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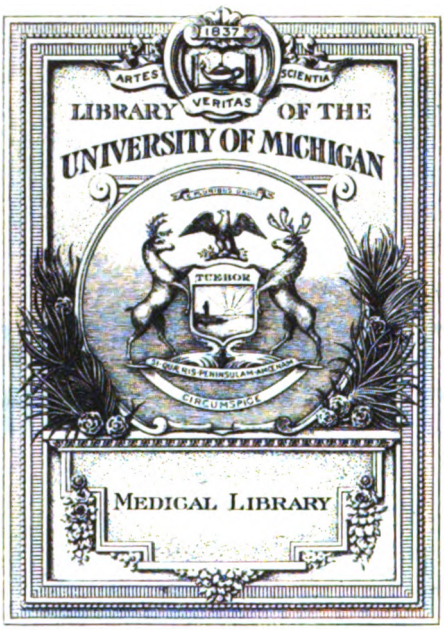

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MAKERS OF NURSING HISTORY

Portraits and Pen Sketches of Fifty-nine Prominent Women

EDITED BY
Meta Rutter Pennock

NEW YORK
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1928

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Introductory Note

THE portraits included in the following pages have been grouped to outline the development of professional nursing. Though only two of these pen sketches are signed by their authors, many have been written by life-long friends of the individuals portrayed. This means that the word pictures are intimate and interesting, glimpsing these outstanding personalities at their best—for we all show our true selves to our friends and they, in turn, are our best interpreters.

The story begins with the founding of the Daughters of Charity by Mlle. de Marillac; then the thread of growth is traced through Elizabeth Fry, Fredericke Fliedner and Mother M'Auley to Florence Nightingale and her influence upon nursing in America.

The development of nursing education in this country finds a vivid mirror in the portrait of Isabel Hampton Robb whose vision led to the establishment of nursing on a university basis. Further progress is indicated in the sketches of Miss Nutting, Miss Shaw, Miss Goodrich and others, aided by those understanding friends—Helen Hartley Jenkins and Frances Payne Bolton.

In an adjacent gallery are the portraits which picture public health nursing—Miss Wald, Miss Gardner and Miss Macleod, side by side with the specialists in mental hygiene, social service and child welfare as worked out by Miss Macdonald, Miss Cannon and Miss Leete.

And just beyond is the stately picture of Miss Delano in the colorful cape of the Red Cross. She takes up the record of official nursing as begun by such lay workers as Miss Dix and Miss Barton until her mantle falls upon Miss Noyes and the present directors of Government Services.

One set of portraits deserves special mention. We refer to the series of nursing authors—women who are not always given a full measure of appreciation though their professional influence is almost immeasurable. Here is recorded Miss Harmer's striking contribution to nursing pedagogy, Miss Muse's original work in psychology, Miss Gibson's unusual research in laboratory technique, Miss Van Blarcom's valuable work in obstetrics, Miss Sellew's and Miss Cutler's in pediatrics, and the diversified writing of Miss Pope, Miss Goodnow and many others. The portrait of Miss Dock has been strategically placed between authors and foreign leaders because of her dual contribution in the two fields. In addition her history, written in collaboration with Miss Nutting, serves as an introduction to such representative personalities as Mrs. Fenwick, Sister Agnes Karll, Edith Cavell, Baroness Mannerheim and Miss Gage who have fostered nursing growth in foreign countries.

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.

EDITOR

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MLLE. LOUISE LE GRAS

1591-1660

ON August 12, 1591, Louise de Marillac was born in 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 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 Father Honaré 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 Vincent 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, Mlle. le Gras early wished to form these "Filles" into a formal working unit. The wisdom of Vincent urged that they demonstrate their ability unfettered by customs, regulations or censure. It was only in 1634 that Vincent permitted Louise to consider their supervision as her life work; eight years elapsed before any of the workers were permitted to consecrate themselves for yearly periods as servants of the poor. Meanwhile Mlle. le Gras through lectures, demonstrations, and practice in hospital work was training these women in practical and spiritual duties. The gentle, directing conferences of Vincent furthered their growth in the work. In "Saint Vincent de Paul—Correspondance—Entretiens—Documents" appears this interesting advice:*

. . . . See then, my Sisters, how exact you have to be in following the doctor's orders, because if any harm comes to the sick person you will be responsible for it, unless something unforseen happens as I have just now mentioned,—the patient taking a sudden turn for the worse, contracting a chill or falling into a sweat.

And beside the obedience that you owe the doctors, you are obliged, moreover, to show them honor and respect. I recommend this to you again—a great respect for the doctors, especially the doctors in charge; a great respect and obedience, my Sisters, a great respect and obedience.

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 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.

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*Tome X, Nov. 11, 1659, pages 672-673, as published and annotated by Pierre Coste, priest of the mission. J. Gabala, publisher, Paris, 1923.

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In 1639 the first call to manage a hospital service came from Angers. Mlle. le Gras took her workers to the hospital 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 many years Mlle. le Gras committed to writing the rules which had been formulated and tested during the 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.

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *August, 1923*

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MLLE. JEANNE MANCE

1606-1673

NOGENT-LE-ROI was the birthplace of Mlle. Jeanne Mance, hospital organizer, counsellor and noted pioneer. 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 hospital sisters and several Ursuline sisters 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 story of the consecration of the new settlement, Montreal—

> . . . . 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 birthnight 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, Madam Bullion, were unbending, so in the summer of 1644 though men were needed for tilling the soil or building shelters, a hospital was erected. Axe-hewn 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. Fittings, linens, surgical instruments and medicines were amply supplied from France though only self-taught physicians were available for their use.

Under Mlle. Mance, the founder and mainstay of this new enterprise, the hospital served as a shelter for friend and foe who needed food, protection or nursing care. Little wonder that funds were soon dissipated. So infinite was Madam 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 physician. In 1662, Mlle. Mance made her last trip to France to defend the community interests and to replace the support of the disorganized Society of Montreal with the Sulpitians. Eleven years later the 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.

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MLLE. JEANNE MANCE

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *September, 1923*

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ELIZABETH GURNEY FRY

1780-1845

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. Elizabeth, always a bit delicate and nervous, 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 Plashet 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 the prison reforms of Elizabeth Fry. 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 now appointed. 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.

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ELIZABETH GURNEY FRY

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 gives 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.

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *January, 1923*

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FREDERIKE MÜNSTER FLIEDNER

1800-1842

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, Fleidner, the impecunious pastor of Kaiserwerth, was seeking funds in Holland and 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 à slight breakdown. Their philanthropic interests proved a common bond and he was soon urging her to return to Kaiserwerth with him to establish similar work there. 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, child-rearing 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 hospital's 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: "Neimand 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

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FREDERIKE MUNSTER FLIEDNER

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 kindergarten 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 genuises of her time and our heritage as modern scientific nurses is in part due to her unusual insight and organizing ability.

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *February, 1925*

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CATHERINE M'AULEY

1787-1841

JAMES J. WALSH, M.D., PH.D.
New York City, New York

SHANE LESLIE in 1917 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 of 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 understanding 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 friction 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.

*Dublin Review, October, 1917.

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CATHERINE M'AULEY

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."

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *March, 1923*

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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 selfsatisfied 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 the founder of a religious order which in 1928 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

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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 delightsome, 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 is celebrated in 1931 it is very probable that there will be some twenty thousand Sisters of Mercy throughout the world, 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. Most of the 100 hospitals and sanatoria of the Sisters in this country are as highly organized and equipped as it is possible for them to be.

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, the heart and the soul. It is not 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.

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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 under fire 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 (whom she had learned to trust at Scutari) 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 difficulty, 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 own expense in order that concise word pictures might 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 the officers who were to be sent to Canada; and for many years the newly appointed Indian officials called at her residence 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!

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*The picture on the opposite page is from Sir William Richmond's portrait at Claydon as engraved by Emery Walker to illustrate "The Life of Florence Nightingale" by Sir Edward Cook, which should be consulted for the main facts in her life. The above sketch attempts to show her interest in public sanitation, a phase of her work which is not always emphasized. This reproduction is made through the courtesy of Macmillan Co., Limited.

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This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *April, 1923*

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DOROTHEA LYNDE DIX

1802-1881

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 who consumed his full energies in their distribution while his family lacked food and shelter. When twelve years old the child 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 Dorothea 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 meet the responsibilities of life.

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." Strangely enough this situation produced a sense of spiritual elation: "It is then that I rejoice to feel that though the earthly frame decay the soul shall never die." 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 the Dix Mansion School for character building was again opened. Knowledge, she 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. How could this woman who had never known childhood appreciate its wholesome development? Perhaps for their sakes her complete breakdown in health was a blessing. With her younger brother self supporting, the last spur to her lagging body was withdrawn.

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, to her surprise, 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. But 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 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. It was not until 1848, however, 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.

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DOROTHEA LYNDE DIX

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.

At the outbreak of the war, Miss Dix, the idol of a nation, was the natural selection for superintendent of women 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 situation was too vast for a single mind to compass. The rapid pace of events plus the lack of organization (until the Sanitary and Christian commissions stepped in) made the task especially difficult. The incompetent personnel and inferior equipment 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.

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *July, 1923*

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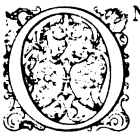
CLARA BARTON



ON Christmas Day, 1821, "another little waif" was born to the Barton family at Oxford, Massachusetts. As a child Clara 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.

Colonel Stone and her own brothers and sisters were her first teachers. When only eleven she left her books to nurse her injured brother, and during the next two years her small hands prepared the poultices, applied the leeches and measured the medicine. At his recovery her active mind and body were again released for study, weaving, or riding the racing colts, though physical strength and nervous energy had been greatly dissipated. The experience, however, served only to accentuate her natural timidity.

"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 the Massachusetts schools. After a year of study at the Clinton Liberal Institute, she again taught at Hightstown and at Bordentown, New Jersey, where she reorganized the defunct public school.

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. She it was who sped to Washington, cutting the red tape and revealing the treachery which meant death on Belle Plain.

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 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—hungry, penniless citizens of Strassburg who through industry were kept in mental balance. Here was born her determination to show the American people why they must 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 finally stirred government officials to tardy 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.

The nursing profession has always felt it unfortunate that Miss Barton failed to recognize the need for the professional training of nurses, also that she failed to utilize professional women in many crises. Her interests were almost too diversified to have taken in this phase of the situation. 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—and that cooperation is her greatest American monument.

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CLARA BARTON

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *June, 1923*

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

In that city, in 1872, 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. (Her suggestions regarding the administrative and disciplinary organization of the school were implicitly followed in the final plan.) 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 headdress and dignified cross. Miss Richards characterizes 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. Though reticent and sparing of her praise, Sister Helen was ever just and wise in her criticism.

