of dire necessity.

Miss Crandall with Miss Maxwell, Miss Nutting, and Miss Palmer, drew and signed the resolution to secure rank for Army nurses which was passed by the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service at its first meeting after the Armistice.

So great was her influence as executive secretary that her resignation in 1920 brought a sense of personal loss to those workers throughout the country who had first sensed her masterful organizing ability in the rescue work at Dayton in 1913, and later tested her sane advice in difficult administrative conditions far and wide. In 1921 she became director of a special committee to study community organization for health protection, and later accepted the directorship of the nursing service of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York, now the Community Service Society of New York, under the auspices of which family and community welfare work is peculiarly sound and adequate. Later, when she had placed this work in Miss Dines' competent hands, she undertook a special piece of research in children's reading, which at the time of her death in 1938 had expanded into a permanent organization to foster out-of-school education through recreational reading and other media.

Few leaders have functioned in such a wide sphere. Lay women looked to her for the direction of their public health nursing activities through the Federation of Women's Clubs while her professional confreres enjoyed her council as president of the Ohio State Nurses' Association and as director of the American Nurses' Association. The clear kindly understanding which Miss Crandall always brought to her work is a rare gift in any group and nursing was especially fortunate in having her as constant councillor and guide.

Frances Payne Bolton

OVER thirty-seven years have passed since Mrs. Chester C. Bolton first touched the working periphery of nursing in her association with the Cleveland Visiting Nurse Service. Out of her own knowledge of its constructive upbuilding of the race has come her continued support of nursing ideals. When war came upon us in 1917, Mrs. Bolton became chairman of the



War Program Committee of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. With her aid and advice Miss Ella Phillips Crandall developed the effective results which stand as a monument to their joint efforts; indeed, in her position of director of that ideal lay-professional combination she always furthered new and broadening policies.

Up to 1918, however, Mrs. Bolton's interest had been centered in the adaptation of nursing service to community needs. When war revealed the shortage of nurses for this work her attention was immediately drawn to the extension of nursing education through the Army School of Nursing. Mrs. Alfred Brewster, it will be remembered, served as chairman of that important committee, which worked to secure the setting aside of the judgment against the creation of the Army School. Mrs. Bolton was one of her active allies, and during the hard pull their efforts were continuously stimulated by the penetrating vision of Miss Goodrich. Indeed, that vision of "mankind creating man," as Miss Nightingale so briefly phrased it, is ever with Mrs. Bolton. In 1923, she made her

initial gift to establish the first endowed university school of nursing at Western Reserve, that the best minds of the country might be enlisted as nurses in this creative work. As a member of its advisory committee and of the League she gave without stint of her time, energy and creative ability to further the educational aims of the profession, two of her greatest contributions being a substantial subsidy to the grading committee and the beautiful living quarters for nurse students at Western Reserve University.

As an old and tried friend of nursing, therefore, Mrs. Bolton addressed the National Convention in 1924 suggesting that they enlist the cooperation of the understanding lay public in their educational and public health projects.

John Henry Newman once gave us this description of a university:

"It is the place to which a thousand schools make contributions; in which the intellect may safely range and speculate, sure to find its equal in some antagonistic activity, and its judge in the tribunal of truth. It is a place where inquiry is pushed forward, and discoveries verified and perfected, and rashness rendered innocuous, and error exposed, by the collision of mind with mind, and knowledge with knowledge. It is the place where the professor becomes eloquent, and is a missionary and a preacher, displaying his science in its most complete and most winning form, pouring it forth with the zeal of enthusiasm, and lighting up his own love of it in the breasts of his hearers. It is the place where the catechist makes good his ground as he goes, treading in the truth day by day into the ready memory, and wedging and tightening it into the expanding reason. It is a place which wins the admiration of the young by its celebrity, kindles the affection of the middle-aged by its beauty, and rivets the fidelity of the old by its associations."

Mrs. Bolton's continued contributions to nursing show how nurses and lay workers of the country may share this university of mind which is unbounded by time or space. About every nursing school, about every visiting nurse association, understanding women like Mrs. Bolton—and their name is legion—have built protective walls lest rude hands of ignorance, self interest or politics crush the shaping project.

In the Spring of 1938 she wrote:

"I am certain, that the nursing profession should be the hub of a wheel whose spokes are various grades of people trained in varying degrees—from those whose main occupation is keeping homes together and moving constructively while homemakers are ill or disabled to the most highly trained watchers and keepers of bodies, souls, hearts, and minds as well as teachers of health in all these levels of living, working side by side and in perfect understanding with the great profession we call medicine. All these workers would be dedicated to the service of humanity, and as such to the Infinite, in Whom all live and move and have their being."

On moving to Washington Mrs. Bolton has taken up new affiliations coired in nursing as board member of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society and as advisor to the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Her election in the fall of 1939 to the House of Representatives from Ohio, as the successor of her late husband, now offers her a national scope for her discerning application of social principles. How fortunate is a profession which has an understanding woman like Mrs. Bolton as its special pleader in times of need.

Lillian D. Wald

THE work of Lillian D. Wald exemplifies the ideal of nursing activity—intimate participation in the civic and spiritual growth of a community. Her awakening to human needs came through a chance East Side emergency call shortly after her graduation from the New York Hospital School of Nursing. At once she decided to become a part of this community where ninety per cent of the ill patients never enter a hospital. Unattached to religious institutions, free dispensaries or individual physicians, Miss Wald and her friend, Mary Brewster, began to develop in these homes a nursing service which upholds the dignity of a democratic people. Today, when nurses of the large staff answer calls from the whole of Manhattan and the Bronx, no patient feels the goad of compulsion, the stress of religion or the stigma of poverty at their visits.

The diversified activities of the settlement, the extensive nursing service in New

York City, are the natural growth from this beginning. For years without end Miss Wald has been using her knowledge of the health needs of the community, her appreciation of its ideals to bring about workable reforms. Remedial service to overworked, underfed human beings has been coupled with positive prevention; nurses are striking at the roots of the conditions which make their service necessary.

From the beginning Miss Wald received the hearty cooperation of the city health officials; many of her projects have now been municipalized. Her facts showing the loss of valuable school time through minor causes led to the employment of municipal school nurses. The first-aid rooms in crowded districts, the mortality-reducing milk stations, though now duplicated by the city, were first developed by Miss Wald. New York midwifery conditions, as the result of her protest, were investigated by the nurse of her choice; later her system of instruction, licensing and inspection, became a city function. At Miss Wald's suggestion, Miss Wadleigh was appointed to develop social service at the city hospital—Bellevue. Long before the city cared for convalescent tuberculosis patients, Henry Street nurses sought out these patients and instructed them in personal and community hygiene; their observations on living conditions led to the appointment of the Tenement House Commission whose activities have enforced proper housing.

However, Miss Wald's participation in health measures has been topped by a richer achievement—her oneness with the community's civic awakening. Considering education as preparation for the fullness of living, she shared a gamut of experience with her neighbors. Her backyard with its green vines, bright awnings and sun-filled pergola was the Bunker Hill of American playgrounds. Through her the vigor and beauty of the untouched country came into many lives; through her the brilliant block parties, the assemblies in the cooperatively owned Clinton Hall have fostered social development. The art, the literature of the world have been made available through the settlement's library and the charming Neighborhood Playhouse. Her contribution received recognition in the honorary degree of doctor of laws conferred by Mt. Holyoke.

The community, in turn, has been the



source of national and international contacts. Miss Wald's figures on infant mortality aided in the establishment of the Children's Bureau; her massing of other figures led to the inauguration of visiting nursing service for the industrial policy holders of a national insurance company; her fertile experience urged the use of the Red Cross visiting nurse in rural centers. Her forceful service in abating the abuses of contract labor, in preventing the passage of unionist exclusion bills, in urging the improvement measures promulgated by organized labor, are other outgrowths of her contact with the community. Her defense, before the president, of the political prisoner, Jan Pouren, her helpful sympathy with the oppressed peoples of Europe flowed from the same source. To those who have never experienced the thrill of meeting Miss Wald in New York or in Westport, her home in retirement, we suggest that they read "The House on Henry Street" and "Windows on Henry Street" to catch the flavor of her personality.

In the work of Miss Wald "high purposes have not been mocked by petty achievement" because the distinctions of sect, class and nationality have been subordinated to the inadvisable major—humanity.



Major Julia Catherine Stimson

“**P**ROTECT our soldier sons on land and sea” has been the prayer of mothers for generations. Only since December, 1900, however, has a permanent Army Nurse Corps made that prayer humanly effective. When the Civil War broke out Dorothea Linde Dix, as superintendent of a corps of well-meaning, but for the most part, untrained women, and independent workers in north and south gave what nursing aid they could. At its close our first professional schools were established by prominent women. From these and other excellent schools which developed during the next twenty-five years the 1,563 Spanish-American War Nurses of the Army were enlisted under Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

When that emergency was over the idea of an Army Nurse Corps might again have been consigned to limbo if prominent nurses and Dr. McGee had not worked for permanency. The drafting of the section in the army reorganization bill which brought this about was in Dr. McGee's own phraseology and only on its passage did she pass over the reins to Mrs. Dita H. Kinney, the first *nurse*

superintendent. Jane Delano took her place ten years later and when the Red Cross came to occupy all of Miss Delano's time, Isabel McIssac took up the strenuous work. At her death Dora E. Thompson was given this important post which she held with unusual efficiency during the taxing war period.

Her successor, Julia Catherine Stimson, brought to the position an unusually ripe experience in academic, professional and war-time activities. The “History of American Red Cross Nursing” comments upon her “meteor-like ascendancy.” Indeed, “in the blinding light of war her dominant personality stood out in bold outlines as did her Amazon physique. Her features wore a thoughtful expression which brought to the observer an impression of dignity and power. Her well-trained mental processes, clean-cut often to the point of brusque speech, were as direct in their focus as her keen blue eyes.”

But such careers are not “meteor-like”; they issue from inherited endowment, education, intensive personal application—origins which are found in Major Stimson's scholarly father, a clergyman, in her excellent work at Vassar and later at Washington University where she took her master's degree, at New York Hospital, the scene of her professional training, and in her executive work at the Harlem Hospital, at Washington University School of Nursing and as chief nurse of Base Hospital No. 21.

FLEXIBILITY IN SERVICE

It was in this position that her unusual ability was first recognized. Her appointment as chief nurse of the American Red Cross in France resulted and her work there from March, 1918, until after the Armistice was a marvel of rigid flexibility, rigid in the strict recognition demanded of nursing status in each new departure which that taxing period developed, but flexible in the way she broke the knots of precedence and red tape to place her nursing units exactly where and when they were needed. When Army routine prevented the speedy movement of Army nurses, Red Cross assignments were sent to the front; when, at a later date, French precaution made Red Cross activity less easy, Army nurses were dispatched; and during the huge summer offensive nurse specialists in pediatrics or tuberculosis found themselves manning 1000-bed hospitals which could not

have been properly staffed in any other way. Her wisdom in securing the provision that nurses in the *Service de Sante* and on hospital cars report directly to physicians "and be obeyed next after them" shows her ability to surmount the interference of corpsmen by sheer generalship. Her contacts with both Army and Red Cross nurses made her an informal liaison officer in all emergencies.

It was not surprising, therefore, that she became director of nursing service of the A. E. F. on Miss Bell's resignation as chief nurse. Her succession to the deanship of the Army School of Nursing on Miss Goodrich's resignation in June, 1919, was the next logical step. When the Army Nurse Corps was granted relative rank in 1920 her position as superintendent of the Corps brought her the title of Major. The Army school graduated its first class of five hundred nurses in 1921, the year in which the new dean received the honorary degree of doctor of science from Mt. Holyoke College, and had graduated 937 at the discontinuance of the school in 1931.

IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

From that time until her resignation on May 31, 1937 Major Stimson devoted her energies to raising the educational and physical standards of those entering the corps by requiring high school graduation, graduation from a nursing school of approved standard, and a rigid physical examination at entrance and yearly thereafter. The housing at Army posts was greatly improved, and arrangements made for retirement privileges under disability, or through length of service.

Shortly after she withdrew from Washington to live in her native city, New York, she came to spend much of her time at nursing headquarters diligently giving volunteer guidance as a board member of the American Nurses' Association. At the Kansas City convention in 1936 she added the office of president of that far-reaching organization to the long list of important executive positions she has held.

Major Stimson's war service brought her the following decorations: Distinguished Service Medal (United States); Royal Red Cross (Great Britain) First Class Citation; Medaille de la Reconnaissance and Medaille d'Hygiene Publique (France). Her peacetime service is bringing her thanks from nurses in all sections.



Major Julia O. Flikke

MRS. JULIA O. FLIKKE, a graduate of the Augustana Hospital School of Nursing, Chicago, became superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps on June 1, 1937, bringing her the coveted relative rank of Major. This appointment was a fitting climax to the many years of sound service she had given to the Corps. On leaving Augustana she took post-graduate work at Teachers College, then returned to become assistant superintendent of her own school.

Enrolling in the Army Nurse Corps in 1918 she became chief nurse in the same year and served successively at Lakewood, Fox Hills, and with Base Hospital No. 11, France. When the armistice was declared she was transferred to Nantes Evacuation Unit, No. 28, and to Hospital Train No. 55, returning to Camp Upton the following July.

Then followed duty periods at Hot Springs, Arkansas, Fort McKinley, Philippines, and Tientsin, China, before her return to Walter Reed. In 1925 she took further work at Teachers College and after another duty tour to Fort Sam Houston was promoted to the grade of Captain.



Myn M. Hoffman

FEW services carry the romance in their execution that is accorded to the Navy Nurse Corps—organized in 1908 after the nurses of the Army Corps had so successfully demonstrated their ability. To serve those men who go down to the sea in ships when they are on the tropic Virgin Islands, in hospitals which catch the breezes from either ocean, on the majestic hospital ships so carefully fitted with every facility, or in the far-off Samoa of Stevenson—is to combine accomplishment with the joy of travel.

Those nurses who find satisfaction in imparting their store of knowledge to others have special opportunities as teachers in the two nursing schools where hospital corpsmen are prepared for service, as well as in continuing that instruction among the 3,500 corpsmen who have previously qualified for duty. Teaching the native women in insular possessions gives another satisfying opening.

The Corps has maintained its high ideals, standards of efficiency, and its incomparable spirit of cooperation from the date of organization because of the love, loyalty and strength of its splendid superintendents—Miss Hasson, Mrs. Higbee, Miss Bowman, Miss Hoffman, and Miss Dauser.

Esther Vorhees Hasson, a graduate of the New Haven Training School for Nurses, had served both as a Staff and Chief Nurse in the Isthmian Canal Service, Army Nurse Corps, when the Navy Nurse Corps was established. She was appointed superintendent, September 18, 1908, on account of the splendid service she rendered under the Army during the Spanish-American War on the United States S. S. Relief. She resigned from the Navy January 16, 1911.

The second superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps, Mrs. Lenah S. Higbee, was graduated from the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, New York City, and had a postgraduate course of six months at the Fordham Hospital. Prior to her appointment in the Navy, she was engaged in institutional nursing in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals (Fordham). Mrs. Higbee was appointed superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps January 17, 1911, and served in this capacity until her resignation, November 30, 1922. Those with whom she came in contact during these years of duty recognized her unswerving devotion to the best interest of the Service and appreciated her consistent attitude of meeting the Service requirements in the duties of her office, before considering professional or personal demands for recognition.

Lenah S. Higbee



J. Beatrice Bowman, who succeeded Mrs. Higbee on December 1, 1922, was graduated in 1904 from the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. In the spring of 1908 she rendered fine service with the Red Cross following the disaster in Mississippi and in the fall of the same year she was one of the first class to pass successfully the rigid examination for appointment in the Navy Nurse Corps. Her promotion to the grade of Chief Nurse was effective February 23, 1911.

Miss Bowman was temporarily released from the Navy Nurse Corps to be supervisor of one of the "Nurse Units" sent to England on the "Red Cross Ship" in September, 1914. She successfully completed this service and in the spring of 1915 she returned to her position of Chief Nurse in the U. S. Navy and served continuously at various stations and hospitals until her appointment to the superintendency, December 1, 1922.

Perhaps Miss Bowman's most conspicuous service in the Navy, prior to her appointment as superintendent, was that which she gave as Chief Nurse of the Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, during the years 1918-1920. Under her directorship nurses had a spur to self improvement through the special postgraduate courses made available. Her appointment of regional supervisors also



J. Beatrice Bowman

brought inspiration to this far-flung service.

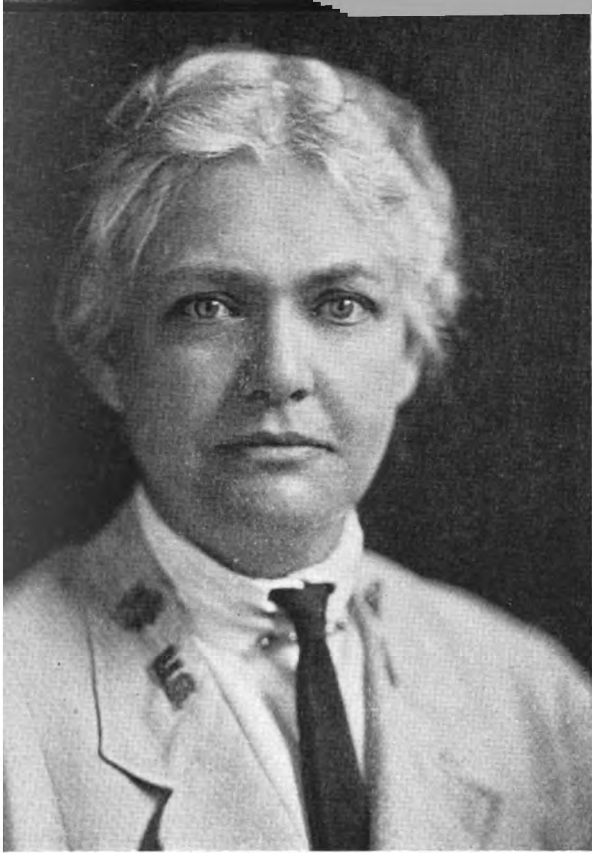
When the convention of the American Nurses' Association was held in Washington in April, 1934, Miss Bowman served on the central committee directing arrangements, and the nurses who had known her only as a name came to appreciate her fine sense of fitness and her constant thought of others which made her work so quietly effective.

At her retirement on December 31, 1934, the superintendency passed to Miss Myn M. Hoffman, a graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Denver, in the class of 1915, who had served as assistant superintendent of the Corps for some years.

Then on March 4, 1939 Miss Sue S. Dauser who had been attached to the Naval Dispensary at Long Beach, California, took over the superintendency. She joined the Corps in October, 1917, was appointed Chief Nurse in July, 1918, and had served at Base Hospital No. 3 in Leith, Scotland, at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, on the *S. S. Relief*, in the Philippines and at the various Naval hospitals along the Western Coast. She is a graduate of the California Hospital School of Nursing, Los Angeles.

Sue S. Dauser





Lucy Minnigerode

IF the fabled Argus were reincarnated he would doubtless withdraw his hundred eyes from the peacock's tail and appear as the United States Public Health Service—the all-seeing health eye of the nation. Have you ever studied its scope or penetration? How it makes and sends the needed antitoxin to Alaska; seeks out the sources of anthrax; carriers of typhoid; teaches the uninfected of venereal prevention; watches over drinking water in trains; guards the health of rural school children; launches drainage projects to eliminate malaria; stamps out hook worm; holds trachoma clinics; or segregates lepers at Carville or Molaki?

The all-seeing eye even peers into foreign countries to locate points of focal infection and so prevent the deadly typhus from entering our ports. Recently the eyes, hands and minds of nurses have been required in greater numbers for these tasks. Their full utilization, however, is the story of Miss Minnigerode's work as the first superintendent.

Graduating from Bellevue in 1898, Miss Minnigerode had managed a number of hospitals with marked success, principally the City Hospital in Savannah and the Columbia

Hospital for Women and Children, Washington, D. C., when she sailed on the Mercy Ship on September 12, 1914. Miss Minnigerode was in command of the nurses of Unit C which with unit H was bound for Kief.

Two years later, in August, 1917, Miss Minnigerode joined the Red Cross staff in Washington to take charge of the preparation and assignment of nurses to the special units then being organized for foreign service—a colossal task in analysis of personnel at which she was still at work when the influenza epidemic broke in the fall of 1918. Her conspicuous service at that time in the organization of the "F" Street Hospital for the United States Public Health Service led to her appointment, after the armistice, as inspector of marine hospitals.

The all-seeing health eye existed, by the way, as the Marine Hospital Service from 1798 until 1902, when it became the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, assuming its present name in 1912. During 1918 Red Cross nurses interested in trachoma, pellagra and other diseases had been assigned to special hospitals of this service while other nurses had been engaged for general nursing in the marine hospitals, notably Nitro, with its nursing staff of ninety.

Miss Minnigerode had hardly time to make a rough survey of the nursing personnel when Public Act 326 (passed on March 3, 1919) placed the care of all beneficiaries under the War Risk Insurance in hospitals or sanatoria then operated or to be developed by the United States Public Health Service. Her appointment as superintendent of nurses came on March 14. Immediately, she began to build up an office and field force to handle this huge and unexpected nursing obligation.

The success of her work, in which the Red Cross gave official and unofficial cooperation



in the securing of nursing personnel, was due to her unusual administrative ability capped by resolute fearlessness. Indeed, her impulsive and outspoken devotion to her friends was transferred to the national cause—proficient nursing for all entrusted to her care. When the responsibility for these sick men and women was transferred to the Veterans' Bureau during May, June and July, 1922, a staff of 1,400 nurses reported to Mrs. Hickey.

The move freed the nurses of the United States Public Health Service for preventive work of a national character. Today nurses, stimulated by Miss Minnigerode, may be found in almost every state in the union, and when you read of a new diet in pellagra, a survey of dust in industry, or the reduction of venereal disease in our civilian population, you know that nurses of the United States Public Health Service have had their share in bringing it about.

Under her successor, Miss Katherine S. Read, the work has grown by leaps and bounds. In the summer of 1935 President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act which placed under the jurisdiction of the United States Public Health Service many new functions. Under Title VI, always with Dr. Parran's compelling drive, public health work has been widely extended. At this point Miss Pearl McIver came to the staff as senior consultant, and the whole preventive force of the department has stepped ahead.

Another division of the Government devoted to the preventive approach is the Children's Bureau operated under the Department of Labor. Since the days when the work was entrusted to the competent hands of Julia Lathrop, this arm for health improvement has been developed largely through women social workers, women physicians and women nurses. Since 1935 Miss



Katherine S. Read

Naomi Deutsch has directed the nursing service of the Bureau. Miss Deutsch, a native of New Orleans, secured her "set" in public health nursing with the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Association, later doing her own piece of organization work in San Francisco.

We suspect that the lofty peacock is developing so many eyes that the design of his tail is actually changing. But there are still great holes in the health armament—territories where fifty per cent of the babies are born through the service of untrained midwives—despite the new "low" in maternal death rate as registered in the fact that 996 mothers out of 1000 came through safely in 1939. It is these holes that the nurses of the future must seal with prevention.

Miss Minnigerode's death on March 24, 1935, at the home of her niece in Alexandria, Virginia, terminated her brilliant career as sanitarian and administrator—a contribution which no other American nurse has been privileged to give. It was such a service as Miss Nightingale visualized—a service in which the minds and hands of many nurses have had a part.



Mary A. Hickey

WHEN the war of 1914-1918 was upon us the whole nation gave care and sympathy to its protectors; in peace that loving oversight is carried on by the doctors and nurses of the Veterans' Bureau, and their labors are only relaxed when their patients are ready to return to their communities in as nearly normal health as possible.

The nursing service connected with this work, so well begun by Miss Minnigerode, has, for the last eighteen years, been supervised by Mary A. Hickey, whose rare friendliness and true optimism have permeated the spirit of the corps, to those men and women who are slowly finding health. Perhaps that spirit hails from Ireland, home of Mrs. Hickey's parents. At least, she brought it to St. Mary's Hospital School of Nursing, Brooklyn, from which she graduated in 1900. Those who know of her post-graduate work at the New York Lying-In and at Teachers College, as well as of her extensive influence as nurse instructor and school nurse, are sure that this spirit has guided her through the years.

In 1918 Mrs. Hickey went overseas in the

children's unit of the Red Cross, although military shortage resulted in her assignment to the *Service de Sante*. On her transfer to the Army Nurse Corps late in that year, she served as chief nurse at Fort Henry, Baltimore, and for District No. 4, comprising Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia, until she became assistant superintendent of nurses in the United States Public Health Service in August, 1919.

SPECIALIZED NEEDS

When the veterans were transferred to the newly formed Veterans' Bureau in June 1922, Mrs. Hickey was, therefore, the logical appointee for the superintendency of nurses. The versatile work which her nurses are accomplishing can only be entirely appreciated by the many hundreds who are benefited by that care. This work of reconstruction has required an unusual degree of specialization on the part of the nurses, some of whom are bringing about difficult psychiatric adjustments while others are giving constant care to tuberculosis patients. Then after physical or mental rehabilitation has been made possible, social service workers (who are often nurses) provide vocational guidance and a return to normal living.

SERVICE TO NURSES

In addition to the growing number of ex-soldiers who come under the Bureau's care many nurses who gave their health "until it hurt," later received helpful supportive preparation for new fields. It is to this group of nurses and the larger group of men veterans that Mrs. Hickey has brought constant aid during the intervening years. The public has perhaps forgotten these terrible results of war, but nurses and the other personnel of the Bureau are standing with them until they can provide for themselves.

During the past three years nurses addressing the American Nurses' Association in formal inquiry have received their replies from Mrs. Hickey who has found time, outside of her professional frame, to serve as secretary of the Association where her penetrating mind and flare for administration have been given a new outlet. That friendliness, therefore, which has so long been extended to veterans is now available to nurses in the ranks in equal measure.

Elinor D. Gregg

BEFORE professional nursing came into the picture, the Indian Service had maintained systematic health supervision in its schools by requiring balanced meals, by proper exercise, by healthful sleeping facilities plus periodic weighing and physical examinations, yet Commissioner Charles H. Burke believed that this was not getting at the roots of things. Accordingly he enlisted the American Red Cross to survey the situation and make recommendations.

At this time there were 86,000 Indian children of school age in the United States over 5000 of whom were unable to attend school because of illness or deformities. Between 30,000 and 33,000 of these children were in public schools—some 4,583 in mission day schools and 24,000 in the Government's day or boarding schools. The nursing, such as it was, was furnished by deft Indian girls under supervision with "matrons" caring for adults in the homes. (It should be mentioned, in passing, that the Service had 573 beds in sanatoria and 1,517 beds in general hospitals including 92 in the Ceutom Hospital for the Insane.)

The results of the Red Cross survey were informally reported by Miss Patterson at the American Nurses Association convention in 1924, and when nurses appreciated the need in the field they were eager to work in it. The appointment of Miss Elinor D. Gregg to head the new set-up on July 1, 1924 brought to the field a woman who, as a native of Colorado, possessed a knowledge of Indian customs and who, above all possessed ability to get along with different kinds of people as evidenced in her nursing school days at Waltham, in her work as industrial nurse in the same city, in her executive experiences at City Hospital, Cleveland, at the Infants' Hospital, Boston, and especially in her fine work with the Red Cross on the Argonne front.

The scope of the job may be judged from the introductory letter which Commissioner Burke sent to field superintendents: "The superintendent of this division brings to us from her experience in and out of the Indian Service suggestions as to methods and standards of work which will be stimulating and useful. She is interested not only in the



health aspects but in the whole social program that you have for your jurisdiction. Your educational, industrial and economic plans for the Indians cannot be alienated from your health work. Each department will be strengthened by the soundness of all others."

Those who have visited Indian Reservations recently have a real appreciation of Miss Gregg's accomplishments in this key position. When she was succeeded by Miss Sallie Jeffries on January 1, 1939 untrained helpers had been eliminated and the professional nursing personnel had been increased 600 per cent to do the work of curative and preventive nursing in a satisfactory manner. Indian nurses, graduates of some of the best nursing schools of the country, were teaching in Indian homes and the statistics on disease incidence clearly showed their results.

Some day when you are travelling through New Mexico and find yourself in the quaint city of Sante Fe ask the health workers of the area to show you Miss Gregg's high home in the mountains. That she has surrounded herself with Indian atmosphere and lore is proof that her heart is still with these people she has served.



Mary Beard

SOME months ago we received a letter from far Siam. The writer had completed graduate work in this country and returned to her own land to make things over. This sentence from the letter is especially pertinent:

"The task of bringing about such a change would have been impossible for me to accomplish personally. But my board had talked about this very thing with Miss Mary Beard and they had such great confidence in her that the remodelling became easy."

This confidence in Miss Beard has smoothed the ways of many energetic nurses the world over; therefore, it was most logical that she should have been chosen to head the nursing service of the American Red Cross in 1938 since she had, in her own experience, touched upon every phase of nursing which that supervision entails.

Like many of our nursing leaders Miss

Beard was a graduate of New York Hospital in the days when Miss Irene Sutcliffe was drawing women of fine caliber to its doors. Her first piece of public health supervision was carried out at Waterbury, Connecticut. From this post, after a two-year interval at Columbia University, she was asked to direct the Instructive District Nursing Association of Boston and under her regime came the consolidation of Boston health agencies in the Community Health Association of which she became director. But her interests were as wide as the world and in 1924 she became associate director of the International Division of The Rockefeller Foundation and has since wielded influence in far places. Her surveys of midwifery and nursing conditions in other countries, her journeys to Europe, the Far East and China—all resulted in the spreading of her wise counsel, and during the last few years when Rockefeller funds have been used for valuable demonstrations at the University of Washington (associated with Harborview Hospital), and in other schools of the United States and Canada her sound, progressive ideas on the integration of public health thinking into the general nursing curriculum have had a chance to root.

