THE CENTURY'S HARVEST

GATHERED BY

THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH
OF CARONDELET

IN

THE UNITED STATES

ST. JOSEPH'S NOVITIATE
ST. PAUL, MINN.

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TO

HIS EXCELLENCY, OUR BELOVED ARCHBISHOP

JOHN JOSEPH GLENNON

AND THE

MOST REVEREND PRELATES
In whose dioceses we are laboring;

TO THE REVEREND CLERGY
Without whose encouragement and co-operation, the Century's Harvest would have been impossible;

TO THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH IN AMERICA
Who share with us a common origin, and whose sympathy and affection have always been a source of inspiration;

TO OUR LOYAL AND DEVOTED ALUMNAE AND PUPILS
Who are faithfully carrying on the traditions of the Congregation;

TO OUR KIND FRIENDS AND BENEFACTORS
Past and present, who have stood helpfully by in every need: this

CENTENARY VOLUME

Is respectfully and affectionately inscribed.
FOREWORD

This little book does not lay claim to being a complete history of the Congregation. A much more detailed account will be found in The Congregation of St. Joseph, 1836—1922, the second volume of which is in process of preparation. It gives an account of those institutions only, the property and buildings of which have been acquired by the Congregation as its own possession. It does not include, except in brief, the many parish schools in which a great part of the work has been done by the Sisters during the past one hundred years. Some of these, in which they did pioneer service in the early part of the century, have passed out of existence or into other hands, owing to changed environment, and changing conditions in the educational world. The vast majority are still carrying on in spite of difficulties here and there, and perpetuating the traditions of the past among the children whose fathers and mothers attended the same school—even prepared their tasks at the same desks. So important a factor in education has the parish school become in the Middle West, that it has largely crowded out of existence the academies and boarding schools so numerous and popular in pre-civil-war and early post-war times, when pupils from the Southern States crowded the river steamers plying up the Mississippi to St. Louis and other large cities, where flourishing institutions awaited them with a warm Northern welcome. Farther north, in localities where the parish school did not take root so early, our Sisters, either at the invitation of pastors or on their own initiative, went in and with true pioneering spirit, built and maintained their own institutions, and worked out cherished designs, owing to which they retained their popularity and prosperity, especially in agricultural or sparsely settled districts.

In the preparation of this Volume, we are greatly indebted to the Sisters of the Community in the different provinces, who have contributed to its pages, and without whose assistance its publication would have been impossible; also to Sister Mary Virginia Becker, who read the proofs.

Their help is greatly appreciated, and their names occur in the List of Contributors.

SISTER MARY LUCIDA SAVAGE, Ph.D.  
Compiler.
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ST. PAUL PROVINCE

IN THE

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. PAUL

AND THE

DIOCESES OF

St. Cloud
Fargo
Sioux Falls
On the night of November 2, 1851, the steamboat, St. Paul, brought to the frontier village of that same name four Sisters of St. Joseph. Six days earlier they had left Carondelet, sent by Mother Celestine Pommerel, who believed she was founding an Indian mission. They had arrived at the request of Bishop Crétin. The four Sisters were Mother St. John Fournier, Sister Philomene Vilaine, Sister Scholastica Velasquez, and Sister Francis Joseph Ivory. The convent to which they came was a log shanty, one and one-half stories high, facing the river. It had two rooms on the ground floor—parlor and refectory, an attic for a dormitory, and an annex which served as a kitchen.

One week after their arrival the Sisters opened school in what had been St. Paul’s first Cathedral. The enrollment on
the first day was fourteen; classes were taught in the vestry. This school was the beginning of St. Joseph’s Academy. In the spring, the entire log chapel was taken over for classes and yet was not adequate to care for the ever-increasing enrollment. A two-story brick building was ready for use in September, 1852. The lower floor housed two large airy classrooms; the upper served as sleeping room for the boarders. Sister Xavier Hussy succeeded Sister Francis Joseph Ivory as director of the newly housed Academy.

The year 1853 saw the appointment of Sister Seraphine Coughlin as Superior. The opening of a convent in St. Anthony Falls (East Minneapolis)—the first branch from the Academy, was, also, an event of 1853. The Academy’s first graduates to enter the order were Ellen Ireland and Ellen Howard, who together received the habit in the novitiate chapel on December 8, 1858, becoming respectively Sister Seraphine and Sister Celestine. The parochial school, in St. Paul, saw its beginning in 1855 in the establishment of a free school for girls with a teacher supplied from the Academy.