In 1874, upon her return from England, she added class instruction in nursing practice to the seventeen medical lectures given by the staff. The school had demonstrated its value and additional wards were given into the care of the pupil nurses. Broken in health Sister Helen at last returned to England in 1876. Later, however, she entered with renewed vigor into nursing in the African wars, 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. On May 8, 1923, when the fiftieth anniversary was celebrated at Carnegie Hall, many of the 1,418 graduates met to honor those pioneers, Dr. Blackwell, Dr. Wylie, Miss Schuyler, Mrs. Hobson, Sister Helen and many others who laid the firm foundation of future service. In 1928 the school's graduates total 1,696.

†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 foreminded Mrs. Hobson proposed the need for 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) were established later in the same year.

*Miss Richards, it must be remembered, had graduated from the New England Hospital for Women and Children, which cared especially for private patients; these surroundings may have demanded greater nicety in nursing technique than was practicable upon the opening of Bellevue.

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SISTER HELEN

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *May, 1923*

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ISABEL HAMPTON ROBB

1860-1910

TO those who knew her, the vivid personality and radiant health of Isabel Hampton Robb seem to be reflected in the newer spirit of our schools of nursing. In 1881 she left the severe simplicity of Ontario to enter Bellevue. The choice resulted from a mere accident—a conversation between older teachers in the Merriton school where Miss Hampton had been instructing for three years. Other students at Bellevue, we are told, 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. That she passed with the highest mark in all her subjects was the natural outcome.

After eighteen months at St. Paul's House, Rome, an opportunity which enriched her love of the beautiful, as expressed in art, music, the drama and the masterpieces of nature, Miss Hampton became superintendent of nurses at the Illinois Training School. Through the mist of years one of her pupils still remembers her as "a picture of youthful beauty and superb health" possessing "the charm of a young girl and the dignity and intelligence of a woman." 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. In addition she had secured for her pupils the needed experience in the nursing of special cases by effecting an 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 to Dr. Robb.

In May 1889 she left Chicago to organize the Johns Hopkins School for Nurses where her enthusiasm and reverence for her profession were instilled in all her students. Each morning they met for a simple service. With prayer book in her hand Miss Hampton appeared before her pupils faultlessly attired though often she had spent only three minutes in the process. Her dignity seemed accentuated by her soft black china silk dress with white collars and cuffs. After the reading and a hymn she preceded the pupils to the door giving them her radiant smile and simple blessing as they passed to the wards. Though the physical equipment and scientific atmosphere of Johns Hopkins gave full scope for developing the school, the presence of head nurses of different nationalities, different schools and different ideals at first made uniformity difficult. With only one nursing text available, all lectures had to be prepared by Miss Hampton. Class teaching was often negatived by the varying technique which the head nurses surreptitiously maintained. Placing her emphasis upon the comfort of the patient, Miss Hampton was always careful to stress that both intellectual and mechanical development were necessary in the education of the nurse.

It was at her suggestion that the title "superintendent" was replaced by the word "principal." She also advised that the students' allowances revert to the school for the purchase of a library, equipment, and for the financing of better instruction (tuition was required later).

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 Educa-

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ISABEL HAMPTON ROBB

tion to work for uniformity of educational standards and methods. She suggested a central school in Milwaukee 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 was made chairman of its educational committee.

Though her marriage* in 1894 to Dr. Robb brought her active nursing career to a close, the above appointment shows that her interest in nursing affairs never waned. Her radiant beauty, her sweetness, her vigor which endeared her to her husband and boys brought the same joy to all those who knew her, nor did her wonderful conception of home prevent 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.

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *October, 1923*

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MARY ADELAIDE NUTTING

WHEN Teachers College reopened in September, 1924, Miss Nutting again took the helm after a year's absence, and "the vision and influence which have backed practically every progressive nursing movement for the last thirty years" were once more available to superintendents and instructors throughout the country—a source of inspiration and encouragement.

Let us look back, for a moment, over those thirty years that we may see the places where her hand has touched. 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 Miss Hampton and others, 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 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 Canadian whose rank in the field of general education was graciously recognized by Yale in 1922.

Miss Nutting was Mrs. Robb's faithful ally in working out the advanced course for nurses with Dean Russell of Teachers College. 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, her greatest contribution to the nursing profession. Each fall and winter the teachers and administrators specializing at Teachers College bring her their old and new nursing problems for solution. Each spring they return to their work with fresh enthusiasm and energy. "Her devotion, courage, skill and magnificent perseverence" 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 friends has 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 personal work in outlining the course in home nursing in 1908, her care in planning the course in rural nursing in 1913-1914, and other far-sighted ventures.

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‡The portrait on the opposite page is reproduced from the painting by Cecelia 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. In 1928 many schools are still permitting student nurses to work ten and twelve hours.

†The University Hospital, Philadelphia, established the three-year course in 1894, to include greater specialization in the course.

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MARY ADELAIDE NUTTING

Her request for the endowment 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 yet to be accomplished before nursing comes into its own.

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. Her latest book, "A Sound Economic Basis for Schools of Nursing," which contains addresses of prophetic moment delivered during the last thirty years, is another evidence of her wise estimate of nursing trends.

When Professor Phelps presented Miss Nutting to the president of Yale 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.

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *October, 1924*

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HELEN HARTLEY JENKINS

JUST nineteen years ago, in 1909, the brave but struggling effort to establish nursing education on a university basis was borne in upon Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins. We can never cease to wonder at the keen insight of this socially minded woman who, years before the rest of the world caught the vision, was able to discern in the nurse one of the greatest socializing agencies of our time. A year later she proved the measure of her faith by giving an initial endowment of $150,000 for nursing education—the first in America, and in 1928 the project has grown, through her vision, to such large dimensions that it will henceforth be financed through the Hartley endowment.

From what background had been drawn this true estimate of nursing potentialities? We must remember that her grandfather, Robert H. Hartley, had started the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and that the Association and its many subsidiary projects had been developed with keen insight by succeeding members of this discerning family. It was during the presidency of Mr. Cutting, that the founding of Hartley House was suggested—the organization which was to absorb the best that the family had to give for the benefit of humanity. Here all kinds of social services were inaugurated—nursing, clinics, play facilities, music centers, etc. That, in 1928, some eight houses reach the vast population of New York, especially among the Yugoslavs and Italians, is proof, if proof were needed, of the amazing insight which Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Hartley Dodge have shown toward social problems. In addition a family of 300 to 400 are given refreshment and rest at Tawaca, New Jersey, during the summer months and in winter the property is utilized for psychiatric work where special cases from ten centers in the city are sent.

This is the story of the present. Nevertheless, it explains why Mrs. Jenkins watched the experiment in nursing education with such keen interest and why as trustee of Teachers College she showed such deep insight into nursing objectives. With the receipt of her gift the project was rechristened the Department of Nursing and Health and the narrow development previously necessary because of lack of funds was extended to include the huge program available for the nurse of today.

Before we consider the present nursing development at Teachers College, let us look back upon conditions before the department came under Mrs. Jenkins' sheltering care. It was in 1898, that Mrs. Robb first broached the idea of securing university affiliation for graduate study to the small group of alert women composing the Superintendents' Society. Mrs. Robb was at once made chairman of a committee to carry the idea into action. In Dean Russell, these pioneers discovered a friend who was willing to let them try out a course at Teachers College. In 1899 were matriculated two students who selected suitable courses from those already established and listened to additional lectures given by nurse executives. These lectures, even the travelling expenses of those nurse superintendents who gave them, were gladly donated to the cause while the incidental expenses of administration were borne by the Superintendents' Society. Under such an arrangement, however, it was difficult to keep the loose ends of the project together. Accordingly in 1907 Dean Russell called Miss Mary Adelaide Nutting from Johns Hopkins to become professor of the Department of Household Administration.

But development was still bound hand and foot by lack of funds. The ideas and energy of Miss Nutting would have been broken against a stone wall of futility if Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins had not stepped in. Since 1910 Mrs. Jenkins' interest, her constant and generous gifts, her time, and her wonderful understanding have pushed nursing into its rightful place in the front rank of the socializing professions. With determination she has sought out the best lecturers in the country and provided the funds which would secure them for nursing audiences. With equal zeal she has watched each new nursing development so that the department has always led the profession to new achievements. Those first two students have been followed by a procession of eight hundred a year; the faculty of two has been expanded to six full-time professors and instructors and a number of lecturers and assistants who, under the divisions of nursing administration, nursing pedagogy and public health, cover all branches of specialization for nurses. Indeed Teachers College graduates are directing most of the large nursing schools of the United States as well as many in foreign countries; they have served as leaven the world over.

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HELEN HARTLEY JENKINS

The comment of President Nicholas Murray Butler on the retirement of Dean Russell, though bearing upon the general contribution of Teachers College, seems especially apt when applied to the Department of Nursing Education. "To say that Teachers College has become in this 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 sea 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."

This progress has come about in nineteen years. In addition, this pioneer demonstration, initiated by Mrs. Jenkins and continued through her interest and her gifts alone, has resulted in affiliation for undergraduate students in many of the largest universities of the country. It seems fitting, therefore, that the nursing profession as a group, and the great lay public which has benefited through it, should honor the woman who made this growth possible.

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *January, 1928*

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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's 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. Indeed, through the years her service as counselor and honorary vice-president has 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 has never flagged and she has been 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.

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

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MARY AGNES SNIVELY

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *May, 1925*

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GERTRUDE ELIZABETH LIVINGSTON

AT "Windy," Miss Livingston's hospitable home in Val Morin after her retirement in 1919, that brave spirit slipped quickly into eternity on July 24, 1927. The light which had held its progressive course through eighty years went out; only in memory can we now show its place in nursing evolution. When Miss Livingston took up the task of modernizing the nursing and hospital care at the Montreal General in 1890, two other courageous women had already failed.

The first to attempt this reform was Miss Machen, a Canadian nurse who had graduated from St. Thomas's, London. She came at the behest of Miss Nightingale with another sister and two graduates of the same school. They soon found the task impossible, due to internal jealousies and a lack of understanding on the part of the managing board. The next attempt was made by Miss Anna Maxwell, later organizer of the nursing service at Presbyterian Hospital, New York, who began her work under a matron, not a professional nurse. Miss Maxwell found her efforts thwarted and likewise retired, leaving the matron in charge for the next ten years.