Since assuming the direction of the American Red Cross Nursing Service Miss Beard's smoothly flowing voice has reached nurses all over the country to tell them again of their responsibility as individuals in this nation-wide program. Miss Beard, you will remember, was president of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing during the years when this country went through the last war; hence, she can recall the exacting needs of that time and can look over the interim programs to judge how such needs have been met.

In her book "The Nurse in Public Health" she has attempted to describe in terms which may be understood not only by nurse executives and instructors but by lay boards the scope which she envisions for the public health nurse when her full potentialities are understood and utilized. It is this preventive stress which Miss Beard is building into the Red Cross Nursing program—prevention against accident and disaster and, through home hygiene courses and demonstrations in special areas, to carry the preventive message to every citizen.

Ida F. Butler

MISS BUTLER has the distinction of being one of the earliest members of the American Red Cross Nursing Service as she joined shortly after her graduation from the Hartford Hospital School of Nursing. Long before the World War she had served as the active chairman on Red Cross Nursing in Hartford, work which she found time to do in connection with other important duties at her own school, first as supervisor and later as guide to probationers and director of the nursing residence.

She was actively engaged in the recruiting of nurses and in the instruction of courses in home hygiene and care of the sick when the call came to serve abroad. She was assigned to foreign service in January, 1918 serving as chief nurse at the Children's Hospital, Lyons, under the Children's Bureau of the American Red Cross. She returned to this country just before the Armistice and immediately became attached to the Speaker's Bureau in the vicinity of Boston to carry through the annual Red Cross enrollment.

By December 1 she was again in Washington to organize and supervise a home for convalescent "flu" patients who were cared for under the auspices of the Red Cross in the District of Columbia. But by the following May things had begun to smooth themselves out in Washington and she was assigned to a fifteen weeks' speaking tour on the activities of the Red Cross before Chautauqua audiences. That trip touched 95 towns and embraced the delivery of 190 scheduled speeches plus scores more of a less formal nature.

On December 1, 1919 she was appointed director of the Fourteenth Division of the American Red Cross then covering the foreign and insular service. Six months later she was appointed assistant director of the Red Cross Nursing Service.

In the spring of 1936 she had been quietly planning to retire when Miss Noyes' sudden death made such a move impossible. Her formal appointment to the directorship was made in October of that year after she had picked up the threads of organization and of recruiting and in her own expert way was carrying on with full force.

During the next two years her presence was requisitioned as a platform speaker all



over the country and her delightful stories of early Red Cross days and her thrilling remembrance of war time emergencies encouraged many new graduates to emulate her.

Late in 1938, when Miss Mary Beard had expressed her willingness to take over, Miss Butler was able to carry out her previous plans. Shortly before she withdrew Miss Mabel Boardman gave this sincere appraisal of her contribution:

"The services rendered by Miss Ida F. Butler to the Nursing Service of the American Red Cross have been of inestimable value. Her wise judgment, her fairness, her loyalty, her sane viewpoint of complicated situations, her ability to accomplish results no matter how difficult the conditions she was called upon to meet, and the quiet, efficient and uncomplaining way she dealt with these conditions have been the outstanding characteristic of her Red Cross history. No one who has worked with Miss Butler can fail to realize how absolutely selfless has been her devotion to the Red Cross. Its interests and its great purposes she has made the inspiration of her life, an inspiration she has passed on to the nurses she has worked with and contacted throughout the land during her seventeen years of service. . . ."



Mary E. Gladwin

INTO each generation of nurses are born a few, a precious few, whose mental strength and spiritual integrity carry them to the mountain tops where the flaming light from their torches form beacons for the rest of us on our stumbling way. These are the leaders.

Mary Gladwin was a leader in her natural right. Out of the riches of her heart and mind came the forces that led her to eminence. She did not seek honors—the honors that were bestowed on her came because she was true to the faith that was in her, and that faith was a mighty one.

In 1929 when Miss Gladwin, a vigorous national figure, was called back to her home state to deliver the main address of the convention, Miss Clara F. Brouse, president of Ohio State Nurses' Association and one of Miss Gladwin's warm friends, introduced her in these words:

"I should like to present to some of our new members flashes of the full, active life of Miss Gladwin, which has had ever behind it that idealism and glow of spirit, which are among the blessed contagious contacts of our lives—flashes only, or I would write interminably.

"English born, with the fearless courage of

that sturdy stock; American in education, graduate of Buchtel College (now the University of Akron)—where men and women together aim to develop fine citizenship; in college, mothering her Delta Gamma sisters; a teacher in a New York private school; nurse training at the Boston City Hospital; Red Cross service in the fever ridden camps of the Spanish-American War; a nursing demonstration in Japan; a sojourn in the Philippines.

"Back in America; active work with Jane A. Delano and the other far-sighted nurses who saw the need of establishing our present Red Cross Nursing Service; superintendent of nurses at Woman's Hospital in New York City; establishing social service with the employment department of the fast developing Goodrich Rubber Company; founding the public health nursing service in Akron, which included school, district nursing, prevention of tuberculosis and blindness; organizing the first district association in Ohio in 1911; president of the Ohio State Nurses' Association; active in work for the passage of the law regulating nurse registration; immediately off for Red Cross service in 1913 when floods swept Ohio; on almost the first Red Cross European Service to the warring nations in 1914; assigned to Belgrade, Serbia, with typhus raging.

"Back to the United States when her unit was recalled; a speaker in high schools and colleges to interest the graduates in entering the nursing profession as a war emergency; again to Europe and into refugee work at Saloniki—keen, active, fine service! Then a most serious illness—England—and eventually home. Honored by friends and profession, and an honorary doctor's degree, as she stood with an escort of Red Cross nurses, by her Alma Mater.

"For the past seven years she has done work for nursing education in the State of Minnesota, and, from her position as educational director at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, she came to grace our banquet.

"A brilliant intellect, untiring service, ideals sweeping up the peaks of imagination, forceful courage, independence, practical application of the things her spirit felt possible—one of our great leaders—a gentlewoman always—confident of herself and of her ability to execute the plans she visioned. Ohio may truly be proud of her as a daughter though

much of her life has been spent far afield."

Miss Gladwin's contribution from 1929 to the day of her death, ten years later, brought her career to full fruition. In 1930 she was signaled out by nurses from all over the country as one of two candidates for the presidency of the American Nurses' Association. Fate decreed otherwise when the acting president, due to Miss Clayton's sudden death, was nominated from the floor for a continuance in the office she had previously refused. Those who remember that stirring session will recall that Miss Mary Gladwin was the first to recall her name from the slate and that hundreds of delegates were thrown into confusion by circumstances which deprived them of the candidate whom they had set their hearts upon electing. There was in Miss Gladwin, however, the inner calmness of power which bade troubled hearts be still and although she retired from public professional service at that meeting, her private spirit of helpfulness served nurses in every state up to the day of her death.

Miss Brouse's brief appreciation omits mention of Miss Gladwin's citation as one of the early holders of the Florence Nightingale medal—an honor she so richly deserved as one of the few nurses who had served the Red Cross over a forty-year period. (Miss Gladwin's other decorations included the Serbian Order of St. Sava, presented by the regent prince afterwards King Alexander; the Serbian Royal Red Cross Medal, Serbian Cross of Charity, Spanish-American war medal, Russian medal and ribbon of St. Anne, Japanese life membership in the Imperial Red Cross, Japanese Order, Japanese Imperial Red Cross medal for special service and the Japanese medal for general service.) Nor could Miss Brouse give even a summary of Miss Gladwin's writings.

Professional nursing has been blest in the quality of its true leadership. Women with stalwart souls and beautiful minds have written their visions plain upon the tables of their lives that we who run may read them, and do our share in keeping aflame the great white light that is the spirit of nursing.

To Mary Gladwin as she passed to a greater world the tributes of nurses were rendered with simplicity, for it was one of the marks of her stature that simple sincerity was the essence of her life. She fought a good fight. She kept the faith.



M. Eleanor McGarvah

ONE of the most unusual nursing careers is recorded in the work of Eleanor McGarvah of Detroit, Michigan. Her professional pattern carried her through the Farrand Training School of Harper Hospital out into the field of public health as supervisor of the Child Welfare Division of the Detroit Board of Health.

As is the case with all new trails she found herself needing further knowledge to carry out her work. Matriculation in the Law School of the University of Detroit followed. At present, as a member of the Michigan Bar, she is especially well-equipped to make her work as supervisor and legal advisor to the Detroit Health Department truly effective. Her experience proves that knowledge of home situations and of health conditions in industry are of aid in securing social justice. Miss McGarvah served as chairman of legislation for the Michigan State Nurses' Association for four years and collaborated with Dr. Carl M. Scheffel in the revision of "Jurisprudence for Nurses."

Her combination of sound common sense and fine sympathy make the role of Portia a happy one.



Mary Sewall Gardner

THE effectiveness of public health nursing is due to every nursing director and every field nurse. One director, however, through her book and through her willing personal service has, perhaps, had the greatest part in that success. We refer to Mary Sewall Gardner, whose exquisite sense of fairness, penetrating judgment and sympathetic understanding has been called upon in many national and international crises.

Miss Gardner's broad usefulness dates from 1911 when she was appointed secretary of the committee considering the organization of public health nurses throughout the country. For six years, however, following her graduation from the Newport Hospital, she had been perfecting the organization of the Providence District Nursing Association with those powers which a long line of scholars and lawyers had passed down to her. When the National Organization for Public Health Nursing was formed in 1912, Lillian Wald of Henry Street became its first president and Miss Gardner chairman of the executive committee. In that association were represented the widely scattered visiting nurse groups of

the country—the New York City Missions founded in 1877 to nurse only the mission congregations, the Boston and Philadelphia associations established in 1888 to nurse all the community's needy, the Chicago society organized in 1890 for the same broad purpose, Henry Street Settlement dating from 1893, Baltimore dating from 1896, Los Angeles Municipal service organized in 1898 and those other organizations in Richmond, Detroit, San Francisco and elsewhere which had developed on upstanding independent lines.

From 1913 to 1916 Miss Gardner carried the presidency of these widely separated groups of earnest workers and began to mold them into a working whole. Then, as if to carry her wholesome standards further, she published the first edition of her book on public health nursing in 1916 that the ideas of the few might be made effective by the many.

EUROPEAN SERVICE

In 1917 Providence reluctantly watched her depart to direct the national demonstration in public health nursing under the Red Cross. The next year she took over an important piece of organization work in Italy under the Tuberculosis Commission—a service which was recognized by Brown University with the honorary degree of master of arts. With peace Miss Gardner returned to her own smooth-running organization in Providence only to be again called forth to survey public health nursing in Eastern Europe. In this case her keen experience in world affairs showed her the weakness of continuing a program which was not receiving the full sympathy or challenging the definite responsibility of the group served.

In 1920 Miss Gardner was made honorary president of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing that her broad experience, her judicial fairness and her notable charm of individuality might always be available to the association; in 1926 her survey of the developing functions of the association proved invaluable in shaping the group's future. Indeed, although she has now sought a well earned retirement, nurses from all over the world still look upon her as their informal counsellor in the infinite variety of problems which face pioneer workers.

Lystra E. Gretter

“EVERY great institution is the shadow of a great personality. Mrs. Lystra E. Gretter, in her simple nurse’s uniform, with her quiet personality, her keen eyes, and her lovely crown of waving gray hair, personified to Detroit for many years the advance made in safe-guarding health, in preventing sickness, in teaching better ways of living. If the Visiting Nurse Association, shows rather remarkably broad results and if its aims are of the constructive type, the chief reason may be found in the fact that during the years there has been a wise and far-seeing pilot at the helm. Mrs. Gretter is something a good deal more comprehensive than any official title she has ever held. Her particular vision is nothing short of better health for the whole of Michigan, with Detroit as a training center where the best that can be given in the nursing-teaching line is tested and passed into wider currency.”

These words of appreciation were expressed in 1922 when Mrs. Gretter’s work as director of the fifth largest visiting nurse association in the United States was enlarged and enriched by her appointment as counsellor, that her professional experience and her personal guidance might be extended to an ever widening circle.

Her role was selected when she became directress of the Farrand Training School for Nurses. Mrs. Gretter, the first directress in this country, by the way, to establish the eight hour day for student nurses, brought to Detroit a gracious manner, her birth-right as a Southern woman, and a skilled mind sharpened at the Buffalo General Hospital.

Alice M. Bowen, a graduate of the Farrand Training School began district nursing in Detroit in 1894. After four years had demonstrated its value to public spirited citizens, the Visiting Nurse Association of Detroit was founded, Mrs. Gretter serving as one of the first trustees. Miss Bowen’s health failed her and she was compelled to give up the work, but her example was then carried on under Mrs. Gretter’s lead to ultimate success. Indeed by this process of demonstration have been opened many new avenues of service in schools, industrial plants, tuberculosis and infant welfare clinics under city auspices. So cooperative has been her outlook that her Babies’ Milk Fund, home nursing, visiting house-



keepers, Red Cross, and other community organizations are all under Detroit’s Central Bureau of Nursing. With the establishment of a course in public health nursing at the University of Michigan, the practical instruction of students in field work has come under the Visiting Nurse Association and the Detroit Department of Health. New city and county programs are often undertaken by the visiting nurses in their own uniforms. The first adequate demonstration is then continued or turned over to city administration.

So the woman who was chairman of the committee which formulated the Nightingale pledge for nurse students—a pledge which almost all nurses repeat on graduation, though they are not always aware of its origin—has passed her ideals to others.

“What quality is it that has, through her, spread so helpfully and hopefully among us?” asks Katherine Smith Diack; she answers:

“A certain high enthusiasm, I should say, about the possibilities of such service—Idealism is perhaps its name—coupled with most excellent standards of work. She has had not only vision, but courage and tact, wonderful sanity, and a fine training. She is in her work not for what she can get, but for what she can give. Service is written on her standard.”



Charlotte Macleod

MISS CHARLOTTE MACLEOD was one of those modest retiring souls, who, however much they accomplish through their energy and singleness of purpose, work quietly and unobtrusively, attracting little public attention. Born in New Brunswick, Canada, and left an orphan at an early age, she was brought up by an uncle, in a home pervaded by a gentle piety and where hospitality and doing for others were the rule of life.

For over fifteen years she taught school, but finding herself toward the last in a grammar school where all was cut and dried and there was no chance for individuality, it is not surprising that her natural energy and executive ability should have made her restless, and led her to take up nursing.

Graduated from the Waltham Training School for Nurses in the fall of 1891, she took a short course at McLean Hospital, followed by a course in training school methods at Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, and, in May, 1892, assumed the position of principal of the Waltham Training School. Aside from her general development of the school and its little cottage hospital, she extended the pre-

liminary course to six months, to include instruction in all departments of home-making. This was done after letters had been sent to all the training schools in this country and in Great Britain, inquiring whether they had such a course and, if so, of what it consisted. Only the Old Royal Infirmary in Glasgow had felt the need and provided for it, and from this an account of their course was received. When, therefore, a few years later, Miss Macleod went to England and Scotland to study training schools, she spent six weeks at the Glasgow Old Royal Infirmary. The London hospitals were also visited and she spent many days in the slums of London and Liverpool with the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute Nurses and their supervisors. In addition she talked over nursing matters with Florence Nightingale, to whom she had letters of introduction.

It was two years later, in January, 1898, that Miss Macleod was called to Canada to be the chief superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses, which Lady Aberdeen was then founding. She remained at her post six and a half years, resigning at the end of that time because of ill health, to the great regret of all concerned. The next year she was urged by the resigning general secretary of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute Nurses to take her place. She could also have had charge of the new nursing inaugurated in India by Lady Minto, whom she had known well during her stay in Canada. She chose to remain in the United States, where she started the Training School for Visiting Nurses of the Boston Instructive Visiting Nurse Association in 1906, and, somewhat later, the Brattleboro Mutual Aid Association in Brattleboro, Vermont. The first organization of its kind, this cooperative plan might have served as a pattern to nurses seeking to extend their professional service. Instead, the profession has allowed hospitals and doctors to take the lead until its members now find pre-payment nursing unplanned for except through other groups.

In her last years Miss Macleod has lived in retirement though she is as much interested as ever in nursing affairs but lacked the physical strength to take much active part. Yet her energetic, loving spirit, a quiet source of inspiration to many, continues to inspire both old and young.

Flora Madeline Shaw

SELDOM is a tree of strength felled as it reaches skyward. Usually the years crumble its outline or it disappears in the higher growth about it. However, the death of Miss Shaw in August, 1927, came at the peak of her career when she was president of the Canadian Nurses' Association and strenuously developing her program for graduate study at McGill University and her brave guidance was missed in Canada and internationally, in the same measure as the loss of Isabel Hampton Robb left an earlier group stricken in the United States.

EARLY PREPARATION

But let us study Miss Shaw's influence as it developed to maturity. She was born in Perth, Ontario, from a long line of pioneers who served Canada in formative days. Private schooling in Perth and a subsequent attendance at Mrs. Mercer's Academy in Montreal were preliminaries to her course in professional nursing at the Montreal General.

On graduation in 1896 she became second assistant to Miss Nora Livingston, the school's outstanding director, leaving after three years to become superintendent of a small hospital in Boston. In 1900 she returned to Montreal to work directly with Miss Livingston, withdrawing again after three years to take special courses in pedagogy at Teachers College while serving as housemother to Presbyterian nurses and teaching dietetics to these students and pupils of other schools.

EDUCATIONAL PIONEERING

When she again returned to her own school, she started, as instructor, the first preliminary course in nursing known in Canada, instituted other innovations with Miss Livingston's wise cooperation, and so developed an unusual teaching unit. In 1900 she withdrew with her chief from this strenuous post to spend five years in rest and travel. But by 1914 her country was at war and she undertook a beautiful piece of administrative work with the Canadian Patriotic Fund. However, when the strain was over, she again longed to throw herself into nursing education and returned to Columbia University for stimulation before entering upon her position as director of the newly formed School for Graduate Nurses at Mc-



Gill. This was in 1920. Since that time, one hundred and five nurses graduated under her guidance and she had the pleasure of watching these women take important posts throughout the Dominion. Such were her accomplishments as an individual.

In the larger field of organization, her power is still felt for, as a member of the executive committee of the Victorian Order of Nurses, she made many valuable suggestions which are now in operation, and in registration matters affecting the Province of Quebec her hand is seen in many important amendments. Her work as president of the Canadian Nurses' Association was in full swing and in that capacity she had just attended the interim conference of the International Council of Nurses in Geneva and was returning through Liverpool when what appeared to be a slight illness suddenly proved fatal.

Her beautiful character based upon Christian ideals, her ability to understand the other person's point of view, her insight into nursing affairs throughout the world—these were a tower of strength to which all looked for inspiration. Now the tree is shattered and those who stood about her must look to the far reaches of her sky for inspiration.



Mrs. William Church Osborn of Bellevue

ON May 1, 1937, Mrs. William Church Osborn withdrew from the presidency of the Board of Managers of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses after guiding its destiny for over thirty-seven years. Her resignation brought to mind the first Mrs. William H. Osborn, who signed the certificate of incorporation in 1874—just two years after the opening of the school.

That certificate was the working agreement between a group of understanding supporters of nursing and old Bellevue, the hospital in which their plans were being carried out—an agreement which has been in operation ever since. Article II of that historic document reads: "The object of this society is the training of nurses for the sick in order that women shall find a school for their education and the public shall reap the advantage of skilled and educated labor." Article III reads: "The number of directors of this society shall be ten, who shall be for the first year Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Mrs. Robert Woodward, Mrs. William Preston Griffin, Mrs. Louise Tuckerman, Miss A. H.

Woolsey, Miss Ellen Collins, Miss Julia Gould, Mr. Henry Stebbins, Mrs. Chandler Robbins, Dr. W. A. Wylie." This was the Dr. Wylie who journeyed to London in order that he might discuss the prospective school with Miss Nightingale, and Mrs. W. H. Osborn, whose name heads the list, was the woman who guided its destiny during the formative years.

It was in 1900 that the second Mrs. Osborn came upon the board; in 1905 she was appointed to the presidency. Through her and the understanding board members working with her, the school has enjoyed a purposeful continuity* such as has been possible to few nursing schools in this country. As an outstanding executive of the city's hospitals recently said: "Among the many auxiliaries of the Department of Hospitals, the Board of Managers of the Bellevue School is conspicuous because of the importance—I might say the indispensability—of its service and because of the manner in which that service is rendered."

That continuity has been evidenced in the hundreds of ways in which the Board of Managers has met the changing needs of the school. In 1879, for example, when the value of the school's service was still being demonstrated, the first Mrs. Osborn built the Sturgis Pavilion in order that students might have a modern, well-equipped unit in which to carry out their nursing techniques. When Mrs. William Church Osborn first took the presidency the lack of satisfactory living quarters for graduate nurses was the most pressing need. In 1911, therefore, Mrs. Osborn with her husband gave the imposing six-story residence known as Osborn Hall, in memory of the work of Mr. Osborn's mother. It was beautifully planned with a delightful assembly room, reception rooms, one hundred and eighty-five commodious sleeping apartments, a special room for the alumnae, an attractive restaurant and rooms which housed the school's placement registry, and later a little shop for the convenience of the nurses. To come to those rooms furnished in excellent taste after a long, hard day on the wards was like stepping from Bedlam into a refreshing garden.

Several years later, when the city built

* Under the articles of incorporation new members of the board are selected from names submitted by current members, hence a membership of non-political character obtains and a continuity of effort is assured.

new patient pavilions without providing living accommodations for the added nursing personnel, Mrs. Osborn erected the eight-story annex which the Training School rents to the city to house eighty-five graduate nurses employed in the hospital.

Through such gifts, due to the far-seeing vision of Mrs. Osborn and the Board of Managers, the Bellevue School has kept in the lead on many counts. For example, this school was one of the first to inaugurate a complete health program for its student nurses, and the social activities stimulated first by a social director and later by the dean of women—another innovation on the part of the board of managers—have made Bellevue graduates outstanding in any situation in which they find themselves.

Always Mrs. Osborn has possessed the rare ability of selecting, out of the many confusing issues which arise in a large institution, certain crucial needs which she and her co-operative board have concentrated upon. Who but a board of members with constructive ideas—women who consistently and intelligently devoted themselves to nursing problems—would have seen the far-reaching

value of a time study when Miss Marian Rottman, then superintendent of nurses, brought it before them. Their support made such a study possible in the trying months of 1930 and the data thus assembled showed most graphically to the makers of budgets the need of a more ample nursing personnel. Again, when Miss Rottman suggested the enlargement of the student library, the board at once realized the spur to research and scholarship which such a move would bring about. That the board was ready to finance two-thirds of the cost during the initial year—a contribution which provided 3000 volumes and 3500 current pamphlets and placed the unit in the hands of a trained librarian—is further proof of Mrs. Osborn's ability to see below the surface.

But her thinking has not confined itself to the school of nursing. It was her perception of the rôle of social service in a city hospital which led to the establishment of that department under Miss Mary Wadley and carried a kindly spirit and understanding sympathy to each patient in the hospital. It was her perception of the nursing needs outside the hospital which impelled her to take the chairmanship of the Associated Board of Registries and attempt the almost impossible task of meeting the nursing needs of the whole city. In periods of stress, her guidance has been sought by the Travellers' Aid Society, which was founded by her sister, Grace Dodge; but her main energy has always been directed to the improvement of conditions at Bellevue and the many social problems which it touches.

To Mrs. Osborn, therefore, nurses turn with a salute of reverence both for the work she has done during the long years of association at Bellevue, the cradle of nursing education in America, and for her wider service in understaking the solution of the placement problem throughout the city as chairman of the Associated Board of Registries.

At her retirement she left the affairs of the school in the hands of thirty outstanding board members who, under the by-laws adopted by the Board of Trustees in 1924 and continued under the present Department of Hospitals, enjoy the privilege of submitting the names of the major nursing and educational personnel from which the department selects its appointees

for Bellevue. Those watching the destiny of nursing have the greatest confidence in the new president of the Board of Managers, Mrs. Linzee Blagden, yet it is comforting to know that as honorary member Mrs. Osborn will always be accessible to give of her thought and her vision to the making of new plans since to all nurses she brings new wisdom to their deliberations.

BELLEVUE SPEAKS

Hyla S. Watters, M.D.

I stand by the side of a river

That's salt with the tang of the sea,
There's never a port of any sort
But sends her sons to me.

I stand by the side of a current

That's deeper far than the sea,
And storm-beaten craft of every draught
Come in to be healed by me.

But some have more sin than fever,

And some have more grief than pain,
God help me make whole both body and soul
Before they go out again.



Helen N. Joy

AT the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Grace Hospital, Detroit, held on December 18, 1939, the portrait of Mrs. Joy was unveiled on the hospital's walls to commemorate the aid which she personally, and her family before her, had given to this outstanding Mid-west institution.

It was through Mrs. Joy's mother, Mrs. Helen H. Newberry, that Grace Hospital received funds for the construction of the first nurses' home back in 1899.

The beautiful vacation home on Elba Island in the Detroit River was Mrs. Joy's gift in 1922 that students and graduates might enjoy its rest and beauty. It was again Mrs. Joy and other members of her family, John S. Newberry and Truman H. Newberry who provided the site for the new home in 1931 and for the magnificent building which now houses 335 nurses. Mrs. Joy has formed a wall of friendship about the students of the hospital, enlivening their vacations in summer, increasing their educational opportunities in winter and planning for the many innovations which have marked the school's growth. Truly such lay friends are *makers* of nursing history.

Emma Louise Warr

IN 1884 Mrs. William H. Pulsifer, president of the newly organized board of the St. Louis Training School for Nurses, went to New York to search out a superintendent of nurses to take charge of the school. She returned with a young graduate, Miss Emma Louise Warr, who developed the St. Louis Training School for Nurses for twenty-five years.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, Miss Warr had her preliminary education at Jamestown, New York. She was graduated from the School of Nursing of the New York Hospital and in her first executive post served as superintendent of Hamot Hospital, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Please bear in mind that previously there was not a professional nurse west of the Mississippi River and this young steadfast superintendent often had to stand her ground against the heaviest odds. Progress was always slow and difficult but she never faltered when a call came, as it often did, to go to each of several important schools in Chicago or the east, with enlarged opportunities and salary. Miss Warr's reaction always was, "Why should I go—is there not work enough here?"

There were but two pupils to begin the school. The Woman's Ward had been turned over to the school as a working field for day duty only. It was small and very dirty, but, as the old files record, "the spirit of the staff was profoundly earnest." The membership of the Committee of Citizens, mostly women, who stood financially behind this enterprise, never exceeded 150, but there was interest and constructive help in the attitude of many of them and there is still interest and constructive help in the few original members who now survive. It was through this support that Miss Warr was able to say in her eighth report, "Today the nursing, day and night of the entire hospital, is managed by the school."

Endowed with sincerity of purpose, intellect, clear vision and courage to carry on against the severest and most trying odds, a keenness in judging character and appreciating human worth, a rich sense of humor and kindness toward all mankind, Miss Warr had every quality to make her a great and respected leader in the new field of nurs-

ing in the Middle-west. The executive committee of the school gives credit for all it has accomplished to Miss Warr's high standard of scholarship, her loyalty to the ethics of the profession, and her sweet, dignified personality. Yet she was the first to recognize the fact that her success as superintendent of the first training school for nurses in Missouri was due to the sympathetic and staunch support of her Board.

Throughout the years, Miss Warr was the confidant of her nurses and her graduates who returned frequently for counsel in their many perplexities. After her retirement in 1909, when nurses in Missouri were planning a state organization and many new ideas in nursing and nursing education were being tried, Miss Warr gave wise counsel to her own graduates and to those of other schools who knew the value of her opinion in nursing matters. In fact, this interest in nurses and in nursing never flagged and to the end (Miss Warr succumbed to pneumonia in St. Louis, Missouri, April 19, 1937, at the age of ninety years.) she kept in touch, through correspondence, with many who were far afield.

During the war Miss Warr again took up her professional work in the service of the American Red Cross. She was most active in the recruiting of nurses and conducted classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick.

In 1933, the fiftieth anniversary of the St. Louis City Hospital Training School for Nurses, a bronze tablet was unveiled in the new nurses' residence in honor of Miss Warr. On that occasion the following appreciation by Dr. Elsworth S. Smith was read:

"It was my good fortune on graduating from the St. Louis Medical College to cut my medical eye teeth, so to speak, at the old City Hospital where I spent three most profitable years as junior, senior and assistant superintendent in that grand old store house of clinical knowledge and experience. It was during this period that I had the opportunity to observe Miss Warr's signal abilities and qualifications, both as a wonderful nurse herself, and as a person able to impart these rare gifts of the nursing art to her pupils who had the good fortune of coming under her stimulating and magnetic influence. Always of frail physique but ever with sinews of steel, has she constantly during a period stretching over many score of



years devoted herself to extending her broad human sympathies, generated in a gentle lady's heart, and her great professional nursing skill to her pupils gathered about her—that each graduating class might carry to bedsides of sickness and suffering that depth of human heart and skill that makes for the alleviation of the pain and suffering of disease. Who can measure the renewed hope, courage and relief which each individual pupil of hers has brought to suffering humanity through the inspiring and refining influence of this wonderful life dedicated to the nursing care of the sick? Personally, I have always felt that my patients were in safe hands if cared for by nurses trained by that wonderful teacher. And as I pen these lines I fancy I can also hear from the great beyond the voice of that grand teacher, Dr. Greenfield Sluder, the dear, mutual friend of Miss Warr and of myself, adding what I am sure must be far greater peans of praise in behalf of our honored guest today, for he and I so often joined in admiration of her fine, womanly qualities and nursing skill. Therefore, do I consider her most worthy of the honor to be about bestowed—as to me she verily is our St. Louis Florence Nightingale.”