Almost the first act of Bishop Grace after his installation in July, 1859, was in the interests of St. Joseph’s Academy. Appreciating the crowded condition of Sisters and pupils in the seven-year old brick building with its cluster of shanties, and seeing that the hospital, which had been erected on Exchange Street in 1854 and given into the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, had more room than it needed, he moved the Academy into the hospital and transferred the patients to the school building on Bench Street. The hospital was the Academy’s third home. The years spent here were years of growth and encouragement for the school. The enrollment reached fifty-six—forty day pupils and sixteen boarders. Sister Seraphine Ireland was in charge of the school at this location. She had been preceded by Sisters Margaret, Presentation, and Agnes.

In the meantime, on the establishment of the St. Louis Generalate in 1860, the Academy was made the Provincial House, and Mother Seraphine Coughlin, first Provincial
Superior of St. Paul. She died about a year after this appointment, and was succeeded by Mother Stanislaus Saul in 1862.

The stay at the hospital was, however, temporary. In 1860 a new site for the Academy had been purchased on St. Anthony Hill. In 1861 the foundation was laid, and on the last day of July, 1863, the Academy was moved to the location it has since kept. The new building on St. Anthony Hill was a yellow limestone structure three and one-half stories high. With parlors and a combination library-music room on the first floor, chapel and classrooms on the second floor, and dormitories on the third, it was considered large enough to house both the school and Novitiate for many years. Sisters Clara Graham, St. John Ireland and Celestine Howard succeeded one another as directresses of the Academy from 1863 to 1884.

On June 14, 1867, the Academy was incorporated under the title of St. Joseph's Female Academy of the City of St. Paul. The growth of the period is shown by the facts that in 1871 an addition was erected for the community, and in 1877 a wing to contain class and living quarters for the pupils was deemed necessary. Besides the subjects usually taught in all higher schools of the time, the curriculum included a complete course in music, art, cooking, and plain and fancy needlework.

During the first years in the new location the provincials were: Mother George Bradley (1865-1868); Mother Antoinette Ogg (1868-1870); Mother Mechtilda Littenecker (1870-1876); and Mother Agnes Veronica Williams (1876-1879). They witnessed the expansion of the community by seven new offshoots from the Academy during their provincialates. It was at this time that the Academy came into possession of a very precious relic—the entire body of St. Irenaeus, sent from the Mother House in Carondelet. It was placed under the main altar in the chapel on the afternoon of March 19, 1880. When Mother Jane Frances became provincial in 1879 she showed her interest in the training of teachers by arranging regular summer classes which were presided over by Sister Celestine, provincial supervisor of schools.

In 1882, Mother Seraphine Ireland became the eighth provincial of the St. Paul Province. The almost four decades
of Mother Seraphine's provincialate were a period of marvelous expansion. Before her appointment eight houses had been opened by Sisters from the Academy; in 1921 there were forty-five. The increased enrollment of the Academy made it necessary to erect the east wing in 1884 and a temporary chapel in 1900. The semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the Academy was celebrated on August 2, 1902, on which occasion Archbishop Ireland preached a eulogy on the work of the Sisters during their fifty years of pioneering in the Northwest.

With the change that came about in educational methods about 1895, the classes were organized on substantially present-day high school lines. At this time the Academy offered the classical course; the English scientific course, in which the sciences were stressed; stenography and typewriting; art, music, plain and fancy sewing. Throughout this period, as in the earlier and later periods, stress was laid on character development. Prominence was given to the instruction in religion and etiquette. The most significant date of this period was 1899, when the Academy received the affiliation to the University of Minnesota that it has held ever since. An alumnnae association was organized in 1901. Sister St. Rose Mackey and Sister Hyacinth Werden were successively in charge of the Academy during this time.

