

serve the faith among Catholic peoples through an incorporation of a missionary spirit in the general body of Catholic faithful. The founder recommended the reading of Saint Vincent's *Conferences*. There are lay groups and a related congregation of women. (See 2.1-USA.912.1; L-6.1-USA.964.1; and L-2.1-USA.909.11.)¹¹⁶ (Generalate: 1215 North Scott; Arlington, Virginia 22209, USA.)

2.2 Institutes established by Daughters of Charity.

AUSTRIA

2.2-AUS.880.11.2

Marienschwestern

(Petites Soeurs Gardes-malades, or Soeurs Infermières; Nursing Sisters of Mary of the Miraculous Medal)

Established 1880 at Graz, Austria, by Sister Leopoldine de Brandis, D.C., (1815-1900), as a foundation of the Lay Association of Visiting Nurses (see L-2.2-AUS.878.11) previously established by Brandis to supplement the health apostolates of the Daughters of Charity who were unable to provide nursing care to patients *at night* because of their rule.¹¹⁷ The institute subdivided: Hungary (1905), Yugoslavia (now Slovenia) (1919), and Slovakia (1922, see 2.2-SLO.878.1). The founder died (1900) as a Daughter of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul and was the first visitatrix (provincial superior) of the province of Austria (see 4.1-AUS.841.2). In 1964 (November 27), Mother Suzanne Guillemin, D.C., (1906-1968, superioress general 1962-1968), received seventy-nine sisters of the Austrian institute into the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul. (See 1.1-FRA.633.22 and 2.2-SLO.878.11.)¹¹⁸

¹¹⁶AP, 1434; Dennis Berry, S.T., *Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity*, 9 February 1993, Survey S-45, VSI Family Tree Project; DIP, s.v. "Missionari Servi della Santissima Trinità" 5: 1496; "Judge, Thomas Augustine" 5: 324.

¹¹⁷In Conference #115 *On Serving the Sick*, Saint Vincent quotes the fourteenth rule: "In order to avoid the significant drawbacks that might arise, they shall not undertake to nurse the sick at night, nor women in labor, nor persons who lead an evil life. And if they are asked to do so by the poor, or by neighbors or others, they shall tell them very humbly that their Superiors forbid them to do so." However, the founder continues to explain to his daughters how to balance availability with prudence in cases of necessity by seeking authorization from their superiors. The historical record, however, reflects how this advice was interpreted. See Conference #115, 25 November 1659, *Conferences to the Daughters of Charity*, 4: 284-85.

¹¹⁸Christa Bauer, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 5 August 1993, Graz, Austria. Lawlor to McNeil, 23 March 1993, Paris; DIP, s.v. "Brandis, Josefina" 1: 1561; "Infermiere di Maria della Medaglia Miracolosa" 4: 1696-97; *Life of Mother Suzanne Guillemin* (Daughters of Charity: Paris, n.d.), 149; ACMR, "Informazione," SCRIS 2 (1979 Anno Quinto), 225-26; Schnelle, MEGVIS (January 1986): 11.

EL SALVADOR

2.2-SAL.987.0

Missionary Sisters of the Presentation

Founded 1987 at Izalco in Sonsonate, El Salvador, by Sister Jenny Nolvía Manaiza Casildo to collaborate with bishops in developing effective strategies for pastoral ministry in local churches especially in areas with a high concentration of indigenous peoples struggling with poverty and hunger. The founder of this institute of diocesan right had been a Daughter of Charity.¹¹⁹ (Generalate: R/do Catedral de Sonsonate; Caluco, Dpto. Sonsonate, El Salvador.)



Sister Leopoldine de Brandis, D.C.

¹¹⁹Jenny Nolvía Manaiza, H.M.P., *Missionary Sisters of the Presentation*, 28 July 1993, Survey S-63, VSI Family Tree Project; personal communication Manaiza to McNeil, D.C., 1 May 1995.