It was at this point that Miss Norah Livingston, the name she always used in professional work, assumed the task. Though born in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, Miss Livingston's parents were English and her girlhood was spent at Como, Quebec, where she is buried. Her experience in the supervision of nurses at the New York Hospital School for Nurses, the institution in which she received her nurse's training, though short, had prepared her for the difficult problems she was to meet in Montreal, but it was her English flare for management and sparkling humor that won the battle. In a year things were completely changed and she ventured to open the nursing school in December, 1890. At that time the personnel consisted of Miss Livingston, two graduates who had accompanied her from her own school, and twenty-eight untrained assistants. In 1919, when she retired, this hospital of 400 beds had 135 pupil nurses. A splendid summary of her accomplishments appears in the hospital yearbook of 1925:

> Canada can well be proud of her, because did she not help in its upbuilding? The nursing world internationally owes her a debt of gratitude which cannot in any better way be paid than by following her lead. The manner in which this righteous and noble woman stood to her guns has in a measure made possible the advantages of today's modern training school.
>
> Miss Livingston raised one great Canadian hospital to a height that Canadians can well be proud of, and during her career equipped 637 graduates with the tools with which to work so that they might go into all corners of the earth and preach by their work the gospel of good-fellowship among the sick.
>
> To her belongs the credit of the first "preliminary" class in Canada, achieved in 1906; the first probationers' uniform in America and the first three-year course in America. She fought for and secured the first instructor for nursing schools in Canada. Her school has been registered in New York State for 22 years.

Miss Livingston's success was due to her tenacious ability to carry out any course which she believed necessary and right. At her side through the years was her sister, Gracie Margaretta Livingston, who as dietitian carried many of the housekeeping and buying details. Though keen in hospital administration, Miss Livingston always maintained a proper interest in her nurses, witness her splendid Jubilee campaign for a nurses' home, the cornerstone of which was laid by Lord Lister in 1897, and her constant improvement of the classroom teaching and the methods for correlation on the wards.

Pioneer nursing had need of such strong, far-seeing personalities—women who possessed the beautiful sense of honor and justice which is the basis for all good government. Montreal and all Canada have profited by her zeal and her example. The work of her graduates will be her lasting memorial.

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G. E. (Norah) Livingston

This portrait appeared in The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review, *October, 1927*

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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. The death of Miss Shaw, however, 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. Her outstanding figure will be missed in Canada and internationally, as the loss of Isabel Hampton Robb left an earlier group of nurses stricken.

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 Miss Livingston's second assistant, 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.

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 co-operation, 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 McGill. This was in 1920. Since that time, 105 nurses have 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 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.

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FLORA MADELINE SHAW

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *November, 1927*

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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, president of the National League of Nursing Education, is expressed 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 have seen 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 minded 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, a school which now has clinical experience in a hospital of 225 beds and which had, up to January, 1927, graduated over 350 excellent nurses. From 1912 to 1917 Miss Hall brought this new school up to the front rank. Then on May 11 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.

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, 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 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.

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CARRIE M. HALL

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *May, 1927*

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S. LILLIAN CLAYTON

IN May, 1926, the direction of the American Nurses' Association was given into the capable hands of Miss Lillian Clayton. This honor, bestowed by an association of 63,000 continues and broadens her many professional achievements. Miss Clayton became a student in the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1893, and in this friendly city, which was just over the fields from her own state, Maryland, she graduated from the Philadelphia General three years later. Immediately she accepted a departmental position in the hospital, where she remained until 1899. During the next three years she went into the field of private duty, though acquiring at the same time special training in missionary work at the Baptist Institute of Christian Workers.

But her call finally came in another field, and for the next seven years she was assistant superintendent of the hospital and of the nursing school at Miami Valley, Dayton, Ohio. In 1910 she resigned to take a year's refreshment at Teachers College, accepting the superintendency of nurses at the Minneapolis City Hospital at the close of the session. In this post she instituted many valuable changes and innovations, while zealously continuing her own study at the University of Minnesota.

Then, in 1914, she became educational director at the Illinois Training School, adding her name to the many illustrious nurses who have been attracted to those halls—Isabel Hampton, Edith Draper, Lavinia Dock, Isabel McIssac, Helen Scott Hay, Mary C. Wheeler and Laura R. Logan. In 1915, Miss Clayton was called to take over the superintendency of nurses in her own school, the position she now holds, though the scope of her jurisdiction was enlarged in 1920 by her further appointment as nursing director in all the hospitals under the Philadelphia Department of Health.

During three full years of the war period Miss Clayton served as president of the National League of Nursing Education, accepting heavy executive responsibilities on the nursing committee of the Council of National Defense and on the helpful reconstruction committee which mothered nursing headquarters. Her work as president, therefore, but continues many of the plans for development begun in those harrowing days of sudden peace.

If one contribution can be said to stand out above all others in Miss Clayton's record, it is her personal example in nursing ethics. Each year her students stand with her at the grave of the intrepid Alice Fisher to renew the professional vows for which she stood. During Miss Clayton's presidency it is hoped that all the members of the association will experience this consecration of spirit which so stirred her students at Columbia and in the four schools which have come under her wise hand.

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S. Lillian Clayton

This portrait appeared in The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review, *August, 1927*

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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, Massachusetts.

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 attwenty-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 fail to record the rare dignity, charm and efficiency which she brought and still brings to professional nursing through her graduates in high places. For over fifty active years her magnetic personality and far-seeing judgment have brought energizing sympathy to large groups of nurses. Nevertheless, those who have known her intimately as teacher, organizer and friend find her greatest charm in her simplicity which has 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; spoke one of the American pioneers of internationalism, at the International Council meeting in Helsingfors, etc.

By such women has professional nursing been sustained in America. May their staunch principles be a guide in these days of reorganization.

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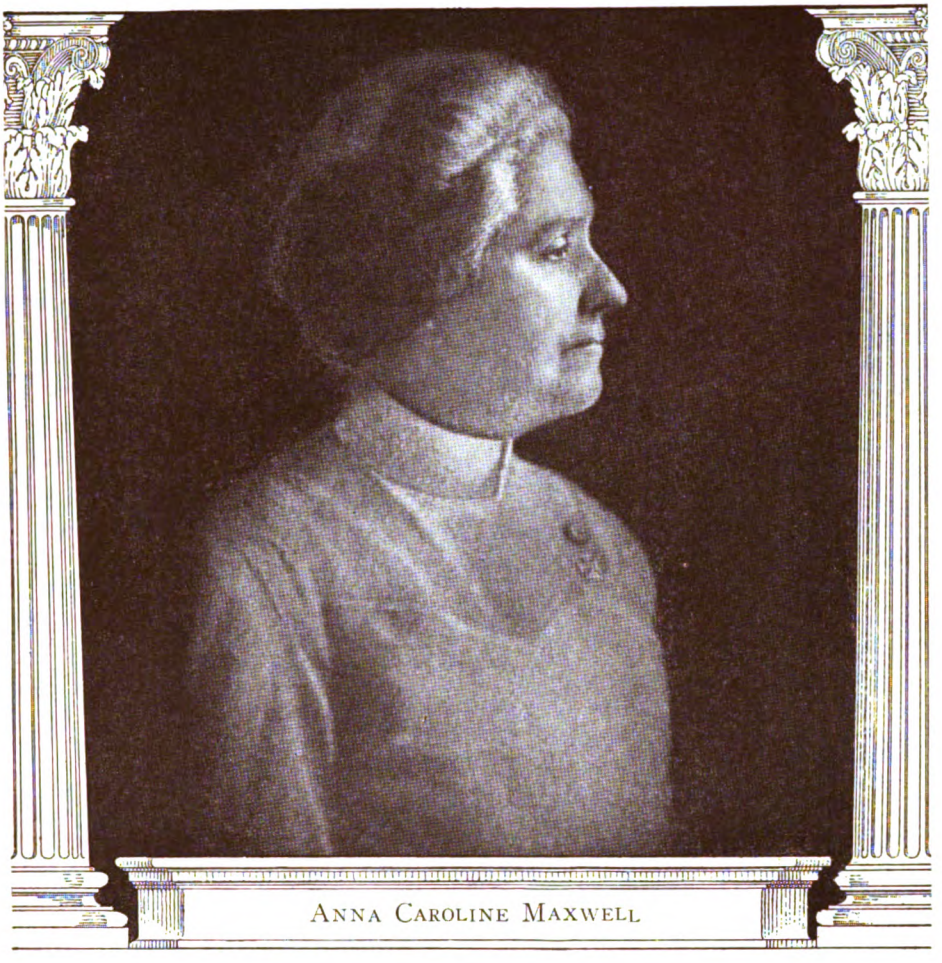

ANNA CAROLINE MAXWELL

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW *in the August, 1925, issue.*

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ANNIE W. GOODRICH

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Formerly Secretary of Rockefeller Foundation, New York City

MISS ANNIE W. GOODRICH, dean of the School of Nursing of Yale University, 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 thirty-five 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 hospital 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 has 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.* Since 1917 she had directed the nursing service of Henry Street Settlement. Throughout her whole career she has been lecturing widely, writing and publishing papers, 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 has brought to the experiment at Yale are even more important. She has met the problems of the new school with an open mind and with scientific curiosity.

The School of Nursing at Yale has been 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 of 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 has required educational ability and resourcefulness. How public health work was to be introduced into 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 have taxed intelligence and constructive imagination. 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."

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

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ANNIE W. GOODRICH

A portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *May, 1923*

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FRANCES PAYNE BOLTON

OVER a quarter of a century has 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 their 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 Philips 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 is always furthering 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 gives without stint of her time, energy and creative ability to further the educational aims of the profession, her latest 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 conrtibution to nursing shows how nurses and lay workers of the country might 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—must be interested in building a protective wall lest rude hands of ignorance, self interest or politics crush the shaping project. The time has come when those without the wall can give as understanding protection as those within. Nurses must forsake their "God of Battles," as Mrs. Bolton has conjured him, and work with the larger public which is so definitely aided by the effectiveness of their work. Her deep insight shows the way.

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FRANCES PAYNE BOLTON

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *August, 1924*

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
SCHOOL OF NURSING
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LILLIAN D. WALD

THE work of Lillian D. Wald examples 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 Nursery. 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 of New York City, are the natural growth from this beginning. For thirty-five years 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; the present system of instruction, licensing and inspection, is now 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 is topped by a richer achievement—her oneness with the community's civic awakening. Considering education as preparation for the fullness of living she has 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 Europ flowed from the same source.

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 indivisable major—humanity.

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LILLIAN D. WALD

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *December, 1923*

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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 have 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.

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 nurses from all over the world have adopted her as informal counsellor in the infinite variety of problems which face pioneer workers.

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MARY SEWALL GARDNER

The portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *May, 1926*

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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, personifies to Detroit the advance made in safe-guarding health, in preventing sickness, in teaching better ways of living. If the Visiting Nurse Association, after a quarter century of service, shows rather remarkably broad results and if its aims are still of the constructive type, the chief reason may be found in the fact that during all these 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. There she received her nursing education under Margaret Elliott Francis, the pioneer journalist of the nursing profession in America who established THE TRAINED NURSE in the fall of 1888.

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 has been 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 houseekers, Red Cross, and other community organizations are all under Detroit's Centra 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 as is most advisable in each case.

So the woman who formulated the Nightingale pledge for her nurse students at Farrand—a pledge which almost all nurses repeat on graduation, though they are not always aware of its origin—passes her ideals of service to a host of workers.

"What quality is it that has, through her, spread so helpfully and hopefully among us?" asks Katherine Smith Diack. She answers her own question with this high tribute:

"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 and has been for more than twenty-five years.