In 1905 the boarding school was transferred from the Academy to Derham Hall, College of St. Catherine. In the succeeding twenty years under Sister Engenia McGinnis and Sister Hilary who succeeded her, many changes and improvements took place. The library was catalogued, a school magazine was started, the post-graduate course was dropped, and the commercial course was discontinued as a separate department. It was during this period that the Academy became the possessor of a rare collection of copies of Renaissance art made by Sisters Maria Teresa, Anyssia, and Sophia from the originals in European art galleries. September 20 of 1910 will always be remembered as the date on which Cardinal Vannutelli, the papal delegate, was a guest of the Academy. In 1912 the novitiate was transferred from the
Academy to its new home on Randolph and Fairview, and in
1921 the Academy ceased to be the provincial house.

Under Sister Eva, the present principal, the Academy
entered on its latest period of expansion and progress. In
1926, the elementary department was dropped. The curriculum
was enlarged to include many vocational subjects such as library
science, appreciation of art, business, home economics, and
commercial art. A four-year progressive course in oral
English is the latest addition. In 1927 the Academy was put
on the North Central List of Accredited High Schools. The
year 1927, also, marks the acquisition by the school of a seal
bearing the distinctive coat-of-arms of the Academy.

By 1930 the enrollment far exceeded the accommodations.
Consequently, an addition had to be erected. It took the form
of two new buildings, joined by cloisters to the old building.
One of these additions is a four-story classroom building that
contains offices, classrooms, and laboratories. A students’
dining-room, gymnasium, and auditorium. The other building
houses the library and chapel.

In order to duplicate life situations, a complete program
of home room activities including parliamentary procedure,
social usage, leisure-time activities and social welfare work
was introduced. In 1933 a handbook was published to serve
as a guide in this work. Last year the Academy became a
member of the National Honor Society.

June 5, 1935, which was the date of the Academy’s eighty-
third commencement exercises, brought the number of its
graduates to approximately 1950 and marked the completion
of eighty-three years of signal service to the City of St. Paul.

MOTHER SERAPHINE IRELAND : 1842-1930

Ellen Ireland, a member of the first graduating class of
Saint Joseph’s Academy was soon to deserve and to hold
during a long lifetime the position of Mother to our Com-

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1930, after almost eighty-eight years of life, seventy-two of which had been devoted to our young community in its work for God and the Church in the pioneer Northwest.

Born on July 4, 1842, in Burnchurch, County Kilkenny, Ireland, she made, with her mother and brothers and sisters in 1849, the long and perilous journey in a sailing vessel to join her father who had come to America the previous year to establish a home. Richard Ireland met his family at Boston Harbor and took them to Burlington, Vermont. In 1850, they made the overland journey to Chicago; soon they moved on to Galena, Illinois, and again from Dubuque, Iowa, by river-boat to St. Paul, where they landed in May, 1852. From September, 1852 to June, 1858, Ellen was a student at St. Joseph’s Academy, entering the Novitiate the following September.

Sister Seraphine, from 1861 to 1863, was the Directress of St. Joseph’s Academy, St. Paul, and of St. Joseph’s Academy, St. Louis, from 1863 to 1868. During her stay in St. Louis,
she received a visit from her brother, Father John Ireland, then Chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota Civil War Regiment, and later the great Archbishop of the Archdiocese of St. Paul. Returning to St. Paul in 1865, she was again a teacher at St. Joseph’s Academy as well as Assistant Provincial; in 1872, she was sent to Hastings as Superior of the new Convent, St. Teresa’s Academy; in 1874, she had charge of St. Mary’s Academy, St. Anthony Falls (now Minneapolis), where she lived in the same convent home with her sister, Eliza, who had become Sister St. John; and in 1881, she became Superior of the St. Paul Catholic Orphanage. Appointed Provincial Superior in 1882, Mother Seraphine held that office uninterruptedly for thirty-nine years.

The long period during which Mother Seraphine was identified with our community was the time of its great development and expansion. When she joined the little band of but twelve sisters of St. Joseph in St. Paul, they were conducting four institutions; when she became Provincial, twenty-four years later, there were one hundred and sixteen sisters, in charge of eight houses; and at the time of her death, there were nine hundred and thirteen sisters in charge of five hospitals, two orphanages, an infant home, forty-five parochial grade schools, fifteen high schools, and a college. In 1921, she resigned her position as Provincial Superior, but remained a member of the Provincial Council until 1927, when she retired from active work and lived in prayerful retirement at St. Joseph’s Academy until her death.