JANNETT G. FLANAGAN, R.N.



Emily L. Loveridge

ONE of the finest contributions of nursing to civic betterment has been made in the field of hospital administration. While other women were working for the franchise and for opportunities to serve their fellows in government, nurses were quietly rendering such service as the heads of large institutions of healing. In many communities, in fact, these women became the pioneers in social reform and from their strategic positions in hospitals . . . where all social handicaps heap in termination . . . were able to build up new community standards.

Preeminent in this list of pioneers stands the name of Miss Emily L. Loveridge who became associated with the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Oregon, in 1890. When Miss Loveridge first went west at the request of the Bishop of Oregon she agreed to stay for one year. That year was later extended to forty and under her guiding hand the original hospital of thirty-five beds was gradually expanded to its present capacity of 325.

What background gave her this flare for organization? With what preparation did she enter the field? Of formal preparation,

none, as was the case with all the pioneer nurses who have made such lasting contributions. She was not even, as physicians are so wont to express it, a "born nurse"; she *worked* to achieve skill as one could do in the old days at Bellevue. Many remember her loping stride through the wards, usually with cap awry, as she brought happiness and comfort to all who called upon her. In the spirit of service she spared neither time nor energy and though often in disgrace with the immaculate Miss Brennan, because of her helter-skelter appearance (she was much too engrossed in her work to bother with exteriors), the doctors backed her at every opportunity and her patients loved her.

But it was from her home and family background that she drew her reserves of patience and penetration. Her father, the Reverend Daniel L. Loveridge of an old Connecticut family, had as his wife and helpmate Maria Lemoine Wolfolk of the softer ways of Virginia and Indiana. In 1860, the year Miss Loveridge was born, they were living in Hammondsport, New York. When she was nine the family moved to Norwich, New York, where she graduated from high school in 1879. Then, as they moved to Undilla, Otsego County, she took a teaching position in the public schools, resigning in 1887 to enter the Bellevue School of Nursing. She was graduated in 1889.

When she arrived in Portland on May 1, 1890 the hospital was just being enlarged by twenty-five beds and the able superintendent, Mrs. E. J. Wakeman, urged her to establish the first school of nursing in the Northwest. In 1906 when Mrs. Wakeman resigned Miss Loveridge assumed the superintendency.

But Miss Loveridge's influence scored far beyond the bounds of her institution. This is evidenced by her appointment to the Board of Directors of the American Hospital Association, by her presidency of the Northwest Hospital Association in 1926-27 and by her election to head the Western Hospital Association in 1928. Yet with all these public responsibilities upon her too-willing shoulders, she never failed to lighten the sorrows and share the joys of all who came to her. When she retired in 1930 she left an institution, yes, a city, and a state as human as her own contacts, and generations to come will, in the biblical phrase, "rise up to call her blessed."

Frances M. Ott

THE nursing career of Miss Ott in the field of private duty stands as a bridge between past and present. She entered upon her career in 1889 on graduating from the Indianapolis City Hospital and in the years between has seen revolutionizing changes in the profession.

In those days when there were no registries through which cases were called, no telephones to summon the nurse to her case, and no taxicabs to rush her to the scene of action, the private duty nurse worked in extreme isolation. Pupil nurses, sent out from nursing schools, were her competitors, and every graduate, especially of another school, was a source of anxiety. It took vision, therefore, to see the possibilities of organization. Miss Ott, a private duty nurse, attended the informal conference at the World's Fair in 1893, attended the first meeting of the Associated Alumnae in 1897 and, save for five years, has attended every meeting of the organization (now the American Nurses' Association) up to 1940. When the first program for private duty nurses was put on in 1912 Miss Ott was an outspoken platform speaker; when the section was formed in 1916, Miss Ott became the first chairman and served in that capacity until 1924. During that period she had addressed meetings in twenty-eight states on invitation, and was asked to give addresses in several states on successive occasions.

Her election to the board of directors of the American Nurses' Association was the culmination of a long period of service in local and state nursing organizations where she worked out plans for registries, developed means of intercommunication between groups, and brought private duty problems into the limelight for solution.

In all her contacts Miss Ott has been far-seeing. In 1891 two years after she began her work she saw the need for more study and registered as one of the first students to take postgraduate work at Woman's Hospital, New York. This seems to have been the initial course in advanced study organized by Miss Z. E. Whitaker and announced as "in no sense a finishing school for incompetent nurses." Always she has touched outside interests in the community as a prominent member of three different national women's clubs.



Miss Ott's charm, like many others of her individualized generation, lies not only in her vivacity and humor, but in the usable facts she keeps at her command. "How do you remember things in such detail," we once asked. With a twinkle she replied: "In the old days we had little time to pore over books or make fancy notes. The ideas of doctors and newspaper information had to be caught on the fly; they never passed our way again. Of course we had less to choose from—no school had five hundred texts on its shelves or a radio in its parlor—but there were other distractions to which we turned a deaf ear, and I suspect that good nurses of today do not need to carry the Britannica to keep their patients interested."

In a communication written in April, 1928, she gave a valuable analysis of the reason for her success in private duty work: "We feel that we are expressing a broad humanitarian sentiment, individualized. We are adjusting our nursing to the patient, giving him our interest, our personal courage, our moral support and our ability to create an atmosphere where his mental peace of mind may further the restoration of his normal physiological processes. . . ."



Berta E. Dreyfus

IN the spring of 1938 a nurses' residence was dedicated at Prince Bay, Staten Island. This home, housing forty members of the graduate nursing staff, was the gift of Mrs. Louis A. Dreyfus in memory of her husband. Larger gifts have been tendered the nursing profession but few givers have made a more thorough study of nursing ideals and needs as a basis for their giving.

This is the way Mrs. Dreyfus approaches every philanthropic project she undertakes. To appreciate the well-spring of her many generousities we must take a long view of her past interests. As a young woman living in Switzerland she met her future husband, a brilliant American chemist who was studying abroad. A few years later she left her sheltered home with its retinue of servants to begin life again in the new world. Finally Dr. and Mrs. Dreyfus settled in Staten Island where they found many avenues for expressing their generosity—Hero Park to the memory of Staten Island's sons who died in the War, gifts to the Jewish Community Center and other expressions of neighborliness. Then in December, 1920, Dr. Dreyfus was called to the Unknown and Mrs. Dreyfus was left to

execute the plans they had made together.

Her first move was to part with her white columned mansion with its garden of memories and invest the money in children's lives. The Berta-Louis Dreyfus Home at Zinnowitz, Germany, where undernourished city children found new energy was the result. The major operating room at the Staten Island Hospital was another expression of neighborliness, as were Cornell scholarships, a lovely Lutheran chapel in Florida and eventually her own Southern home which she gave to a struggling parish that its minister might have shelter.

It was the same generous spirit which led Mrs. Dreyfus to aid the Richmond Memorial Hospital. Her first visit here was made on a day when eleven new babies quite overflowed the meager nursery. At once her heart went out to the men and women who had been her neighbors and a new hospital was built to meet their needs. Then Mrs. Dreyfus began to study the housing of the graduate staff as transportation was difficult and boarding with families unsatisfactory.

The new residence with recreation hall, informal gathering room, kitchenettes and forty spacious bedrooms stands as another evidence of her thoughtfulness. As the high point in the plan Mrs. Dreyfus sought, through the spur of emulation, to bring out the best in each graduate. Coming to the idea as an outsider she first studied nursing history; then she selected forty outstanding nurses and dedicated the forty rooms in their honor. "To the glory of Edith Cavell" reads the bronze entablature on one door; "To the memory of Jane A. Delano" reads another. On the day of dedication President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, President Angell of Yale and Director John Barton Payne of the Red Cross sent telegrams acknowledging the honor conferred upon Miss Nutting, Miss Goodrich and Miss Clara Barton.

But the message which came from nurses touched Mrs. Dreyfus most deeply: "May the spirit of those whose names have been given to individual rooms act as an inspiration in our hours of service that we may be worthy of the tribute paid our profession by the mother of our home whom we admire, respect and love so deeply." Nurses everywhere echo this sentiment toward self-sacrificing supporters who have made their work possible.

Helen F. Greaney

IN March, 1933, the nurses of Philadelphia honored Miss Helen F. Greaney, a crowning recognition of her golden jubilee as a graduate nurse. The gathering was held in the beautiful auditorium of the Philadelphia General Hospital, made more beautiful by artistic decoration on the tables set for six hundred guests. It was on March 12, 1883, that Miss Greaney completed her course with the training school of the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia. Her early care of a sick mother had cut short her education with the Sisters of St. Joseph but it gave her the inspiration to take up nursing. In this she was aided by her family physician, who secured her admission to the Woman's Hospital on February 20, 1881.

ORGANIZER OF GROUPS

To her is the honor of having secured permission for the first public commencement of the school—the first occasion when her ability to organize and develop groups and attitudes was demonstrated. She later assisted in organizing several alumnae associations, in securing money to endow rooms, in collecting relief funds, in assembling scholarship loan funds, and in accomplishing many other useful purposes through group cooperation.

Her force in such enterprises and her well-directed results always remind me of that verse which says:

Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering . . . And let us consider one another, to provoke unto love and to good works; nor forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is.*

RED CROSS SERVICE

When the diphtheria epidemic broke out in Philadelphia in 1884 Miss Greaney was the first graduate nurse to give her services. Later in the year she enrolled as a life member of the Red Cross under the conditions laid down by Clara Barton. When the emergency situation developed at Johnstown in 1889 she immediately hurried from Cleveland, where she was staying, to participate. During 1891 and 1892 she made an extended

* Epistle to the Hebrews, Chapter x.



tour of Europe. Three years later found her establishing the Nurses' Club of Philadelphia, and in 1902 she was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Pennsylvania Graduate Nurses' Association. Never during these years did her interest lag in her own professional calling—nursing in private homes—yet her group spirit was always called to the fore in emergency situations, and again in 1914 we find her organizing a nurses' club and directory in Atlantic City. In the same year she assisted in the establishment of the Philadelphia Catholic Nurses' Guild.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

During these years of active work Miss Greaney has held many offices in state and national nursing organizations. Locally the Woman's Hospital Alumnae have recognized her distinguished services by conferring the Pauline medal upon her and nurses throughout the country remember her especially as national chairman of the private duty section, the highest national honor which the nurses of the group could confer upon her.

ALICE M. O'HALLORAN, R.N.



Isabel M. Stewart

“**A** SPRING that never ceases to give forth cooling water; a well that has immeasurable resources in its depths.” These figurative words were written by a nurse in Asia to describe the influence of Miss Isabel M. Stewart, professor of nursing education at Teachers College, New York City. The minds of Westerners are unable to coin such golden phrases but their hearts willingly give assent.

Side by side with Miss Nutting, since the days of her assistanceship in 1909, Miss Stewart has won the warm friendship and intellectual respect of every student coming under her guidance. The reason may be found in her background—she is fundamentally a teacher and the meaning of that Middle English word, *techen*, delimits the capability of *showing* others.

Miss Stewart came to nursing from the teaching field in 1900 when she entered the Winnipeg General Hospital Training School for Nurses. She had been graduated from normal school and had taught in the elementary schools of Manitoba before she saw the possibilities in nursing. On graduation she tried her hand for four years at private duty,

at supervising in the hospital of her alma mater, and at visiting nursing, but the lack of teaching methods in nursing schools was always uppermost in her mind and she longed to see systematic teaching of theory, and careful, selective practice on hospital wards replace the “patchy” work then prevalent in most schools of nursing.

Her next move, therefore, was matriculation in the hospital economics department of Teachers College to prepare herself for re-vamping nursing schools. On receiving her diploma she continued her studies at the University while serving first as Miss Nutting's part-time assistant, and later as full-time instructor in the department. Miss Stewart received her main inspiration from this close association with Miss Nutting and for many years they supplemented each other's efforts. In 1910 Miss Stewart developed the first program for teachers in nursing schools and as the department expanded she concentrated her attention in the fields of teaching, curriculum construction, and nursing history, collaborating with Miss Lavinia L. Dock in “A Short History of Nursing.”

In 1923 she received the appointment of associate professor and when Miss Nutting found it necessary to give up active work, Miss Stewart was appointed full professor and chairman of the department.

The reports of the National League of Nursing Education are evidence of her guiding influence in nursing education; the minutes of the International Council of Nurses tell the same story. Her well-rounded approach is especially evidenced in the 1927 revision of the “Standard Curriculum” and in the 1937 “Curriculum Guide,” a project which engaged the skill of nursing educators throughout the United States. Undertaken at a period when lack of funds for national grading called a halt on progress, the energizing spirit of Miss Stewart seemed to enter every school and the result—though invaluable for curriculum building—had even greater import in its influence upon the physicians and nurses who were to put the curriculum into effect.

Actually, Miss Stewart's greatest contributions have been made through her students and though they wear their flowers of accomplishment with pride they remember in humility the mother branch which brought them sustaining power.

Maude B. Muse

MISS MUSE is one of the best known teachers of nursing in this country. Her successful career is one of the best answers which could be given to the question so often asked by young instructors, "What future is there for the nurse of good ability who loves teaching and who prefers to stay in the teaching field?"

Miss Muse inherited from her Scotch and French ancestry a good mind, a respect for sound scholarship and sound character, and a tradition of public service. No one state can take all the credit for Miss Muse's early education. She was born in Pennsylvania, attended kindergarten in San Francisco, elementary school in Kansas, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Washington and high school in Ohio. In spite of this much interrupted educational program, she graduated with an excellent record of scholarship.

Like many other nurses, she began her professional career as a teacher in the public schools, but after three years her interest in nursing asserted itself and she went to Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, where she received her training under Miss Samuel, graduating in 1912. The next two years were spent in private nursing. Then came a year at Teachers College, Miss Muse being one of the Isabel Hampton Robb scholars for the year 1914-15.

From this time to 1922 she taught in nursing schools, first in the east, in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and then in the far west at Stanford University Hospital, San Francisco. During the summer of 1918 she was released from Stanford to teach in the Vassar Training Camp.

In 1922 she returned to Teachers College to finish her work for the bachelor of science degree. Miss Muse later decided to continue her study for the master of arts degree, specializing in psychology. At the same time, she became a member of the staff of the Department of Nursing Education, assisting in the training of teachers.

One of Miss Muse's many contributions to the department has been her valuable course in psychology for nurses which ranks with the other college courses in this subject and her book "Psychology for Nurses" is the standard text on this subject. She has also taught materia medica, (another sub-



ject on which she has written a standard text) the history of nursing, the curriculum in nursing schools and other subjects. For a period she took over the entire supervision of students doing practice teaching in several of the New York hospitals.

Miss Muse has published, beside her books on psychology and materia medica, a number of stimulating articles.

There is great need in nursing today for just such women as Miss Muse, nurses of sound training, whose primary interest is in teaching, who appreciate the almost unlimited possibilities for improvement in the field of teaching in nursing schools, and who are willing to remain long enough in this field to accumulate the necessary experience and skill to become leaders in it. Such leaders must bring to this work, not only superior ability, but the desire to make their knowledge and experience available for the assistance and training of others. We need also in nursing many more women with Miss Muse's studious mind, scientific bent and literary ability, who are able to accumulate and interpret the knowledge needed to improve our nursing practice and to put it in attractive and usable form for our students and graduates of nursing schools.



Photograph by Moffett

Nellie X. Hawkinson

IN December, 1924, the Illinois League of Nursing Education first asked the University of Chicago to establish academic courses for nurses. Ten years later we find graduate courses at the University an established fact with Miss Nellie X. Hawkinson at the helm as professor of nursing education.

The ten-year interim yields its own evidence of the gradual recognition of the right of nursing to base its work on the facts of science. In 1925 the first summer course at the University of Chicago was directed by Miss Laura R. Logan, then dean of the Illinois Training School, and in 1926 the tangible resources of that famous school (then appraised at \$420,000) were given to the university to further its educational project for nurses. From 1926 through 1932 Miss Anna D. Wolf guided the destiny of the university work of nurses as associate professor of nursing. It was during this period in the summer of 1927 that Miss Nellie X. Hawkinson, then professor and dean at Western Reserve University School of Nursing, first became associated with the University of Chicago. In

1933, after Miss Wolf had withdrawn, Miss Evelyn Wood, executive secretary of the Central Council for Nursing Education, was invited to direct the work. In 1934 Miss Hawkinson was again sought for the summer course and finally to direct the future of the school which is being developed under the University's Committee on Nursing Education. Degrees are cleared through the division of biological sciences, though the departments of education, of psychology, and of home economics are drawn upon as well as the department of biological sciences.

Nursing has been fortunate in having such a well-prepared educator assume the directorship of this important educational connection in the Midwest for Miss Hawkinson's scope has brought her in touch with a wide circle of thought and opinion. She graduated from the Framingham Training School for Nurses, Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1909, and for three years did bedside nursing. In 1918 when the Vassar Training Camp needed teachers she stepped into the gap as assistant instructor and in 1919 took a similar position in the Department of Nursing and Health, Columbia University. For the next four years she was instructor at the Massachusetts General Hospital, an interim which also equipped her with bachelor's and master's degrees from Columbia. Then began ten years of effective work at Western Reserve as assistant professor, associate, and full professor coupled with the responsibility of dean. During her sabbatical year in 1932-1933 she studied nursing schools and public health nursing abroad and in 1933 continued her graduate study at Columbia.

Miss Hawkinson's broad approach to the field is evidenced not only by her scholastic accomplishments but by the recognition she has received from nursing educators as president of the National League of Nursing Education, chairman of its committee on standards and a member of its general education committee in the crucial years when the third revision of the curriculum was carried through.

With Miss Hawkinson in the development of the work is Miss Edna S. Newman as assistant professor. Miss Newman was assistant to the dean at Illinois Training School and at Cook County Training School from 1925 to 1932 and director of that school from 1932 to 1937.

S. Lillian Clayton

IN 1926 the presidency of the American Nurses' Association was given to Miss S. Lillian Clayton in recognition of her outstanding professional achievements. Her sudden death on May 2, 1930, after a forty-eight hour illness cut short her work in this keynote position, but it could not mar the perfect pattern of administrative service which she has been weaving for fifty-five years.

It was in 1893 that Miss Clayton began her professional career as a student at the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, the friendly city which was just across the line from Kent County, Maryland, where she was born. Three years later she was graduated from the Philadelphia General Hospital Training School. Immediately she accepted a departmental position there remaining until 1899. During the next three years she tried her hand at private duty while acquiring special missionary training at the Baptist Institute of Christian Workers.

But her "call" came in another field as assistant superintendent of the hospital and of the school of nursing at Miami Valley, Dayton, Ohio. She resigned this position after seven years to seek refreshment at Teachers College, later accepting the superintendency of nurses at the Minneapolis City Hospital. Then in 1914 she became educational director at the Illinois Training School, coming to her own school a year later as superintendent of nurses. In 1920 her jurisdiction was again enlarged when she was made nursing director in all the hospitals under the Philadelphia Department of Health.

In 1925 due to her outstanding work in hospital administration she was asked to make a survey of special European institutions by the Rockefeller Foundation. Subsequently the Philadelphia General became a mecca for European matrons studying in this country.

One can also recognize her quiet guidance in the solution of many European nursing problems which have been brought to the International Council of Nurses in Geneva.

During the difficult war period Miss Clayton served as president of the National League of Nursing Education and accepted added responsibility on the nursing committee of the Council of National Defense and on the reconstruction committee which gave



birth to Nursing Headquarters. Her work as president of the American Nurses' Association developed these national aspects still further through an effective support and use of the Grading Committee's findings; a national study of employment bureaus; a reorganization of the association's plan for national relief; and a coordination of state and national activities through biennial section meetings, through periodic conferences of state executive secretaries and other state officials, and through the use of presidents' portfolios.

Yet these national and international activities never drew Miss Clayton's interest from her immediate responsibilities in connection with the Pennsylvania State Board of Nurse Examiners, the Philadelphia General Alumnae Association and the huge executive task involved in giving meticulous nursing care to the sixteen hundred patients who were constantly under her wise supervision at the Philadelphia General.

If one characteristic can be said to stand out above all others in Miss Clayton's life so beautifully lived, it is her personal example of justice, wisdom and kindness toward all—an integrity of spirit that is hardly of this earth.



Elizabeth Miller

ON February 15, 1940, Elizabeth Miller was to have received from Temple University, Philadelphia, the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. Of the small number of people to whom this honor has been awarded in the history of the university, one was Helen Keller, who though both blind and deaf from birth, has recognized no obstacles in her service to society. Another recipient was Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, world famous for his humane work in Labrador. It was particularly appropriate that Elizabeth Miller was selected to join Miss Keller and Dr. Grenfell in sharing these honors. She would have been at ease for she was one with them in altruism, singleness of purpose, keen intelligence and invincible courage.

But on February 15 Miss Miller was ill. When it was learned that she could not appear to accept the degree, it was decided to postpone the event until June. Just two weeks later the friends and colleagues who

had been looking forward to the ceremony of the award, came to a funeral chapel not far from the university to pay their last respects to her. In a service of moving simplicity Dr. James Ramsey Swain read the twenty-third psalm, the psalm that was written for those of great heart and selfless purpose.

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the Shadow of Death, I shall fear no evil"—these quiet words epitomized the quality of Elizabeth Miller's life. She walked through many valleys in the thirty-seven years she gave to nursing, but fear had no place in her life. She was far too busy pitting her humor, her courage, her rugged mind, against the great amount of work she saw to be done.

In many ways Miss Miller was symbolic of the pioneer nurses in Pennsylvania who helped build a great profession out of a wilderness where there was no profession before. Her forebears of sturdy Swiss and German stock migrated to this country early in the 18th century to settle in Lancaster County. Here in the new land they fought down obstacles, cleared the acres, built homes and schools, established enduring traditions of honesty and service, and won the respect and affection of all who touched them.

But Miss Miller was more than a symbol. She was one of the most distinctive personalities in nursing. A tall woman of fine carriage, she might easily have given the impression of severity but for the humor and kindness that lighted her face. Though there was something of the ancient oak in her character there was warmth and geniality in her attitude. One reason why people instinctively trusted her was that she trusted them first. She liked people, and she met them all, from the governor of the state to the newest probationer, with a simplicity that at once made them her friends.

Yet when occasion demanded Elizabeth Miller could be stern. It is in the nature of things that the office of the State Board of Nurse Examiners is a vortex of nursing debate and dissension, for the heart of nursing progress lies in the educational standards set by the state. Legislation for safeguarding and advancing nursing standards has always been bitterly fought by selfish or uninformed interests, and Pennsylvania nurses, like those in all progressive states, have fought and won some mighty battles. For almost ten years Miss Miller was secretary to the State

Board of Nurse Examiners and probably no other period of her life demanded more courage, tact and stern impersonality than did this one. She could be infinitely understanding with a school that was honestly struggling to achieve standards—and inexorable with one that tried to evade the dearly wrought standards set up to safeguard the care of the sick.

Her complete lack of fear, even though storm warnings were dire, was illustrated in her reply to a politician who demanded that a part of her salary be given into the coffers of the political party then in power. After repeated warnings Miss Miller wrote:

"It was quite logical for you to make a request of me to support, in a financial way, the interests of the political party which now constitutes the leadership in governmental functions of our great state. I trust, however, you will appreciate my position in this matter when I say that as an executive nurse in public positions for over sixteen years, embracing both municipal and state service, I have conscientiously refrained at all times from participating in any political activity, contributing to any political funds, or having any political sponsors.

"This principle I have followed consistently, believing that the ideals of nursing service to all the communities reached by the institutions, departments and boards with which I have been and am now identified, can best be expressed by unflinching adherence to this principle.

"The great work of the State Board of Examiners for the Registration of Nurses touches many institutions and the lives of thousands of nurses in whose professional preparation and nursing service to the public, regardless of race, creed or political persuasion, the Board is vitally and deeply concerned.* * * With assurance that I shall continue to stand loyally by all programs for social betterment to all the people of our great Commonwealth, I am,

"Faithfully yours,

"ELIZABETH F. MILLER, R.N."

And thus having taken her stand, Miss Miller closed the incident, and went faithfully about her work in the state office for four more years. She resigned the post in March, 1939, to take up another prodigious task, directing the nursing in Norristown

State Hospital, where almost 3500 patients are in residence. Miss Miller's positions always reflected the broad catholicity of her interests. After graduating from the township school of Lancaster County and a teacher's training course at Millersville State Normal School, she taught rural school for several years in her own county. In 1900 she entered the Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing, now Temple University School of Nursing, Philadelphia. Back to her own county she went upon graduation to be assistant superintendent of Lancaster General Hospital; then for some time she practiced private duty in the county's rural areas.

But her eager spirit demanded new horizons so she went to Honolulu in 1905 to match her ingenuity and common sense against the visiting nurse needs of the Palama Settlement. So notable were her efforts here that in August, 1906, the *San Francisco Chronicle* gave generous columns to the story of her success. Reluctantly because of ill health she gave up the post in 1908 to spend several years in rest and further study—at Teachers College, Columbia University, Woman's Hospital, New York, and a secretarial course at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Rapidly her opportunities for service multiplied. From the superintendency of Flushing Hospital, New York, 1911 to 1915, she went to a similar post at Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, and then, succeeding Roberta West, she was associated with S. Lillian Clayton, director of nursing at Philadelphia City Hospitals. In October, 1924, Dr. Ellen Potter, who was secretary of the newly organized Welfare Department of Pennsylvania, chose Miss Miller as nurse consultant in the department. Here she remained for five years, resigning to spend a year in reorganizing the Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing in New York City. From here she was recalled to her native state to be secretary of the board of nurse examiners.

Whatever the task before her, Elizabeth Miller took it in her stride with the zest that gave her life infinite savor. Thirty-seven years of the heights and depths of adventure in human service—a service that blessed wherever it touched! A life beautifully lived and ending with Elizabeth Miller standing on a mountain top, modest and smiling, in the full glory of her achievements!

JANET M. GEISTER, R.N.



Marion T. Brockway

TO her position as industrial nurse to 11,000 employees of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Mrs. Brockway, one of the pioneers in this field, brought natural ability and rare preparation. Endowed with a personality that inspired respect and won affection, and possessing a fine sense of humanity and love of people, she was freed from the isolation which too often circumscribes the industrial worker.

However, her scientific training as a nurse supplemented by her ideal perception as wife and mother were at least partly responsible for the splendid contribution she made as consultant to all these employees regarding business, domestic and personal worries.

"Nursing," she once said, "is a fine beginning for any career. My nurse's training has made all things possible for me." Before Marion Turner sought a career her home was at Mt. Savage, Maryland. On her daily trips to Baltimore for piano study she found time to read to the patients in the old city hospital—her first taste of hospital life and interest in the sick. It was not surprising, therefore, that when the Johns Hopkins

School of Nursing was organized she entered as the first probationer on June 5, 1889.

Those were remarkable days. The young student was received by Dr. William Osler and Miss Louisa Parsons, one of Florence Nightingale's students who acted as director until Miss Isabel Hampton should arrive.

While in training Miss Turner became engaged to Dr. Frederick J. Brockway. They were married after her graduation.

Ten years of happy life followed, years in which the training the young mother had received was of inestimable value. Two daughters were born, and the duties of homemaking and motherhood were absorbing. Then the current of her life was changed in 1901, by the death of Dr. Brockway.

Shortly afterward, Mrs. Brockway accepted a call to do social service work at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

From 1908 until 1913 she was executive secretary in the New York office of Stony Wold Sanatorium; later director of Vacation Lodgings in New York.

With the outbreak of the war Mrs. Brockway became chief nurse of the Government Debarcation Hospital Number 3, in New York City. The war over, she came to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, a key position in industry which she filled with rare perception and execution until she retired.

Mrs. Brockway died in early June, 1940, while visiting friends in Baltimore. At her funeral held in All Souls Church, New York City, acquaintances, intimate friends, and outstanding executives gathered to do her honor.

It is a mark of Mrs. Brockway's ability as a leader that she was prominent in the work of many organizations.

Shortly after coming to New York, she became a director of St. Barnabas Guild, the first organization to bring nurses together. She was the first president of the New York Industrial Nurses' Club. She served as president of the New York State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs also of the New York State Organization for Public Health Nursing, of the Graduate Nurses of Manhattan and Bronx, and of the Zonta Club. Calm, loyal, with unbounded faith in her profession, this first graduate of Johns Hopkins Hospital has carried the message of the nurse into unusual fields.

Sally Lucas Jean

DURING the Christmas holidays of 1919 there gathered in the Russell Sage Building, New York City, some sixty pioneer spirits, specialists in their fields, to promote the health of children. There were city and country school teachers, nurses, pediatricians, home economics workers, nutritionists, physical educators. That informal session, the first national Health Education Conference, led to the large meeting of the Child Health Organization and its sequel the American Child Health Association and by 1923 had resulted in a health section of the World Federation of Education Associations.