FRANCE

2.2-FRA.799.11.22

Sisters of Charity of Saint Joan Antida

(Sisters of Charity Under the Protection of Saint Vincent de Paul)

Founded 1799 at Besançon, France, by Saint Joan Antida Thouret (1765-1826, canonized 1934). Thouret had been a Daughter of Charity in Paris (1787-1792) but returned to Besançon because of the French Revolution. The writing of the rule, based on the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent she had memorized, was done by Thouret during a retreat at Dôle and approved by Claudius Le Coz (1740-1815), first archbishop of Besançon (1801-1815). Vincent de Paul is patron of the congregation. Its purpose was to teach poor children and to nurse and feed the poor. From its inception she had the desire to unite her community with the Daughters of Charity but was opposed by Gabriel Cortois de Pressigny (d.1823), archbishop of Besançon (1817-1821) and his successor Paul Ambroise Frère de Villefrancon (1754-1828), archbishop of Besançon (1821-1828), despite Bishop Le Coz's previous approval. Likewise when her community opened a house in Naples, Italy, there was opposition and division resulted until a reunification in 1957.¹²⁰ (Generalate: Maria in Cosmedin 5; 00153 Rome, Italy.)

2.2-FRA.829.0

Daughters of Saint Anne of Feugarolles

(Soeurs Hospitalières de Feugarolles)

Founded 1829 at Feugarolles, France, by Mademoiselle Marguerite Imbert (1790-1885), in religion Sister Adelaide, who entered the Daughters of Charity in 1865 but soon left, for ministry to the abandoned sick and poor in their homes in rural areas, and instruction of young girls. The institute had a strong devotion to Mary Immaculate, the first daughter of Saint Anne. In 1941 the institute merged with the Dominican Sisters of Charity of the Presentation of the Holy Virgin (see 2.3-FRA.696.0).¹²¹

¹²⁰AP, 1604. Anne Marie Baemert, Sisters of Saint Joan Antida Thouret, 11 January 1993, Survey S-3, VSI Family Tree Project; personal communication Margaret Leckenby, S.C.J.A., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 24 April 1995, London; DIP, s.v. "Carità sotto Protezione di San Vincenzo de' Paoli (Santa Giovanna Antida Thouret)" 2: 352-54; "Giovanna Antida" 4: 195-98; Chalumeau, "La Descendance Spirituelle," 19; Mezzadri, "Quando la Legge libera," 28; MEV 11, no.1 (1933): 22-24; *La Caridad en el Mundo* (1933): 1935-38. See Francis Trochu, *Saint Jeanne Antide Thouret. 1765-1826*. John Joyce, trans. (Cambridge: Sands & Company, 1966).

¹²¹ACMP, unpublished notes by Raymond Chalumeau, C.M.; DIP, s.v. "Imbert, Marguerite" 4: 1634; "Figlie di Sant'Anna, di Feugarolles" 3: 1730-32.