In concluding a touching eulogy at her funeral Mass, Archbishop Dowling said: “Her day is over, but her memory abides enshrined with her illustrious brother’s in the diptychs of this archdiocese. In the old world no great cathedral is without its treasury, where are found the precious souvenirs of ages long past—objects of great value and relics of the saints and sages who have glorified God through the ministry in His service. The curious eyes of the present thus discover the triumphal progress of the saints through the courts of time toward the Eternal Hills. Whenever that treasury is selected in this Cathedral, among the very first to be written on its walls must be the name and memory of dear old Mother Seraphine.”
ST. JOSEPH'S NOVITIATE
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Saint Joseph’s Academy, to which the Sisters came from Carondelet in November, 1851, located first on Bench Street, then on Exchange, and finally on Western and Nelson, was the Provincial Headquarters during the first seventy years of the existence of the St. Paul Province. The first wing of the Academy as it stands today was completed in 1863; and when, on the last day of July of that year, the Sisters moved into that new building, it became the Novitiate and the residence of the Provincial Superior. The growth of the Academy and the increase in number of novices made imperative the providing of more adequate accommodations for the Novitiate. The pressing need was long felt before the spacious and beautiful new structure on Randolph Street at Fairview Avenue was completed in 1912 on ground adjacent to the campus of the College of St. Catherine. On March 19th of that year the last reception and profession at St. Joseph’s Academy was held, and in July the Novice Mistress, Sister Rosalia Hays, with her fifty-five novices took possession of the new Novitiate. Sister Alexandrine Kennedy was postulant mistress, and the only other pioneer sister of the first group was Sister Eulalia Dress. From March 19th to July 2, 1914, the number of novices was 104. The present beautifully landscaped novitiate grounds contrast strikingly with the wild beauty of the virgin acres where the first novices picked wild berries and hazel nuts, far from the street car line and busy thoroughfare.

The number of professed sisters residing at the Novitiate was increased by the addition in 1922 of the teaching Sisters of St. James Parochial School on Randolph, who were transferred that year from their former home at St. Agatha’s Conservatory, and of the Sisters of the Nativity School, which was opened in 1923 on Prior Avenue and Stanford, only a few blocks from the Novitiate. In 1918, Sister Anna Catherine Coulombe was appointed local superior of the Novitiate House. In 1921, she was succeeded by Sister Berenice Shortall, who held that position until 1927.
On September 8, 1921, Mother St. Rose Mackey and Sister Clara Graham were appointed as Provincial Superior and Provincial Assistant. On September 10, they came to live at the Novitiate, making that the temporary headquarters of the
Province. Four years later, the present Provinciate was occupied.

ST. JOSEPH'S PROVINCIALATE
St. Paul, Minnesota.

On August 28, 1925, four years after the establishment of temporary headquarters for the Province in the Novitiate, work was begun on the grounds adjoining the Novitiate on the east for the erection, long anticipated, of a new Provincial House and chapel. The corner stone of the chapel—that of Our Lady of the Presentation—was laid on the Feast of the Presentation. The chapel in the center is connected by cloisters on the west with the Novitiate, and on the east with the Provincial House, a residence hall built primarily as a home for the senior Sisters. The new buildings were erected in 1926, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the coming of the Sisters of St. Joseph to St. Paul.

On March 19, 1927, the new Provincial House was opened. His Grace, Archbishop Dowling, blessed and solemnly dedicated it, and officiated at the first Holy Mass celebrated in the beautiful new chapel.

The present community includes the provincial superior, the provincial assistant, the local superior and assistant, the novice mistress and the mistress of postulants, the provincial secretary, twenty-four senior sisters, fifteen of whom are golden jubilarians; six sisters in charge of domestic departments, three faculty members of the Novitiate training school, nineteen sister teachers of the Nativity School, and ten sisters of St. James' School. The Novice Mistresses have been: Sister Rosalia Hays, 1912-1919; Sister Anna Mary Kennedy, 1919-1921; Sister Berenice Shortall, 1921-1928; Sister Carmelite Morrissey, 1928-1934, and Sister St. Margaret Jordan, 1934-

Provincial Superiors who have governed from St. Joseph’s Provincial House are, Mother St. Rose Mackey, 1921-1927; Mother Clara Graham, 1927-1935; and the present Superior, Mother Eileen Haggerty, 1933-.
Residence quarters for a house chaplain are in the east side of the Novitiate building and the Sisters have always had a chaplain. The liturgy of the Church is carried out in its fullness, even the complete Holy Week services. The following
resident chaplains have served the Provincial House: Msgr. William Riordon, 1912-1915; Rev. Placide L. J. Bracq, 1915-1917; Rev. Bernard Feeney, 1917-1919; Right Rev. Msgr. Joseph F. Guillot, 1919-

ST. ANTHONY'S CONVENT
East Minneapolis.