It was a nurse, Sally Lucas Jean, who as director of the Child Health Organization had suggested that conference. She had come to New York City two years before at the call of John Collier, director of the People's Institute, to vitalize, as she had in Baltimore, the teacher's interest in student health, and to create in children the desire to improve their own health. In Miss Jean's own words: "Something spectacular had to be done to shake the nation out of its apathy in matters of child health. People were in a mood, if their attention could be caught, to realize that healthy children are a basic national asset and that their health needs must be adequately met." Then were developed on a national scale means for achieving such results. The "Food Scouts" in public schools, Chow-Chow the health clown, the fascinating Health Fairy (a nurse in disguise), weight charts correlated with height, posters of children running, standing or sitting in correct postures, Chalk Talks, Professor Happy, The Child Health Alphabet, the Health Game, the Health Musician—all were front page stories in every town they penetrated. Yet the new movement had its roots in day-by-day work of the classroom—work that was sound from both the medical and educational points of view and that, consequently, *produced results*.

These were not evolved by one person but through the combined interests of teachers, artists, doctors, nurses, nutrition workers—all gathered together through Miss Jean's genius.

Finally, charming health pamphlets were made available through the Government departments in Washington—well arranged, smartly illustrated—for distribution through



all the Government teaching centers. Scholarships were made accessible to nurses, teachers or specialists who wanted to prepare for this field which utilized knowledge and methods from every quarter.

When the Child Health Organization was merged with the American Child Health Association Miss Jean became director of the Health Education Division. In the years which followed she was invited by the Governments of Belgium, Panama, the Philippine Islands, China, Japan and the Virgin Islands, to visit these countries and develop school health programs. L'Oeuvre Nationale de L'Enfance of Belgium conferred a special medal upon Miss Jean in 1922 and the Belgian Red Cross its highest honor in 1923.

On her return from these trips she was honored by Bates College with the degree of Master of Arts as "outstanding leader in health education whose genius, courage and originality in educational propaganda have made significant contributions to the whole field of social service at home and abroad." Miss Jean now serves as executive secretary of the Health Section, World Federation of Education Associations, assisting leaders in sixty-nine countries to promote health through the schools of the world.



Laura R. Logan

PERHAPS no better appreciation of Miss Laura R. Logan can be given than that written by the Faculty of the Cook County School of Nursing and published in the January, 1930, issue of the *Illinois State Nurses' Association Bulletin*.

"Fortunate, indeed, is that profession which has in its ranks a person who combines high idealism with practical achievement—whose vision of work to be done drives successfully on to the goal of actual realization. Doubly fortunate when the individual presents an outlook embracing movements and developments far in advance of the time and when through persistent effort she brings to fulfillment plans for a richer and sounder profession—richer in its service to society, sounder in its ideals and standards for the members of the profession! Such an individual is Miss Laura R. Logan. Of Miss Logan it may be said that in her presence nursing education receives a new impetus. Her high courage and devotion to nursing and nursing education inspire all with whom she comes in contact; under her influence all must give their best effort in behalf of nursing. In her are combined the

natural qualities of administrator and educator, reinforced by a sound academic and professional background."

Miss Logan received in 1901 the Bachelor of Arts degree from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; in 1904 the Diploma in Nursing from the Mount Sinai Hospital School of Nursing, New York City, and in 1908 the Bachelor of Science degree from Columbia University. Her Alma Mater conferred upon her in 1929 the degree of Master of Arts in Course in recognition of her "continued scholarship" and "productive service."

A review of Miss Logan's professional experience is concomitant with a review of nursing and nursing education during the period of that experience. In the days when each new graduate perforce entered the field of private duty nursing Miss Logan was no exception, and in the two years of this type of nursing in New York City she perfected her foundation of "good quality" bedside nursing, a foundation which has stood her and those working with and under her in good stead through the years. These two years of private duty plus four years in her own school as instructor and supervisor and three more as superintendent of Hope Hospital and principal of that Hospital School of Nursing in Fort Wayne, Indiana, served to complete and strengthen the foundations for Miss Logan's constructive work.

In 1914 she became director of the Cincinnati General Hospital School of Nursing and director of the Nursing Service in that institution. Two years later she was responsible in large measure for the establishment of the University of Cincinnati School of Nursing and Health, the first five-year combined nursing and liberal arts course leading to the diploma in nursing and the bachelor of science degree. At this time, also, the university conferred upon her the title, Professor of Nursing, the second to be granted in the United States. The history of the decade spent as director of the Cincinnati School is the history of nursing of the pre-war, war and post-war years—years that were tremendously difficult but challenging because of their very difficulties. During the war period, Miss Logan recruited the nursing service for Base Hospital No. 25, and was slated as chief nurse until orders were issued from National Red Cross Headquar-

ters that all school of nursing heads should remain at their post. "This Miss Logan did, serving, however, as chairman of the state and local branch of the nursing section of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. In this capacity she recruited six hundred young women for the United States Student Nurse Reserve." During this period, it was also her task to pilot a new university school through safe channels, and, in addition, to give adequate nursing care in a large city hospital to a constantly increasing number of patients with a constantly diminishing number of workers.

In 1924 Miss Logan was appointed dean of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago, the pioneer school west of the Alleghenies. A unique feature of this school was its independence of organization. It stood out as almost the only school in the country of its type, the management of practically all other such schools having been long ago absorbed in their respective hospitals. When, in 1929, the Illinois Training School withdrew from the operation of the school, the Cook County School of Nursing was founded with the same type of organization, the same fine traditions and the same aims. Miss Logan was appointed dean of the new School, serving until 1932 when she resigned.

To evaluate the work of these years in brief space is an almost impossible task. Probably no period in nursing except the period of beginnings under Miss Nightingale has been so fraught with change and inherent difficulties—change and difficulties due not infrequently to social and economic factors. Throughout these years, however, Miss Logan maintained in her own school a constructive program focused upon the three essentials of a school—the faculty, the student and the curriculum. One of Miss Logan's greatest contributions during these years was the assembling and development of a faculty which was considered second to none in the country. There is some quality in Miss Logan so inherently stimulating to continued effort and growth that no member of her faculty was ever content to remain *in status quo*. Not only was there persistent and continued effort on the part of each member of the faculty, but, what was even more important, Miss Logan provided opportunity for each individual to develop to the limit of her own capacity.

Too much cannot be said of the care exercised by Miss Logan in the selection and preparation of the student body. In this group, too, as in the faculty, was felt the same stimulating urge to creative effort.

The Curriculum in any school should be a constantly growing and developing instrument. The curriculum in a school under Miss Logan's direction is such an instrument par excellence. Into the nursing curriculum at Cook County went, more than fifteen years ago, clinical experience which is only now beginning to be accepted in many of the better schools of nursing. Experience in the care of neurological and mental patients, communicable diseases, tuberculosis and a little later in the field of public health also some introduction to social service became the rule for all students. In the field of class work introductory courses of university-rank in such subjects as psychology, sociology, economics and public hygiene were made requisite for all students under Miss Logan. A greater emphasis also was placed on the medical sciences of anatomy, physiology, bacteriology and pharmacology and on the application of these sciences to the proper care of the patient.¹

"Professional organizations have found in Miss Logan an active leader and participant and have called her frequently to positions of honor and responsibility." She has served as chairman or member of many committees: National Committee, Red Cross Nursing Service; a member of the Advisory Committee of Nurses, Medical Council, U. S. Veterans' Bureau; and a member of the National Committee for Grading Schools of Nursing. She has been president, secretary of the National League of Nursing Education, and a member of the Board of Directors of that organization, as well as chairman of its program committee.

After a study of nursing conditions in various European countries during 1933-1934 Miss Logan came to New York to direct the Fifth Avenue Hospital School during an interim period. She is now building her solid educational concepts into the structure of the Boston City Hospital School of Nursing.

KATHARINE J. DENSFORD, R.N.

¹For a more detailed account of a curriculum under Miss Logan's direction I would refer you to page 17, *Methods and Problems of Medical Education*, Twenty-first Series, the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, 1932.



Hazel Corbin

USUALLY we class as specialists those who apply their knowledge in distinctly circumscribed areas. Miss Corbin is an acknowledged specialist in infant and maternity nursing yet her field is the whole United States.

A Nova Scotian by birth, she came to the Brooklyn Hospital for her professional preparation. When the Woman's City Club concentrated its interest upon the pressing problem of infant and maternal mortality in New York City Miss Corbin was selected as field nurse for the first Maternity Center. Later she went to the Brooklyn Maternity Center as the nurse in charge. Then in 1922 she became associated with the Maternity Center Association and since 1923 has served as the Associations' general director.

The year 1923-1924 was a crucial one in maternity and child welfare in that President Coolidge's economy program had withdrawn Sheppard-Towner funds, and effective child welfare programs in many states had to be discontinued almost overnight. In this juncture the Maternity Center Association stepped in with an educational program which has produced immeasurable results in reducing infant and maternal mortality.

When little money was available in the

poorer states for professional education, the Maternity Center Association prepared Miss Anita Jones to conduct institutes for nurses and to bring, through well-planned publicity in each area, the full force of public understanding to the solution of local problems. The Lobenstein Clinic (named in memory of the physician who had done so much to push the cause) also was organized to prepare nurse-midwives for service in isolated areas. Within the last few years clinical courses, arranged through New York Hospital and Teachers' College, have prepared large groups of nurses to guide programs in their communities.

For several years the Maternity Center Association has issued *Briefs* carrying telling facts on infant and maternal welfare for release in newspapers and house organs. The original mothers classes have been extended to expectant fathers through lectures given by local physicians along outlines prepared by the Association. In 1939 Miss Corbin published "Getting Ready to be a Father" which, through well chosen text and pictures, reaches the fathers who prefer to stay at home.

This country-wide approach has been supplemented by a graphic exhibit at the New York Worlds' Fair which ten-year olds and grandfathers stop to study. "Life Begins," the Association's arresting summary for the year 1940, is a further sample of excellent publicity. Outside it looks like a copy of *Life*; inside its carefully captioned pictures tell the encouraging story. As the infant and maternity rates continue to drop we begin to realize the force of this new type of specialization.

Carolyn Conant Van Blarcom

OUT of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. These words of the psalmist are particularly applicable to the writing of Miss Van Blarcom for her years of experience in maternity supervision and her intimate knowledge of midwifery conditions first induced her to bring her message of human conservation to the public as health editor of the *Delineator*.

Carolyn Conant Van Blarcom comes from a long line of forebears whose interests have ever been centered about the public good. When the mantle of public service dropped

upon a woman, in the person of Miss Van Blarcom, a pioneering pen became her weapon. Twelve practical pamphlets on the care of the pregnant mother, her safe delivery and the care of the new baby constituted her first thrust, pamphlets which were distributed in the thousands by state and local departments of health. As one doctor recently commented: "She was the first scientific health worker to contact the public; we are only enlarging her field."

Miss Van Blarcom especially deserves the title, scientific health worker, for her writings are based on many years of observation and study. Graduating from Johns Hopkins in 1901 she extended her experience for the next four years in her own school, acting for part of the time as supervisor of the nursing care in the maternity wards and later as assistant superintendent of nurses, instructor in obstetrics and in the care of infants and children.

In 1909 she accepted the secretaryship of the New York State Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, her extreme interest in the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum making her work particularly effective. By 1916 the work was sufficiently developed to warrant a national organization of which Miss Van Blarcom was also secretary, resigning to organize the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

In the meantime her urge to make motherhood "safe" for American women had led her to undertake a very thorough survey of local and national midwifery conditions. In fact she was the first nurse to register as a midwife in the United States, also the first person to make a national survey of the city and county laws regulating midwifery practice. In conjunction with Dr. Edgar and Miss Wald she formulated the curriculum for the midwives' school at Bellevue. By correspondence she then collected information on midwifery from sixteen countries of Europe. As a result she was sent to England by the Russell Sage Foundation to make a survey of the Midwives' Act, including a history of the English movement, a resumé of the existing laws, and details regarding training, licensure, supervision and control. She next served as chairman of the midwifery committee of the N. O. P. H. N. In 1924 she was one of four Americans asked to address the Third English-speaking Conference



on Infant Welfare, called by order of the King and Queen. (Miss Van Blarcom, by the way, is an honorary member of the Midwives' Institute.)

Then came the Great War and Miss Van Blarcom accepted the directorship of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross Nursing Service, overseeing the outfitting of every nurse who enlisted. When the work threatened to break her health she left it in Miss Florence Johnston's competent hands to undertake a tour for the recruiting of nurses.

On this broad basis of understanding experience Miss Van Blarcom has based her book on obstetrics for nurses, which binds, scientific nursing about the beauty and sacredness of motherhood. That the book has been found useful in England, on the Continent, also in Australia and China is proof of its universal appeal. Her appreciation of art—a heritage from A. J. Conant, intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln whose portrait he painted five times, also the portraits of General Anderson, Dr. McCosh, Lyman Abbott and Henry Ward Beecher—has been worked into this book on maternity for nurses and also into her "Getting Ready to Be a Mother," lately revised by Miss Corbin,—books which emphasize the spiritual, God-touching experience of procreation.



Elizabeth C. Burgess

TWO students were walking through the hall of Teachers College, Columbia University. They had evidently just left a class and were beaming with enthusiasm.

"She tells you exactly what you need to know before you even ask for it," said one mature woman with an air of satisfaction.

"Yes. But then look at the experience she has had, in the field up to 1922 and since that time through seeing the viewpoints of her students, not only in class but when they return to their jobs."

"I always feel as if she had actually visited my school and made her own first hand observations of conditions. She usually puts her finger right on the fault in the administrative set-up."

By this time I was in step with the pair and was not surprised to learn that they were talking about Miss Elizabeth Burgess, for this is the vein in which her students speak of her wherever you find them.

What was the background which has given her this unique ability to look in upon the problems of others, and aid those individuals in finding their own solu-

tions? Miss Burgess received her professional preparation at Roosevelt Hospital under the guiding hand of Miss Samuel. After a period in private duty where her soft voice and charming manner brought pleasure to patients and her deft nursing brought commendation from physicians, she tried her hand as instructor, at St. Luke's Hospital and at Bellevue, eventually accepting the position of director of nursing service at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago.

But she was soon called back to serve as inspector of nursing schools in New York State and four years later was appointed executive secretary to the Board of Nurse Examiners under the new nurse practice act then going into operation. During part of this period she had been "borrowed" by the Office of the Surgeon General to aid Miss Goodrich in the inspection of base hospitals and in the inauguration of the carefully conceived Army School of Nursing.

It was in 1922 that Miss Burgess became a member of the Teachers College Faculty in the Department of Nursing and Health. Her courses have always represented a fine balance between theoretical stimulus and practical guidance running the gamut of subjects from questions involving state board administration—qualifications of candidates, legal control, essential points in nurse practice acts—to the broader scope offered in discussions of the relation of nursing education to general education or careful comparisons of nursing developments in this country and abroad.

GUIDANCE THROUGH CONFERENCE

Perhaps her greatest aid, however, is given through individual conferences in which her uncanny ability to analyze the facts in a particular situation is reinforced by her impersonal judgments on these findings. She possesses an intellectual integrity that is almost judicial and after she has led a careful student to study the pros and cons of the question which perplexes her the solution seems to evolve through the student's own thinking.

As president of the National League of Nursing Education in crucial years, as chairman of such key committees as legislation, subsidiary workers, and as a member of the Joint Board her clear unprejudiced opinions carried weight because they were always ar-

rived at after sound analysis and because they were expressed in true detachment stripped of personal emotion or group bias.

It is little wonder, I thought, as I accompanied these students to the library, that a woman with such a background and with such a balanced approach to her work can be of aid to the younger executives who are facing so many new problems in nursing education.

BROAD APPROACH TO SPECIALIZATION

"Professor Burgess," commented the first speaker with pardonable pride, "has suggested that I might work out a program for vocational guidance as my term theme. The subject is not exactly germane to the material I have been taking in class but I want to heap all my knowledge of psychology, personnel appraisal, and individual differences into one package and profit by her sage comments. That is one quality which Miss Burgess possesses to an unusual degree. She has no water-tight compartments; her knowledge flows from one center of interest to another, enriching each area it touches."

This was the philosophy, I thought, of James Harvey Robinson—one of the finest minds Columbia has ever sponsored. How unusual that Miss Burgess, a specialist, should conform to this broad, all inclusive pattern.

Bessie Baker

AT the annual dinner of the Duke University Nurses Alumnae Association held June 4, 1939, a portrait of Miss Bessie B. Baker, dean of the school since its opening in October, 1930, was presented to President William Preston Few.

Miss Baker withdrew from active work in March, 1938, after a devastating attack of herpes zoster but it was only in April, 1939, that her resignation was regretfully accepted.

On the occasion of the presentation of this portrait Mrs. Vance Mosely, chairman of the committee, said: "The first dean of the School of Nursing still has first place in the hearts and lives of hundreds of young women who came under her influence and will hold that honor through generations to come. But those who have been in actual contact with her desire that those classes yet to enter the



portals of this school of nursing, meet this great woman, if not personally, then by means of a portrait."

Miss Baker received her appointment as dean in May, 1929, and her first class of thirty-three picked students reported on December 30, 1930. Dr. Wilburt C. Davison, dean of the medical school, who interested Miss Baker in the school's development, points out three qualifications which have made her especially fitted for the position: knowledge and maintenance of high educational standards; interest in the patient as a person; a keen sense of humor.

A native of Maryland, Miss Baker received her professional preparation at the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing. Before serving abroad as chief nurse at Base Hospital No. 18 she had been assistant superintendent of nurses at Woman's Hospital, Baltimore. On returning she became director of nursing in the Charles T. Miller Hospital, St. Paul, which position she combined with an assistant professorship in nursing at the University of Minnesota. Miss Baker received her bachelor of science degree from Teachers College, Columbia University.



Julia St. Lo Mellichamp

ON November 24, 1939, the South, the whole country lost a rare spirit. "I used to visualize her," writes Miss Agnes Deans, past executive secretary of the American Nurses' Association, "as standing at the helm guiding and counselling her associates. The present generation will probably be unable to appreciate what she has done for the nursing profession but as time passes it will name her one of its great leaders."

We have only to search the record to gain a vast and lasting respect for that "counselling." Those who attended the Graduate Nurses' Association convention in Roanoke in 1915 will remember her clear enunciation of the registry's function: "To the community the registry affords ready access to all classes of nursing service and vouches for the moral and professional fitness of each of its members. By taking on hourly visiting nurses and non-graduates a registry will do much to solve the problem of how to care for people of moderate means. Furthermore it affords financial protection by its regular tariff of fees for various branches of work. In short the nurses' registry should be the professional clearing-house for the community." And at

that same meeting she said: "The active membership of the registry should consist only of registered nurses but should be open also to hourly visiting nurses, male nurses, care-takers or non-graduates, masseurs and colored nurses so that the registry may be the recognized central agency for nurses of all classes. The greatest care will have to be exercised in the matter of credentials for caretakers and their use of the registry and their names should not be given out except when there is call for that class of work." Twenty-five years have intervened; we have had surveys, local, national; we have had committees to codify our ideas and to make them workable but if we are quite candid with ourselves we will grant that Miss Mellichamp gave the pith of the profession's economic situation in those brief sentences.

"Miss Mellichamp," in the words of Mrs. Southgate Leigh, wife of the physician conducting the Sarah Leigh Hospital, Norfolk, "was born in South Carolina, the daughter of an Episcopal minister. Because of an attack of infantile paralysis when she was a small child, her early education was received at home. Possessing a brilliant mind she was sent to college. On graduating she taught school for a few years, took a business course and had served as secretary in a law office before coming as a student of nursing to the Sarah Leigh Hospital. . . . Handicapped by the old lameness she used great tenacity to achieve her purpose; but her courage and persistence cleared away obstacles and she finally reached her goal—a successful graduation with honors."

After graduation from the Sarah Leigh Hospital in 1906 the first five years of her professional career were spent in private duty—one source of her wisdom. Then because it taxed her physical strength too heavily she began her pioneer work as school nurse in Norfolk. But as early as 1914 she was drawn into a larger sphere when she became executive secretary and treasurer of the Virginia State Board of Nurse Examiners. In the address noted above she ties the registry to the board: "In reporting cases of undesirables and of those who are evading the law, either purposely or through ignorance, the registry aids the Board to fulfill its mission, namely to see that registration is the State guarantee of efficiency."

Her knowledge of the sources of those "un-

desirables" led her to become inspector of hospital training schools in 1917, the year in which she was drawn into national affairs as a board member of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

In 1920 her interest shifted to the county-wide scene presented in Greenbrier, West Virginia, when she became county nurse and social worker; in 1927 she was asked to bring her keen mind and sound county methods to Dorchester, South Carolina, and in 1933 she became director of social service in Jasper County, and still later school nurse in Jasper and Colleton counties. In 1935 she was appointed librarian at the Charleston County Health Department and almost to the day of her death worked on a special compilation.

In a letter dated September 9, 1939 some three months after her "illness had been diagnosed as a malignant growth in the abdomen," she wrote: "Dr. Banov, our county health officer, asked me early in 1938 to make a list of thirty-three diseases showing the earliest known record, the year of epidemics or pandemics, localities affected and reported mortality. . . . As the work progressed I added a column for certain historical data. For instance, in the case of yellow fever it was interesting to note that its presence resulted in the enactment of the first maritime quarantine act in the United States—that of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1647." Then with her usual thoroughness she adds, "Some of the work needs to be rechecked, a task which I had hoped to complete in May."

But Miss Mellichamp's formal work was only a part of her full life. As early as 1909 she was serving as treasurer of the Virginia State Nurses Association; from 1911 through 1917 she served as state chairman of the Red Cross Nursing Service overlapping her work as president of her Alumnae Association and of the Norfolk Division of the Virginia State Nurses Association. When Virginia formed its League of Nursing Education in 1919 she was among the charter members and on moving to West Virginia she was made chairman of the Public Health Nursing Section. South Carolina has known her as treasurer of the state association, and as secretary of District One, Charleston, where her thoughtful guidance was felt up to the moment of her death.

"I always classed her," comments Miss Deans, "as possessing a great many of the qualities of Florence Nightingale. Because of

her modesty she did not receive the plaudits of the public but she did forceful work in establishing standards of a high order."

Back in the days when she acted as state inspector, for example, she urged schools to put graduate nurses in charge at night, to have a definite period for the preliminary instruction of all students, to have a well prepared teacher available for that instruction and to have her outline her lesson plans so that there would be greater uniformity in the work given. "I recall," reports Miss Josephine McLeod, the present secretary-treasurer of the Virginia State Board, "having heard a very busy hospital executive tell of an occasion when Miss Mellichamp sat outside of the operating-room for a whole day so that she might have a word with him between cases. He mentioned that she never forgot the exact point they were discussing when he had to withdraw. At the end of the day he apologized at having wasted her day: she countered by telling him that if she had been able to get in the things she wanted to say she felt it had been a day well spent." Miss McLeod also mentions Miss Mellichamp's persistence in trying to find affiliating services for students, her stress upon accurate records, and her unceasing effort to secure better living quarters and shorter working hours for all students. All this had to be done with infinite tact and a quiet understanding that created confidence everywhere.

That quiet, sustaining spirit was hers to the end. In a letter written about two months before her death she said: "It is a wonderful source of strength to believe that there is no death and that passing from this life is but the entrance into a larger sphere where we will not be hampered by the limitations of these bodies of ours, marvellously made though they are. A friend of mine has sent me these lovely lines:

Any morning think of
Stepping ashore and finding it Heaven
Of taking hold of a hand and finding it God's
hand,
Of breathing new air and finding it celestial
air,
Of feeling invigorated and finding in immor-
tality,
Of passing from storm and tempest to an
unknown calm
Of waking up and finding it Home."



Ida M. Cannon

TO nursing, in the person of Miss Ida M. Cannon, came the first opportunity to work out the possibilities of hospital social service in this country, though, as she has often pointed out, there exist fundamental differences between nursing and social work and "our training schools for nurses, despite the number of successful nurse workers in this field, have not alone produced them."

In her book "Social Service in Hospitals," Miss Cannon cites four social expressions which have been utilized in the development of hospital service: 1, Aftercare of insane patients as first undertaken in England, including placement of the homeless as well as supervision and help for those to be readjusted in homes or industry; 2, financial and social adjustments between medical and general charity as exemplified in the work of lady almoners connected with English hospitals; 3, the varied services performed by visiting or clinic nurses in their direct contacts with the sick in homes; 4, social training for Johns Hopkins medical students as arranged by Dr. Charles P. Emerson. In Miss Cannon's own preparation for the work she sam-

pled three of these phases and proved to her own satisfaction that in addition to the human interest in the individual which the nurse must maintain despite her semi-military training in the school for nursing, there must be added an appreciation of social values and their use in rehabilitation.

Though born in Wisconsin, Miss Cannon's preliminary education was acquired in St. Paul, Minnesota, where she subsequently took special studies in the University of Minnesota and was graduated from the City and County Hospital Training School for Nurses. She then assumed charge for two and one half years of the hospital at the Minnesota State School for Feeble Minded—an excellent opportunity for studying the need of adjusting such a group to outside environment. Her next two years were spent as visiting nurse for the Associated Charities of St. Paul, work which afforded her a clear vision of the financial and administrative interrelationship of medical and general social work. Her third experience came when she assumed charge of a tuberculosis camp for Minneapolis children—still another opportunity to observe constructive, preventive and convalescent care.

It was at this juncture, in 1906, that Miss Cannon felt the need for specialized training in social work and entered the Boston School for Social Workers. The next autumn she took over the management of the social work at the Massachusetts General Hospital, a project which had been started the year previous by the pioneer hospital social worker, Miss Grace I. Pelton, under the inspiration and guidance of Dr. Richard C. Cabot. During the next six years Dr. Cabot and Miss Cannon worked out the plan by which the medical social worker became "a potent means for more accurate diagnosis and more effective treatment." During 1912 Miss Cannon visited most of the hospital social service departments then in operation in the United States and in 1913, at the instigation of the Russell Sage Foundation, summarized the developments in the field from these observations and her own expert experience.

During the war she was Assistant Director in charge of Health under the New England Division of the Red Cross. Then from 1919 to 1921 she became president of American Association of Hospital Social Workers and for many years served as a guiding force in

the organization as a member of its executive committee, of its educational committee, and chairman of its committee on community relations.

Writing, in 1938, of the profession's progress, Miss Cannon said:

"At present eleven recognized schools of social work have established two year post-graduate training courses for medical social work and many hospitals are affiliated with these schools by providing experience under supervision for such students.

"The demand for workers increases each year. In 1933, the American Hospital Association survey showed that out of its membership of 1570 hospitals, 538 had social service. Of these, 409 were in private hospitals, 129 in tax supported ones. There were also departments in 16 Army and Navy hospitals and in 69 Veteran Administration hospitals and clinics. For many years the American Hospital Association has given over one of its section meetings each year to discussion of social service. It has also given backing to the standards set by the American Association of Medical Social Workers. The American College of Surgeons has incorporated these standards into its Standardization Report for hospitals.

"The pioneer days of experiment and demonstration are over, but it is earnestly to be hoped that the days of growth may long continue."

Harriet L. Leete

THE professional life of Miss Harriet L. Leete, who was called from her chosen work in late November, 1927, stands as a monument of child care in the twentieth century. Miss Leete received her training at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, from which she was graduated on March 23, 1902. Like many young nurses she first entered the field of private duty, nursing in sanatoriums in New York, Rochester, Dansville and other cities. She soon missed, however, the feeling of service to humanity as a whole and returned to Lakeside as supervisor of the men's surgical ward. When the Babies' Dispensary was opened in July, 1906, in the rooms of the Friendly Inn, located in the Haymarket district of Cleveland, she became one of the



first workers. The remainder of her life was devoted to the improvement of child care.

When the Lakeside Hospital Unit was mobilized for service in the Great War Miss Leete headed the Children's Bureau for French Children, later being recalled to the service to act as superintendent of nurses at Auteuil, the huge evacuation hospital, and still later to serve with the Red Cross unit in Serbia. Typhus contracted at this time permanently impaired her health.

On returning to America she became field director of the American Child Hygiene Association and on its joining with the American Child Health Association, she was able to carry her program to the older age group. On her resignation from this post she became director of the Brooklyn Maternity Center Association, instituting while there the first mothercraft classes conducted in America. Her declining health made it necessary for her to accept a less taxing post and at her death, which was the result of an acute mastoid infection, she was directing the convalescent home, Wavecrest, situated at Far Rockaway, Long Island. Few women have contributed so loyally to world betterment through professional channels. Her work stands as her crowning decoration.



Minnie Goodnow

Nursing is an Art—for what is having to do with dead canvas or cold marble compared with having to do with the living body, the temple of God's spirit? It is one of the Fine Arts; I had almost said the finest of the Fine Arts.—Florence Nightingale.

ART for Art's Sake or for Humanity? This decision comes to many who find the "talent which is death to hide" lodged with a humanitarian conscience. It came to Miss Goodnow early in her career and the child who dreamed of writing short stories and illustrating them with her own sketches became the author of nursing textbooks. That, however, is the end of the story. Its beginning is set in Albion, N. Y., not far from Rochester, where Miss Goodnow was born. Here her mother who came from a family of inventors and dreamers surrounded her children with the atmosphere of intellectual culture so dear to her own developing mind, while her father, of a more practical line, the Bancrofts, used his ability as an architect. At thirteen these talents seemed happily blended when the little daughter took a school prize in anatomy and physiology.