Sister Jenny Nolvía Manaiza Casildo

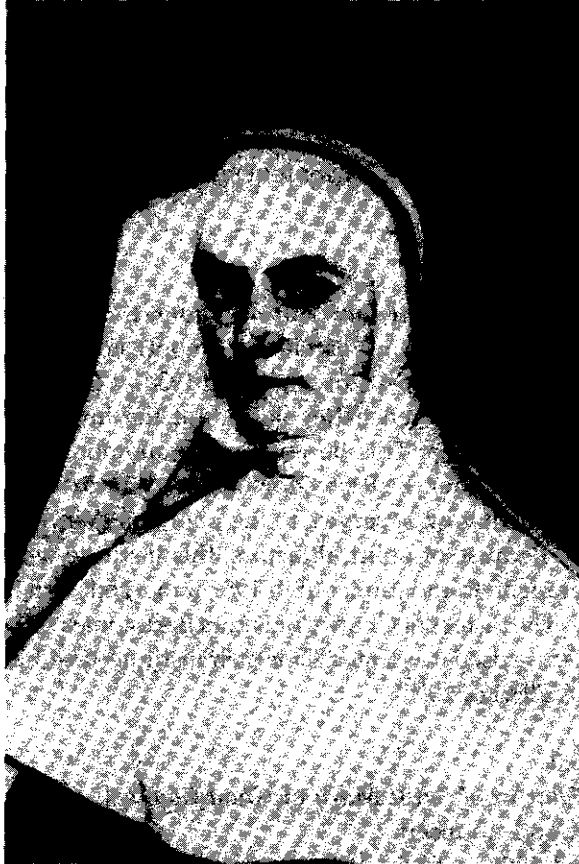
HUNGARY

2.2-HUN.883.1

Sisters of the Visitation of Mary
(Anunciata)

Established 1883 at Budapest, Hungary, by several Daughters of Charity and Krankenjungfrauen (Nursing Sisters) sent to make a foun-

dition and provide health care to the poor by Sister Leopoldine de Brandis, D.C., (1815-1900), visitatrix (provincial superior) of the province of Graz, Austria. After 1904 this branch of the Krankenjungfrauen became distinct and obtained ecclesiastical approval as a diocesan religious institute (see L-2.2-SLO.878.1.11 and 2.2-AUS.880.11.2).¹²²



Saint Joan Antida Thouret

¹²²Bozidara Golicnik, Sisters of Mary of the Miraculous Medal, 1 December 1993, Survey S-94, VSI Family Tree Project.

ITALY

2.2-ITA.800.2

Sisters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of Montanaro

Founded c.1800 in Imola at Rivarolo Canavese and Montanaro Canavese, Italy, by several Daughters of Charity who had left Paris because of the French Revolution and emigrated to Italy with Reverend Carlo Domenico Sicardi, C.M., (1730-1819), the Italian assistant general and later vicar general. The Vincentian priests at Turin (1790-1834) provided spiritual direction to these two small groups of sisters. The province of Turin suggested uniting with the Daughters of Charity in Paris when that was feasible. This was accomplished in 1834 and the Daughters of Charity sent sisters to assist in their formation.¹²³

2.2-ITA.825.1.2

Sisters of Charity of Saint Joan Antida Thouret

Founded 1825 in Italy at Vercelli (Piedmont) as a mission by Saint Joan Antida Thouret (1765-1826, canonized 1934), a Daughter of Charity at the time of the French Revolution, at the invitation of Carlo Felice, king of Sardinia. This became an autonomous branch of the Sisters of Charity under the Protection of Saint Vincent de Paul. Members make a fourth vow of service to the poor, and Vincent de Paul is their patron. Because of political factors, this institute was separated from the Besançon foundation, but in 1957 it merged with the original community. The Sisters of Charity of Saints Bartolomea Capitanio and Vincenza Gerosa used it as a model for their institute. (See 1.2-ITA.832.0. and 2.2-FRA.799.11.22.)¹²⁴

2.2-ITA.866.0

Sisters of Charity of Saint Mary of Good Counsel

(Sisters of Good Counsel)

Founded 1866 in Turin, Italy, as a pious union (Our Lady of the Sacred Heart) by the servant of God, Louise Angelica Clarac (1817-1887, Sister Mary Clarac, D.C., 1841-1871) from France, who had estab-

¹²³Herrera, "Más Hijos Espirituales," 418-19; "Province of Turin," *Echo*, no. 6 (June 1990): 235.

¹²⁴Chalumeau, "La Descendance Spirituelle," 21; *DIP*, s.v. "Carità sotto la Protezione di San Vincenzo de' Paoli (S. Giovanna Antida Thouret)" 2: 352-54; "Giovanna Antida Thouret" 4: 1195-98; Mezzadri, "Quando La Legge Libera," 28-31. See also *MEV* (1933): 22-24. "Filles de la charité de Brescia," *Analecta Juris Pontifici*, 27: 341.