The mission at St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota, was opened on November 3, 1853, by Sister Philomene Vilaine, one of the six pioneer Sisters who came to America in 1836, assisted by Sister Ursula Murphy and a postulant, Miss Maloney. This was the first permanent foundation sent out from St. Joseph’s Provincial House, St. Paul. There was a small frame church there, and property had been secured by the pastor, Reverend Denis Ledon, for a school. The place was exceedingly poor and the Catholics were not very numerous. The congregation consisted largely of half-breeds and Canadians, but next to St. Paul, St. Anthony Falls was considered the most important town in the territory. The immense water power around the falls was beginning to be utilized, and immigrants were coming into the territory in large numbers.

Sister Philomene, who had been employed as French teacher at the Academy, was placed in charge of the school temporarily; but in the following summer, 1854, Mother Scholastica Valesquez was sent from St. Louis as Superior. With her came Sister Euphemia Murray to replace Sister Ursula as teacher of boys, and Sister Gregory Lemay to take charge of the domestic affairs of the house. Until the house being built for them was ready, the Sisters occupied a rented one, a two-story-and-a-half frame building, containing ten rooms. Two small school rooms, one for girls and one for boys, were on the first floor, a kitchen and two small rooms intended for music room and parlor. Besides the three Sisters, there were three orphans—two boys and a girl, whose parents had died of cholera, and whose mother, in dying, had begged that the children be sent to the Sisters. As the tuition per pupil was only 50 cents a month and many of the pupils were free, it was impossible for the Sisters to make ends meet, as their accounts
for 1854 prove—receipts, one hundred ninety-seven dollars and fifty-eight cents, and expenditures, two hundred and three dollars and seven cents—this, though the wants of our pioneer Sisters were few and their spirit of self-sacrifice great. It was difficult to procure food as there were neither markets nor butcher shops. Fresh meat was a luxury, indulged in only when sent in by some kind friend whenever an animal was slaughtered in the neighborhood. Poverty was exemplified in their dwelling, also, which, at the time that Sister Ignatius Cox, historian of the mission, arrived there in June, 1855, had just received its first coat of paint, and was bare of all but the most necessary furniture for both convent and school. One day in October of that year, the Sisters found themselves without chairs in the community room, and were told that the owner had claimed them. They had been loaned by a family who had gone the previous year to live on a claim, and had returned. There was no chapel in the convent, and the daily trudge to
Mass at the parish church, pleasant in summer, became a hardship when made through pathless snow and to a cold church. In spite of all, there was much happiness in the mission, and great merriment at times over the efforts of the two French-speaking Sisters—Gregory and Pauline, to master the English language. There were frequent changes among the Sisters in the school, and in January, 1856, Sister Ignatius Cox had to be taken back to St. Paul on account of failing health. In 1857, the zealous pastor, Father Lédon was replaced by Father Fayolle, and the school suffered in consequence. On January 16, 1860, the Sisters were obliged to leave St. Anthony’s on account of economic difficulties, but were recalled in September of the same year by a new pastor, Father McDermott. Sister Celestine Howard was placed in charge of the school, which was opened this time in an old store building, in which were two rooms suitable for school rooms. As the number of pupils increased, larger accommodations were needed, and the old frame church—replaced in 1861 by a stone structure—was pressed into service. A “select” school for girls was opened at St. Mary’s Convent and music classes organized.

In 1867, according to the St. Anthony Falls Directory, there were one hundred and twenty-five pupils in attendance, with five Sisters in charge. From December, 1866, two Sisters from St. Mary’s Convent went every day across the river to a new school organized by Father Tissot. These were Sisters Celestine Howard and Ignatius Cox, and their number was soon augmented by Sister Cecelia Delaney.