When the family moved to Denver, Miss Goodnow began to absorb Greek at the Den-

ver High School, supplementing this work in the classics by her practical interest in science courses. On graduation she continued her work at the University of Denver for a time, delved into more Greek and captured two essay prizes. But her appreciation of form, so unconsciously absorbed from her father, urged her to take up illustrating, an expensive venture which had to be abandoned for practical drafting in her father's office as a stepping stone to a career as an architect.

YEARS OF ADJUSTMENT

Then came a financial panic and Miss Goodnow took up art for humanity's sake as a student nurse. After stimulating post-graduate work at the General Memorial Hospital, New York, and at the New York Infant Asylum, Miss Goodnow found private duty lacking in intellectual incentive and turned to administrative work—four years as superintendent of the Denver Woman's Hospital, about one year as superintendent of nurses at the Milwaukee County Hospital, another year at the Park Avenue Hospital, Denver, in addition to two years and one-half as superintendent of the Bronson Hospital, Kalamazoo, Michigan. It was during these years that Miss Goodnow wrote "Ten Lessons in Chemistry," a short text which was sorely needed by her own nurses. She was also at work upon her "First Year Nursing," adapted to the needs of the hospital of the usual size, and her "Outlines of Nursing History," written to meet the constant demand for a one-volume text. Always she kept in mind the problems of teaching in small hospitals where many nurses find instruction hard because of lack of teaching preparation. Her text books, therefore, are fashioned to make them easy to study and easy to teach.

Art for art's sake was beginning to claim its own, however, and Miss Goodnow entered the office of Mr. Stevens, of Boston, the first architect in the United States to devote his time exclusively to hospital building and for many years the only man so occupied. For two years she worked with him in developing an equipment department, planning the arrangement of many hospitals, selecting and placing suitable equipment, etc.

Then came the War and in the fall of 1915 Miss Goodnow went abroad with the Harvard Unit stationed at Camiers, France.

Later she became associated with Dr. Ralph Fitch at St. Valery-en-Caux, in Normandy and still later with Dr. Joseph Blake at Paris. At intervals she had time to prepare her "War Nursing," a handbook for nurses' aides. Late in 1917 she returned to America to take up occupational therapy foreseeing the time when our own soldiers would be sent home in a handicapped condition. She worked in the United States Army, also in civilian hospitals at Wheeling, W. Va., later taking over factory survey work at the Institute for Crippled Men in New York and finding jobs for the disabled.

The preparation of "Practical Physics for Nurses" had drawn her attention to nursing schools once more, however, and with peace conditions again obtaining in 1920 she returned to the nursing field as superintendent of nurses at the Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C. In 1922-1923 she served as president of the League of Nursing Education in the District of Columbia, acting as chairman for two years of the committee which established and carried on the central school in Washington.

AN INVETERATE TRAVELLER

In February and March, 1925, she sought a few months' refreshment on the Mediterranean, also the leisure to plan "The Technic of Nursing," which was published later in the year. She returned to Washington for the graduation of her class of nurses in May, but resigned shortly afterward that she might come with full zest and vigor to her new position as directress of nurses at the School of Nursing of the Hospital of the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Newport, Rhode Island, was her next field of labor, a position which she resigned to take a leisurely trip around the world in order that she might revise her "Outlines of Nursing History" on first hand information. That trip, we might mention, took two full years and included New Zealand, Siam, China, India, Japan, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, the International Council of Nurses in London and Scotland.

On her return in the fall of 1937 she contemplated retiring but again she was called into action as superintendent of nurses at Somerville Hospital, Somerville, Massachusetts. Will humanity or art next claim her prolific pen?



Stella Boothe Vail

TO think of Stella Boothe as author of the delightful Mary Gay stories or of "Jimmie and the Junior Safety Council," is to touch but one phase of her many-sided career. Her mind, wrapped in a personality of sweet dignity and charm, was as quick as a humming bird, darting to the heart of ideas, extracting the essentials, then winging on to present her facts to children or minds of larger growth.

Her ability to teach through the use of form, color and action was new to the field of health education and her contribution, though she was not given time to complete it, is the most original in this country. Her gift of graphic expression, accentuated by an active remembrance of her childhood, found a thousand outlets.

That childhood, rosy, active and happy, save for the early death of her mother, was begun in Illinois, though the family soon found themselves in the wide reaches of Washington at Spokane, prospering with the growth of the Great Northwest until Miss Boothe was finished at an exclusive Boston school. Then the child, sheltered from independent struggle, became a woman in the

new life at the Children's Hospital School of Nursing, Columbus, Ohio. Here her ability to teach and amuse, her friendliness and spirit of camaraderie helped her to play the rôle, and after graduation in 1913 that same ability made her especially successful in the nursing of mental patients.

In 1915 she became the social worker at the Music School Settlement, New York, a position which called more of that spirit of friendliness into action. Indeed mothers, young daughters and sons seemed to open their hearts to this little lady who, though scarcely five feet tall when she assumed a position of dignity on her tip toes, soon demonstrated the value of such a service. In 1916 she began, with Dr. Burlingame, to organize community health work at the Cheney Silk Mills. This meant the entering wedge of district nursing, the cementing of friendly relationships with local physicians, finally the development of a program of community health and recreation, including the establishment of maternity and child welfare clinics and mothers' clubs. This work, preceding by several years the development of similar industrial programs elsewhere, is another example of Miss Boothe's versatility.

Then came the war. Late 1918 found her in charge of a pneumonia ward of 100 patients at Camp Lewis, Washington, where the flu was raging. Attracted by her unusual interpretation of the records and special administrative sense, the medical staff, when the work slackened, asked that she be detailed to make a statistical study of the cases.

On release from the service she undertook an interesting but taxing investigation in Seattle canneries, impersonating Susie Brown. So vivid was her imagination that she almost became drab, tired Susie Brown ready to take a ward maid's job in a children's hospital which had previously offered her an important executive position. But she soon resumed her health teaching as Red Cross hygiene instructor in Idaho, so endearing herself to the Nez-Perc Indian tribe, that they christened her "Watkouwiz" in formal ceremony.

It was while she was doing this work that she conceived the idea of health marionettes and the suitcase theater. Not finding appreciative support in her immediate group, she brought her idea to Washington, D. C. Eventually, she met the advisor on health

publicity of the Russell Sage Foundation and those who know the big things she later conceived and executed can smile in recollection at the little lady from the West who drove down Broadway on a truck carrying her precious marionettes to Mr. Routzahn. At last she had found the field which utilized every talent, and though the struggle for recognition was difficult, her exhibits—used all over the country—are her reward.

Nurses first glimpsed the work of Miss Boothe at the Seattle convention in 1922 where the health village, with its Milky Way, Long Sleep Mountain, Baked Potato Hills, Play Meadows bounded by Spinach Greens on the road to Hot Soup Springs and Oat-mealo opened a new field of health teaching. Then ideas and assignments came thick and fast. The little red school showed the faulty and the excellent school room all over New York State. Usually Miss Boothe went with this League of Women Voters' exhibit, telling in simple, well-chosen sentences the main health message to passing crowds. This was the first of many county fair exhibits prepared for workers all over the country. Newark, New Jersey, showed for years its tenement street which, when opened, shows the work of visiting nurses in homes, while visiting nurse associations at Hartford, Connecticut, Bernardsville, New Jersey, and cities of the middle and far West have profited by the publicity methods she outlined.

Her monument, if such a sweet, yielding personality needs material remembrance, will be found in the museum of hygiene at New York University, worked out in teaching medical students under Dr. Parks. Her lectures, given before health workers at the University of Michigan and elsewhere, had prepared her for this special field, but her infinite diversity in execution will always be the admiration of N. Y. U. students.

Those attending the Atlantic City convention in 1926 saw the first unit of an exhibit which portrayed nursing at the Sesquicentennial in Philadelphia. While working upon this assignment for the three national nursing organizations she became suddenly ill. That night a major operation was necessary from which she never recovered consciousness. Yet her health teaching goes on and through it we are constantly reminded of the winsome little lady who never spared time nor energy to make her work perfect.

Gladys Sellew

ARARE blend of determination, tolerance and understanding—inherited, no doubt, from staunch English, Irish and French ancestors—has made possible Miss Sellew's valuable contribution to pediatric nursing, its literature and the more comprehensive fields of sociology. Miss Sellew came to nursing from social service into which she had been drawn in 1905 when the work of Jane Addams was cutting a new path to prevention. Like her forebears of old New England and Philadelphia she possessed the Quaker sense of responsibility toward her fellows which culminated in three years of hospital social service in the Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, the city in which she was born in 1887.

Volunteer work was abandoned when the city took over this department and Miss Sellew entered the University, covering the four-year course in about two years. In 1917, when the demand for nursing service in France had almost stripped the local hospitals of graduates, Miss Laura R. Logan, then director of the School of Nursing and Health, Cincinnati University, appealed to university students to come over into Macedonia. Miss Sellew entered the nursing school that fall, finishing her university work and receiving her bachelor of arts degree the following spring. In 1920 she was graduated from the School of Nursing and Health, receiving the additional degree of bachelor of science at that time.

Then for a few years Miss Sellew specialized in pediatric nursing, first as head nurse in the Children's Ward of the Cincinnati General Hospital where she directed a four-year course for students of the Kindergarten Training School of Cincinnati, later as instructor of preliminary students in the School of Nursing and Health and still later as pediatric supervisor in the Pediatric Division then being reorganized by Dr. Kenneth Blackfan. During this whole period Miss Sellew's full energy was concentrated upon the application of knowledge from many fields to the problem of pediatric nursing. In 1924 she began to assemble her data in written form. Her textbook is the result.

In 1925 Miss Sellew was appointed director of nursing service at the Babies' and Children's Hospital, Cleveland with the title of



assistant professor of nursing education at Western Reserve. Finally she withdrew from her next post—director of pediatric service at Cook County Hospital—to complete the work for her doctor's degree in philosophy at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Here she is now teaching sociology and conducting a unique demonstration center adjacent to one of the city's courts, an alley construction (survival of slave quarters) which hides behind many of Washington's imposing residential streets.

Though Miss Sellew seems to have travelled far from her original center of interest—the child—this is only because her studies have made evident the part which poor housing, with its physical and moral hazards, plays in individual and racial deterioration. Unlike Miss Wald, whose immediate reaction to handicaps was to crusade against them, Miss Sellew has taken the role of onlooker content to let the process of education reach larger and larger groups of students with the hope that mass understanding will in time bring mass action.

Nursing, as these pages have shown, can lead in many directions, to many paths of action, and only the results will show the path that brings the greatest service to mankind.



V. May Macdonald

AT an important meeting of the New England Division of the American Nurses' Association, Dr. Ruggles deplored the omission of nursing personnel from child guidance clinics. That the comment should come from New England is especially pertinent in that Connecticut was the first state to have a Society for Mental Hygiene (1913), with Miss V. May Macdonald as its executive secretary. Indeed, Miss Macdonald was one of the pioneers in this irresistibly attractive field, being drawn into it while taking a year's special study at Columbia University. Prior to her first entrance into the work of mental hygiene in public health she had had a wealth of versatile nursing experience in many lines.

It was following successive bereavements that Miss Macdonald first turned to the opportunities for service in nursing. In 1903 she came down from Canada, where the early part of her life had been passed—she was born in Dunnville, Ontario—to enter the Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing. After graduation she remained with her alma mater for three years as instructor, supervisor and assistant superintendent of nurses. Then, in 1907, she and a classmate offered

their services to Dr. Wilfred Grenfell for the summer, and were the first American-trained nurses to undertake instructive visiting nursing in the homes of the fisherfolk on the Labrador Coast. Later experience in public health work was obtained with the Henry Street Settlement, New York, and in a year of instructive visiting nursing for the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh.

It was at this point that Miss Macdonald matriculated for public health work at Columbia, thence to the development of a constructive program of mental health for Connecticut until the overwhelming claims of war service drew her to France.

At the war's close, when she had served for three years with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, she took up the thread of interest in mental hygiene as organizer of social work for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York. This work involved assisting in the establishment of after-care for mentally disabled American soldiers and in the stimulation of psychiatric social service for all mentally ill patients. Previously and during this assignment numerous articles from her pen appeared in health journals and she prepared for the committee two valuable pamphlets: "The Function of the Psychiatric Worker in Relation to the Community,"* and "Social Service for the Mentally Sick—A Good Investment for the State."** At this time she was also at work upon a comprehensive treatise for nurses, which was published in 1923 under the title "Mental Hygiene and the Public Health Nurse," and has found a wide use among all nurses who view their scope in its broad, preventive aspects. Then in 1923 Miss Macdonald became director of the Child Welfare Association of Montreal and contributed another sound bit of work in her chosen field. More recently she has brought sound mental hygiene to families by urging them to plan their financial futures through life insurance.

Nurses should have a place wherever mental hygiene is being stressed and it is hoped that the work of this nurse pioneer in the field will be carried on by the newer generation with ever-widening results.

*Reprint No. 59 from *Mental Hygiene*, October, 1910.
**11 Pages, 1919.

Agnes Dillon Randolph

IN Agnes Dillon Randolph, outstanding pioneer of the South, were blended qualities which we are accustomed to regard as peculiarly masculine, and others no less outstandingly feminine. Vital she was, persuasive and dominant.

She was born in Albemarle County in 1875, a daughter of William Lewis and Agnes Dillon Randolph and a great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson.

Miss Randolph was educated at the famous Patapsco School near Baltimore, later coming to the Virginia Hospital in Richmond for her nurse's training. A few years after graduation she was made superintendent of nurses at the Virginia Hospital and Memorial Hospital, both located in Richmond.

Deeply interested in tuberculosis, she became executive secretary of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association in 1914, and it was due to her foresight during these early years that the tuberculosis work in Virginia developed so rapidly, for she knew no such word as "fail." When the State provided inadequately for the eradication of tuberculosis, it was largely her work that secured the tax funds to be applied to this cause. It has been said of her, "She was the best lobbyist, male or female, that this generation has seen on Shockoe Hill. At a session when members were thinking of anything but tuberculosis, when funds were scant and the fight for them was keen, she would go to the capitol and in thirty days would persuade four-fifths of the members that nothing was as important as health work."

During the influenza epidemic in 1918 Miss Randolph was put in charge of an emergency hospital opened in one of the local high schools, and the hard work undertaken there impaired her health to such an extent that for a time she was with her cousin, Dr. Francis E. Shine, at his hospital in Bisbee, Arizona. She later went to Texas, where she organized the Texas Tuberculosis Association.

In 1920 she returned to Virginia to join the staff of the State Health Department. The "out patient" plan which she perfected in Virginia and for which she was largely responsible in securing legislative and financial support, has been adopted in many states here and abroad. At the time of her death, December 3, 1930, through this organized



service the Virginia death rate from tuberculosis had been cut in half during the fifteen years before her death.

The main purpose of the service has been to discover the subtle disease before it reaches an acute and infectious stage and to see that such cases are given proper care or hospitalization. To this end periodic clinics are held in most of the counties, and with diagnostic and home nursing service, have saved the lives of thousands of Virginia people. To quote the Health Commissioner, Dr. Ennion G. Williams who knew her work, "She was one of the most able executives in the public health field. Her service to Virginia has been of inestimable value."

Always actively interested in her profession, Miss Randolph served several times as president of the State Graduate Nurses' Association, was the pioneer woman in the founding of the nurses' cottage at Catawba Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and the founder of the Chair of Nursing at the University of Virginia.

Miss Randolph is buried in the family burying ground at Monticello, not far from her great grandfather, Thomas Jefferson.

NANNIE J. MINOR, R.N.



Margaret Francis Sirch

IT must have taken real courage to launch a national nursing magazine as early as 1888. *The Nightingale*, a scholarly sheet, had already appeared in New York City and *The Journal of Practical Nursing* had been issued in Rockford, Illinois, but Margaret Elliot Francis, busily directing the nursing school at the Buffalo General Hospital, her alma mater, did not know of their existence. She did know that graduate nurses felt cut off from scientific stimulus when they left their schools, and she was blindly seeking some channel through which they might communicate with each other.

In the spring of 1888 she mentioned her problem to Alfred E. Rose, a Buffalo business man. He immediately suggested a magazine and offered to finance its publication if she would furnish the professional content.

"All that summer," reports Miss Francis (now Mrs. Sirch), "we assembled pertinent material and were able to publish Volume One, Number One, of *The Trained Nurse* in August. Our leading article was taken from *The Woman's World*. The author was none other than Her Royal Highness, Princess Christian, and the subject, an historical account of nursing through the ages with an

account of the British Nurses' Association as its conclusion. The second article, contributed by Miss Jessie McVean of the New York Training School, was called 'Hints for Nurses.' Mrs. Lystra Gretter, who was too retiring to sign her name, wrote 'Glimpses of Hospital Life as Seen by a Nurse' an excellent study of getting along with people.

"I compiled a brief outline on 'Fever Nursing' especially the required diet (for typhoid was still to be reckoned with). We also had the honor of presenting an article on 'A System of Free Nursing as Organized in Philadelphia' of which Dr. Joseph Price was the author, and another by Mr. James Frazer Gluck, a well-known layman of Buffalo who enumerated the qualities of the good nurse as 'neatness, obedience, sobriety, truthfulness, honesty, punctuality, trustworthiness, quickness, orderliness, patience, cheerfulness and kindness.'

"How proud I was to record in *Hospital Notes* word from Miss Anna Maxwell, the superintendent at the Massachusetts General; from Miss Whitaker of the City Hospital, Newark; also from the Orange Memorial, then directed by Miss Hanna Baker of Bellevue. It made those of us who had striven to have the publication wide in scope, eager to go on."

It was these increasing outside contacts, delightful though they were, which made it necessary for Miss Francis to burn her candle at both ends. Finally she gave up both the editing of the magazine and her hospital position to organize, in succession, three new hospitals—two in New York and one in Wisconsin.

In 1894, while in Chicago, she was asked to take an ill patient to Europe. On her return in 1895 she was offered another private case with a family wintering in California. Miss Francis stayed on to manage this household until 1899 leaving only to marry Charlemagne Sirch, a young electrical engineer.

In these years Mrs. Sirch lost all contact with the East though she watched the magazine which she had started, with the jealousy of all fond mothers, noticing its expanding policies and the illustrious names which appeared as authors of its articles. In 1896, for example, she noted especially an article on official registries by Miss Louise Darche; a strong presentation of unemployment among nurses written by Miss Lavinia Dock,

another by the same author on the legal aspects of organization. She remembered reading Miss Nutting's statistical study of the hours nurses were being asked to work in hospitals; a report by Miss Agnes Snively, who was later to organize the Canadian Nurses' Association, on a uniform curriculum. In the same year Miss Nutting analyzed the possibilities of visiting nursing, and Mrs. Robb gave her report on ethics and etiquette.

In 1909, when the magazine carried a story of visiting nurse procedures of the Boston Instructive District Nursing Association, Mrs. Sirch was stimulated to take a civil service examination to enter the field of public health nursing in the West. In 1910 (the first year married women were eligible for employment in California) she was appointed staff nurse with the Los Angeles City Department of Health. Three years later, when the Bureau of Municipal Nursing absorbed the district nurses of the College Settlement, Mrs. Sirch was appointed chief nurse.

In 1915 she became agent in charge of the State Board of Charities and Correction and she was still at her post as district supervisor in 1936 when we had the privilege of dining with her in Los Angeles. On that occasion we found that she was still watching the progress of the magazine. She had noted, for example, when Miss Palmer's name appeared on the masthead; she also noted that Miss Charlotte Aikens became editor in 1902.

"I immediately looked up her background," commented Mrs. Sirch with her usual buoyant manner, "and when I found that she had graduated from Stratford General Hospital in Ontario (you know my people came to Canada from Virginia in 1777 as loyal subjects of their king) and that she had served at Sibley in Washington, Methodist Hospital, Des Moines, and Columbia Hospital, Pittsburgh, I knew she would have a balanced viewpoint toward things."

"And did you notice when our name appeared?" we asked a little eagerly. "Yes, 1921. And I noticed that you included more developments in social service, also more data on new medical research. All this I felt would help the nurse professionally and socially to work out her own philosophy. And of course I have noted your cultural stress—hobbies, nursing history—and your courageous stand against correspondence schools!"

"Our best work on that," we said rather

proudly, "was done through other media. We collected data on the endorsement given such schools by medical men and sent it to Dr. Fishbein, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. It was most gratifying to have him launch a strong editorial against correspondence schools. We were also instrumental in having an article by Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, then surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, appear in *Printers Ink* where it would reach publishers and editors of magazines with national scope."

"And your scholarships to stimulate interest in postgraduate courses, your stress on legal knowledge as a preventive measure, your faithful reporting of conventions," continued Mrs. Sirch, "I have watched it all and am progressively pleased with my brain child."

In January, 1937, Mrs. Sirch retired from her taxing post. Her supervision, however, goes on through the standards she set up for custodial institutions, children's hospital, preventoria and day nurseries. In all her work she kept in touch with public spirited citizens so that their understanding would help to maintain the principles she cherished.

Miss Martha Chickering, professor of social economics at the University of California, gives this vivid picture of her contribution:

"A good public welfare program needs a good board, and the old State Board of Charities worked for years with a budget of \$5,000—pushing, pulling, coaxing, yanking an indifferent state into a sense of responsibility for the sick and miserable among its citizens . . . and on the staff with her name signed to some of our great reports which have changed our large enterprises from most unsanitary institutions to modern hospitals—Mrs. Sirch!"

"I have read these reports from beginning to end and through them all breathes such a passionate spirit of championship of the sick and outcast, such flaming indignation of the stupid cruelty of people who would let a suffering human being lie for hours uncared for, that I would like to add a word of deep personal appreciation for the work of Mrs. Margaret Sirch!"

No finer decoration could be given than this record of outstanding work, well done. It shows again the capacity of nurses in any field they enter.



(Underwood and Underwood)

Lavinia Lloyd Dock

EAGER aliveness to changing thought, infinite capacity for independent action, these qualities, found in every line Miss Dock has written, explain the permanent interest of her books. "Materia Medica for Nurses," her first publication, now completely revised and in its seventh edition, was written in 1887-1888 when she was night superintendent at Bellevue. Doubtless many physicians thought this rank impertinence on the part of a nurse who had been graduated from the school the preceding year, but Miss Dock's vivid recollection of her own needs urged her on. Like all of her books, it mirrored a need of her life, an adventure in self-expression.

Public health work with the City Mission, New York, emergency nursing at Jacksonville and at Johnstown, in her native state, Pennsylvania, spelled the next two years until she became Miss Hampton's assistant, in 1890. Her first magazine article was a caustic criticism of a scheme for commercial insurance for American nurses suggested by Sir Henry Burdette. This protest, which appeared in *THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW* in 1891, was noticed and

approved by nurses working for professional independence abroad and served, therefore, as Miss Dock's introduction to international work.

At this time she first met Mrs. Fenwick who stopped at Johns Hopkins on her way to the World's Fair, another contact which led to the publication of many of Miss Dock's ideas in the English nursing journal then known as the *Nursing Record*. When Edith Draper was called to head the Royal Victoria School of Nursing Miss Dock took her place as superintendent of nurses at the Illinois Training School and held that difficult and taxing post for almost three years.

Then came a brief respite—a short year at home to regain her skill and dexterity with the brush and enjoy long hours at the piano, always a source of pleasure and inspiration. In 1896, Miss Dock joined the Henry Street staff where her benign socialistic tendencies were absorbed in practical philanthropy. For twenty years this aristocratic individualist was a democrat. Usually she studied German, French or Italian on her way to her cases for it was during these years that she often journeyed to Europe seeking inspiration from its art and nursing pabulum in the form of current and library gleanings. While in Germany in 1904-1905 the history of nursing was begun with the bits of thought-provoking material which she was constantly adding to the remarkable library assembled by Miss Nutting at Johns Hopkins. The latter's scholarly summary of nursing literature interleaved with Miss Dock's penetrating interpretations of the past in terms of the present give the history unusual breadth and balance.

Back in 1899 when the International Council of Nurses was formed in London, Miss Dock was made honorary secretary. Her previous secretaryship of the Superintendent's Society which she carried with eager diligence was now given international bounds and the friendship and mutual understanding which exists between nurses of all nations today is largely due to these personal visits and to her faithful and constant interpretation of nursing conditions. Her broad, interested observations reached an ever-widening group through her appointment as foreign editor of the *American Journal of Nursing* in 1900.

At the Congress in London in 1909, the

question of sex hygiene was discussed publicly for the first time since the days of Josephine Butler. Subsequently Miss Dock studied the subject intensively at the British Museum, despite the custodian's disapproval. "Hygiene and Immorality" gives in book form her forceful reaction. In 1913, all other literary work was put aside for suffrage and Miss Dock's active mind found full opportunity in the 1915 campaign waged in New York state. Though she withdrew from active nursing service the following year to be with her sisters, her judicious comment in the foreign department continued, and it was largely by her effort that the members of the International Council were kept together during the years of difficult communication. In 1918, Miss Dock was again at work on a needed short history of nursing written in collaboration with Miss Stewart. The meaty little volume has undergone several revisions to bring this history of the organization of the nursing profession up to the present.

Growth—we see it in Miss Dock's arresting debates on the platform of the National Woman's Party, we feel it in her stimulating support of all true pathfinders. Would that we all might meet the untried with equal vigor!

Diana Clifford Kimber

ON January 1, 1888, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones of the New York State Charities Aid succeeded in establishing Miss Louise Darche as director of nurses at what was then known as Old Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York City. With her went Sister Mary Diana (Diana C. Kimber) who had been assistant superintendent of the Illinois Training School under Miss Darche following her graduation from Bellevue.

Influence from above had compelled politicians to reorganize the nursing service, but it took all the combined judgment of these splendid upstanding women to work out the details. Miss Kimber, of a well-known English family of Oxfordshire, had received a versatile education in England and Germany before entering Bellevue, while her classmate, Miss Darche, had been principal of St. Catherine's High School, Ontario. To Miss Kim-



ber fell many of the teaching details and her keen interest in presenting her subjects in the most effective terms led her to write her textbook on anatomy—one of the first books written by a nurse for nurses. That the book, with revisions, by Caroline Gray, M.A.—one of her brilliant pupils who made such an important contribution to nursing in reorganizing the school at Western Reserve University and other projects—has held its place for almost fifty years is proof of her vision.

For ten years Miss Darche and Miss Kimber carried on against great opposition from political sources. Their efforts were crowned with success but one of the victors, Miss Darche, lost her health in the struggle. Miss Kimber took her place to finish out the school term, then these friends of many years sailed for balmy England, where Miss Kimber lavished love and skill upon her patient until her death.

Such lifelong companionships are not severed without sorrow and Miss Kimber tarried a few quiet years at home before she joined an Angelican sisterhood. Henceforth her days were spent in public health nursing.

Miss Kimber died on January 11, 1928, at the Convent of the Holy Name, Malvern, England, and was buried in the Community Cemetery.



Amy Elizabeth Pope

ANURSING textbook translated into Danish, Spanish, Chinese and Korean—this was the fate of "Practical Nursing" by Maxwell and Pope and its recent revision by Pope and Young has had just as widespread acceptance. The enviable career of Anne C. Maxwell, director, for many years, of the Presbyterian Hospital School for Nurses, New York, is well known to the profession, but the work of her collaborator, Amy Elizabeth Pope, is less often recorded.

Like many of America's nurses, Miss Pope was born in Canada in the city of Quebec. Her parents were English, the Popes tracing their forebears to the days of Henry the Second, although the family crest was conferred in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Miss Pope's preliminary education was completed in private schools in Quebec, her professional education at Presbyterian Hospital, New York, from which she was graduated in 1894, after special maternity work at Sloane. With this basis she embarked upon a varied life, refreshing herself at intervals by post-graduate work in nursing at Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in massage at Gardner Gymnasium, New York, in dietetics at Pratt

Institute, Brooklyn, and in various specialties at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Being inordinately fond of change her work carried her far over the new and old world. During the Spanish-American War, for example, she was first stationed at Fortress Monroe, later at Porto Rico, then in the Philippines. For a while she essayed public health nursing with the Visiting Nurse Association of Philadelphia; later travelling to Paris, France, and Bad Nauheim, Germany, with cases requiring private nursing. The yellow fever epidemic hurried her to Los Animos Hospital, Cuba, while a dietetic opening beckoned her to Ancon Hospital, Panama, and a call for a superintendent of nurses brought her to the Insular School of Nursing, San Juan.

At intervals, she held executive positions with her alma mater, for a number of years as head nurse or assistant superintendent, and after the introduction of the preliminary course, as instructor. During this period Miss Maxwell was constantly receiving letters from hospitals asking how the practical nursing was taught. "As I was doing the teaching," wrote Miss Pope to a friend, "Miss Maxwell gave me these letters to answer. It occurred to me that the descriptions of the practical work I gave in these answers might make a good textbook. Miss Maxwell, in answer to my suggestion, said: 'Go ahead and do it. I will help you.'"

The book's wide use in the United States, Canada, England and Australia attests the value of their efforts. Since that initial publication, Miss Pope has prepared many valuable books for nurses including her "Dietary Computer," "Essential of Dietetics," in which Miss E. M. Geraghty collaborated, "Physics and Chemistry for Nurses," "Materia Medica for Nurses," "Quiz Compendium" and "Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology."

Before "Practical Nursing" underwent many revisions, Miss Pope had endeared herself personally to another large group of nurses as house mother at Bellevue Training School, New York, and again in San Francisco, where she acted as instructor at St. Luke's Hospital. Thus this book, therefore, has represented the best in nursing practice in both East and West, and Miss Pope, the confirmed globe-trotter, finds her children in black and white following in her footsteps around the world.