lished, using primarily her own inheritance, a "House of Mercy." Reverend Jean Baptiste Étienne, C.M., superior general, attempted to require that she change her last will and testament (already written with the Ladies of Charity as beneficiaries) in favor of the Company of the Daughters of Charity. Fearing that Étienne's plan would impoverish her institute, Clarac consulted with Saint John Bosco (1815-1888, canonized 1934) and upon his recommendation, Clarac bought a villa with sufficient land to support the work. Upon the advice of Bosco and supported by Louis Monoreno (1800-1878), bishop of Ivrea, Clarac left the Daughters of Charity in 1871 but retained her name, habit, and



Sister Mary Clarac, D.C.

the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent which this institute follows. The institute follows the spirit of charity of Saint Vincent de Paul with a special focus on youth.¹²⁵ (Generalate: via Curtatone, 17; 10131 Turin, Italy.)



Blessed Giuseppina Vannini

¹²⁵AP, 1597; Tassis to McNeil, 30 August 1993, Turin; Marruncheddu to McNeil, 21 September 1993, Cagliari; Mezzadri, "Quando La Legge Libera," 28-31; DIP, s.v. "Clarac, Marie-Louise-Angélique" 2: 1113-14; "Carità di Santa Maria, di Torino" 2: 384-85.

2.2-ITA.892.0

Daughters of Saint Camillus

Founded 1892 at Rome, Italy, by Reverend Luis Tezza (1841-1923) and Blessed Giuseppina Vannini (1859-1911, beatified 1994) for the corporal and spiritual assistance of those whose suffering puts their life at risk. They make a fourth vow of service to the poor, and have been greatly influenced by the Vincentian tradition since their founders recommended reading and studying Vincent de Paul's conferences to his Daughters of Charity. Vannini was a member of the Daughters of Charity (1883-1888) and had been directed by Reverend Angelo Mondini, C.M., (1883-1914).¹²⁶ (Generalate: via Anagnina 18; 00046 Grottaferrata; Rome, Italy.)

2.2-ITA.926.0

Daughters of the Divine Will of God

(Daughters of Saint Joseph)

Cofounded 1926 at Genoa, Italy, by Elisa Mezzana (1860-1942) and Reverend Stefano Olivari to care for abandoned children and pray for priests. The founder, Sister Josephine, had entered the Daughters of Charity twice (Turin, 1878; Siena, 1891) but left for reasons of health. This diocesan institute follows the *Common Rules of the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul*.¹²⁷ (Generalate: salita della Madonnetta, 4; 16136 Genoa, Italy.)

2.2-ITA.957.0

Monastery of the Assumption (Byzantine Rite)

(Monastero Uspenskij)

Founded 1957 at Rome, Italy, by Sister Catherine Morosoff, D.C., (b. 1910) under the direction of Pope Pius XII at the recommendation of Cardinal Eugene Tisserant, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches, in order to start a monastery according to the Russian Rite which would train sisters to go into Russia when that country reopened. The principal aim of the monastery is the contemplative and liturgical life. Pius XII asked the various institutes to give a sister of Russian nationality for this work. Her superiors asked

¹²⁶AP, 1583; Catalina Osella, *Sisters of Saint Camillo*, 1 December 1993, Survey S-92A, VSI Family Tree Project; *DIP*, s.v. "Figlie di San Camillo" 3: 1692-94; "Tezza, Luigi" (volume not yet published); "Vannini, Giuseppina" (volume not yet published).

¹²⁷ACMR, "La Chieri," 1; *DIP*, s.v. "Figlie della Divina Volontà" 3: 1579-80; "Mezzana, Elisa" 5: 1272-73. *MEV* 9, no. 7 (1931): 165-67.

Morosoff, a Daughter of Charity (1931-1956), born in Russia and raised in a home for Russian children in Belgium, to join the three other founding members of this new institute. Morosoff (Mother Ekaterina) is the superior for life. The monastery is the responsibility of the Congregation for the Oriental Churches. The sisters do translation work and make vestments for priests of the Byzantine Rite.¹²⁸ (Contact: Monastero russo Uspenskij; via Della Pisana, 342; 00163 Rome, Italy.)