In 1871, an addition was made to the Convent building of a chapel and an extra classroom. In 1885, a new brown stone school building was erected and a high school department added to the parish school, the private or “select” school being discontinued and the pupils transferred to the new building. The first graduating class from the high school consisted of Annie Bohan (Walsh), Dolly Fleetham (Hoy), and Mary Jarrett (Sister Josepha). Since January, 1891, the convent has been known as St. Anthony’s Convent. In the previous year, also, the school had been enlarged by the addition of three classrooms and an auditorium. In November, 1915, the present building, commenced by Reverend Father Kenny, was com-
pleted by Father Wallace, and the classes removed to it. In 1924 the high school was accredited by the University of Minnesota, and in 1934-35 was drawing students from twenty parishes to the number of 154.

To commemorate the eightieth anniversary of the coming of the Sisters to St. Anthony and to do honor to the Sisters who had taught in the school during those years, a day in January, 1934, was set aside. The event was sponsored by the members of the Alumnae Association. Hundreds of guests called during the afternoon to pay their respects to their former teachers.

A historical room proved to be very interesting. Furniture, pictures, clothes and documents telling the story of those eighty years filled a large room. The hostesses were students attired in dresses worn by their mothers and grandmothers who had attended the school in former years. It would be difficult to give the names of those Sisters who, at one time or another, taught in the school or who were engaged in other work in the convent. It would be equally difficult to give the names of the boys and girls of the school, who, following the call of the Master, entered the priesthood or the sisterhoods in order that they might bring others closer to the Sacred Heart of Christ.

ST. TERESA’S CONVENT
Hastings, Minnesota.

Their hearts burn within them—those pioneers of Hastings who love to tell how only a few years before the Sisters of St. Joseph came, Little Crow, Sioux Chieftain, crossed the Father of Waters with a handful of warriors, surprised the Chippewa, and returned to the sylvan slopes of Lake Isabel, with three bleeding scalps in token of victory; how a scalp dance was staged on the very spot where Guardian Angels’ Church now stands. Their eyes glisten as they repeat again and again how in 1860 hundreds of Irish and German immigrants, together with the curious Sioux, rushed to the banks of the Mississippi every Sunday morning to get a glimpse
of the huge copper crucifix lifted up by Reverend Augustin Ravoux as he stood in his canoe on the river, and how every word the zealous missionary spoke seemed to come from heaven itself. It was then, in 1872, with hearts on fire with a desire to implant the true faith into the souls of their children that the German people requested the Sisters to come to Hastings.

Those who remember and those who have heard point with great pride to the fact that Mother Seraphine Ireland was the first Superior and Sister Agatha Gibbons the first directress of St. Teresa’s Boarding School, or St. Boniface Academy, as it was sometimes called. Of the seven Sisters sent, two taught in St. Boniface School, two in Guardian Angels’ School, and three remained at the Academy. So happy were the people of Hastings to have new laborers in their vineyard that, to prove their wish to help them make a success of the school, the two parishes united in 1873 and gave a fair which was, according to one who was there, “The biggest thing that ever took place in Hastings.”

Within a few years, however, the people of St. Boniface parish felt that their customs and language would be better maintained if Sisters who taught German would instruct their children. Since the Sisters of St. Joseph were unable to give such teachers at this time, the Sisters of St. Benedict were called to Hastings.

During their residence on the spot now known as the “hill where the water tower stands”, the Sisters endured many hardships. Sister Felicity, missioned today at St. Mark’s Convent in St. Paul, lives again in thought, the many hours she spent in drawing water with an old oaken bucket. She will never forget the time when she dared to care for a family dying from black diphtheria after everyone had fled from them, and how she remained away from the community for days because “she had to be fumigated in that house” the mayor said. She tells, too, that many mornings when the priest was offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, he was obliged to set the chalice containing the newly consecrated wine on the stove in the center of the church to thaw it out, for it had frozen during the time intervening between the Offertory and the Communion. Yet
the Sisters never missed Mass because they were afraid of the cold.

The next epoch in the history of St. Teresa's brings the Sisters to the Brady home across from the new Guardian Angels' School. It is thought that they lived here for a period
of about five years while their new home on Fifth and Ramsey Streets was being made ready. In 1894 the new convent, again a boarding school, opened.