Anna L. Gibson

FAMILIARITY with pioneer efforts in the nursing profession must include an acquaintance with the work of Miss Anna L. Gibson. Born in Vermont, she received her training in New England educational institutions, studying at Boston University, the New England Conservatory of Music, at the Boston City Hospital School of Nursing, from which she was graduated, and later with instructors of the Harvard Medical School.

Miss Gibson's skill and executive ability were first recognized by her Alma Mater, where she was appointed as head nurse and later as assistant matron. Since completing this service, she has filled with marked success the following positions: Matron, East Boston Relief Station; assistant superintendent and instructor in clinical laboratory technique, Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital, Harvard Medical School; superintendent, Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital; secretary and president, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, State Nurses' Association; a director of the Central Registry; a member of the American Hospital Association Cancer Control Committee; and one of the sub-committee on the revision of the Standard Curriculum for Nurses. This record, in itself, indicates that her influence has been felt in city, state and national movements for the improvement of nursing and for the public weal.

RESEARCH IN LABORATORY TECHNIQUE

But it is in the field of clinical laboratory technique that Miss Gibson's outstanding contribution has been made. To this work she has devoted herself with a singleness of purpose that has marked her as a true pioneer, in spirit and in achievement. She was the first teacher of clinical laboratory technique to nurses and technicians and established the first post-graduate course in this study.

Convinced that there is no more important subject, nor one more far-reaching in its influence on the ultimate success or failure of the work of a nurse, she has sought to help as many nurses as possible to a more intelligent and thorough understanding of this field, and has thereby—almost unconsciously—become an author. Not only has



she contributed frequently to hospital and nursing magazines, but she is the author of two valuable books in her special field: "Clinical Laboratory Technic for Nurses" and "Routine Laboratory Examinations for Nurses."

Miss Gibson has an abiding enthusiasm for the teaching of science. Her devotion, early and late, to the work of teaching, carried on in addition to important executive duties, has entailed great physical and mental strain. However, an exceedingly hopeful spirit, indomitable courage, together with a sincere desire to serve humanity, have strengthened her powers of endurance and capacity for work. She has declined more lucrative positions offered in her profession, believing her greatest reward was success in arousing an interest among nurses along the line of scientific work.

To stimulate interest in the study of clinical laboratory technique in her Alma Mater, Miss Gibson has presented to the Boston City Hospital of Nursing an annual scholarship for excellence in laboratory work.

The profession of nursing needs—as does every profession—such pioneers, who by ability *can* and by force of character *will* blaze new trails along the path that leads to light.

Sophia F. Palmer

FEW women have exerted more influence in the development of nursing in all its phases than Miss Palmer, the first editor of *The American Journal of Nursing* during twenty years which were crucial to the profession's growth. Perhaps Miss DeWitt, who came to assist her in the early days of that pioneer venture and beautifully held up her hands as the sun of her life went down, could tell us of the sacrifice and struggle which go into a sincere editor's work. Through the years, however, she has been bound to silence by a sacred promise, hence it is only by reading between the lines and catching the word pictures of her contemporaries that we can measure Miss Palmer's mental stature.

This pioneer journalist descended from the staunch New England stock which came to this country in "The Anne." Her early home was in Milton, Massachusetts, where her father practiced as a physician. When she looked at life and was deciding upon her own contribution to it, Linda Richards was directing the nursing school at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the story of her first students was finding its way into New England's table conversation. In 1876, at twenty-three, Miss Palmer entered that hospital as a student nurse; when she graduated two years later Miss Richards had already withdrawn to study abroad.

Miss Palmer was also travel-minded for after a period of nursing Dr. Wier Mitchell's patients in Philadelphia she journeyed to California as the nurse of an insane patient and stayed on in its balmy sunshine for two years, reporting on her return that there was only one hospital in the area—a county institution which patients dreaded to enter. Her next post was the organization of St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford. At the end of two years she returned to her own school as charge nurse under Miss Anne Maxwell. This provided an opportunity for post-graduate observation, a cause which Miss Palmer advocated throughout her long journalistic career. We next find her in Washington, D. C., as superintendent of the Garfield Memorial Hospital and director of the nursing school which she organized in the face of great opposition by the Capitol's physicians. They were sponsoring a competing institution which, in modern

terminology, might be called a "central school" with arrangements for clinical experience in selected wards. After five years of difficult work in this setting she came to New York as editor of *The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review*. Mrs. Annette Sumner Rose, managing director of the magazine at that period, once made this comment:

"She had a very intense nature and like all those who are born crusaders had little patience with the slower methods of persuasion. While she served as editor I always felt a great restlessness in her manner. She was like a spirited race horse held by the reins of tradition. At the nursing session of the Chicago World's Fair (1893) and in the following year when women superintendents of nursing schools met to form the first nursing organization in this country she sensed the struggle between the necessity of using hospital finances and the curtailment in education which resulted from this union, and although she was inordinately loyal to Miss Richards as her mentor in early days I could see an underlying impatience at Miss Richards' blind acceptance of this form of school management."

The penetration of Miss Palmer's writing may be noted from this excerpt of an editorial appearing in *The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review* for October, 1895: "We are sorry to say that this (eight-hour) system does not seem to meet with that universal approval by the superintendents that we could wish. It means, of course, a complete revolution and reconstruction of the established routine of school work, with a long period of experiment, and to many of the women, overburdened as they are with the duties of the present system, it seems an impossible undertaking.

"The three advantages to the nurse, that of relieving physical strain, of giving time for the necessary teaching and study of theory, and of allowing exercise in the air every day would seem apparent to anyone.

"We agree with Mrs. Robb that it is not necessary for a nurse to be ill in order to prove that she is overworked."

During these pregnant years Miss Palmer queried the then known nursing schools concerning their organization of active alumnae groups with the underlying thought, no doubt, that the liberation of such hospital-controlled schools could only come through

the force exerted by these independent professional women. The results from the 164 questionnaires sent out were disappointing. Exactly 102 replies were received and among that number 21 alumnae groups had some type of organization.

In 1896 she accepted the directorship of the Rochester General Hospital, then known as the Rochester City Hospital, and for another five years attempted to make workable her ideas of nursing education. But always at the back of her mind (if we may base our comment upon Mrs. Rose's opinion) was the thought that a united group of nurses guided by forceful stimulus, such as she contemplated through the printed page, could cut away these restraining bonds and free the profession to work out its own destiny. *The American Journal of Nursing* was begun while she carried this heavy administrative post. However, those who read the issues of 1901-1902 will find Miss Palmer at her best—fighting with her rapier pen for protective legislation, and gathering strength through the support of the women's clubs then organizing throughout the country.

Nor did she confine her force to writing. After the passage of the first law governing registration in New York State she assumed the presidency of the executive board which was to make the law workable.

So passed the years. Always Miss Palmer was in the vanguard of reform, prodding the lagging steps of her colleagues whose feet were often tied by their hospital connections. Miss Palmer, for example, helped in drafting the resolution urging rank for nurses which was brought before the Red Cross Board soon after the Armistice was signed. But she also engaged in persuasion as the first chairman of the Delano Memorial Fund.

When the American Nurses Association met in Atlanta in April, 1920, Miss Palmer was absent—almost the only convention she had missed during her professional life. Some weeks before she had sold her home on Brunswick Street, the building in which the *Journal* saw birth, and had completed the tedious and often debilitating task of parting with many physical reminders of a life which had been fully and richly lived. The May, 1920, issue which appeared after her death carried a strong editorial on the Government's obligation to give satisfactory care to nurses invalidated during the late war. But it also



Portrait by Morrall, Rochester, New York

contained a note of discouragement mentioning that book reviews and other usual departments in the magazine were to be curtailed due to diminution in the magazine's funds as the result of the post-war depression.

On April 23, weary and discouraged, she went with her faithful housekeeper to her cottage on the lake. The next morning she found that she was unable to raise her head. A cerebral hemorrhage had paralyzed the hand which had written such stirring messages to nurses all over the country, and four days later she was released from her tasks on earth. But the momentum of her journalistic swing has carried over into the present. In August of that year National Headquarters was established in New York City; the *Journal*, which had once been edited in the confines of her own room, also moved to New York and the work which one woman attempted to carry is now shared by three editors of wide experience plus a large staff of office workers and an alert field representative. How unfathomable are the forces that mould our destiny! As Miss Goodrich once pointed out . . . "the response of an individual to an urge that knows no denial toward an end the vastness of which is but hardly if at all discerned . . ."

Bertha Harmer

IT is difficult—well nigh impossible—to reconcile the masterly and comprehensive text of the "Principles and Practice of Nursing"—an almost massive tome—with the extreme physical fragility of its scholarly author, and it is scarcely less amazing to find that this author's first public expression was a contribution in the field of business of a broad, and, even in these days of women's emancipation, unusual nature. Yet such is the case.

Born in Port Hope, a picturesque town on Lake Ontario, Bertha Harmer grew up and received her education in Toronto, graduating from the Jarvis Collegiate Institute. Following the almost universal trend at that time of young women desiring a life combining social usefulness and mental satisfaction, she was preparing for the teaching field, when, through one of those unexplainable, but not infrequent, twists of plastic circumstance, her course was directed through other and quite different channels.

During a summer vacation, to relieve a friend who was ill, she entered an important business concern. To such an analytical and imaginative mind the vast and intricate machinery of big business could not fail to be intriguing. "I became deeply interested," she says, "in the administrative aspects of affairs conducted on a large scale—the formation, inter-relation and management of departments, the collection and synthesis of statistical reports, the fascination of numbers in themselves, interest and stimulation of contact with a large, varied personnel, personnel management. . . . It had an alertness, a keenness, a swing or momentum, a bigness and 'go' about it which I enjoyed and which tempted me to remain instead of becoming a teacher."

So keen a mind, so indefatigable a worker, could not fail of recognition, and her promotion to a position of trust and responsibility was rapid and brought with it the opportunity of close relationship and observation of the director, whom she describes as a man of dominating personality, a leader among men, and in business affairs.

Stimulating as was this experience and big in promise from certain worldly standpoints, it could not hold this inquiring mind from its quest for deeper satisfactions. She closed

her business venture, refreshed her mind and body by a visit abroad, and in 1910 enrolled in the Toronto General Hospital School of Nursing, of which at that time Miss Robina Stewart, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, was superintendent, graduating in 1913.

Miss Harmer's administrative ability, unquestionably strengthened by her business experience, is evidenced by the fact that during practically the entire third year of her training she was in charge of various wards; her mental gifts by her attainment of the first prize in a class of forty students.

Immediately following her graduation she received the appointment of instructor and supervisor in the Toronto General Hospital School of Nursing, a position which included with its important administrative duties the teaching of *materia medica*, the sciences, and the principles and practice of nursing.

As was inevitable the insistent urge for a firmer grasp and fuller understanding of the great under-lying principles of nursing and their creative ends directed her to Columbia University, where in Teachers College was to be found a program—and the only program at that time in the world—for the advanced subjects in nursing education. Here, majoring in administration, she took also the full course in teaching, including some work in public health.

After a course in social case work at the School of Philanthropy, Miss Harmer obtained in 1918 from Columbia University the Bachelor of Science degree.

Indefatigable in her insistence on the application of theory to practice and through personal experience, during the summer vacations, she took the position of head nurse at St. Luke's Hospital in services in which she had not previously had such experience as charge nurse, namely, pediatrics, eye and ear, nose and throat. During the summer terms she taught the advanced principles and practice of nursing also in this school, thereby acquainting herself with the methods of three schools through the intimate association that the position of head nurse brings—the Johns Hopkins through Miss Robina Stewart; the Presbyterian School through Miss Jean Gunn, superintendent at the Toronto General Hospital while Miss Harmer was instructor; and St. Luke's through Mrs. Carrie E. Bath.

In the summer of 1918 Miss Harmer accepted the position of instructor at the Vassar Training Camp, that historically renowned contribution of Vassar College to the nursing service of the Great War that brought together five hundred college graduates for a preliminary course never before or since made possible, and which prepared them for enrollment in certain leading nursing schools.

In 1921 the request came from Macmillan for a book on nursing, resulting in her "Principles of Nursing," published in 1922. "Among the aims of the book," says its author, "were to base nursing, as an art or practice, on a scientific foundation and on principles; to differentiate between principles and technique and show their relationship; to correlate theory with practice; and to present and organize the subject matter, for both students and teachers, on a psychological method in accordance with the laws of learning; to set high standards for students and by freely quoting from authoritative reference books, not only to enrich and broaden their knowledge and outlook, but to stimulate and direct their interest to wider sources of information, so they may learn for themselves." This book is now used extensively in the United States and Canada and also abroad, notably in Australia and China. This mastery and comprehensive consideration of the art and science of nursing was encompassed during the five years of Miss Harmer's instructorship at St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing, New York City. It leaves no question as to the soundness and breadth of the preparation for their profession of the students whose great fortune it was to sit under her teaching.

It is not strange that in 1923 with the School of Nursing of Yale University, the keynote of which was preventive medicine and the basic structure case study and experience, that Miss Harmer should have been selected for the dual assignment of Assistant Professor of Nursing Education and First Assistant Superintendent of Nurses of the New Haven Hospital. She was also charged with the shaping of the curriculum and as chairman on curriculum, records and case study pre-eminently instrumental in developing the case method of nursing education, the principles and methods involved in which were so ably set forth in her second book,



"The Methods and Principles of Teaching the Principles and Practice of Nursing," the first textbook, so far as we know, for teachers in nursing.

Again and again during these years she had been urged to accept important offices in the local and national nursing organizations, to teach special courses in universities, and to make innumerable addresses. Her refusal, when she had to refuse, was forced by a physique strained to its utmost.

Finally, in March, 1928, Miss Harmer acceded to the request of McGill University and took over the direction of the graduate school. Its management occupied her full time and energy, sapping her limited vitality as she enthusiastically pushed its objectives forward. Her death came late in 1934.

Fortunate indeed was it for nursing that this ardent seeker for a satisfying life activity was directed to her altars. Of her decision Miss Harmer writes as follows: "I wanted a life of service and so entered the profession of nursing and found it satisfying from every standpoint, spiritual and intellectual. It satisfied my interest in human welfare, in science, philosophy, in education and administration."

ANNIE W. GOODRICH, R.N.



Cora E. Simpson

CHINA of the present with its carefully adapted nursing curriculum, its systematic method of examination and registration, its many textbooks in Wenli, its own journal (printed in Chinese and English), its nursing association—what a far cry from the days of 1883 when Mrs. Thompson, the first professional nurse, entered the West Gate Hospital, Shanghai, or, in fact, since 1907, when Cora Simpson began with many talented Chinese nurses to build up the present nursing organization.

Many pioneer names fill the gap between those dates: Ethel Halley, the Australian, who came to unnursed China in 1890; Dr. Saville, who established a nursing school at the London mission in 1905; Susan B. Higgins, the courageous Blockley nurse; Dr. Eleanor Chestnut, a graduate of the Illinois Training School; Mrs. Elsie Lyon (née Chung), with nurse training at Guy's Hospital, London, who organized the school at Tientsin; Myra Sawyer at William and Porter; Eva A. Gregg at Isabel Fisher; Cora Simpson at Magaw Memorial and Nina Gage at Yale-in-China.

Since nurses working in isolation were to

be drawn together at the suggestion of Miss Simpson, who was the association's guide as the first executive secretary, the story may well begin with her background. Of solid American parentage, Miss Simpson prepared herself in the classics at public schools, with private tutors and at a ladies' seminary. She then entered the Methodist Hospital, Omaha, and after graduation took a special course in theology, Bible and social service before sailing for China. A four-year course in the Chinese language, a Government certificate in pharmacy received on the field, and a subsequent course in public health nursing at Simmons while on furlough were added to her excellent equipment. No wonder the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing at Magaw Memorial Hospital, Foochow, was among the first four to reach the standard for registration in 1914, a position it still holds at the head of the list because the first certificate of registration was also issued to one of its graduates.

In 1907 Miss Simpson wrote a letter to Dr. Cousland suggesting the need of a nursing organization. This letter with his reply was sent out as a call to come together. In 1909 thirteen full members and four associates formed the Nurses' Association of China and at a subsequent meeting in 1912 a curriculum was drawn up and a certificate drafted in anticipation of the time when a stated standard should be reached. Since 1914 (except under such conditions as obtain in war time) the examination has been given nationally by five sectional secretaries who are responsible for supervision in their respective areas. The results are sent out from the national headquarters. In 1910, Miss Simpson was chosen as the first nurse delegate to the Medical Conference in China, through invitation of that body, which resulted in whole-souled medical support of the organization and registration as planned.

Nevertheless, Miss Simpson's own hospital work was not neglected for these larger interests and we find her adapting her nursing corps to community needs by carrying on school nursing in her area, instituting district nursing, extending the work of her dispensary, developing health campaigns, baby weeks, relief work, moral oversight, etc. In 1919, the Red Cross Nursing Committee, of which she was a prominent member, used her hospital for cholera relief work; on other oc-

casions she handled emergency work in the leper colonies.

After her fine record in association work, her active campaign for the registration of schools and the development of nursing school methods, it was but natural that she should be called to serve as the first executive secretary in 1922, the year in which the association was recognized by the International Council of Nurses. The disorganization of War has wrought havoc with all standards, but those who love China, this beautiful but turbulent land of promise, are "standing by" as Chinese nurses work to bring adequate nursing care to Chinese people with their own strength.

Anna D. Wolf

IN Miss Anna D. Wolf are personified the qualities which immediately come to mind when we think of the word "nurse." There is a quiet gentleness about her, which the youngest probationer recognizes on her first day, coupled with a staying power which is found only in well poised individuals. Perhaps the patience of her missionary parents is the explanation, for she was born in India when they were serving the mission field. Education in this country and graduation from Goucher College prepared her to enter Johns Hopkins in 1915. Three years later she journeyed to Teachers College for special preparation as an instructor returning to her own school in that capacity. In 1919 she was appointed dean of nursing at the Pekin-Union Medical College where she served until 1925. Then, after a year of reorientation in this country, she inaugurated the nursing service at the University Clinics, Chicago. Here an associate professorship in nursing was combined with extensive supervision of graduate staffs in a most exacting setting. So successful was her management that she was sought in 1931 as director of nursing at the New York Hospital center, to be operated in conjunction with Cornell Medical College. The task was tremendous. The New York Hospital School, with years of fine tradition behind it, was to combine in its spacious new building the work of its predecessor plus the teaching and service inheritance of such institutions as New York Lying-In, New York Nursery and Child and Manhattan Maternity Hospital. The amalgamation brought to-



gether medical, laboratory and nursing staffs with many minds and only a person of Miss Wolf's mental stature and poise could have brought these varying concepts into harmony. But she has builded well, establishing an exceptional faculty in command, setting-up the highest educational standards, and effecting a working organization which is prepared to carry on when she withdraws to take over the Johns Hopkins School in September, 1940.

During her stay in New York City her judgment on organization matters has come to be accepted by nurses throughout the state. Something in her selfless approach sweeps away factional difficulties. Her ultimate fairness, after she has had an opportunity to assemble all facts and make a careful evaluation, is so recognized by those with whom she is in cooperation that her word carries on all occasions. In her there is always evidenced a true consideration of the other person's point of view, a genuine desire to serve in any situation. To the onlooker her life is a series of experiences to be met and solved according to the ethical and Christian principles which are an integral part of her makeup. It is the quality of ultimate truth in word and in action which makes her decisions carry in any group.



Susan E. Tracy

IN the death of Miss Susan E. Tracy on September 12, 1928, the nursing profession lost a gracious member and occupational therapy its outstanding pioneer.

Miss Tracy was a graduate of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital School of Nursing, Boston, and for many years the superintendent of the Adams Nervine Hospital, Jamaica Plain. In 1906 she began her work in occupation for invalids and disabled members of society, doing systematically what others had done in a hit and miss manner.

She had the vision to see the possibilities of the work. With painstaking care she built up this form of therapy upon her own keen observation and finally summarized her ideas and findings in a clearly written book so that others might have the benefit of her experience. Her "Invalid Occupation," which has been reprinted in several editions, was for many years the only American work on the subject.

From the first Miss Tracy devoted much of her time to making her idea effective through the instruction of student nurses in New England hospitals and through her in-

dividual contacts with nervous and mental patients. Her work and her personality are difficult to separate, as the former was especially successful on account of her enthusiasm and cheer, the comfortable good will which her presence seemed to radiate.

One of the early non-commercial exhibits of the American Hospital Association introduced her work to a larger public. National recognition was accorded when the *Maryland Psychiatric Quarterly* named its January, 1917, issue "The Susan E. Tracy Number." That number carried the following paragraphs of appreciation:

"Miss Tracy was the first to give systematic training in Occupation. Previous to this time, 1906, interest in occupation had centered in the hospitals for the insane with the double motive of diverting the patients' activities from harmful outlets and of saving money for the institution through the labor, in some cases from the exploitation, of the patients. . . . It should be remembered that in Invalid Occupation, the branch of nursing as developed by Miss Tracy, the patient is the product, not the article that he makes. The latter is merely the by-product and from the point of view of the craftsman it may be excellent or quite the reverse. If the patient's condition is improved the work is good. A patient who is seriously ill must not be taxed with anything but a 'trifle.'

"And even beyond the remedial and alleviating values of this branch of nursing there are almost limitless possibilities for education and for human salvage. Miss Tracy has not tried to train craftsmen or to teach trades, but she has apparently performed the mathematical impossibility of bringing something from nothing.

"Working with waste materials, with the worse than negative problems of illness and incapacity, the time-killer has become an educator both of muscles and of mind. The child kept from school by paralyzed limbs has been, through toys, taught history, geography, arithmetic, English and even art, through the study of line and proportion. The adult with a broken wreck of a body, fit only for a place in the institutional scrap heap, has been given the means, sometimes of a livelihood, in many cases the ability for partial self-support. These are results that speak equally to those interested in dollars or in souls."

In 1917 George E. Barton made this summary of her work:

"Susan Tracy did not discover nor invent occupation for invalids. No one person has done that any more than has any one person invented or discovered the science of medicine. But she did bring about the revival of that work to the United States. In future years, when the new department rises among the old hospital buildings, society will accept as a matter of course that the sick man will be discharged not only cured but also able to do something. The intricacies of his training will then most impress the casual observer, but deep down in the earth, unseen, forgotten perhaps by all save those who have built upon it, will be the foundation which Susan Tracy laid."

Elsie M. Lawler

THE career of Miss Elsie M. Lawler, who has served as superintendent of nurses at Johns Hopkins for thirty years is an outstanding example of the accomplishment which a nursing school director can look forward to on entering this key field in the profession. Born in Ontario, Canada, Miss Lawler came to Johns Hopkins as a member of the first class to have the full three years of preparation. She shares, therefore, that rich background contributed by Dr. Osler, Miss Nutting and Dr. Welch which has seldom been equalled in any area.

She became superintendent of nurses in her own school in 1910 and despite the glamour offered by War service abroad stayed at her post and kept that huge institution held together when its medical staff was drawn on so heavily for administrative personnel.

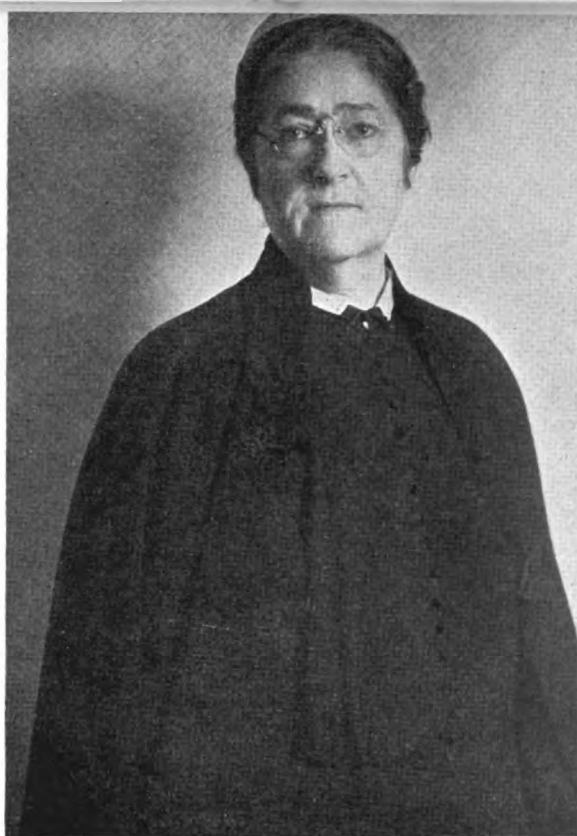
During the full years of her service the hospital has trebled its bed capacity and over 2,000 nurses have received diplomas bearing her distinctive signature. But the imprint of her personality on their lives is much the strongest record. One has only to read of the positions which her graduates now occupy at home and abroad to realize the force of the women she selected for the school and the sturdy staying qualities she inculcated.

In 1935, on the occasion of her twenty-fifth anniversary as superintendent Miss Lawler received the honorary degree of master of arts from her alma mater. The presentation

carried this keen analysis of her strength: "Patient and unembittered under criticism, sanely optimistic amid the clouds and sunshine of the day's work, tempering kindness with justice in discriminative justice, agreeable and inspiring in co-worker relationships."

At the Alumnae dinner which followed this signal honor Miss Lawler, in rare form, gave her former students and associates this delightful picture of herself as a student: "My resources seemed to consist of health, enthusiasm, vigor and determination not to be sent home. Miss Nutting took that would-be nurse from the North and by her example and direction gave her the inspiration and appreciation of all that concerns nursing and provided for her just the training she needed to help overcome her deficiencies and start on the right road. (According to Miss Nutting's code) no matter how difficult the task might be one must somehow accomplish it."

And in some way Miss Lawler has always met that challenge and unlike many she has not moved from place to place to gain her ascendancy, but achieved it concentrating in one field. All hail to those who are looked upon with greater and greater respect as their contacts increase.





Manelva Wylie Keller

“I WISH I had a picture of that.” How often you hear this comment from surgeon or physician. St. Luke’s Hospital, New York, is one of the few institutions prepared to give such a service. The work is done by Miss Keller.

Some years ago we mounted the winding hospital stairs to see her workroom. Her friends had warned us that she would not say a word about herself. They were right. But we had chanced upon an old year book of Heidelberg College—a German Reformed institution in Tiffin, Ohio. There we found the record of her degree in science. When she entered St. Luke’s in 1907 her application showed additional teaching experience in Tiffin schools. From this point New York friends have told the story. On graduation she became assistant night supervisor, then worked in the operating room as instrument passer, anesthetist, and soon became chief nurse, giving a quick all-seeing service which is a joy to the keen surgeon. But a broader call came in 1914, and on October 3 she sailed for France in the unit organized by Mrs. Whitney under the direction of Dr. Martin. Eventually she served for many

grilling months at Hospital B of the American Ambulance, Neuilly, Paris, operated in the rare old College de Juilly with its five-foot walls, but during the mobilization Miss Keller guarded the precious equipment being assembled at a Paris garage.

Before the entrance of America into the war she returned to New York to do Red Cross work, but by October, 1917, was again on the high seas bound for Etretat. Soon she was assigned to the mobile units of thirty nurses and corpsmen which Colonel George Emerson Brewer was moving about France like checkers. She carried on, her doctors proudly tell you, on sixty-hour operating shifts at the Champagne front—the unit cited for “fine courage shown under shell fire”—and, in fact, on all the fronts as only an expert anesthetist can serve under stress.

Then came peace. She returned to New York and, keyed up by her observation of the need for systematic instruction in surgical nursing, began work on her wellknown text. Peacetime procedures had been given the acid test at the front; “she was able to simplify the technique to the highest degree without sacrificing an ounce of security.” Her own fine educational background, her teaching ability, keenness of vision and execution resulted in a book which is the surgical Bible in many schools.

She had worked for Dr. Lyle abroad; he asked her to assist in his New York office. At odd moments she developed special pictures of his cases—she had always followed photography as a hobby. Like all her work, the results were not to be duplicated. Why not give all physicians such a break, passed through the mind of Dr. Lyle. The St. Luke’s service is the result.

And when you are permitted to glance through thousands of plates in her files you realize that only a nurse could have made many of the shots. There are pathological specimens placed to show the exact point in question, a baby caught in the act of crying to reveal an unusual growth on its tongue; skin infections tinted to show some strange manifestation; peculiar attitudes caught in hysteria patients—all requiring expert knowledge of anatomy, surgery or pathology as well as the experience of the seasoned photographer. Miss Keller’s contribution is new evidence of the avenues open to the profession.

Marguerite Wales

SELDOM do we find in one personality the keenness of thinking, the graciousness of approach, and the skill in administration exemplified in Miss Marguerite Wales—talents which have been applied in high and low places with uniformly satisfactory results. Perhaps these results were to be expected from her background—thoughtful, comprehensive—achieved in many centers.

A graduate of Vassar with professional preparation at Presbyterian Hospital, New York, and her master's degree from Teachers College where she majored in public health administration, she began her field work in 1921 near Elizabethtown, New York.

Then came the chance to direct the social service department of Stanford University Hospital, San Francisco. Here Miss Wales saw the health picture as it radiated out from the hospital. When Miss Goodrich withdrew from Henry Street in 1923 to become dean of the Yale University School of Nursing Miss Wales was recommended by Miss Nutting and Miss Goodrich as her successor.

No person could exactly fill Miss Goodrich's place in any organization, but the fact that Miss Wales could follow her with such success, developing the staff programs she had instituted and enlarging the scope of the work as community understanding made this possible is one measure of her stature.