Sister Catherine Morosoff, D.C. (center) and Sister de la Garde, D.C.
in an audience with Pope Pius XII.

¹²⁸Mary Ellen Sheldon, D.C., to John E. Rybolt, C.M., 4 May 1993, Rome, Italy; Sheldon to Rybolt, 7 May 1993, Rome; personal communication Sister Marie to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 4 May 1995, Rome.

MADAGASCAR

2.2-MAD.934.2

Little Sisters of Mary Immaculate

(Little Sisters of the Miraculous Medal)

Founded 1934 at Fort-Dauphin (Faradofay), Madagascar, by Bishop Antoine Sévat, C.M., (1878-1957), vicar apostolic of Fort Dauphin, with Sister Jeanne Agnès Lagleize, D.C., (1883-1944), to serve the rural poor and those in the bush. Its establishment was in response to the encyclical of Pius XI on Missions (*Rerum Ecclesiae*, 1926) that advocated establishing communities of indigenous vocations. Mother Suzanne Guillemain, D.C., (1906-1968, superioress general 1962-1968) gave forty-eight sisters the habit on 17 September 1963. Guillemain also presented them with the *Common Rules of the Daughters of Charity* and presented patents to the new sister servants (local superiors). The sisters renewed their vows in her presence. Three French Daughters of Charity arrived on the island 1897.¹²⁹

MEXICO

2.2-MEX.915.0

Daughters of Charity of Mary Immaculate

Founded 1915 at Tacubaya in Mexico City, Mexico, as a diocesan institute by Inés María Gasca Solórzano, (1863-1938), in order to serve the poor and neglected in hospitals, schools, asylums, and missions. Vincent de Paul is patron of this institute. The founder had entered the Daughters of Charity but had not been able to remain in the novitiate in Guatemala for reasons of health. She dedicated herself to the assistance of the sick in hospitals. Twenty-one years later, the founder gathered a group of young women to establish an institute based on the *Common Rules* and spirit of Saint Vincent de Paul. (The foreign Daughters of Charity had recently been expelled from Mexico.) The initial intent was that the institute would unite with the Daughters of Charity in Paris when it became feasible. First erected as a pious union

¹²⁹Marie Jean Ravaonirina, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 25 June 1993, Tolagnaro, Madagascar; "Province of Madagascar," *Echo* (October 1964): 468-72. Guillemain, 149; "Province of Madagascar: Father McCullen's Visit," *Echo*, no. 3 (March 1983): 145; Pauline Lawlor, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 23 March 1993, Paris; ACMR, John E. Rybolt, C.M., "Réunion de la Communauté des Petites Sœurs de Marie Immaculée à la Compagnie des Filles de la Charité," unpublished notes; *DIP*, s.v. "Piccole Suore di Maria Immacolata" 6: 1639-40; *BML* (November 1937): 238-39.

in 1930 and in 1962 approved as a diocesan institute.¹³⁰ (Generalate: Chilpancingo, 154; Colonia Roma Sur; 06760 México, D.F., Mexico.)

PHILIPPINES

2.2-PHI.978.0

Missionary Sisters of the Poor in Christ

Founded 1978 in the diocese of Catarman, Philippines, by Sister Lourdes López (b. 1916), former Daughter of Charity (1943-1976). This institute is totally dedicated to the service of the poor and uneducated. The rule of this diocesan institute is based on the 1983 *Constitutions of*



Inés Maria Gasca Solórzano

¹³⁰Alberta Hernández Solano, *Daughters of Charity of Mary Immaculate*, 25 July 1993, Survey S-58, VSI Family Tree Project; *DIP*, "Figlie della Carità di Maria Immacolata" 3: 1537; "Gasca, Inés María" 4: 1037.

*the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul.*¹³¹ (Generalate: Brgy. Rawis; Laoang, N. Samar 6411; Philippines.)