"Two of Mrs. Gretter's qualities I have known intimately—both characteristic. One is her great respect for all the educational influences she can give to her nurses or get herself, to add to efficiency or understanding. There has never been a year in the history of Detroit visiting nursing when she has not had some definite educational project either for her staff as a whole or for individual members of it. How many nurses could testify to an increase of vision through one of Mrs. Gretter's carefully cherished and planned 'opportunities'!

"The other quality, which is known to so many, is her deep and fine humanity. To be a nurse is her profession, but it is the rare nurse who can hold in her heart year in and year out a fresh sympathy for all the multitudinous complications of her troubled world. Mrs. Gretter knows her cases by name and need rather than by charts.

"I should add to these qualities one more characteristic—her zeal to bring about a close co-operation with all agencies which have for their common creed the social betterment of our community life. The brotherhood of charities has long been a principle, and the Community Union of Detroit is the best expression of the thing she has believed in."

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LYSTRA E. GRETTER

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *June, 1926*

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CHARLOTTE MACLEOD

Organizer of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada

MISS CHARLOTTE MACLEOD is one of those modest and retiring souls, who, however much they accomplish through their energy and singleness of purpose, work quietly and unobstrusively, 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 preliminary 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, and 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, and there she remained 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, and she could have had charge of the new nursing inaugurated in India by Lady Minto, whom she had known well during her stay in Canada, but she remained in the United States, where she started the Training School of Visiting Nursing 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.

Of late years Miss Macleod has been living in retirement, as much interested as ever in nursing affairs but lacking the physical strength to take much active part, an energetic, loving spirit, a quiet source of inspiration to many, both old and young.

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CHARLOTTE MACLEOD

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V. MAY MACDONALD

AT a recent 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. Wilfrid Grenfell for the summer, and were the first American-trained nurses to undertake instructive visiting nursing in the homes of the fisherfolk on the Laborador 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.

In 1923 Miss Macdonald became director of the Child Welfare Association of Montreal giving nearly two years to its organization and development. A recent trip abroad for professional refreshment and pleasure has brought to Miss Macdonald's acute observation many new and valuable angles of this basic problem of mental hygiene and her pen will doubtless record these new approaches in the future.

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, 1919.
**11 Pages, 1919.

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V. MAY MACDONALD

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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 resigned the superintendency of the Dispensary so that her succuccor might be unhampered in her work, and prepared to sail. As her name was number 159 in the original enrollment of Red Cross nurses, her whole-souled interest can well be appreciated. On arriving in Paris she was released to develop the Children's Bureau for the care of 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 thus spread over the United States the careful standards for child care which she had developed in Cleveland. When this organization was joined 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.

She served the present and the future children of America in a way which was unique and outstanding, for her vision of adequate child care in all its aspects brightens not only the programs of 1928, but will affect all future developments in the field. Few women have contributed so loyally to world betterment through professional channels. Her work stands as her crowning decoration.

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HARRIET L. LEETE

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *February, 1928*

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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 sampled 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 still serves 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.

Miss Cannon's contribution to the general field is especially registered in the number of committees on which she now serves. For example, she is a member of the executive committee of the Boston Health League and of the Educational Committee in relation to cancer; she is a member of the Committee of Management of the International Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association and of the American Association of Social Workers on whose Council she formerly served and on whose advisory Committee on State Health she now lends her full experience.

A new edition of her book which appeared in 1923 gave Miss Cannon an opportunity to appraise the growth of the movement during a ten-year period. in that time the principle of hospital social service had been firmly established, its value even being acknowledged for pay patients as well as for those at lower economic levels, and, in addition, there had been achieved "a sympathetic interweaving of effort of two professional groups (physicians and social workers) that for a time struggled separately with the problems of the sick and dependent in the community."

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IDA M. CANNON

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *April, 1928*

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JANE A. DELANO

ANE 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 unobstrusive 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 Bizbee, 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 extension of public health nursing; to adjust administrative difficulties resulting from the unforseen 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. These men and women are now erecting a lasting memorial to Miss Delano in the nation's capitol.

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JANE A. DELANO

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *November, 1923*

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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. 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 upon which certification was based.

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 nurses 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 from Congress 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 epidmic 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 through 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 recruiting drive of Red Cross origin, while the Nightingale School at Bordeaux and the new professional schools in Poland, Turkey, Czecho-Slovakia and other European countries attest her planning for all time.

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CLARA D. NOYES

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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 this country, 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 travel she organized the West Suburban Hospital, 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, Russia.

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 was withdrawn to America and Queen Eleanora was buried on the slopes of Vitosha before the project was revived.

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 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 it was who faced the League of Red Cross Societies urging the need of basic nurse training for all public health nurses. Her stand on that occasion, her constant interest in the Florence Nightingale project at Bordeaux, her suggestions for the school in Greece, her contacts with Poland—these point to her control of educational standards of nursing in Europe. When she carried her problems to Washington, or when Miss Noyes made personal 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. Her alma mater has since approved her service by conferring the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters.

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HELEN SCOTT HAY

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *November, 1925*

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MAJOR JULIA CATHERINE STIMSON

Superintendent of Nurses, Army Nurse Corps

"PROTECT 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 Army Nurse Corps might again have gone out of existence if 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 took this important post which she held with unusual efficiency during the taxing war period.

Her successor, Julia Catherine Stimson, brings to the position an unusually ripe experience in academic, professional and wartime activities. The "History of American Red Cross Nursing" comments upon her "meteor-like ascendency." 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, cleancut 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.

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 with nurses in any other way. Her enforcement of 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 unrestricted movement among 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. That school graduated five hundred nurses in 1921, the year in which the new dean received the honorary degree of doctor of science from Mt. Holyoke College. Major Stimson holds her appointment as superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps* from December, 1919, and her title of Major from 1920 when Army nurses were granted relative rank.

*On March 12, 1928, the Army Nurse Corps was composed of 505 regulars and 190 reserves. At that date 726 nurses had graduated from the Army School of Nursing.

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JULIA CATHERINE STIMSON

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *December, 1924*

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J. BEATRICE BOWMAN

Superintendent, Navy Nurse Corps

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 the pleasure of 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 accredited 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 co-operation from the date of organization because of the love, loyalty and strength of its splendid superintendents—Miss Hasson, Mrs. Higbee, and the present director, Miss Bowman.

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 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.

J. Beatrice Bowman, the present superintendent, was graduated in 1904 from the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (now affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania and known as the School of Nursing of the Hospital of the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania). In the spring of 1908 she rendered excellent 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 (which numbered only twenty) who was able 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 have had a spur to self improvement through the special postgraduate courses made available. The appointment of regional supervisors has brought unity and inspiration to this far-flung service.*

Miss Bowman is an honorary member of the American Association of University Women, and on the national committee, Red Cross Nursing Service.

*On March 13, 1928, 490 nurses were serving with the Navy Nurse Corps. The Corps quota is 500.

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J. Beatrice Bowman

This portrait appeared in The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review, *January, 1925*

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LUCY MINNIGERODE

Superintendent of Nurses, United States Public Health Service

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 versatile work as superintendent of nurses.

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, Russia. Observations enroute through Scotland, Sweden, Finland and Russia gave her a brief course in European health conditions with an intensive study of vivid remembrance at Kief during her ten months' service at the Polytechnic Institute. Her return to the United States by way of the Pacific gave illuminating glimpses of health conditions in Asia.

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 the marine hospitals under its jurisdiction.

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, is 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 Veteran's 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 her nurses have had their share in bringing it about.

*In March, 1928, 391 nurses were used in the service.

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LUCY MINNIGERODE

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *February, 1925*

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MARY A. HICKEY

Superintendent of Nurses, United States Veterans' Bureau

WHEN war 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 Veteran's Bureau, and their labors are only relaxed when their patients are ready to return to their communities in as nearly normal health as possible. This work, so well begun by Miss Minnigerode, is now supervised by Mary A. Hickey, whose rare friendliness and true optimism have permeated the spirit of the nursing corps, to those men and women who are slowly finding health. Perhaps that spirit hails from Ireland, where Mrs. Hickey was born. At least, she brought it to St. Mary's 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.

When the veterans were transferred to the new Veterans' Bureau in June 1922, Mrs. Hickey was, therefore, the logical appointee for the superintendency of nurses. The versatile work which about seventeen hundred nurses are accomplishing in fifty hospitals* 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 for vocational guidance and a return to normal living.

Up to November, 1924, over 2 200 ex-service women have filed claims, and 1,250 were drawing pensions; 136 totally disabled. Many nurses who gave their health "until it hurt," are now receiving occupational preparation for new fields. It is to this group of nurses and the larger group of men veterans that the nurses of Mrs. Hickey, (1,734 on March 15, 1928) have 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.

*Figures supplied by the Veterans' Bureau, March, 1925.

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MARY A. HICKEY

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *March 1925*

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ELINOR D. GREGG

Director of Nursing Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs

FOR years the Indian Service has maintained systematic health supervision in its boarding schools, requiring the essentials of balanced diet, calisthenics, proper sleeping facilities, periodical weighing and physical examination plus supervised nursing by Indian girls. The extent of such supervision can only be realized when we know that in 1923 there were 86,000 Indian children of school age in the United States, over 5,000 of whom were ineligible for school attendance because of deformity or illness. Between 30,000 and 33,000 of the 61,000 in schools were in public schools, 98 on contract in private schools, 4,583 in mission day or boarding schools, and 24,000 in Government day or boarding schools. The Service has also provided field matrons for home nursing among adults.

Some time ago Commissioner Charles H. Burke, who has lived most of his life near Indian reservations and understands their needs, enlisted the cooperation of Red Cross nurses for field duty. He wished to stimulate in every possible way the health work and education of those 240,000 to 300,000 Indian men, women and children in his care. Such education has been slow, due to the difficulty of inducing Indian parents to give up their mistaken belief in the old medicine man, and accept hygienic rules of living. This teaching, particularly for those who have not gone through the schools, must begin in the Indian home and no influence, it was felt, could be so successful as that of the nurse, who by sympathetic intelligence, can reach the heart and confidence of the Indian mother and show her how to prevent sickness in her household.

The Red Cross survey, reported in 1924 at the Detroit convention by Miss Patterson, confirmed Commissioner Burke's opinion that the Indian public health nursing service should be extended. After plans had been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, Miss Elinor D. Gregg, who had been associated with the survey, was placed in charge of all field nurses and matrons to give necessary instruction, define activities and report on efficiency.

The scope of her work may be judged from the introductory letter which Commissioner Burke addressed to field superintendents: "The superintendent of this division brings to us from her experience both in and out of Indian service, suggestions as to methods and standards of work which we will find stimulating and useful. She is interested not only in the health aspect 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." (Incidentally, it might be mentioned that the Indian Service maintains 573 beds in 11 tuberculosis sanatoria and 1,517 beds in 74 hospitals. Of this number 528 beds are in hospitals associated with non-reservation schools and 92 are in the Ceuton Hospital for the Insane.)

