

daughter and assistant of the architect of the cathedral. To her is ascribed the change from the stiff mediæval angles which then prevailed to the graceful, flowing lines that followed. Also, of the remarkable book prepared in the twelfth century by the Abbess Herrad, which contained a compendium of all the knowledge of that day, and was illustrated by illuminations, and which was undoubtedly the origin of the modern encyclopædia. The reproductions of the models in wax of the human anatomy, made by a young female student in the fifteenth century, which are contained in the Bologna Museum, and the records of the women who were professors in the Italian universities in the fifteenth century, together with innumerable similar notable objects from different countries, will prove of great interest. The Board has endeavoured to secure illustrations of all such objects through its home and foreign committees, and it has urged that a special committee be appointed in every country to search the records and museums in order to discover valuable material which should be brought to light, showing unusual and interesting work done by women in many unexpected fields.

This retrospective review of the important work accomplished by women in the past will be a chronological exhibit, representing work of extraordinary merit rather than a complete showing of all the industries of women. It will surround and lead up to the exhibit of the women of to-day in the Gallery of Honour. In this gallery will be placed illustrations of the most striking and creditable work in the arts, sciences and industries, and of the commanding position now occupied by women in all the new planes of development. As the space in the Gallery of Honour is limited, and as it is hoped that the women of every country in the world may be represented in it, it will evidently not be possible to admit from each country, or State, more than a small, carefully-selected group of objects or specimens which may be decided upon as illustrating the most significant, original, and representative work of its women. Objects will be admitted to the Gallery of Honour only upon the invitation of the Board of Lady Managers, and such an invitation will confer the greatest honour that can be given to any woman.

But however great may be the honours and advantage which any nation will derive from participation in the magnificent material exhibit already assured, it is not too much to say that a higher glory and more lasting benefits may be secured by sending its eminent men and women to take part in the World's Congresses of 1893.

"The World's Congress Auxiliary is constituted of a Central Organisation, a Local Committee of Arrangements for each Congress, Advising Councils and Committees of Co-operation. The Women's Branch is composed of Committees of women appointed to co-operate with the corresponding Committees of men, in making the arrangements for Congresses appropriate for the participation of women. Mixed Committees are not appointed, but the two Committees may act as a joint Committee when occasion requires. In case a separate Congress of women is desirable, it will be in special charge of this branch of the Auxiliary. Of this organisation, Mrs. Potter-Palmer is President, and Mrs. Charles Henrotin Vice-President.

"The general objects of the World's Congress Auxiliary are officially stated as follows:—

"1. To provide for the proper presentation of the intellectual and moral progress of the world, in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893, in a series of World's Congresses under the auspices of the Auxiliary, with the assistance of the leaders in all the chief departments of human achievement.

"2. More particularly to provide places of meeting and other facilities, for appropriate organisations of a kindred nature to unite in World's Congresses in Chicago, at a convenient time during the Exposition season of 1893, for the consideration of the living questions pending in their respective departments; and to arrange and conduct a series of popular Congresses in which will be presented summaries of the progress made, and the most important results attained in the several departments of civilised life, voiced by the ablest living representatives whose attendance can be procured.

"3. To provide for the proper publication of the proceedings of such Congresses as the most valuable and enduring memorial of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

"4. To bring all the departments of human progress into harmonious relations with each other in the Exposition of 1893; to crown the whole glorious work by the formation and adoption of better and more comprehensive plans than have hitherto been made, to promote the progress, prosperity, unity, peace, and happiness of the world; and to secure the effectual prosecution of such plans by the organisation of a series of world-wide fraternities, through whose efforts and influence the moral and intellectual forces of mankind may be made dominant throughout the world."

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