SLOVENIA

2.2-SLO.878.1.11

Sisters of Mary of the Miraculous Medal

(Krankenjungfrauen or Nursing Sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul)

Founded 1878 at Ljubljana, Slovenia but traces its roots to the 1852 foundation in the same place by the first six Daughters of Charity sent by Sister Leopoldine de Brandis, D.C., (1815-1900), first visitatrix of the Daughters of Charity province of Graz, Austria, (see 4.1-AUS.841.2). Their mission was to visit and tend the sick who were suffering and dying at home, lonely and abandoned, because of lack of resources. However, in 1855, the Daughters of Charity were no longer able to care for the sick in their homes since they had begun working in the local hospital. Furthermore, the sisters understood that Vincent de Paul had forbidden his Daughters to minister at night in the patients' homes (Conference of 25 November 1659). Therefore, Brandis established a lay association of nurses in 1878 to collaborate in this manner with the Daughters of Charity in their ministry. (L-2.2-AUS.878.11.) It later developed into a religious institute and spread to several countries. The Ljubljana foundation branch became a diocesan institute in 1926 and has as its mission to imitate Jesus and Mary, servants of the Lord by a total gift of self, serving the poor and sick in their homes. Its first members were Children of Mary who became known as the Krankenjungfrauen (Nursing Sisters) since they had been trained in home nursing by the Daughters of Charity. The institute maintained an affiliation with the Yugoslavian province of the Daughters of Charity, and its members were accountable to the Daughter of Charity administrator where they worked. Because of World War I (and new political and provincial boundaries), this foundation became distinct in 1919 from its Graz branch (established in 1880) and which united with the Daughters of Charity, Paris, in 1964 (see 2.2-AUS.880.11.2). Its rules are in the spirit of Saint Vincent de Paul and the spiritual directors were members of the Congregation of the Mission from 1926 to

¹³¹Julina C. Neo, D.C., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 12 July 1993, Manila, Philippines.

1979. Reverend Anton Zdešar, C.M., (1871-1945), stabilized the institute and obtained its ecclesial approbation (1940) from the archbishop of Ljubljana. Reverend Leopold Smid, C.M., (1878-1953), visitor of the Yugoslavian province of the Congregation of the Mission, helped Zdešar in obtaining autonomous status for this institute in 1940. The founder inculcated in members to serve as Vincent taught: "in the sweat of their brow and the strength of their arms." The members originally made annual vows, but now make solemn ones. (See 2.2-HUN.883.1)¹³² (Generalate: Hrenova 10; 61000 Ljubljana, Slovenia.)

SPAIN

2.2-SPA.790.0

Hospitaller Sisterhood of the Holy Cross

Traces its origins to 1790 at Barcelona, Spain, by Sister Teresa Cortés Baró, D.C., (later Mother Teresa) who was one of the first five Spanish Daughters of Charity. Their rule developed from the *Common Rules* of Saint Vincent. There seems to be some question regarding the founder's original mandate from superiors of the Daughters of Charity in Paris and her own understanding that she was sent to Spain "to establish something new as needed but limited to services rendered at the hospital [of the Holy Cross]." This institute became an endowed sisterhood for the hospital of the Holy Cross and Cortés was heavily influenced by some members of the hospital's board of directors.¹³³ (Generalate: Calle Elisa, 22; Barcelona 23, Spain.)

2.2-SPA.841.1.11.2

Corporation of the Daughters of Charity

(Sisterhood of Charity of Reus)

Established c.1841 at Reus by Sister Luisa Estivill, D.C., (b.1809; Daughter of Charity 1826-1839), who directed the Hospital at Reus, Spain, when internal problems erupted within the Congregation of

¹³²AP, 1535; DIP, s.v. "Infermiere di Maria della Medaglia Miracolosa" 4: 1696-97; "Brandis, Josefina" 1: 1561-62; Bozidara Golicnik, Sisters of Mary of the Miraculous Medal, 1 December 1993, Survey S-94, VSI Family Tree Project; Lawlor to McNeil, 23 March 1993, Paris. Dungal to McNeil, 19 July 1993, Bratislava. "Brandis," *Deceased Sisters 1900-1903*, 72; Jost to McNeil, 2 August 1993, Ljubljana. Bauer to McNeil, 5 August 1993, Graz.