Then, in 1936, came the opportunity to work with the W. K. Kellogg Foundation in developing public health nursing in a rural area under almost ideal conditions.

To understand her outstanding piece of work as nursing education consultant which has called into play the whole gamut of skills acquired in her past experience, it is necessary to outline the unusual depth of the health work which the Foundation is guiding in nine rural counties of Michigan. (These comprise a population of 280,000.) Here what might be termed a gigantic social laboratory and teaching center conceived under the late Dr. Stuart Pritchard, is conducted to effect change through the better preparation of leaders in these counties and of the citizenry supporting them. School directors, teachers, health officers, hospital trustees, sanitary engineers, physicians, dentists and nurses are all given the opportunity to observe and study in other centers and bring back their



knowledge and their enlarged outlook to benefit the social progress in their own areas. Other interpreters—ministers, editors, parents, probate judges have travelled and observed in many localities and brought their reactions to bear upon Michigan's rural problems. To this significant project—which like all growing, moving things is filled with inspiration—Miss Wales brought her wide experience at Henry Street. Distinguished visitors from universities all over the country and outstanding consultants of the staff make this development in public health education very stimulating.

Miss Wales' gracious insight has always been utilized in organization work wherever her task has called her. After travelling abroad as the guest of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1930-1931 visiting health and nursing centers in a then peaceful Europe, she has found it easier to aid foreign visitors studying in this country. As a board member of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and as chairman of the Nursing Section of the American Public Health Association her friendly advice has been requisitioned in far places. In the 1930 and the 1939 White House conferences for children she was a sincere collaborator.



Ethel Swope

THE interval of Miss Swope's life, scarcely fifty-two years, and more especially that of her nursing life, was filled with events of a stirring nature. The plan of her career was cast at a period when nursing called for people of strong character—those who could cope with conditions and situations of difficult and complex nature. She was prepared in a noted school, the Connecticut Training School for Nurses at New Haven and was graduated in 1912, close to the advent of the Great War, though those students little realized the significant meaning of their training as preparation for the work many would perform in service to those heroic men who fought the fight for peace.

Early in her nursing career Miss Swope showed qualities of organization ability and almost immediately after her graduation she was called into executive duty at the Cincinnati General Hospital where she was placed in charge of the nursing service of the Communicable Disease Department.

At the base of Miss Swope's character was intense enthusiasm for whatever she undertook. She had strong sympathies and great tenacity of purpose that enabled her to reach

her goals. She was very likable and as the years passed and her outlook widened she became increasingly tolerant of others' viewpoints as well as of their abilities. Her experience of twenty years in various capacities was marshalled during the last four years of her life when, as assistant director at the Headquarters of the American Nurses' Association, she gave enthusiastic ardor to the tasks set before her. Even in the last days of her life with the cloud of a mortal illness over her she persisted in carrying out her schedule until finally overtaken at Greenville, Mississippi. She was taken back to Washington where she died of leukemia on May 27, 1937, at the home of her brother, Dr. Chester D. Swope.

Very soon after graduation, Miss Swope became enrolled in the Red Cross Nursing Service. In 1918 she was awarded the privilege of an assignment to duty in France. From her experience in Cincinnati she was able to give outstanding assistance in the care of soldiers suffering from communicable diseases. She later became a member of the Army Nurse Corps. Released from military service in July, 1919, she returned to the United States and entered the Public Health Service working through the Veterans' Bureau in Pennsylvania and Arizona until 1921. Then the pattern of her nursing life changed to executive duties in civil hospitals at Los Angeles, California, where she first became superintendent of the Golden State Hospital and later director of nursing at the Methodist Hospital.

It was now 1927, fifteen years since Miss Swope had graduated. With her strong characteristics she had developed her perceptions of the needs of nursing and had arrived at the place where she saw the necessity of coalition between the school of nursing, the graduate body of nurses and the community—an inevitable triangle. The opportunity to work toward her ideal in this respect came when she was appointed by the Fifth District of the California State Nurses' Association as its executive secretary, the first district in California to have such an officer. There followed seven years of organization of a difficult nature, of overcoming old traditions, of opening new paths, conciliating differences of opinion, of withstanding criticism—all inevitable steps in any forward and changing movement. Steadily,

with courage, energy and tenacity she worked through the many problems constantly presenting themselves. Her ambition was directed primarily to the development of the registry. In this she was alert to the position of the employer of nursing service and of the nurse herself. Likewise was she fully conscious of the welfare of the nurse and the matter of justice in each relationship.

In her position as executive secretary with responsibility for the registry, Miss Swope became increasingly aware of the injustices under which private duty nurses worked. Of these the greatest was the danger to nurse and patient involved in long hours of consecutive duty at the bedside.

She saw the subjugation of the physical and mental powers of the nurse which inhibited her service to the acutely ill. She threw herself with all the energy of her nature into a plan to eradicate this social injustice. The plan at first contemplated ten hours of duty in twenty-four. This was shortly changed to an eight-hour schedule which proved more satisfactory to both patient and nurse. At this critical point she was reinforced by the sound action of the superintendent of the Hospital of the Good Samaritan who initiated the system and at the same time relieved the patient of paying the hospital for the nurses' meals when on duty, a custom which had long prevailed. This demonstration which proved highly successful opened the way for other hospitals and Miss Swope was able to see the plan well on its way to universal adoption when in 1933 she came on the staff of the American Nurses Association in New York City. With her facile, flexible methods and her engaging personality it was natural that she should be assigned to field duty.

The United States is a vast territory; nursing permeates every corner of every state where human beings live. No more arduous assignment could be given to a staff worker from the physical standpoint and yet none more full of satisfactions. Travel with its accompanying fatigue, attendance at meetings, late hours, preparation of talks, working out problems of an individual character, mountainous correspondence, reports, interviews—these and other experiences too numerous to record are daily with the field nurse. Miss Swope's record shows



Carrie M. Hall

LEADERS are those who use their ideas or experiences to fire others. Sometimes they record these ideas in books or magazines to amuse, refresh or educate. Then we call them authors. Sometimes they use their ideas to energize large audiences as speakers; sometimes they live their ideas as administrators. The leadership of Miss Hall, past president of the National League of Nursing Education, and an enthusiastic advocate of its Harmon Plan, has been ex-

an unbelievable number of meetings attended in the course of this duty over vast distances.

Miss Swope died in the very zenith of her work and there was lost to nursing a highly valuable woman. She died that other nurses might have a fuller life, that they might be able to nurse with greater skill, greater satisfaction because more physically fit, more mentally alive and spiritually supported by means of a more reasonable regimen of work. Upon Ethel Swope may well rest the title "Apostle of the Eight-Hour Day for Nurses."

ANNE C. JAMMÉ, R.N.

pressed through all these channels. Her stimulating articles have found place in nursing magazines, her addresses have moved New England and national audiences, but not all nurses were privileged to see her *live* her leadership.

Like many New Englanders, though they perhaps begin life in other places, Miss Hall is quiet and reserved, and those who judge only by exteriors have sometimes felt her cold. Yet underneath may be found a wealth of friendliness. Her fellow students soon discovered the real Carrie Hall when she came as a probationer to Massachusetts General, and her pupils were all aware of it during her four solid years of accomplishment at the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital, Concord, N. H.

When she matriculated at Teachers College to study training school administration, others enjoyed that friendliness. Then in 1912 she was appointed superintendent of nurses at the Peter Bent Brigham School of Nursing, Boston. From 1912 to 1917 Miss Hall brought this new school up to the front rank. Then on May 11 of that year the Peter Bent Brigham unit of which she was chief nurse, sailed to take over No. 11 General Hospital of the British Expeditionary Forces at Dannes Camiers—a well organized hospital of 2,000 beds chiefly under canvas. Such a task was more colossal in the doing than on paper and the wonderful administrative ability of Miss Hall was never more successfully demonstrated. On November 1 the same unit took over No. 13 at Boulogne.

On May 14, 1918, Miss Hall became chief nurse with the American Red Cross in Great Britain, a position requiring a special expression of friendliness while accomplishing important administrative changes. Here Miss Hall's manner stood her in good stead, for a British officer of consequence was heard to say: "Just the woman for the position; she thinks and acts as do all English gentlewomen."

One task was to accomplish, by careful withdrawal and rearrangement, the placement of American nurses with American doctors so that techniques would be similar and administration run smoothly. Another task was to enroll American nurses, then located elsewhere in Great Britain, in American units. Over 100 nurses were so enrolled

and these and many others were equipped and outfitted.

At that time most of the American nurses were stationed in Base Hospitals 29, 33, 36 and 37 or in convalescent homes at Putney or Wimbledon. By September 4, a 3,000-bed unit was being assembled as Base No. 40 under Miss Bogle, the unit which was to accept hundreds of cases from the flu-laden steamship *Olympic*. During the summer the Army had gradually been taking the hospitals under its direct control so that the chief nurse of the Red Cross in Great Britain became secondary to the chief nurse of the Army Nurse Corps, Base Section 3. Accordingly on September 28, Miss Hall was transferred to help Major Stimson in Paris, where emergency needs and new types of service demanded great flexibility in administration.

SPREADING FRIENDLY FEELING

When Major Stimson became director of nursing service of the American Expeditionary Forces, Miss Hall succeeded her. On November 11, 1918, 604 Red Cross nurses were under the immediate direction of that office, also 553 emergency aides. Ten nurses' homes in Paris and twenty-six recreation clubs at Army Hospitals were officially or unofficially in touch with the Red Cross in Paris and on January 6, 1919, a 200-bed convalescent home was opened at Cannes.

Nurses will always be thankful that Miss Hall was able to bring her spirit of friendliness and her constant strength to Miss Delano. On March 24, 1919, with the gradual withdrawal of the American Red Cross from France Miss Hall tendered her resignation though she carefully formulated the regulations which became the basis of future Red Cross nursing organization overseas. She sailed for home in late May.

Contacts at Dannes Camiers, Boulogne, London and Paris had brought Miss Hall's friendliness to nurses of many states. New England could no longer claim her exclusively. In 1922 she became first vice-president of the League of Nursing education and in 1925, president.

Twelve years later, July 1, 1937, she retired from her position at "The Brigham" after twenty-five years of solid accomplishment in one institution.

Lucy C. Ayers

THE important role played by Miss Lucy C. Ayers in the professional and civic life of Rhode Island is best evidenced, perhaps, by the honors heaped upon her following her death on February 8, 1940, at Woonsocket Hospital, where she had served as superintendent from 1911 through 1926.

On February ninth the lower house of the Rhode Island General Assembly passed resolutions in honor of the woman who had served as first secretary-treasurer of the State Board of Nurse Examiners—a position which she graced for twenty years—and at her simple funeral were gathered men and women from all over New England, the territory she had aided with heart and soul for over fifty years.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS IN THE WEST

Miss Ayers, who was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, in 1865, was educated in the schools of that community before journeying to New Haven where she graduated from the Connecticut Training School (merged in 1923 with Yale University School) in 1891. After a period in private duty she became superintendent of nurses at the Women's Hospital, Chicago, and later at the Women's Hospital in Sioux City, Iowa. This traces her work to the opening of the present century when she travelled abroad for some months before accepting the superintendency of nurses at the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, where for ten years she concentrated on the development of that school and on the improvement of nursing service throughout the state under the newly passed law for professional registration. Then in 1911 she withdrew to take over the superintendency of the Woonsocket Hospital where she again threw herself into school management and hospital administration with all the wisdom which marked her long professional career.

A MAKER OF STANDARDS

Over the entire period her quiet, but forceful, guidance was felt in the conduct of the State Board of Nurse Examiners through which professional nursing throughout the state was brought to a high standard.

On her withdrawal from active work in 1926 (though she returned to the hospital in 1927 during an interim situation) her time



and efforts were devoted to the interests of her former graduates everywhere as well as to specific projects such as the Woonsocket Public Health Nursing Association, the Woonsocket Day Nursery and Children's Home, the volunteer service committee of the Woonsocket Red Cross, the Y. W. C. A. and the Woonsocket Hospital Aids Association.

GIVES LEGACY TO NURSES

Her will carries a legacy of \$5,000 to the Lucy C. Ayers Fund inaugurated in 1926 "to establish, conduct and maintain a home for aged, disabled or convalescent nurses." Hence that spirit of consideration for others which made her life one long service will be projected into the future as the nurses aided from that source (a grand total of \$32,272 is now available) rise to call her blessed.

In the words of one of her former students, "Her whole life was lived to advance the profession and the individuals she had set in its path. First as one of the organizers of the Rhode Island State Nurses' Association and later as the mainstay of its educational wing, Lucy C. Ayers was the backbone of progress in the state over a long period of years. Yet she taught us to stand without her and to move forward along the lines she had laid out with such foresight."



Elizabeth Gordon Fox

IN 1931, for the first time since its creation in 1912, the Florence Nightingale medal and diploma was given because of a nurse's extraordinary service in the peace program of a Red Cross Society. Miss Elizabeth Gordon Fox, executive director of the Visiting Nurse Association of New Haven, Conn., and a member of the faculty of the school of nursing of Yale University was selected for this distinction.

Recommendation of Miss Fox, made, according to the rulings of the International Committee of the Red Cross, by the Red Cross of this country, emphasized her outstanding accomplishment in expanding the public health nursing service of the American Red Cross from the experimental status which it occupied at the time she took it over in 1918, to a flourishing service comprising many hundreds of branches when she resigned in 1930. Her meritorious work at the time of the Mississippi Floods of 1926, as director of all public health nursing activities carried on among the refugees by the Red Cross, was also recognized.

Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin, from

which she received her bachelor's degree and the Phi Beta Kappa Key, Miss Fox entered Johns Hopkins School of Nursing in 1907. Her high scholastic attainments won her the ranking honor of that school, the senior scholarship entitling her to a year of post graduate work, which she applied to the study of hospital management. Key positions followed on the nursing staffs of the University Hospital, Minneapolis, and with the visiting nurse associations of Chicago, Dayton, and Washington, D. C. In Dayton Miss Fox organized what was then a "new" system of generalized nursing. Accepting the position of associate director of the public health nursing service of the American Red Cross in 1918, she was appointed director of that bureau the following year. Here she found for her exceptional background in training, experience, ability and personality, an unexampled opportunity for their coordinated functioning.

Her annual report for 1920-1921 closed with this colorful paragraph:

"In the tiny settlements in the high Sierras, among Indian tepees, in the heart of the Appalachians, on the lonely islands off the New England coast, on the wind-swept plains of Montana, in the villages along the Mexican border, in the heart of the forest of Northern Michigan and in the mining camps of Kentucky and West Virginia, the chance to live, the message of health and the good will of the Red Cross are being carried by those brave, and often lonely workers, in the uniform of the nurse and of the Red Cross."

Constructive, far-sighted policies evolved under her able leadership, brought to a high degree of efficiency the constantly multiplying fields of this branch of Red Cross service. During the last year of her administration—1930—these services numbered 636, with 795 Red Cross public health nurses on duty. With a total of 938,100 home visits and 130,718 classroom visits made by these nurses, largely in rural communities, some evaluation may be had of the influences created for higher standards of personal, family and community hygiene by such a crusade.

Combining the qualities of leadership with a rare talent for straight thinking and clean-cut decisions Miss Fox is regarded as one of the most forceful and positive exponents of the modern attitude which stresses the importance of preventive medicine and inculca-

tion of health habits. With a breadth of social vision which is sharpened by her keen practicality and well-poised temperament, Miss Fox is among the most resistless advocates of coordination and correlation of public agencies in winning the common goal of higher standards of health, human efficiency and social ideals.

"Helping people to help themselves," "creating in the community a desire for the project or service for which there is a crying need," are familiar slogans to all those who have heard Elizabeth Fox on the lecture platform, and these ideas have been given a greater impetus and realized a larger measure of fulfilment because of her energetic and inspiring leadership in the public health field.

Bessie Ingersoll Cutler

AS is the case with most specialists, the professional career of Bessie Ingersoll Cutler has gradually shaped itself about her main interest—children. Her own childhood dawned in Springfield, Vermont. A marked independence in thinking, a heritage, perhaps, from a maternal relative, Robert Ingersoll, stamped her as an individualist; yet her noticeable executive ability, handed down from the John Adams family, soon brought her into prominence at the public schools and high schools where she received her secondary education.

In 1914 she matriculated at the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, from which she was graduated three years later. At last she was prepared to give professional care to children—her real objective. Her special interest in this direction had been recognized by the school's administrators, accordingly, she was asked to take the position of head nurse in the Children's Department of her own school. In 1918 she resigned to become night supervisor at the Children's Hospital, Boston; a year later found her as head nurse of the Infant's Department at the St. Louis Hospital for Children.

During these years she had been noting and comparing the nursing methods used in the pediatric departments of her own and other hospitals, as well as assembling ideas and methods from other institutions



and organizations throughout the United States.

Her appointment as pediatric instructor and supervisor of the Children's Department at the University Hospital, University of Minnesota, was the next step. This position gave her the opportunity to write the first edition of her textbook, "Pediatric Nursing" as published in 1923. The comprehensive scope of this book as broadened by the author and by Miss Elizabeth Pierce and Miss Corinne Baneroft, her collaborators, gives the student of pediatrics full knowledge of the field in terms that are workable.

Many years have passed since Miss Cutler married a child specialist and settled down to the guidance and development of her own family yet her interest in the broader aspects of nursing are still paramount. For a period she edited a health column for mothers which appeared in daily newspapers and many were the perplexing problems of child care and hygiene which were brought to her for solution. Such contributions give evidence of the fine constructive service which nurses can render throughout their lives. Is there any other profession which can boast of its usefulness throughout the life of its possessor?



Alice G. Carr

IN the spring of 1934 Miss Alice G. Carr returned to America after concentrating for eleven years on the health problems of Greece. While she was on the high seas the Greek Government conferred a third decoration upon her. The first recognition came in the early days of her service when a million and a half refugees from Asia Minor poured into Greece and Miss Carr came forward to direct the health work in the orphanages which were housing more than 17,000 destitute children. Her first assignment in this land of adoption was on the historic island of Syra where 7,000 destitute children were protected from the remembrances of war. Later she was stationed in Corinth to clean up the epidemic of malaria which raged in that area. So successful were her efforts that the Turkish Government borrowed her wise judgment in its effort to clear up its new capital at Ankara. Then came a further extension of her work in the establishment of a child clinic and welfare center at Izmir in Smyrna, and in the inauguration of itinerant medical service among the mountain-bred Assyrians who had been de-

ported to the plains and were losing their babies at the rate of 720 for each thousand born.

So passed the years. In 1930 Miss Carr began one of her largest projects—a demonstration in preventive medicine among 60,000 refugees encamped on the outskirts of the city of Athens. Here with clinics, school feeding, mothers' classes, home visiting, corrective exercises and with lessons in sanitary housing she was able to show this group of discouraged men and women how to live safely and courageously. No person can estimate the lasting contribution which Miss Carr made at this time in this vast country of her adoption. The work attracted international recognition because of the simple, fundamental techniques which were employed with efficiency and economy.

So satisfactory was this demonstration that on her departure for a long-deserved furlough in 1933 the Grecian Government presented her with a gold medal for eleven years of service as the Near East Foundation's health representative. The silver cross of the Order of the Phoenix was subsequently conferred upon her by M. Simopoulos, Greek minister to the United States, the formal presentation being made at the reception held for her at Johns Hopkins University, the scene of her professional education. In May, 1934, thirty years after her graduation from Antioch College, that institution conferred its highest honor, the degree of doctor of laws.

By July she was again at work in Greece, making final plans for the transfer of this Athens demonstration to the Grecian Government. The demonstration is now being repeated in rural areas following surveys made of ten villages where such rural health and home welfare centers might be undertaken—one the old and new town of Marathon where Miss Carr followed in the footsteps of Miltiades, who met the Persians at Marathon in 490 B.C. and annihilated them. The Persians, in this instance, were the blinding effects of trachoma and the army of mosquitoes which skirt the swamp near Marathon and fight with the weapons of malaria. The Greek Government is backing the work by contributing qualified nurse assistants, physicians and the services of eye specialists. All hail to Miltiades in nursing guise!

Hazel A. Goff

WAR brings its sorrows but it also carries us out of the usual eddies and currents into entirely new endeavors. One of the thousands of nurses who served in Europe during the War of 1914-1918 was Hazel Goff who had graduated from the Framingham Normal School where she specialized in the teaching of home economics before entering the Massachusetts General Hospital School of Nursing. Like many others she perfected her French and enlarged her interests by studying nursing as practiced in Europe but also, like the others, she returned to the United States after the Armistice to become superintendent of nurses at the Blodgett Memorial Hospital, Grand Rapids. But her sympathy remained across the water and when an opportunity came to develop a school of nursing in Bulgaria—as Miss Hay had hoped to do in war time—Miss Goff was the nurse selected to support Miss Rachel Torrance in this satisfying but difficult task. As soon as Bulgarian nurses were ready to take over Miss Goff returned to Paris where she became associated with the European office of the Rockefeller Foundation as field director of the nursing staff.

In 1930 Miss Goff came back to New York for special work in public health administration at Teachers College, but in 1931 she again returned to Europe to serve as advisor to the Health Section of the League of Nations in matters relating to nursing. [It was Miss Goff, you will remember, who gave a comprehensive report of public health nursing developments in European countries at the meeting of the International Council of Nurses in 1933.] She was then asked to carry out a most interesting health demonstration at Golemo Konare in rural Bulgaria. Like Miss Wald in the lower East side and Miss Addams at Hull House she actually built her health center in the rural village from materials and in the style admired by her neighbors, yet she incorporated in it simple elements of plumbing, ventilation and room arrangement which facilitated healthy living. A sanitary privy, screened windows, pure running water, an improvised sink, a method for cooling milk and for keeping foodstuffs clean and chilled were all developed under Miss Goff's resourceful direction, and when the young mother visited the clinic



for prenatal advice or to secure a new diet regimen for her diabetic son, she observed every detail and went home and did likewise.

Then in 1936 a new call came from the Minister of Health at Istanbul, Turkey, and Miss Goff at home on what she usually calls "furlough" sailed again for Europe to take over the Red Crescent School of Nursing which is now preparing young women for the Government's far-reaching program of public health. A new building costing \$75,000 was erected to house the students whose clinical experience was to be secured in the various city hospitals. A fine type of student, usually normal school graduates, were drawn to the project, and had the war clouds over Europe been less threatening Miss Goff would doubtless have remained to see nursing graduates of still another nation take over as planned.

Instead Miss Goff felt it wiser to throw her talents in education and administration into the American scene. Her acceptance of the directorship of the School of Nursing at St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, therefore returned to her native land this nurse executive who had been diverted by the war currents of twenty years ago.



Florence Dakin

WE are of the stuff which fills our days, says a Chinese proverb. The quotation is never more apt than when it is applied to the nurse with special experience in her chosen field. Since graduating from the Brooklyn Heights Seminary with another inspiring year at Hollins College, Virginia, Miss Dakin has thought and taught and lived nursing and even her days of retirement are spent in current reading, and in the evening in the giving of wise counsel. Yet her one piece of experience which molds her as an author was her work on the utilization of supplementary nursing service.

Miss Dakin prepared for nursing at the New York Hospital School of Nursing, being graduated from that institution in 1902. Subsequently she employed her talents in both the East and the West. Her first position placed her as superintendent of nurses of the Fannie Paddock Hospital, Tacoma, Washington (now known as the Tacoma General Hospital). Her next experience as instructor of nurses and supervisor of ward management at the City and County Hospital, San Francisco, California, gave her a first hand view

of the need for training attendants and the women who are usually called "practical nurses." Her third post as assistant in the commissary department of her old school added little information from the standpoint of nurse instruction or management, but it did give her an unusual insight into the economic side of hospital management.

A short time later she took over the assistant superintendency of nurses at the Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, New Jersey, moving from there to the Middletown Hospital and School for Trained Attendants at Middletown, Ohio. This was one of the first schools organized within a hospital for the specific purpose of training attendants, though Mills School, New York, was changed to an attendants' school for a few years and certain New York city hospitals have been used and are still being used for the clinical work out of such training. Schools outside of hospitals as developed in Boston by Mr. Richards Bradley, the Ballard School, New York, under the Y. W. C. A. and others, represent various experiments in this line.

Such preparation should not be confused with other extremely valuable courses in home hygiene and care of the sick which have been worked out by Red Cross headquarters in many cities. Touching on this point the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service issued the following statement in the spring of 1940: "The purpose of the Red Cross Course in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick in communities and in schools is to help individuals meet their own personal and home responsibilities. The American Red Cross does not approve the incorporation of the Red Cross Course in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick into vocational programs for the training of any type of worker who is to include the care of the sick in her duties for hire."

Books written for both groups of workers have been evolved by Miss Delano, Miss Aikens, Miss Henderson, Miss Mohs, Miss Shepard and Dr. Lawrence. Miss Dakin's text, based upon her own experience in teaching attendants at Middletown, did not appear until 1925 when her position as educational advisor to New Jersey's schools of nursing gave her the leisure to whip it into shape.

Since her retirement in 1938 nursing is still the stuff that fills her days.

Ethel Gordon Fenwick

THE "supple rose-ribbon of sympathy" which links the nursing profession of the world through the International Council of Nurses, was first spun in the mind of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, a brilliant English nurse who has played a most prominent part in the autonomous development of nursing. Her verve, demonstrated during many turbulent years, had been stored during a happy childhood. Less than a year after her birth in Morayshire, Scotland, her father died. On her mother's remarriage she came to live on the beautiful country estate of her stepfather, a cultured gentleman who served many years in Parliament. Lush meadows and ivied gardens molded by the hands of time made their impression upon this child who inherited buoyancy from her mother's French ancestry, perseverance from sturdy Yorkshire forbears and idealism from her father's land of sagas. Shy and silently sensitive during this period, Miss Manson blossomed into vivacious womanhood at twenty-one when she entered the Children's Hospital at Nottingham. Subsequent experience at the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, and as head sister in the Charlotte Wards of the London Hospital prepared her for the superintendency at St. Bartholomew's at the age of twenty-four.

In 1886, Dr. Henry C. Burdette (later Sir Henry) proposed registration of nurses for the purpose of aiding hospitals to obtain nursing service, a proposal which was vetoed by hospital matrons because of the loose classification and the manner of control. At this juncture Mrs. Fenwick (for she resigned her post in 1887 to marry Dr. Fenwick) proposed an association for the registration of trained nurses. In January 1888, a society was formed and during the next year 1,000 members were enrolled. In January 1890, registration was begun despite the opposition of certain hospitals; a year later the queen gave her sanction to the movement and the formal charter was granted in 1892. In 1893 when Mrs. Fenwick began to express her editorial views in the *Nursing Record* (later the *British Journal of Nursing*), she made her first visit to America, a friendly and far-reaching contact which American nurses cherish to this day. In 1894 English registration under properly qualified conditions



seemed an established fact. However, that attempt and many subsequent plans proposed by Mrs. Fenwick failed and the vicissitudes of English registration were ended only in 1924 with the passing of a law which has proved fairly effective.

However, Mrs. Fenwick's greatest contribution to nursing and to the spirit of internationalism which pervades it, was made in 1899 when she proposed the International Council of Nurses to the far-seeing group of women who attended the International Council of Women. From that time dates the union of the professional nurses of the world for the cause of humanity.

One of Mrs. Fenwick's most recent contributions, her work on the Florence Nightingale Foundation, has already borne fruit through the international spirit developed at Manchester Square though this far-reaching project has been abandoned for the period of the present war.

The words of Mrs. Fenwick, written in 1901, still await fulfillment: "Fellow-feeling . . . forges the golden links of that international chain which will in future ages bind the peoples of the earth together and by which they may ascend into the everlasting hills."



Louise Macpherson Coleman

THE nurse's contact with all departments of administration during her clinical internship, her deep respect for interprofessional relationships, her never-diverted interest in the welfare of the patient—the doctor may be enticed into the field of research; the businessman may estimate service in dollars rather than in results—all these experiences provide an ideal background from which to approach the problem of hospital administration.

Outstanding among the women serving this field was the career of Miss Louise Coleman whose whole professional life was spent in developing two Boston hospitals.

Born in Canada, a country which has contributed many able executives in all types of social work, she was educated in Canada's secondary and high schools, later at the Collegiate Institute and still later took two years of university work.

In August 1893 she entered the Boston City Hospital Training School for Nurses,

graduating in November, 1895. Then for a few years she did private duty nursing, eventually going to Europe for further study. In 1902 she was asked to aid in opening the Faulkner Hospital and in establishing its nursing school. With this experience as assistant superintendent behind her she was appointed superintendent of the House of the Good Samaritan in 1905. To those studying women at work her hospital was a constant source of inspiration for she maintained a splendid physical plant, established unusual *esprit de corps* among all her workers and added that peak in successful hospital management which is registered in the community's understanding of the institution's needs and aims.

Under her guiding hand the institution was used for successive pieces of research, usually of conditions involving children. Rheumatic fever, spastic paralysis, diabetes, poliomyelitis (post-inflammatory stage), and cardiac conditions have been observed here and often, when you read of new findings by the Harvard Medical School you can visualize the background of research which has been carried out in this institution.

The American Hospital Association recognized her contribution to the field in 1928 by naming her one of its vice-presidents. She has also been an honorary member of the British Hospitals Association for many years. When she withdrew from active participation in October, 1938, a board member commented: "Some women have built an enviable record upon experience in many places; Miss Coleman's achievement is even more notable in that she continued her service among the same people in the same locality for thirty-three years and is more honored in the last because of the wealth of understanding she has shown in every decision."