History then remains a silent history, until on that memorable Christmas Eve in the early nineteen hundreds when nearly all of Hastings was swept by fire. The Sisters carrying wet rugs stood daring the flames to come on. Some kept vigil on the roof while others stamped on every spark that fell on the shed or the board sidewalk near the Convent. When all was proved safe, the Sisters assembled in the Chapel to sing the Adeste Fidelis in thanksgiving for the protection given them by their new-born King.

In 1929 happened what has been a landmark in the modern history of the convent—another fire. The Sisters were assisting at Mass when the message came that the roof of the convent was burning. Much of the interior was sufficiently destroyed to demand a complete renovation. New walls, new floors, and new furniture have made the convent a new St. Teresa’s and one of the most attractive missions in the province.

And only two weeks ago the old historic shed, where everything that belonged nowhere was always placed, was torn down, and there remains a plot of fresh black soil waiting to be turned into lawn. Finally,

“Something there is that doesn’t love a wall” and simultaneously the old board fence that has harbored the Sisters from the public view for over forty years was given away to serve another. Lilac hedges are there now in full bloom.

**ST. ANNE’S CONVENT**

Anoka, Minnesota.

Saint Anne’s Convent in Anoka, Minnesota, is the site originally purchased from John McDonnell by the Sisters of Mercy who opened the mission in 1880. The McDonnell home was used as the convent proper. To the west of this was erected the present school building of four rooms—two for immediate use and two for future expansion. A wing which
provided sleeping quarters for the Sisters was extended from the north wall.

During the fourteen years in which the Sisters devoted themselves to teaching and nursing the sick in their homes, for which they accepted no remuneration, they felt keenly the sting of poverty in their endurance of cold and hunger. They had scant and oftentimes no fuel for the makeshift stove which was propped up on bricks. Their food depended to a great extent on the charity of the public, which was not always in proportion to the needs of the Sisters. Mr. Vader, however, was an exception. For twenty-one years he kept the Sisters supplied with milk, which he left daily on a shelf attached to the fence.

Being reduced almost to starvation and suffering beyond human strength to endure, it was with feelings of elation rather than dejection that in 1894 the Sisters of Mercy withdrew "in favor" of the Sisters of Saint Joseph.

The original community of five Sisters of Saint Joseph comprised Mother Aurelia, Sisters Agatha, Dolores, Frances Joseph and Anatolia—all of whom have passed to their eternal
reward with the exception of Sister Anatolia who is now at our Provincial House in Saint Paul.

An amusing incident is related of one of the young pioneers whose disappearance on registration day occasioned a search which found her sitting on the floor behind a piano, weeping over the disheartening fruits of her day’s labor—the enrollment of “seven” pupils for all the grades. The following day she and her companion were seen with a borrowed horse and buggy soliciting pupils from the surrounding territory. By the end of the week the number grew from seven to forty.

Realizing the utter impossibility of subsisting on the meager income then allotted to them, our Sisters conceived the idea of opening the school to boarders. To this end two residences on the block were purchased and converted into dormitories. These new additions increased the number of stoves to sixteen. The Sisters found it no easy task to keep this number going since not only the firing but also the splitting of wood and disposal of ashes depended entirely on them.

Following the truism—“in union there is strength”—the whole family was later concentrated in the original building—the extra classroom serving as a dormitory. The two vacated cottages were sold and moved off the grounds. The empty lots afforded an extension to the already existing mud hole which surrounded the school building on all sides. In wet weather this hole was entirely concealed by the lake which glided over its surface. Its presence never failed to evoke the intense delight of the boys whose unusual hilarity one day was traced to the raft rudely constructed from as much of the fence that skirted the lake as they saw fit to demolish for their purpose.

In time, the grounds were filled in with five hundred loads of dirt donated and hauled by thirty farmers who became day boarders at the convent during the course of their labor. After some years, the inconvenience occasioned by crowded conditions was relieved by the transfer of the Sisters’ living quarters to the Lenfest home on the southwest corner of the school block. When the housing facilities again grew inadequate to cope with the growth of the boarding school, enlargement this time took the form of a further extension of
the north wing. This arrangement held with reasonable success until late years when the growth of the day school forced the cessation of the boarding school, and at present Saint Anne's registers one hundred sixty Saint Stephen's Parish School children—a number which would be greatly increased were it not for the crowded and inadequate conditions in which we are now situated.