Miss Gregg's appointment on July 1, 1924, brought to this stupendous task a woman who had long been familiar with Indian life and customs as a native of Colorado Springs. She graduated from Waltham Training School for Nurses, Waltham, Massachusetts, having two years of personal work with a cotton manufacturer of that city on graduation. Subsequently she had other valuable experience as assistant superintendent at the City Hospital, Cleveland, and as superintendent of the Infants' Hospital, Boston, before joining the ranks of the Red Cross. She had two years' active overseas service with Army Corps field hospitals on both the Argonne and British fronts. On returning she lectured on public health subjects before the Chautauqua circuit, finished a post-graduate course in 1920-1921 and rounded out her experience in rural work.

The nursing service in the Indian Bureau is being expanded under her direction as rapidly as funds will permit and eventually this field welfare work will be made a prominent and lasting function of the Indian Bureau, offering opportunity for unlimited socialization of altruistic nursing.

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ELINOR D. GREGG

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *July, 1925*

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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 Kimber 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 organizing the school at Western Reserve University and other projects—has held its place for a third of a century is proof of her keen 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 spent a few quiet years at home before she joined an Angelican sisterhood. Henceforth her days were spent in public health nursing. Miss Kimber had always been especially interested in working out a plan for nursing patients of moderate means. (Papers on the application of district nursing to this purpose and on the use of hourly nursing appear in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW during 1895 and 1897.) To this field she brought the many high ideals of service which she so faithfully instilled in her pupils. Miss Kimber died on January 11, 1928, at the Convent of the Holy Name, Malvern, England, and was buried in the Community Cemetery.

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DIANA CLIFFORD KIMBER

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *April, 1927*

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AMY ELIZABETH POPE

A NURSING textbook translated into Danish, Spanish, Chinese and Korean—this has been the fate of "Practical Nursing" by Maxwell and Pope. The enviable career of one of the authors, 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 has 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 preliminary course was conducted and especially 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. At first the idea was only a day dream of the impossible. Finally I determined to consult Miss Maxwell. I was most agreeably surprised when in answer to my suggestion she said: 'Go ahead and do it. I will help you.'"

The book's many translations as well as its wide use in the United States, Canada, England and Australia attest 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," "Physics and Chemistry for Nurses," "Materia Medica for Nurses," "Quiz Compendium" and "Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology."

Before the "Practical Nursing," was revised, 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 acts as instructor at St. Luke's Hospital. Thus this book compiled by Miss Maxwell and Miss Pope represents 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.

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AMY ELIZABETH POPE

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *July, 1926*

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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 ARTS 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 Denver 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.

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, Mich. 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 textbooks, 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.

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MINNIE GOODNOW

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, which she now holds. Will humanity or art next claim her prolific pen?

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *March, 1926*

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CAROLYN CONANT VAN BLARCOM

UT 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. In Cromwellian days a member of Parliament aided that staunch English reformist in his program, a heritage which was carried on by Roger Conant, first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, a great grandfather who was gentleman mayor of Paterson, N. J., and a more recent scion of the family whose financial work in the Philippines is still marked by the "conants," coin of the realm. Among her Dutch ancestors she numbers Jesse De Forest, one of the founders of Manhattan Island.

When the mantle of public service dropped upon a woman, in the person of Miss Van Blarcom, a pioneering pen became her effective 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 with 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 prvention 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 womer 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 in the service, gathering together and drilling the hundreds of nurses who marched in the imposing Red Cross Parade on Fifth Avenue, and attending to the infinite amount of detail involved in this keynote position. When the work threatened to break her health she left it in Miss Johnston's competent hands to undertake a speaking tour for the recruiting of nurses.

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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 is used 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"—books which emphasize the spiritual, God-touching experience of procreation.

Recently Miss Van Blarcom has been dipping into dramatic forms. Her urge to conserve American women and children may yet find expression in that most vivid medium, the stage, where aesthetic sense and vivid realism can be so artfully blended.

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *January, 1926*

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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.

(*Concluded on page* 128)

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BERTHA HARMER

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *November, 1926*

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MAUDE B. MUSE

MISS MUSE has been for some time one of the best known teachers of nursing in this country, and recently she has become much more widely known through her book on "Psychology for Nurses," which in less than a year reached its third edition. 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 had been for some years especially interested in psychology and its applications to nursing. She decided then to continue her study for the master of arts degree, specializing in psychology. At the same time, she became a part-time 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 a special course in psychology for nurses which ranks with the other college courses in psychology. She has also taught materia medica, the history of nursing, the curriculum in nursing schools and other subjects. Since she has become a fulltime instructor in the department, she has taken over the entire supervision of students who are doing practice teaching in several of the New York hospitals. Her wide experience as an instructor and her knowledge of psychology give her an excellent preparation for this work.

Miss Muse has published besides her book on psychology, a number of articles which have appeared from time to time in nursing magazines, beginning with an article on the "Reduction of Infant Mortality," which was written during her training, and including: "Education—an Amalgamate" and "Endocrinology" in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW; "Down with King Calorie," "A Protest," "Personality Plus" and "Our Alumnae" in *The Pacific Coast Journal of Nursing;* "Teaching Probationers How to Study," "The Probationer and Habit Formation," "Habits and Skills," "One Half Hour—a True Story," and "Stimulus-Response Bonds and Study Habits" in *The American Journal of Nursing.*

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 accummulate 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.

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MAUDE B. MUSE

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *December, 1926*

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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 comarderie helped her to play the role, 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 Booth'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—material which she whipped into telling graphic shape.

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 home hygiene instructor in Idaho, so endearing herself to the Nez-Perc Indian tribe, that they christened her "Watkouwis" 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 Russel Sage Foundation and those who know the big things she has since 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, where the health village, with its Milky Way towers, Long Sleep Mountain, Baked Potato Hills, Play Meadows bounded by Spinach Greens on the road to Hot Soup Springs and Oatmealo 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

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STELLA BOOTHE VAIL

of many county fair exhibits prepared for workers all over the country. Newark, New Jersey, is still loaning 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 in early August (the exhibit appeared in the building which contained several other ideas she had conceived), 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.

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *September, 1926*

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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 country. 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 her textbook "Pediatric Nursing," which was published in 1923. The scope of the book mirrors her intimate knowledge of each step in good pediatric nursing, as well as her broad conception of the whole subject, for in it she has included essential facts on prevention, as well as special chapters on normal mental growth, wholesome recreation, occupational therapy, etc.

Though Miss Cutler is now married to a child specialist in Portland, Oregon, and has a daughter of two years to guide and develop, her interest in the broader aspects of nursing is still paramount. In addition to lecturing to student nurses at St. Vincent's Hospital, Portland, she conducts a child health column in a local daily, which is syndicated to several other papers. She thus has an opportunity to answer the perplexing questions which mothers propound and advise them in general problems of child care and hygiene. Eventually this material may form the basis of a book for mothers which will consider the intimate care of infants and children, both sick and well. Miss Cutler's work is evidence of the fine, continuous contribution which nurses can make to the building of national health.

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BESSIE INGERSOLL CUTLER

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *January, 1927*

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GLADYS SELLEW

A RARE 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 and to its literature. 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 forebearers 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.

From this point Miss Sellew began to specialize in pediatric nursing as head nurse in the Children's Ward of the Cincinnati General Hospital, giving a course covering four years to the students of the Kindergarten Training School of Cincinnati. In the following year she took her master's degree in economics at the University, acting as student assistant in the department during the winter, while pushing on into the realm of psychology in preparation for a future degree in philosophy. The next term found her as instructor of preliminary students in the School of Nursing and Health and six months later she was made pediatric supervisor in the Pediatric Department, then being reorganized by Dr. Kenneth Blackfan.

From this time, Miss Sellew's whole energy was concentrated upon the application of knowledge from many fields to the problem of pediatric nursing, and following an address given at the Detroit convention of the American Nurses' Association in 1924, she began to assemble her data in written form. Her recently published textbook on pediatric nursing, which includes, with perfect balance, the pertinent points from nursing, social service, medicine and psychology, is the result.

Though this book was then well in hand, Miss Sellew's appointment in 1925 as director of nursing service at the Babies' and Children's Hospital, Cleveland, and assistant professor of nursing education at the School of Nursing, Western Reserve University, brought further recognition of her unusual ability in pediatrics. Her latest post, as director of pediatric service at the Cook County Hospital, gives her another opportunity to expand her teaching field.

Seldom is such wealth of knowledge from interrelated fields compassed by one individual. Pediatric nursing is the gainer, as are nurses, teachers and psychologists.

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GLADYS SELLEW

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *February, 1927*

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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.

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.

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ANNA L. GIBSON

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *October, 1926*

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LINETTE A. PARKER LA GIER

NEW ENGLAND, the birthplace of so many American thinkers, gave to nursing one of its best teachers and authors, Linette A. Parker, now Mrs. Henry La Gier, whose book on materia medica serves as text or reference for nurse students. As a young girl Mrs. La Gier was not especially robust. Accordingly, after a rather severe illness her doctor recommended training in a school of nursing to establish a permanent basis for health. She entered the Union Hospital School for Nurses, Fall River, Massachusetts, and her vigorous vitality and spirit at the completion of the three-year course attest the value of regular living, work in moderation, and a purposeful life in the upbuilding of health.

After a short interim of private duty, Mrs. La Gier became assistant head and anesthetist at Dr. Truesdale's Hospital, leaving at the end of two years to study for her bachelor's degree at Teachers College. Appointment as lecturer in the Department of Nursing and Health, Teachers College, under Miss Nutting, was her next step. Hospital housekeeping and materia medica were her special province.

As a teacher of teachers in nursing schools she soon realized the need for a new textbook on materia medica. Her "Materia Medica and Therapeutic Textbook for Nurses" was the result, based not only upon her own experience but the experience of all the nurse teachers in her classes and the best medical practice in many hospitals. During the next six years she continued her teaching under Miss Nutting, gathering, during the interim, ideas for the book's revision.

Her marriage to Henry La Gier ended her active career and those who have the privilege of knowing her personally will find her absorbed in a happy home at Norfolk, Connecticut.

She has kept actively in touch with all nursing and medical advance in hospital practice, however, as may be ascertained by perusing the new edition of her book, worked out with the cooperation of Dr. Cary Eggleston, of New York, and other therapeutic authorities.

