

supervision of a Master, until the dissolution of the monasteries in the time of Henry VIII.

PHILIPPA OF HAINAULT (the good Queen

Philippa), 14th Century Mrs. Manson Consort of Edward III. St. Katharine's Hospital, which was chartered by Queen Matilda, and again by Queen Eleanor in 1273, received a further charter from Queen Philippa in 1357, and to the care of the sick within its walls there was added the express duty of the ladies of noble birth who served in it to visit and nurse the sick in their own homes.

A BROTHER OF MERCY,

14th Century Mr. R. S. Morshead
The Brothers of Mercy are a volunteer body in Italy, who render first aid, nurse the sick, and carry the dead to their burial. They respond in turn to calls for aid. Up to the fifteenth century they wore a red habit, at which date they changed it for a black one, at the same time constituting their organisation in a form which has never since been altered.

ST. CATHERINE OF SIENA,

14th Century Miss M. A. Payne
A Tertiary of the Dominican Order. The legend is that the Christ appeared to her in a vision bearing in one hand a crown of gold and jewels, in the other a crown of thorns, and bade her choose between them. She took the crown of thorns and placed it on her own head, pressing it down hastily, and with such force that the thorns penetrated her brain and she cried out in agony. Though she died at the age of 34 she was a hospital nurse, preacher, prophetess, reformer of society and the Church. She was a Canon of the Siena Cathedral.

A PLAGUE ATTENDANT, 14th Century

Mr. H. F. Crichton Starkey, M.R.C.S.
Wearing the costume worn by persons coming in contact with plague patients during the Black Plague in the 14th Century, and at Marseilles in 1720. A modified form is worn in Manchuria during the present epidemic.

AN ABBESS OF ROYAL BIRTH,

15th Century Mrs. Shuter
At the close of the 10th Century the dress of nuns was not different from that of the laity. Abbesses and nuns of royal birth wore gorgeous raiment for occasions of state, and the Abbesses of the seventh, eighth, and subsequent centuries held commanding positions. They attended ecclesiastical synods and attested their decrees, while in England four Abbesses were summoned to Parliament as Peers.

A KNIGHT OF ST. LAZARUS,

15th Century Mr. Ronald Burns
The oldest of the Orders of Hospitaliers, springing indirectly from the great hospital built by St. Basil at Caesarea in 370 A.D. Exact data begin with the time of the Crusades. It admitted both brothers and sisters, and it was obligatory upon them to choose a Grand Master of noble family, himself a leper. This rule was only abrogated in 1253 when, all lepers of noble birth having perished before the infidels, Pope

Innocent IV. gave permission for the election of a non-leper.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

16th Century Mr. F. H. Robbins
A Franciscan. Worked amongst the prisoners in Paris prisons, founded the Madeleine Hospital for girls abandoned in the streets of Paris, founded the Order of the Sisters of Charity, who to this day are a nursing order. Summoned from the bedside of the galley slaves, and the sick in the hospital, to attend Louis XIII. in his last moments; founded the "Maison des Enfants Trouvés"; worked amongst the sick during the wars of the Fronde.

SISTER OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

17th Century Miss Greenstreet
The Association of Charity was first founded in the provinces by St. Vincent de Paul, with Mlle. Baschet as President, in 1617, the ladies visiting in the hospitals to assist the poor corporally and spiritually. One of the most active was Mlle. le Gras. She became head of the rapidly-growing Association which St. Vincent was extending in towns and provinces. In 1634 the Dames de Charité were successfully launched in Paris at the house of Mme de Goussault, but as the work developed it was found that the "ladies" did not cover all the ground. Often in Paris social obligations, fear of infection, and the husband's veto prevented high-born dames from personally making their visits to the sick, and they would send their servants to perform their vicarious duties. This induced St. Vincent to organise some specialised workers of humble grade but more reliable, so began the Sisters of Charity, or, as they are often called, of St. Vincent de Paul.

Mlle. JEANNE MANCE,

17th Century Miss G. Cowlin
Belonged to an honourable French family. Stirred by the example of the devoted women who had given themselves so freely for the Jesuit Mission at Quebec, she knew that her own vocation was suddenly revealed to her. Mlle. Mance went to Rochelle where she met, quite unpremeditatedly, Jerome de la Danversière, to whom it had been revealed that he should found a new Order of hospital sisters at Montreal. He found in her the woman for whom he was looking, a woman of intelligence, courage, and devotion, to act as nurse and housekeeper for the entire company and colony. Arrived at Montreal they were harassed by the Iroquois, but the hospital was finished and surrounded with pallisades. Jeanne Mance and her little band endured incredible hardships, and on the conquest of Canada by the English, and the revolution in France, all sources of hospital income ceased, and in the poverty and misery consequent on the unsettled state of the country the sisters shared fully. Her portrait still hangs in the entrance hall of the Hôtel Dieu, Montreal.

FRIEDRIKE FLIEDNER,

19th Century Miss Isabel Carmichael
Founder of the Kaiserswerth Order of Deaconesses, first wife of Pastor Theodor Fliedner, and the immediate ancestress of modern nursing. To

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