¹³³DIP, s.v. "Ospedaliere della Santa Croce" 6: 966-67; Chalumeau, "Descendencia espiritual," 244-49; Mas, "Fundación," *ACMHC* 85 (1977): 112-16.

the Mission after the 1835 election of the superior general and subsequent separation from Paris.¹³⁴ They placed themselves under the archbishop of Tarragona. Estivill edited the *Common Rules of Saint Vincent* (1849) for the group to follow. Although retaining the habit,



Sister Luisa Estivill, D.C.

¹³⁴For a discussion of the election and generalship of Reverend Jean Baptiste Nozo, C.M., (1796-1868) see Stafford Poole, *History of the Congregation of the Mission 1625-1843*, 405-14.

the sisters no longer had canonical recognition beyond being a group of pious women dedicated to works of mercy. In 1852 almost imperceptible changes were made to differentiate the habit from that of the French Daughters of Charity. Sister Estivill did not seek to regularize the group's canonical situation in 1857 when the Tortosa branch did so (see 1.2-SPA.857.1). They, however, maintained the institute's title and accepted new members until 1882 when two houses at Reus reunited with the Daughters of Charity at Paris.¹³⁵

2.2-SPA.875.0

Company of the Cross

Founded in 1875 at Seville, Spain, by Angela Guerrero González (1846-1932, beatified 1982) with the collaboration of her spiritual director José Torres Padilla (1811-1878). The founder had been a Daughter of Charity (Sister Angela of the Cross) and was sent for health reasons to Cuenca, Valencia, and Seville. Since she did not regain her health, she left the Little Company of Saint Vincent de Paul and established the Sisters of the Cross with the goal of uniting the spirit of penitence of the Desert Fathers with the charity of Saint Vincent.¹³⁶

2.2-SPA.952.0

Missionaries of Mary Immaculate, Servants of Workers

Founded 1952 at Madrid, Spain, by Sister Francisca Ramón Muñoz de Bustillo (1902-1976) who had been a Daughter of Charity (1924-1952). The institute's mission is to evangelize working youth. It received diocesan approval in 1961 and since 1968 there is also a lay branch known as the Secular Missionary Auxiliaries.¹³⁷ (Generalate: Manuel Uribe, 9; Madrid, Spain 28033.)

¹³⁵Mas, "Fundación," *ACMHC* 85, nos.7-8 (1977): 119-26.

¹³⁶DIP, s.v. "Guerrero González, Angela" 4: 1478; Chalumeau, "Descendencia espiritual," 244-49; Mas, "Fundación," *ACMHC* 85, no 6 (1977): 107-16; J. M. Javierre, *Madre de los Pobres* (Madrid: 1969).

¹³⁷DIP, s.v. "Missionarie di Maria Immacolata, Serve della Operaie" 5: 1576; "Ramón y Muñoz de Bustillo, Francisca" 7: 1205; Miguel Pérez-Flores, C.M., to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 16 February 1993, Salamanca.



Sister Francisca Ramón Muñoz de Bustillo

2.3. Founded by lay members of the Vincentian Family.

FRANCE

2.3-FRA.640.11

Daughters of the Cross of Paris

Founded 1640 at Paris, France, by Madame L'Huillier de Villeneuve (1597-1650), a Lady of Charity, following the advice of Saint Vincent de Paul to establish a system of free schools and education of young women. The Duchess d'Aiguillon (1604-1673), also a Lady of Charity,

congregations and a lay group developed. (See 2.1-USA.912.1; 2.1-USA.929.1; L-6.1-USA.964.1.)¹⁰ (Generalate: 223 W. 28th Street; Lorain, Ohio 44052, USA.)