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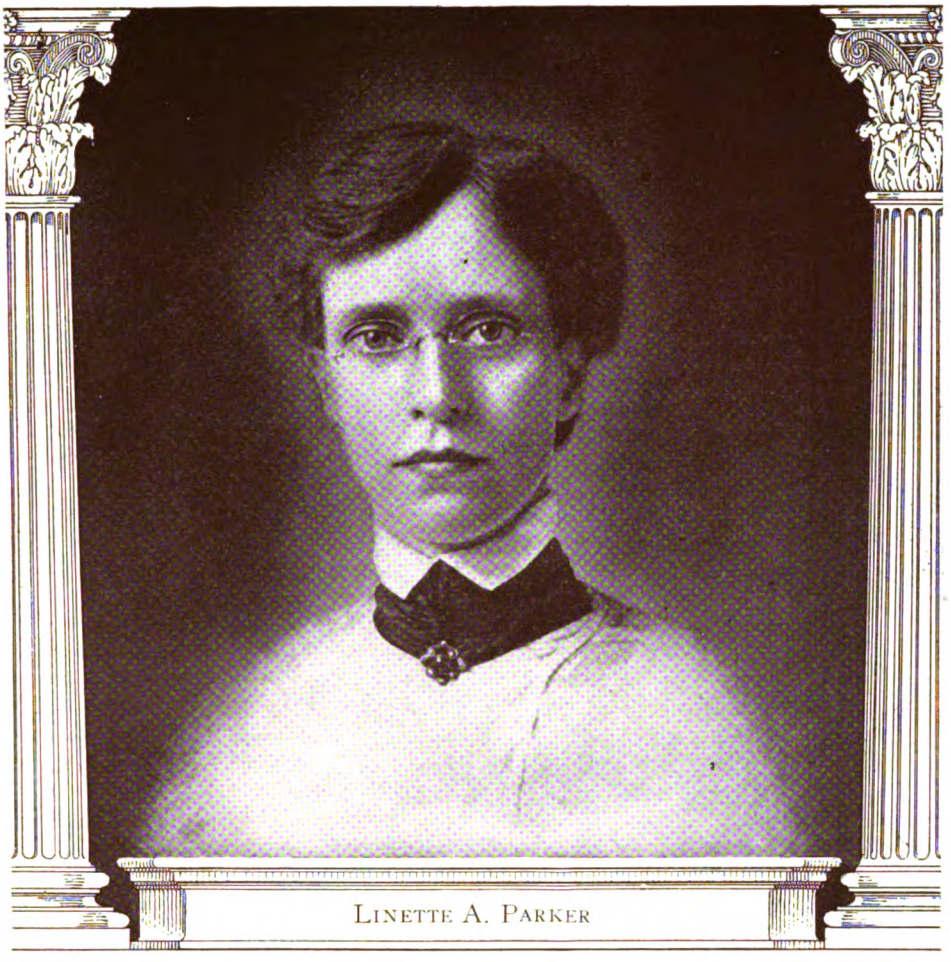

LINETTE A. PARKER

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *April, 1926*

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FLORENCE DAKIN

WE are of the stuff which fills ours 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. Yet her one piece of experience which molded her as an author was her work in 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. Since that time she has 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.

In a short time, however, she took 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 the city hospitals on Welfare Island have been used for such training from time to time as has been the case in the Middle West. The schools outside of hospitals as developed in Boston by Mr. Richards Bradley, in Orange, New Jersey, by the Visiting Nurses' Association, the Ballard School, New York, under the Y. W. C. A. and others, represent various experiments in this line besides the valuable courses in home hygiene and care of the sick which have been worked out by Red Cross headquarters in many cities. The books by Miss Delano, Miss Aikens, Miss Henderson and Miss Mohs were all developed in order to fill this need. Miss Dakin's book, on the other hand, was evolved from her own experience in teaching attendants at Middletown, though the material did not appear in book form until 1925, when her present position of educational advisor to New Jersey schools of nursing gave her the leisure to whip it into shape.

This publication, therefore, represents the "stuff which fills our days" in a very special sense and "Simplified Nursing" has, for that reason, proved especially practical for the teaching of home nurses, trained attendants and the nursing housekeeper.

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FLORENCE DAKIN

The portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *July, 1927*

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LAVINIA LLOYD DOCK

(Portrait by Underwood and Underwood)

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 1889 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 been recently revised 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!

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This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *February, 1926*

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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 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 forbearers 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. Indeed, the vicissitudes of English registration were ended only in 1924 and then with some misgiving due to the loose classification of "existing" nurses obtaining under the Chapel amendment.

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. During the World War, though the International Council of Nurses was submerged in the colossal activities of its members, their spirit was intensified as they worked side by side on the battlefield. Following the armistice, through the funds and energy supplied by interested lay workers of the Red Cross, the cause of professional nursing in many backward countries of Europe has been advanced by the work of individual members of the International Council. Accordingly Mrs. Fenwick emerged from her well-earned literary seclusion to warn against the possibility of lay control in the International Council of Nurses through undefined cooperation with the Red Cross.

In view of the recent nursing advances in war-torn countries of the East, the words of Mrs. Fenwick, written in 1901, are prophetic: "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."

*See a paper by Mrs. Fenwick in the February, 1894, issue of THE TRAINED NURSE.

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ETHEL GORDON FENWICK

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *January, 1924*

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BRIGIT M. KELLY

IRISH nursing is one of the bright spots in professional history because of the unusual degree of cooperation which has always existed between lay nurses, Catholic sisters and physicians. It so happens that one of the oldest modern hospitals founded by Madam Steeven's in 1721, was also the center for the first secular nurses' training school opened by Miss Beatty in 1866. In 1887 the school was moved to St. Patrick Dun's, founded in 1808, where it was loosely maintained until 1883, when Margaret Huxley, the niece of the famous Huxley, established the present school.

Long before this, however, the work of the Irish Sisters of Charity founded by Mary Aikenhead in 1835, after four sisters had been dispatched to France to take special training, was modern in its emphasis. In fact, it was with St. Vincent's, on St. Stephen's Green, that Miss Nightingale negotiated when she wished to gain nursing experience. The nursing sisters of the order are all given a regular period of training receiving every experience taught to secular nurses, and in no hospitals, we believe, is the understanding between lay and religious workers more admirable than in North Infirmary, Cork, St. Vincent's Hospital and Children's Hospital, Dublin, Mater Infirmary, Belfast, Mater Infirmary, Dublin, and the many other hospitals so staffed. The first secular schools were organized at St. Vincent's and Children's in 1892 and were soon established in all Charity hospitals of favorable size.

The work of the Sisters of Mercy has been equally progressive. Mother McAuley, you may remember, organized her work in 1831 and sixteen of her nurses accompanied Miss Nightingale to the Crimea. Sisters of the order took over Jervis Street, in 1854, Mercy Hospital, Cork, in 1857, and South Charitable Infirmary some years later. When Sister Mary Albeus Fogarty, who has been such a factor in nursing development, assumed the nursing here she completely revised the bylaws that the position of the superintendent of nurses might be carefully defined. It was at Jervis Street that Sister Mary Scholastica founded the first secular training school in a religious hospital and appointed Brigit M. Kelly, an Irish nurse of unusual charm and ability, as superintendent. The excellent school at Mater Misericordia, enlarged by the gifts bestowed upon Mary Mother Aloysius on her return from the Crimea, and the St. Philomena Training School at Mater Infirmorium are examples of the excellence of later developments.

It was directly from Jervis Street that Miss Kelly began the further reclamation from ward scrubbing of old Steeven's, a process which had been ably begun by Miss Franks, a Nightingale nurse. And in that institution which has given so many able nurses to Ireland Miss Kelly's "disposition and power, like her patron Saint Brigit of fifth century lore," still holds invisible sway.

To Miss Huxley, however, goes the credit for the formation of the Irish Nurse's Association due, no doubt, to the organization sense which she acquired under Mrs. Fenwick at St. Bartholomew's. The actual getting together came through the desire to express true nursing hospitality to the reigning queen, Victoria, who in 1900 visited as the guest of the Dublin Nursing Institute and other district projects with which she was identified. Since that date Ireland has raised up many able nurses, of whom the progressive Albina Broderick is representative, to further the cause of nursing. In 1908 the association was very active in eliminating registration laws which were unfavorable to Irish nurses and by July 1, 1918, the Irish Nursing Board, aided and abetted by the always cordial Ireland Royal College of Surgeons, was compiling a voluntary registration list. The Irish Association has proved the wisdom of Mrs. Treacy's estimate: "Above all does association help the nurse to cherish that sympathy which is so humanizing and valuable to her and all people."

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BRIGIT M. KELLY

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *April, 1924*

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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 in competition with nine men students.

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 flinching, 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, and another school established at Tondu. The hospital school of Mlle. Luigi at Béziers, the Hôtel Dieu at Rheims, and other nursing centers were out-growths of this school.

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 is directed by Mlle. Chaptal, president of the French National Association organized in 1924.

The first visiting nurse system was started in Paris, in 1905, after the founder of Maison-École d' Infirmières Privées, herself a trained nurse in public health as well as curative nursing, had been a poineer worker in the field for five years. The first tuberculosis clinic, also the result of her vision was started in 1900. Mlle. Amory, a graduate of the Bordeaux school, was also instrumental in establishing public health work in that center. School nursing was inaugurated with Bordeaux nurses under Dr. Lande in 1912.

The French diploma was established in 1922. It is based on a two year general course in hospital work with one year additional required for public health nursing. At present sixty schools, the outgrowth of these pioneer ventures conform to the required curriculum and therefore receive state recognition. Several of these schools are ably directed by Catholic sisters.

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DR. ANNA HAMILTON

In 1916 Dr. Hamilton came to the United States to secure funds to enlarge the school. Her appeal was answered when American nurses dedicated the new and beautiful École Florence Nightingale in May, 1922, at a time when the school's graduates under Miss Walker were proving the value of public health nursing in reconstruction work.

That France has arrived professionally is attested by her membership in the International Council of Nurses since 1925, by her flourishing professional magazine and her association membership of 1000 nurses.

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *February, 1924*

UNIVERSITY
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SISTER AGNES KARLL

FROM Frederika Fliedner to the Germany of yesterday stretches a long unpatterned period. After her death fewer deaconess took up nursing and neither they nor the Catholic nursing orders were able to expand to meet the public needs. Red Cross motherhouses were opened in 1870, but the short course and the binding of graduates to an organization which they could not control made their scope limited. The self-governing Evangelische Diakonie Verein, the secular schools at Hamburg and Berlin and the superficially trained cottage nurses of St. John, all attempted in vain to fill the gap.

At about this time the religious and industrial unrest, the constant struggle between nursing orders fighting for existence and the health-breaking hours of service were leading sisters to work out their own problem by accepting pay for their services, which immediately disqualified them with their orders. Despite this disapproval more and more sisters were becoming "wild" nurses, who attempted to earn a living in competition with charitably supported motherhouses.

A strike of the Sisters of St. John in 1901, a scandal at the Hamburg Hospital in 1902, and the excellent analysis of the whole situation by Sister Storp brought the condition into public focus. The sisters needed protection from the economic trampling of the public and from the illrepute brought upon them by pseudo-nurses. Sister Agnes Karll became their champion.