Dr. Anna Hamilton

THOUGH famous Salpêtrière and other French nursing schools were attempted after 1878, and Dr. Bourneville, a bold champion of skilled nursing, gave lectures, stressed housekeeping details, and instituted rotating service in his centers of instruction. French nurses were still "walking the wards" when Dr. Anna Hamilton began her revolutionizing demonstration at Bordeaux.

Dr. Hamilton was born in Florence in 1864.

When the family moved to Bordighera, her energy was consumed in the practical details of housekeeping until she delved into some medical books. From that moment, she determined to study medicine. Her father, whose professional ambition had been nipped by the displeasure of his Irish grandfather, urged her on, quizzing her on her reading, sending her to Geneva for supplementary work and finally financing her study at Marseilles. Her conventional family were shocked when she gained first prize over nine men.

As her studies progressed she began to realize that the practice of medicine in hospitals did little to relieve suffering. Out of this feeling came her first interest in skilled nursing. In 1898 she studied the English system at St. Bartholomew's, London, and by 1900, she had massed a wealth of information on the situation all over the world and whipped it into shape to present as her thesis. To still prejudice, it was first given to a Roman Catholic president for approval. Eventually he became her staunch champion and at its presentation only one judge disagreed with its startling conclusions.

At the outset, Dr. Hamilton found strong opposition in Paris. Officials resented her championship of English methods while Catholics and Protestants smarted under her frank criticism. That a school of nursing which was a part of a hospital should be under the sole direction of *la cheftaine generale* was revolutionary. In 1901 Dr. Hamilton was called to reorganize the Bordeaux Hospital. The real nursing was handled by rough men and six conscientious women of the servant type. One hundred and thirty students had "dabbled" at nursing, observing major operations when dressed in silks or serving in the clinics with trailing robes; only sixteen had actually *worked* in the wards. Dr. Hamilton faced the displeasure of the Red Cross sponsors of the school without finching, dismissed the men attendants, put the younger students in practical uniforms, gave the actual ward work into their care and stopped the issuance of diplomas to "interested observers."

In 1904 Catherine Elston, an English woman who spoke French with fluency, was finally secured for the school. Because of her skillful training the fame of Dr. Hamilton's "Blues" spread over Bordeaux. Through Dr. Lande a demonstration was conducted at the



city hospital, Bordeaux, and other schools were established at Tondou, at Béziers, and at Rheims. Eventually these nurses have come to serve the public health nursing needs of all France.

At the same time two splendid nursing schools were established in Paris under other auspices. One of these, École d' Assistance aux Malades, which has graduate nurses who have set many standards in French nursing is today directed by Mlle. Joannis, honorary secretary of the French National Association. The other school, Maison-École d' Infirmières Privées was, until her death, directed by Mlle. Chaptal, president of the French National Association and president of the International Council of Nurses—1929-1933.

In 1916 Dr. Hamilton came to the United States to secure funds to enlarge the school. Her appeal was answered when American nurses contributed \$50,000 to the new and beautiful École Florence Nightingale which was dedicated in May, 1922, at a time when the school's graduates under Miss Evelyn Walker were proving the value of public health nursing in reconstruction work.

Dr. Hamilton died in the winter of 1936 but her nurses are making a new France.



Artone Studios, Vancouver, B. C.

Grace M. Fairley

IF you were to visit the Vancouver General Hospital on almost any day in the year you would find its more than 1000 beds occupied to capacity and the director of its nursing service and principal of its school, Miss Grace M. Fairley, handling this huge responsibility with the ease that she displays in all her work.

Such administrative ability, however, is the result of years of experience in the field, both in this country and abroad, and her long, full career has afforded unlimited opportunity for acquiring just such experience.

Miss Fairley was born in Scotland and educated in Scottish schools completing her academic work at the Edinburgh Ladies' College. Her professional preparation was secured at the Swansea General Hospital School in Wales from which she was graduated in 1905. At Glasgow City Hospital in the capacity of assistant superintendent she entered upon her executive career. In 1912 she came to Canada at the invitation of the Board of Governors of the Alexandria Hospital, Montreal, to become lady superintendent of that 170-bed institution. From this position she moved to the superintend-

ency of nurses at the Hamilton General Hospital, Ontario's 618-bed institution, then to Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario, where her students had clinical practice at the bedsides of some 400 patients. It was from this post that she was invited to take over the huge responsibility in Vancouver eleven years ago, and those who have visited her domain and heard the enthusiastic comments of students and alumnae realize the extent of her contribution here.

Yet this is only one facet of Miss Fairley's work. Paralleling these positions has been her service in professional organizations. As early as 1917 she served as councillor to the Canadian Nurses Association, and during the next year became the first president of the Association of Registered Nurses of Quebec. In 1921 her work took on national proportions as president of what was then known as the Canadian Association of Nursing Education later the Nursing Education Section of the Canadian Nurses Association.

Then in 1932 her obligations became international as Canada's representative on the Florence Nightingale International Foundation. By such links in the world-rimming chain of friendliness she was prepared for her appointment to the Board of Directors of the International Council of Nurses. (The exchange of nurse executives, which Miss Fairley and Miss Jean Gunn have fostered between Canada and other English-speaking nations, is another connecting link.)

In 1938 came the highest responsibility available to a Canadian nurse—the presidency of the Canadian Nurses Association, a post which is especially exacting to-day when so much is expected of the group in the War emergency. Yet, under her leadership, the more mature, self-sufficient nurses have been quietly detached from home hospitals and enlisted under the supervision of Miss Elizabeth Smellie to meet the grilling emergencies demanded of those serving behind the front lines; in their places the younger women are acquiring a new strength and poise which will keep the curative and preventive nursing of the Dominion at its usual high level. Day by day planning and nation-wide cooperation are the factors which have made this mobilization proceed with such smoothness and Canada's citizens are grateful that a woman of Miss Fairley's calibre guides the helm at this crucial time.

Helen F. Draper

"**M**RS. DRAPER belongs to the Red Cross of the World" was the comment of Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross.

But in a very special way Mrs. Draper "belongs" to nurses in that her keen perception of their objectives, her strong support of their place in national emergencies has contributed to and made possible the Red Cross Nursing Service as we know it today.

In the words of General Harbord, chairman of the New York Chapter with which Mrs. Draper has been intimately connected, the work sprang from a "tiny seed planted here in 1898 at the close of our little summer war with Spain," and in those early years when Miss Delano, Miss Gladwin, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Maxwell and other New York nurses were seeking professional nursing recruits to form a permanent reservoir from which the nation might draw in time of emergency it was to Mrs. Draper that those applications were sent.

As early as October 19, 1905, a meeting held under Mrs. Draper's own roof discussed the classification of nurses—those prepared to handle private duty and those with executive experience—and when the National Committee on Nursing Service was announced in December, 1909, Mrs. Draper, who had played such an important part in its organization, accepted membership in order that she might aid nurses in their enlarging endeavors. The ratification of Miss Delano's appointment as national director of Red Cross Nursing Service was announced at the meeting held in Mrs. Draper's home on January 20, 1910. When the Women's Advisory Committee was appointed to lighten the burden entailed in the preparation of surgical dressings, hospital garments and refugee clothing it was again Mrs. Draper who took the chairmanship and helped in maintaining the cooperation between professional nurses and lay collaborators.

Mrs. August Belmont voiced the thought of all workers when she said: "Mr. Cleveland Dodge recalls Mrs. Draper in those early days as a slight, red-headed, young woman. She is still slender, still red-headed, and she has the youngest mind in our chapter."

Her ability to see projects in their entirety has long been evidenced. As early as 1912



she served on the National Red Cross Committee for the development of rural nursing, also on the special committee on nurse education with Miss Goodrich, Miss Clement, Miss Wald and Miss Crandall and throughout the war her shoulder to shoulder and eye to eye work with Miss Delano and Miss Noyes smoothed many difficulties which nurses found it impossible to handle alone. It was Mrs. Draper who backed Miss Minnegerode as chairman of the Delano Memorial Committee with such vigor and it was again Mrs. Draper who rallied lay interest to the support of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation.

Major General James G. Harbord summarized her accomplishments when he said: "Had Mrs. Draper been a man her organizing ability, her tact, her driving determination would have made her a pocket Napoleon. Only a person with vision could see the need of Red Cross Service not always on foreign shores in time of war, but here, day by day, throughout the years. She had that vision."

Nurses wish to thank Mrs. Draper for the clear, unbiased thinking which she has always brought to their problems in New York City, in the United States and throughout the world where professional nurses of all nationalities claim her as their friend.



Ellen N. La Motte

RARELY is it given an individual to accomplish so much in great causes as has been achieved by Ellen N. La Motte, world traveler, author, and international authority on the opium traffic. To enumerate the causes that have enlisted her help, is to follow tremendous problems—social justice, health, the prevention of war. Yet in every field of endeavor Miss La Motte has made valued contributions.

A Kentuckian by birth, Ellen La Motte lived her early years in the South. Coming of a family that had achieved widely in the arts, she inherited broad vision and intuitive artistic feeling.

After graduating from the Training School of Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1902, Miss La Motte became a member of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association of Baltimore. Her most significant contribution to nursing was her organization of the Public Health Nursing Staff of Baltimore and her service as superintendent of the Tuberculosis Division of the Health Department, from 1910 to 1913. She was the first to grasp the im-

portance of segregating advanced cases of tuberculosis—and to advocate this measure at international conferences. "The Tuberculosis Nurse," a text embodying her research, was published in 1914.

During her residence in Baltimore Ellen La Motte was untiring in her work for social justice in its broader aspects and the recognition of human rights. She was zealous in helping women to secure the vote, and was a faithful ally in every forward-looking movement.

A visit to Paris in 1913 was followed by unusual consequences. With the outbreak of the war, Miss La Motte entered a field hospital in Belgium, serving as a nurse with the French army from 1915 to 1916. With inscrutable insight she penetrated the superficial glamor of war and revealed the hideous cataclysm into which the world was plunged. Her first sketch, "Heroes," found immediate publication in the *Atlantic Monthly*; and from that day to the present she has been a valued contributor. A book which has been one of the most important outgrowths of these significant years was the *Backwash of War*, published in 1916. It is a profound study of war and its consequences.

During the years 1916 and 1917 Miss La Motte visited the Orient, traveling through Japan, China, French Indo-China, Siam, and the Straits Settlements. Her moral sentiment was aroused by the conditions she discovered in many of these countries, where the sale of opium was excessive. As a result she became a courageous fighter for weak nations struggling in the net of the drug traffic.

Since beginning this work in 1921 she has attended all the important world conferences on the subject and has become an international authority on opium. "Peking Dust," published in 1919, "Civilization," of the same year, "The Opium Monopoly," 1920, and "The Ethics of Opium," 1922, are the important contributions made by an indefatigable worker.

Her achievements in the literary world are unusual. She served no apprenticeship in letters; she merely worked and felt and wrote. In her hands the short story has proved a mighty weapon in a courageous fight. The pictures of drug addicts which she has drawn in such sketches as "Tales of the Orient," possess a dramatic swiftness and

vitality seldom equalled. She has stripped war of its glory; she has depicted with unflinching hand the hypocrisy of individuals and the selfishness of nations. Again, she has the delicate humor which has made her a widely read contributor to the pages of *Century*, *Harper's* and *The Atlantic*. One of her early successes, "Under a Wine Glass," a fine illustration of the American short story, is included in the O'Brien collection, "The Best Short Stories of 1918."

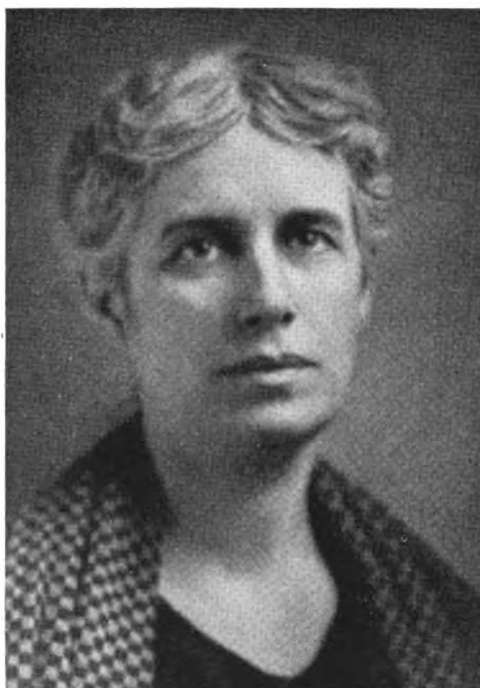
Valuing human life more than literary accomplishment, Ellen La Motte has won rare distinction in many fields. She has been decorated with the medal of special membership of the Japanese Red Cross and has received also the Order of Merit from the same country.

Nina Diadamia Gage

"**A** MEANS of living out Christian principles"—this definition of nursing concluded an early report of the Hunan-Yale School of Nursing; it also sums up the consecrated life of Miss Nina D. Gage, the school's dean for many fruitful years. As a junior in Wellesley, for it was in that year, 1904, that her brother first surveyed the possibilities of Ya-li in China, Miss Gage chose her life work. College days of German, French and history, committee work under the Y. W. C. A., and quiet guidance as dormitory vice-president were succeeded by the nursing course at the Roosevelt Hospital School of Nursing, New York, where she was graduated in 1908.

On arriving at Changsha, on January 9, 1909, she became part of the household of Ya-li in China which consisted of the Preparatory Department for the College and the hospital. The nursing in the latter was done by coolies while the treatments were given by students of Dr. Hume, who was teaching them by the old method of bedside rounds with a view to educating them as possible medical practitioners.

At first Miss Gage hardly looked at the hospital as to have done so would have jeopardized her future usefulness. Instead she studied Chinese for six hours each day though observing closely all conditions which related to the hospital's operation. At that time the patients brought in their own bedding. By



the fall of 1909 Miss Gage was helping to order linen from England in preparation for the time when she should take over the supervision. In March, 1910, she found a place for herself on a part-time basis as supervisor of the tailors who were making up this linen into sheets, binders, pillow cases, and mattresses to correspond to Chinese ideas and yet preserve their cleanly function. A new type of washable bed covering had to be invented to replace blankets which were distasteful to native patients.

Then on April 14, of that year came the riots and all foreigners withdrew to avoid conflict between local and Peking officials. But Yali-in-China, which derived forty per cent of its income from Chinese sources and had the support of the Government, the Hunan gentry and native doctors and teachers, was safe, and after a few weeks the hospital opened up its dispensary service on a river houseboat. The city, however, was closed to foreigners and Miss Gage withdrew to Hankow where she came down with typhoid fever. In July she travelled to Japan to convalesce, returning to Changsha in September to inaugurate some new methods in

hospital administration and direct her first class of pupil nurses. In October, 1911, the Revolution broke out and Miss Gage again withdrew this time to Shanghai where she nursed her sister-in-law through a case of typhoid and officiated at the birth of her child.

But her purpose was undaunted and in March, 1912, she returned to pick up the scattered threads and begin her work in earnest. From the first the school was planned to meet the need for teaching health. In 1916 the course was four years in length—preliminary, junior, intermediate and senior. In the following year Miss Gage came to America on furlough to take special administrative work at Teachers College, and again in 1923-1924 to complete her master's degree. In 1925, in response to Chinese desires, the course was shortened to three years, a possibility because of the better preparation of applicants. At first it had been necessary to admit pupils with only a grammar school foundation. Later one year of high school could be required and from 1925 on the equivalent of Junior high school could be exacted—since the Government high schools were then giving six-year courses.

A COLLEGE COURSE PROVIDED

When Yali in response to urgent requests, opened its doors to women (the College department had opened in 1913, the medical preparatory in 1915, and the medical school in 1918) this seemed an unusual opportunity to offer a combined college and nursing course of six years scope; later in response to Government changes the course was made five years in length—four as the regular College course and one year for nursing. Up to the time when Miss Gage withdrew from China early in 1927 no students had taken this nursing course, due in part to the Chinese idea, despite many years of teaching on the part of westerners, that there is something degrading about manual service, under which nursing is classified. This attitude is best illustrated by the following incident. Early in the school's history, two American instructors played a game of tennis. The students were repelled and dismayed—two scholars submitting to such indignity—why not have coolies do it for them! To teach the dignity of labor, the value of play in the maintenance of health, the service of one per-

son for another—these are the great gains which Miss Gage and all other nurses in China have seen grow under their hands.

Because Miss Gage is the quiet type of person who does much and says little, it is impossible to estimate her full contribution to Chinese progress. When she was on the educational committee her wise hand guided in planning the curriculum and in translating many books, while always she aided in the organization and development of the association especially during her presidency when many ideas of affiliation were worked out and general friendliness established.

ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

But China has occupied only a portion of her professional career. On returning to this country in 1927 her first piece of administration was undertaken at the Willard Parker Hospital which subsequently led to her publication of "Communicable Diseases" in collaboration with John Fitch Landon, M.D., Grace M. Longhurst, R.N., and George F. Hoch, M.D. Her next post was executive secretary of the National League of Nursing Education, though through this whole period she was holding the larger and more taxing responsibility of president of the International Council of Nurses. These years were the most expansive the Council has ever known, due to the financial inflation obtaining in this country where a large section of the Council's membership is allocated. Miss Gage, more conscious than many of the privations experienced in other countries, felt a special obligation to see that all moneys were spent in worth-while channels. Her graciousness in presiding at the Montreal convention of that body will never be forgotten and many foreign nurses still visualize the association through the friendly letters which she dispatched to the far corners of the earth.

Then came a sound piece of rebuilding at Hampton Institute as the appointee of the Rosenwald Fund, an interim post of supervision at the Jersey City Medical Center, and her present superintendency of nurses at the Newport (Rhode Island) Hospital.

In China and in this country her contribution has always been "a means of living out Christian principles" and many are the satisfactions in such a life.

Maud H. Mellish Wilson

IN speaking of Maud H. Mellish Wilson, outstanding woman pioneer in medical editing, Dr. William J. Mayo said: "The educational work which she fostered is the supreme monument of a great lady." On meeting this truly great lady one had the immediate desire to seek out the source of her genius and of those qualities of truthfulness and fairness which so impressed themselves upon those who knew her.

We are indebted to her husband, Dr. Louis B. Wilson, director emeritus of the Mayo Foundation, for the biographical insight he has given us, and had we space we would present in its entirety the analysis which appears in the *Supplement to the Proceedings of the Staff Meetings of the Mayo Clinic* of December 20, 1933. The facts which follow are taken exclusively from that source.

As Annie Maud Headline she entered the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, Chicago, after rather meager preparation in the country schools of Minnesota. But even two terms at the village "Academy" in the eighties showed that her intelligent Swedish parents possessed a sincere grasp of intellectual fundamentals and her early reading of Kingsley, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray and Poe as well as William Dean Howell, Holmes and Shakespeare are evidence of an inherited appreciation of fine literature.

At Presbyterian she not only led her class along nursing lines but she found time to attend many lectures at the Rush Medical College where such masterly teachers as Charles T. Parks and Moses Gunn fostered her ambition to prepare herself for the practice of medicine. Indeed, Miss Headline was Dr. Gunn's favorite nurse and during the last two years of his life she nursed him with all the skill that she possessed.

Her post as matron of the Maurice Porter Memorial Hospital for Children carried her away from medical study and the idea of formal preparation in that field was finally abandoned when she married Dr. Ernest J. Mellish, a promising Cook County surgeon, in the fall of 1889. During the sixteen years which followed, Dr. Mellish's recurring tuberculous condition slowed down what would otherwise have been a brilliant career. In the interim Mrs. Mellish read widely along medical lines while assisting both Dr. Mel-



lish and Dr. A. J. Ochsner in the preparation of scientific papers.

In 1905 Dr. Mellish died in El Paso and his wife returned to Chicago to assist Dr. Ochsner with an important tome on "Hospital Construction" which he was preparing in collaboration with Mr. Sturm, a Chicago hospital architect. She also concentrated upon the organization of the Augustana Hospital Library loaning many of her own books and pamphlets to the collection.

It was at this time that Dr. William J. Mayo appealed to his friend, Dr. Ochsner, for aid in building up a library at Mayo Clinic. Mrs. Mellish was the logical choice for the position and on March 1, 1907, she undertook the organization and development of this piece of work as well as editorial guidance in connection with the publication of papers at this expanding medical institution. On taking over the task she found three small cases of books and some medical journals on a reading table; at her death in 1933 the library had long since been housed in its own building which abounded not only in the medical publications of the United States and Canada but contained extensive ancient and modern material from abroad. In addition she had col-

lected some 6000 papers, the scientific output of the medical staff from 1905 through 1933, the early papers of Drs. W. J. and C. H. Mayo, and every article in the eleven volumes of *Surgical Clinics of North America* and in the twelve volumes of *Medical Clinics of North America* had passed under her careful scrutiny.

In 1924 Mrs. Mellish became the wife of Dr. Louis B. Wilson. To some women this might have been a reason for slackening the pace at which she worked; to Mrs. Wilson it served as a spur to increased activity for the *Proceedings of Staff Meetings* came under her vise in 1926 and in the same year she published jointly with Dr. Wilson the widely read "Historical Sketch of the Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation."

Dr. Wilson gives this picture of her total contribution:

"Scarcely any article or book during this entire period was published without detailed criticism and editing by the chief editor, a task to which she sacrificed all other interests. Many of the articles coming to the editorial department had to be recast by the editor in consultation with the author. In all her work she always strove to preserve not only the facts but the author's individuality as well.

"Most medical editors of fifteen years ago were doing editorial work incidental to their principal occupation in some form of medical practice. Their chief concern was in the general content of their journals. Mrs. Wilson's chief concern was in procuring the most correct and most understandable statement of the subject matter of each article. Hers was penetrating, scientific, literary criticism at a stage when it assisted rather than chagrined the author. Yet when she edited a book or a volume of "Collected Papers" she made of it a balanced unit, sometimes as much by elimination of irrelevant matter as by logical arrangement of that included. This is why "Collected Papers" has never been merely an accumulation of reprints but a coordinated annual report of the work of the institution from which it emanated.

"It was through her individual relationship with the members of the professional staff of The Mayo Clinic and with the Fellows of The Mayo Foundation that this great woman most exercised her moulding

influence on the intellectual life of the two institutions. Her clear thinking, her unbiased judgments, and her insistence on the truth and nothing but the truth, stated so that readers could understand it, made her influence on the physicians with whom she worked prodigious and inescapable. Though a woman of strong emotions she utterly divorced these from her professional work. The interests of the individual author were always secondary to those of the institution. Always her first question was "Is it true?" second, "Are its relations to other work in the Clinic and elsewhere fairly defined?" and third, "Is it worth publishing?" These questions settled she proceeded to make the article clearer. Her intuition of scientific error was phenomenal despite the meagerness of her formal training in medical science. Her insistence on herself thoroughly understanding each article passing through her hands soon gave her a breadth and accuracy of medical knowledge not possessed by all physicians. Her adherence to what her judgment dictated regardless of consequences came from her utter fearlessness. Her skill in English came to some extent from much reading of good literature but to a much greater extent from her critical attitude toward every written phrase. While an untiring student of reference books on English language and composition her mind frequently leaped far a head of these and accepted or rejected words, phrases, and constructions long before her judgments were backed up by broader usage.

"As so frequently happens with great literary critics she did little original writing herself. A few papers and one small monograph on "The Writing of Medical Papers" (1922), now in its third edition . . . constituted her original publications. Yet for a quarter of a century she made effective the medical thought of the men of The Mayo Clinic and The Mayo Foundation."

In October, 1932, Mrs. Wilson faced without flinching the knowledge that her years of usefulness would be shortened by carcinoma of the abdomen. Between the prescribed courses of roentgen treatment she was found actively engaged in editorial work in her office. Only six weeks before her death in 1933 she held her literary consultations as usual and to the last her grasp of ideas was the inspiration of all those who visited her.

Euphemia J. Taylor

AFTER sharing her mother's anxiety during the long and eventually fatal illness of her father when she felt acutely aware of her own helplessness in the face of such a family necessity, Miss Taylor decided to take a course in professional nursing. Johns Hopkins was chosen because Dr. William Osler, a native of Dundas which was near her own fair city of Hamilton, Ontario, was associated there.

Miss Taylor brought to this new sphere the poise and contentment which mature in a happy, cultured home where as the eldest of nine sisters and brothers she accepted her share in home management while attending the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. An additional two years were enjoyed at the Wesleyan Ladies College of Hamilton where her major interests were literature and dramatics. "Training in voice and piano" we learn from Miss Stewart's comprehensive account of her background, "was continued for a few years after this period of schooling when she was entering more and more into social and musical activities in the community."

Arriving in Baltimore in the wake of the city's great fire (1904) she entered upon the six-months' preparatory course which Miss Nutting had wisely set up in 1901, and during her complete period of preparation she shared the broad professional vision which that leader gave to all her students.

After a year's experience as head nurse in her alma mater Miss Taylor entered Teachers College for advanced study in the department which Miss Nutting had taken over the year before, then returned to Baltimore to become one of Miss Ross' assistants and a junior instructor. When the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic was opened in 1912, Miss Taylor was selected as the director of nursing service. Save for a brief absence to serve with a unit of the Army School of Nursing at Camp Meade, she remained at this post until 1922.

Always positions have sought out Miss Taylor. This was true of the executive secretaryship of the National League of Nursing Education which she took over at that time. We remember well a chance conversation with her when she had decided to give up that post in order that she might assist Miss



Goodrich at what was then referred to as the "Yale experiment." Her comment was characteristic: "Although it means my leaving the executive secretaryship when I have just begun to develop its possibilities, I feel that I owe allegiance to this larger objective of developing the full potentialities of nursing upon a university foundation."

The success of that foundation, which Miss Goodrich was to rear so wisely, was greatly dependent upon the sound organization of the hospital nursing which was to provide the clinical experience. Hence Miss Taylor first took over the superintendency of nurses at the old and honored Connecticut Training School, later helped to open the new university school, and on Miss Goodrich's retirement in 1934 became its dean after handing over the well managed hospital to her competent successor.

How smoothly this account reads! Only those who worked out each detail can know the difficulties overcome—the hardihood needed to cut into a whole new piece of educational cloth; the persuasion entailed in securing the backing of a naturally hesitant medical staff; the integration necessary in the use of cooperating community agencies—

all built upon the faith and loyalty of the group undertaking the task.

Always Miss Taylor has refilled her own cruse as she gave of her best to others. Before undertaking the management of Phipps Clinic she spent a year in intensive preparation. Later, in the summer of 1926, she returned to Columbia to complete the work for her bachelor's degree only to have the degree of master and a full professorship in psychiatry heaped upon by Yale University.

Then in 1937 her preeminence in education was given world wide recognition by her election to the presidency of the International Council of Nurses—the culmination of many years of organization work, first as secretary of her own alumnae, later as secretary of the Maryland State Nurses' Association, still later as secretary and board member of the National League of Nursing Education, and president from 1932 through 1936.

Because of the disorganized condition of Europe the office of the International Council of Nurses is now set up in New Haven and many of Miss Taylor's evenings are spent with Miss Banwarth, acting executive secretary, in keeping the lines of usefulness open to every country served by nurses.

In October, 1938, before the world catclysm had befallen us, she extended these understanding words to readers of the *International Nursing Review*: "It is not for us whose function is protection for the weak, to harbor in our hearts distrust and hate for people or for nations. The concept of nursing is imbedded in principles of love, tolerance, science, understanding and this concept should prevail in settling the conflicts involved in social, religious and economic relationships among the different nations of the world . . .

"Nurses necessarily are called where disaster and devastation prevail, but they go to build, not to destroy. . . . They desire for the people of each and every nation freedom to grow, opportunity to make their own peculiar contribution to mankind, a chance to develop their creative genius to its highest capacity and to live their lives with satisfaction, happiness and security; they know that freedom cannot permanently be gained through inhibiting and destructive means which endanger the lives and happiness of fellow human beings and of nations . . .

"Let us, as international nurses make this

our 'mind's desire' and trust that each of us will reflect through her own life and work the spirit of loyalty, concordia, unity and peace"—the watchwords which have been handed on as guiding torches at meetings in Helsingfors, Montreal, Paris-Brussels, and London.

These have been Miss Taylor's own watchwords throughout her nursing career. On more than one occasion we have seen her honest, generous spirit permeate the group she was addressing like rare sunlight penetrating dark corners, so that those who had come to dissent were so won by her wisdom and good sense that they remained to support her conclusions and accept them as their own. The forthwithness of her Scotch father, the humor of her Irish mother, the steady reliability of her Canadian upbringing, and the truth of science as she has studied it in the United States, combine in Miss Taylor a harmony of personality which is capable of accomplishing great things.

Madame Louise le Gras

(Continued from page 8)

also was especially emphatic in his differentiation between the *servant of the poor* who worked for the comfort and salvation of her neighbor and the *religious* who in that day attempted self perfection.

In 1639 the first call to manage a hospital service came from Angers. Madame le Gras accompanied her workers and remained with them until the organization ran smoothly. The new relation entailed a formal contract between the Motherhouse and the hospital, a wise provision, as was demonstrated by the later difficulties experienced here, at Nantes, and in other places. In reverence the workers were now referred to as Daughters of Charity:

After a further period Madame le Gras committed to writing the rules which had been formulated and tested during twenty years of operation. These, as slightly modified by Vincent in 1655, became the simple guide of life when incorporation was granted. With the stability of her work assured Louise spent the balance of her life in developing the scope of the sisters. In March, 1660, death ended her kind though austere rule, just six months before the tempering moderation of Vincent de Paul was stilled forever.

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