2.2 Institutes founded by Daughters of Charity.

AUSTRIA

L-2.2-AUS.878.11

Association of Visiting Nurses

Founded 1878 at Ljubljana in Slovenia by Sister Leopoldine de Brandis, D.C., (1815-1900), to render charitable services in the homes of the sick poor at night.¹¹ Members were trained in home health care by the Daughters of Charity and became known as Krankenjungfrauen. This foundation developed into the Nursing Sisters of Mary of the Miraculous Medal in Slovenia (1878), the Marienschwestern in Austria (1880), and the Sisters of the Visitation of Mary in Hungary (1905). (See 2.2-SLO.878.1.11; 2.2-AUS.880.11.2 and 2.2-HUN.883.1)¹²

FRANCE

L-2.2-FRA.909.2

Association of Louise de Marillac

Founded 1909 at Paris in France by Reverend Chanoine Lenert (b.1860), who became pastor of Saint Nicolas-du-Chardonnet in 1907, and Sister Marie Henriette Dutilleul, D.C., (1860-1939), to involve the young laity in visiting and assisting the poor. The group was based on the philosophy of service of the poor taught by Saint Louise de Marillac, cofounder of the Daughters of Charity, and Rosalie Rendu, D.C. At first it was considered to be the "young branch" of the Ladies of Charity, and they devoted themselves especially to the service of the elderly. Very quickly, the association spread to different countries. In France, this group united with the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul in 1969 in order to place in common their spiritual, human, and material

¹⁰Dennis Berry, S.T., *Missionary Cenacle Apostolate*, 4 June 1993, S-55, VSI Family Tree Project; DIP, s.v. "Judge, Thomas Augustine" 5: 324.

¹¹There was an earlier unsuccessful attempt at Graz to establish a similar institute.

¹²Golicnik to McNeil, S-94, VSI Family Tree Project; DIP, s.v. "Brandis, Josefine" 1: 1561; "Infermiere di Maria della Medaglia miracolosa, suore" 4: 1696-97.

means in the struggle against suffering, misery, loneliness, and injustice (see L-3.2-FRA.833.22). In other countries members aligned themselves in various ways under different names.¹³

3.1 Institutes for whom Daughters of Charity or Vincentian priests (Lazarists) were mentors during their establishment.

CHILE

L-3.1-CHL.980.0

Conference of Frederic Ozanam for Youth

Founded 1980 at Santiago in Chile as a branch for youth of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul in order for members to continue the Vincentian tradition of serving the poor, especially needy youth. The organization receives guidance from the priests of the Congregation of the Mission and participates in all types of pastoral and recreational activities in order to motivate youth to live Christian ideals.¹⁴

L-3.1-CHL.977.0

Health Promoters

Established 1977 at Copiapo in Chile and in 1981 at Santiago by the Daughters of Charity in collaboration with the Ministry of Health to promote good public health for the whole person after the manner of Christ who carried his teaching to others.¹⁵

3.2 Institutes that have had ongoing influence from members of the Congregation of the Mission or the Daughters of Charity.

FRANCE

L-3.2-FRA.833.22

International Society of Saint Vincent de Paul

Founded 1833 at Paris, France, by Frederic Ozanam (1813-1853, venerable 1993) with the collaboration and support of Sister Rosalie

¹³Lloret, "The Vincentian Laity," *Echo*, no. 7 (July-August 1988): 306-16; "Familia," *Informativo* 15, (November-December, 1981): 93-94; René Cantais, C.M., "Louise de Marillac, servant des pauvres 1591-1991," *La Médaille Miraculeuse--Message & Messagers*, Supplement to 202 (March 1991): 18-19; "The Louise de Marillac Association," *Echo* (May 1951): 184. See also Antonio Elduayen, C.M., "Los Movimientos Laicos Vicentinos," *Vincentina*, nos., 4-5 (1985): 323-42.

¹⁴Masó to McNeil, 24 June 1993, Santiago.

¹⁵*Ibid.*