Sister Karll, a graduate of one of the Red Cross motherhouses, had been engaged in private duty nursing in Berlin for many years and had now retired on a modest income. She took thoughtful council with Sister Storp and two other pioneer thinkers whom she had discovered in her nursing isolation. At the invitation of the widow of Professor Krukenberg the four drew up a program of autonomous organization which was discussed at the Weisbaden convention of the National Council of Women.

In June, 1903, thirty nurses formed the German Nurses' Association, of which Sister Karll became president, and in 1904, under her very able leadership, Berlin was chosen as headquarters, an employment bureau established, and the lone, ill, and trampled nurses of Germany brought together for mutual betterment. They drafted the Nursing Act of 1907, which provided for state certification on examination of a board of three physicians after a course of one year—only a beginning, perhaps, but a recognition of the status of nursing, and the public hospitals and the nursing orders accepted the instruction requirements gracefully. Continuous efforts to improve educational and working conditions, the selection of the Lazaruskreuz as a distinguishing badge, arrangements for postgraduate work, the reduction of railroad rates, the issuance of a publication, and the organization of district associations in Germany and Russia to preserve the contacts lost in an enlarging organization—these represent some of Sister Karll's notable contributions to the cause.

When the war broke, German nurses, as Sister Karll's statistics had shown, were ill-prepared from the standpoint of health to stand the strain. Nevertheless, their zeal was untiring both for the wounded and sick civilians, and many gave their last drop of food and energy to undernourished children. Sister Karll's efforts in helping nurses to keep body and soul together are reverenced as the flower of human relationship.

After the armistice, Sister Karll with unfailing courage worked through all available sources to bring food, energy and hope to German nurses who had given all but their lives to preserve human life and human trust, believing, as she once put it, that "a warm heart is the only stone to throw."

This brave life flickered and was gone in the spring of 1927, but her work of organization was accomplished and nurses in Germany and throughout the world, through her work in the International Council of Nurses, owe her a debt which can never be repaid.

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SISTER AGNES KARLL

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *March, 1924*

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MRS. HENNY TSCHERNING

IN 1924 the Danish Council of Nurses celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The organization grew from a feeble and groping start and is still growing because it possessed the spirit of life. At the close of the last century, when many Danish nurses felt the lack of a real plan and aim in the conditions surrounding their hospital work, Mrs. Charlotte Norrie, then bound for England, was asked to survey nursing conditions in that country. As a result, the Dansk Sygeplejeraad was founded on July 21, 1899, with Mrs. Norrie as chairman of the provisional board, composed of Misses B. Hellfach, E. Lorrild, A. Anderson, H. Eyndhoven and T. Nordentoft.

Like all new enterprises, the Council experienced the usual children's disease, but at the first annual meeting, on October 27 of the same year, the temporary chairman resigned in favor of the newly elected president, Mrs. Henny Tscherning, who is president of the Council to this day. The first vice president was Miss B. Hellfach, and during the intervening years only five other women have held the office, Misses Nordentoft, Valborg Frantzen, Dalhoft-Hansen, Fanny Buck-Friis and Charlotte Munck. Miss C. Lutken and the present secretary have held this position for ten-year periods.

Looking back upon these pioneer days, we appreciate the courage and self-sacrificing love which those women displayed in uniting the scattered and heterogeneous mass of nurses, in raising their professional standards and in making them more able and efficient women.

The first problem was to secure proper rotation for students in hospital work so that after three years of experience their knowledge would be sufficiently rounded to fit them for work in other hospitals, in private practice or in social work. (Formerly the nurse had often worked for many years in one ward without gaining general professional experience.) After a while theoretical instruction was added and is now carried on in most of the hospitals. According to the by-laws of the Dansk Sygeplejeraad, only those nurses are eligible for ordinary membership who have had three years of continuous training, including at least sixteen months of training in a hospital giving experience in surgical and medical wards. Government subsidy makes it possible for members to secure supplementary training in children's diseases, epidemical and mental diseases, dietetics, etc. The same government subsidy provides for post-graduate courses and study trips to other countries. The Council's bureaus (comparable with American registries), six of which are in Denmark and one in Paris became another link in the evolution. They employ exclusively members of the Council with a general training, charging a lower assignment fee than other bureaus.

Professional standards and good working conditions were, however, not the only goal. The society's directors assumed their obligation toward sick and aged members by establishing a sick benefit insurance in 1901. This was recognized by the state; also a "funeral insurance" founded later. In 1920 this sick benefit insurance was given country-wide application, a great boon to nurses who often moved from one part of the country to another. Thanks to the generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Melchoir, the Council was able to secure, in 1904, a beautiful recreation home in Vedback, where members can obtain room and board for a very small payment. In 1912 an old benefit-insurance was organized with Dr. V. Ryder as the first president, a position which he still holds. All ordinary members are obligated to belong. In 1919 the Danish Council's pension fund was founded especially for nurses in positions where no pension is given. The state gives a yearly contribution for the benefit of elderly nurses who are not holding positions. In addition, members are also aided in procuring legal assistance in professional court cases; and, in the case of ill nurses or those out of work, in obtaining loans free of interest from the Council's "Helpfund," into which is paid up to five per cent of the yearly dues of the members.

*Much of this material was taken from *Tidsskrift for Sygepleje* for July, 1924, as translated and condensed by (Mrs.) Harriet Henningsen.

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MRS. HENNY TSCHERNING

Many legacies are donated to the Danish Council of Nurses for distribution among the members. A vacation fund maintained through voluntary contributions (each nurse paying one "ore" for every year she is old) is used for the recreation of needy colleagues. Eight hundred to nine hundred crowns are so distributed each year. For the benefit of the nurse in private work the Council has taken out a policy which insures her against accident without charge to the individual nurse.

To foster the interest of nurses connected with the various branches of nursing, the following subdivisions of the Council have been arranged: County nurses, mental nurses, private duty nurses, state hospital nurses, also a society for home nursing. The chairman of these divisions is a member of the Board of Directors and some of their officers are trustees of the Dansk Sygeplejeraad.

Several years ago the Council began to work for "state authorization of nurses," as it is called in Denmark. The need for a connecting link between the members was soon recognized, and in January, 1900, a nursing magazine, *Tidsskrift for Sygepleje*, was established. During the first twenty-five years four editors directed its policy—Miss E. Fiedler, Mrs. Agnete Claudius, Mrs. Karen Dyssel and the present editor, Miss Margrethe Koch.

In 1909, when the International Council of Nurses met in London, the Danish Council of Nurses was admitted as a member.

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *September, 1924*

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EDITH CAVELL

A BEAUTIFUL, severe face softened by kind eyes and a frame of silvering hair—the portrait of Edith Cavell. We sense, as the motive of her life, that devotion to principles which she deemed right, that fortitude which is not the expression of a moment but the fruition of years of self discipline. As the oldest of four, the development of self reliance in her father's parish work was only natural. After attending private schools at Clevedon and Somerset, she entered upon her training at the London Hospital in 1896. Although a night superintendency at St. Pancras and an assistant matronship at Shoreditch, succeeded her experiences in private nursing, it was in her contact with the Graux family that she met the famous surgeon, Dr. DePage. Here begins, in 1907, her service for Belgium as an organizer of the first Belgian school of professional nursing—L'ecole Belge pour les Infirmiéres Diplomées, although Dr. Depolpe, Dr. Sano and especially Dr. Ley had conducted schools of a less thorough nature. The new school, known as the "Clinique" at 143-149 Rue de la Culture, gave one year of lectures and practice at this center and then distributed its nurses for several more years of practice under nurse supervisors at St. Gilles, the tuberculosis sanitorium at Buyssinghem and Dr. Mayer's clinic. Each day Miss Cavell inspected. Contrast this with the limited theoretical lectures required under the 1908 edict.

In 1910, about sixty of her pupils were found in hospitals and homes; three were doing public health work in the schools. By 1914, twelve were so employed. When 1914 war and German and Dutch nurses withdrew, her force was greatly depleted. Some of those remaining served at St. Gilles, some at St. Jean Ambulance Base and some at the converted Royal Palace, directed by Madame DePage. In the beginning, therefore, Miss Cavell's nurses cared for both Belgian and German wounded. However, when these hospitals were staffed by the German Red Cross, her nurses became idle and then her work seemed at a standstill. Nevertheless, she remained to give her moral support. Each day the thirty empty beds were made ready for possible patients. She then visited the new clinic under construction and returned to give the evening lectures.

Late in September, 1914, the "Clinque" received two exhausted and ill British soldiers caught by starvation before the lines in the fated Mons retreat. At four in the morning, after they had been in the house a few days, Miss Cavell led them into the unknown, accompanied as always by the Armenian José and her dog. By the following July, many groups of men, French, Belgian, and English, over two hundred in all, had appeared mysteriously at the "Clinique," were housed for a few days and then guided out into the darkness where others conducted them to neutral Holland. Often the men needed hospital care; at times, only their spirits were jaded.

In the spring of 1915, she piloted ten of her nurses on the way to the Yser, giving them her blessing as she knelt in Flanders. In this spirit of devotion, pity and patriotism were all her services rendered.

In July, 1915, when the net of suspicion was being tightened about her, she and her nurses were busily moving into the new clinic which in post-war days has been named in her memory. The midnight journeys and financial worries were overtaxing her health, but her code of living never allowed her to share the burden. Only once, at the report of Madame DePage's death on the Lusitania, did her reserve leave her. Her arrest in early August left her nurses without a head and though the new matron attempted to arouse their zeal, Miss Cavell's brief letters proved more stimulating.

The full depth of her fortitude is shown in her statement to the clergyman a few hours before she was shot on October 12: "I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me. . . . I realize that I must have no hatred, no bitterness toward anyone." To her nurses she wrote: "Be good and wise. . . . Our work will resume its growth and all its power for good." How wonderfully has that prophecy been fulfilled in the new impetus at St. Jean, at Ecole Edith Cavell and other schools and how broadening and stimulating have been the activities of the Belgian "nursing family!"

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EDITH CAVELL

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *June, 1924*

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GRACE BAXTER

PROFESSIONAL nursing in Italy owes its inception to four nurses of Anglo-Saxon background—Miss Amy Turton, Miss Snell, Miss Hogg and Miss Grace Baxter. The schools which they sponsored have increased threefold and others are now being planned. Of this group the Blue Sisters' Training School in Rome came first, being established in 1908; the Regina Elena connected with the Policlinico, Rome (1910); De Marchi, Milan (1912); then came Croce Azzurra, Regina Naples d' Italia,* Florence, which had an active life for six years; Regina Elena Trieste; S. Vito, Turin; Croce Rossa, at Rome, Bari, Milan and Naples; Mani Mocenigo, Venice; and, finally Scuola Infermiere of Genoa.

Schools are being started in South Italy, which is encouraging, and H.R.H., the Duchess of the Puglie, is using every effort to establish Red Cross activities in the Italian colony of Tripoli.

At present the direction of Italy's professional nursing schools is largely in the hands of the Red Cross and as Miss Baxter was most responsible for stirring up this interest within the lay group, it seems fitting to record her first contact with the work.

Grace Baxter was born in Florence of English parents, and in Florence she spent the first years of her life. Just at the time when a young girl's energy turns to a sphere of usefulness, circumstances caused her to go to America. Entering Johns Hopkins Hospital, she graduated from the Training School for Nurses in due course. On returning to America, after some years spent in her native land, she took a further course in pediatrics. A more international combination can hardly be imagined than she represents—English by birth, American through her training, and Italian through long years spent in Italy.

Her knowledge of the language made it possible for her to hold the position of matron at the Gesù Maria Hospital in Naples. In this hospital Miss Baxter trained nurses for a professional career in Italy. They took the name of "Croce Azzurra," and some thirty per cent afterwards held government and public appointments, the others doing private nursing.

The first Italian Red Cross class in Naples was entrusted to her guidance, and she had at that time as pupil the Duchess of Aosta, who afterwards became the inspectress of Red Cross nurses. These nurses, as a first proof of their capabilities, cared for the wounded soldiers during the Libyan war, going to and from Tripoli and Begasi on the hospital ship "Menfi." At the time of the Messina earthquake Miss Baxter with her trained Blue Cross nurses and Red Cross volunteer nurses did valiant service in Naples, caring for refugees and wounded, under the most difficult conditions.

During the war, Miss Baxter accepted the position of superintendent and instructress of nurses at the American Hospital for Italian wounded, which, beginning in 1915 as a convalescent hospital for 50 patients, finally closed its doors six months after the armistice as a surgical hospital of 200 beds. During this time, Miss Baxter untiringly and voluntarily gave her services on behalf of the sons of Italy.

At the end of the war her desire to further the cause of nursing led to the establishment of the Free Dispensary of S. Domenico. Here we now find Miss Baxter instructing and directing the work of the Red Cross nurses. This dispensary, which maintains a district nurse, and now numbers over 600 patients on the books, bids fair to become one of the affiliated branches for public health training of a nurses' school.

The most important change in Italy since the war relates to the granting of State Diplomas to nurses who have taken a regular course (two or three years) in a hospital. Two years training enables nurses to undertake some private duty, at the discretion of physicians who elect to employ them. The third year is obligatory for those desiring to become district or public health nurses to undertake executive or administrative work in institutions. The law regarding this official recognition of professional nurses bears the date of August, 1925.

At the end of ten years from the coming into effect of the law of 1925, no nurse can hold the position of "sister" in any hospital, who has not fulfilled the conditions of hospital training, and who has not received her State diploma. This also applies to members of religious orders.

*These schools are now closed but their graduates are holding many responsible positions throughout Italy.

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GRACE BAXTER

In 1919 when public health nursing was new to Italy, Miss Mary S. Gardner came from America to introduce the idea and was followed by Miss Edna Foley, with a group of American Red Cross nurses who assisted in the first year's work. The strict conditions for training public health nurses under the new law makes it no easy matter to find recruits. Whereas the period of training is not one of great financial strain, up to the present, the stipend of a public health nurse is insufficient for her living expenses, the result being not wholly unsatisfactory in that these nurses are intelligent and well educated drawn from a class having some financial background, and with a genuine vocation. In several cities (Rome, Florence, Genoa, Naples), grants are made by the municipal authorities for the maintenance of assistenti sanitarie, as these nurses are called and where this is not the case, the expenses are met by private committees. In 1928 the number of Italian public health nurses, of whom not one existed in 1918 reaches 283, of whom 177 are on active, salaried service.

These gains in nursing have been made through the cooperate work of professional nurses like Miss Baxter and understanding Red Cross workers like the Marchesa Irene di Targiani Giunti, holder of the Florence Nightingale Red Cross Medal. Under such guidance Italy glimpses a true professional future.

A portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *May, 1924*

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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 of over twelve hundred native and three hundred foreign members, its land purchased for a nursing headquarters at Hankow, and its three executive secretaries—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, often called the "best-known and best-loved nurse in China", began 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 eight 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 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 the meantime, in 1910, Miss Simpson had been 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 occasions 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. Her board gladly released her for the work as did the London Missionary Society in 1926 in the case of Miss Hope-Bell, while more recently a third secretary has been added in the person of Miss Mary Shih. The results have fully justified this course for the membership has been greatly expanded, all the textbooks have been revised and some thirty added, the number of registered schools has almost doubled and the association is now in the competent hands of a Chinese president, Miss Lillian Wu.

These are the concrete accomplishments of twenty years. But there is still much to be done in this beautiful but turbulent land of promise and many spendid foreign nurses must give new inspiration in aiding and teaching native nurses until they can adequately care for the Chinese people with their own strength.

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CORA E. SIMPSON

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *June, 1925*

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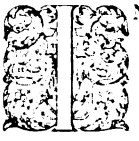
SOPHIE MANNERHEIM



IN 1907 Baroness Mannerheim became actively interested in furthering the International Council of Nurses. Since that date what Mrs. Fenwick has so beautifully phrased the "rose-ribbon of sympathy" was always in her hand and it was her beautiful Christian spirit of helpfulness which reached out to all stricken countries and kept the nurses of the Council in touch during 1914-1918. It was little wonder therefore, that she should have been selected as president of this international group at the meeting of the interim conference in 1922 and was, as a result, the gracious presider at the first large meeting held in Helsingfors following the War

Her own personality and the position of her aristocratic family in Europe made her years of office especially effective. Her brother's military career including contacts with the white armies in Russia and Germany, her own participation in the Nurses' Union of the Northern Countries, her years as a nursing student at the Florence Nightingale School, St. Thomas's Hospital, England, her many personal and public friends in France, Belgium, and Holland—what better preparation to equip her to bind up the mental hurts following the great struggle and bring broad-minded nurses from every nation into sympathy and understanding? It was such infinite understanding which she brought to her chairmanship of the Nursing Division of the League of Red Cross Societies—an interpretation both wise and generous.

But we must look also to her work in Finland to estimate her true place in nursing history. There she always evidenced a "selflessness, which sought not her own good, but that of others. In this she was truly Christ-like." A great personal disillusion which she experienced on the threshold of womanhood, caused her to put aside her interest in social position and affairs of state, which would have naturally occupied her life because of aristocratic connections. Instead she journeyed to England to study nursing, an unprecedented step for a woman of her position. Subsequently her profession was the most engrossing interest of her life. Indeed for twenty years she served as matron of the largest surgical hospital in Helsingfors and director of the school of nursing associated with the six hospitals embracing the "University Clinics." In 1905 she became president of the Finnish Nurses' Association and through the succeeding years was the directing force in all progressive nursing advancements in Finland.

She was instrumental in lengthening the one-year course to the well-rounded curriculum compassed in three years; she arranged for proper distribution of educational experience on the varying services; she introduced the preliminary course, secured hospital living quarters for probationers and with others worked out suitable textbooks and nursing records. The publication *Epione* of the Finnish nurses can be traced directly to her influence while her plans for a remedial nurses' fund, for recreational facilities and for homes for the aged nurses are still the most effective group projects of the association.

Those who met and knew Baroness Mannerheim in Finland feel that her death in December, 1927, brought a great personal loss to those nurses in many countries who called her friend, a great national loss to the progress of nursing and social development in Finland, and a great international loss for which all grieve.

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SOPHIE MANNERHEIM

This portrait appeared in THE TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, *September, 1926*

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CHRISTIANE REIMANN

WHEN Miss Lavinia L. Dock withdrew from the secretaryship of the International Council of Nurses—she was present at the organization meeting in 1899—her mantle fell upon Miss Reimann. No better person could have been chosen as master weaver of the broken threads of international friendship. In a few short years she has gathered up the many colored strands and reworked them into a pattern of progressive helpfulness.

As a Danish nurse she was strategically placed for such reconstruction work because of the uninterrupted contact of that country with all the nations at war. As a woman of sympathy and understanding she was doubly fitted for the work; while as a student of languages and a graduate of Teachers College, New York, she possessed the technical tools through which her broad understanding might be expressed.

Miss Reimann was graduated from the Bispebjaerg School of Nursing, Copenhagen, Denmark, which has been ably directed by Miss Charlotte Munck for many years. She first came to America in 1918 for special work at Presbyterian Hospital, New York and at Henry Street Settlement receiving her B.S. degree from Teachers College in 1921. She then returned to her own school in Denmark to act as instructor for two years. In 1924 she was again in America finishing her work for her master's degree and on this occasion met thousands of nurses whom she addressed from convention platforms and invited to the forthcoming convention at Helsingfors, in 1925.

In the meantime her energy and zeal were utilized in collecting data on new nursing developments in the member countries, broadcasting the facts through a stimulating mimeographed publication known as the *I. C. N. Bulletin,* and incorporating such material with the comprehensive program presented in Finland.

Since that time, Miss Reimann's contacts have broadened in scope and usefulness. Her help and advice sent out from I. C. N. headquarters at 14 Quai des Eaux-Vives, Geneva, Switzerland, are solving problems in old and new nursing centers. The *I. C. N. Bulletin,* now a large quarterly, spreads this spirit of friendly understanding still further.

Great results are to be accomplished by the I. C. N., especially in the setting of good nursing standards in new countries. It is fortunate that this work is in the hands of Miss Reimann who stands preminently as an educationalist of international reputation.

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NINA DIADAMIA GAGE

"A MEANS of living out Christian principles"—this definition of nursing concludes a recent report of the Hunan-Yale School of Nursing; it also sums up the consecrated life of the school's dean, Miss Nina D. Gage, president of the International Council of Nurses. 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 registered 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.

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 Pekin 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. When Yali College 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. The 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 discharged—two scholars submitting to

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NINA DIADAMIA GAGE

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 person for another—these are the great gains which Miss Gage and all other nurses in China have seen grow under their hands. In January, 1927, 65 graduates of the Hunan-Yale School of nursing were serving throughout China, a few as graduate physicians.

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 has 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.

Her experience, her friendly spirit, her originality in new situations were of special aid in China. (Since her return she has been directing the nursing service at the Willard Parker Hospital, New York.) With the same equipment she has tackled her new work as president of the International Council of Nurses. Having met and removed all kinds of physical deterrents in China, her advice and help are proving especially valuable to nurses in other countries where conditions are yet to be worked out.

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(*Continued from page 88*)

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.

In 1926 Miss Harmer published her second book, "The Methods and Principles of Teaching the Principles and Practice of Nursing," the first text book, so far as we know, for teachers in nursing.

It is not strange that in 1923 with the creation of 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.

Again and again during these years she has 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 has refused, has been forced by a physique strained to its utmost.

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."

Through her two publications she has made an enduring contribution to the realization by future students of these highest of mental and spiritual satisfactions. In her position as director of the Graduate School of Nursing at McGill University, Montreal, she makes a further contribution to professional growth.

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