After its many years of faithful service, the building—the oldest in Anoka—presents the appearance of an endless chain of ramshackle additions in a final stage of crumbling and decay—a crying appeal for the much needed new school which is the object of the constant hope and prayer of the faculty and pupils of Saint Anne's School.

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY
Jamestown, North Dakota.

The history of St. John's Academy, through all the forty-five years of its existence, tells an inspiring story of the generous, unselfish spirit of the citizens of Jamestown, whatever their creed or nationality. Old newspaper clippings selected at random through the years uniformly attest that everything undertaken was a success because of the splendid helpfulness of the townspeople. The school was established in 1890 by the first Bishop of Jamestown, Most Reverend John Shanley. It was in charge of Mother Catherine McDonald, assisted by Sisters Aimee Moosbrugger, Cyril McGinnis and St. Patrick Kieran. The first classes were conducted in a remodeled barn, which served as a boarding and day school, under the name of St. John's Academy, the first Catholic school in Jamestown. Sister Irenaens was appointed Superior in 1892, and a few years after, the building which had been used as the first church of St. James was brought from its original site to the academy grounds and used as a school room. In 1898, three young ladies, Elizabeth McGrath, Barbara Fergus (now Mrs. John Mahoney) and Elizabeth Tschirhart completed their work at the Academy. A modest school building was erected in 1899 at a cost of $18,000. Its dedication marked the close of the first decade of the institution. The event is
referred to as follows in the Jamestown Alert of April 20, 1900: "It was a proud day for any one directly connected with the Academy and the many friends of the school. To many in the city who had watched the work of the Sisters from a distance, the new building and the old were revelations. Bishop Shanley
and many of the clergy were present at the reception in the afternoon and met the host of visitors. An entertainment marked the close of the day and was very well received. The pupils acquitted themselves well and every number was appreciated."

At the close of the programme, Bishop Shanley briefly addressed the assemblage. He was loud in his praise of the school and of the work which the Sisters were doing. "They have not posed as the only educators," he said, "written themselves up in the press or gone abroad in advertising. But quietly they worked, and the results are eloquent. Jamestown and Stutsman county began to hear of the Academy, until the fame of St. John’s went throughout the entire state, and pupils came to drink at the very source of knowledge.""

Several additions in property and buildings were made between 1900 and 1906, when the present residence and administration building was erected at a cost of $37,000. "Academy Park," part of St. John’s campus, was donated by the business men of the city, and is now one of the beauty spots of Jamestown.

The Academy comprises grade and high schools. The latter is ranked as a first-class high school by the Department of Public Instruction, which means that its graduates will not be subjected to entrance examinations in any of the leading universities or colleges. It means also that the students are trained by qualified teachers under the same conditions as are maintained in the best public schools of the state. The Academy is also a member of the North Central Association of Secondary Schools, membership in which calls for high standards of teaching and equipment.

The faculty includes seven grade and nine high school teachers with Mother Yvonne as directress. Under her direction, classes in choral, dramatics and physical education have been introduced. There is also a large music department. Splendid facilities for physical education have been made possible by the erection of the Knights of Columbus building with its fine gymnasium.
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT
Marshall, Minnesota.

The first Catholic Church in Marshall was built by the non-Catholic citizens in 1884, a circumstance peculiar to the place. Fifteen years later, a request to establish a Catholic School came from the non-Catholic business men of the city, through the mayor, Mr. Virgil B. Seward, in a letter to the "Superior of the Sisters of St. Joseph" dated April 10, 1899. It stated: "We are fully aware of the usefulness of your great society to our state, and are anxious to secure the benefit to our community."

In 1898, Father Guillot, who is now Monsignor Joseph Guillot, was given charge of Marshall, being instructed to make efforts to draw there Catholic farmers. After clearing a debt of old standing, the pastor began advertising the rich farming district, where much land held by speculators could be bought on very favorable terms.

Knowing that nothing better than a Catholic school for their children would attract Catholics from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and other points, Father Guillot started a movement in favor of a Sisters’ school; and, not being able to expect much financial help from his own small and poor congregation, he enlisted the interest of the non-Catholic men. Being much encouraged by these, he brought the question before the Archbishop, who readily approved the project, and before the Sisters of St. Joseph, the devoted pioneer workers in the cause of Catholic education in the diocese. The Sisters promised their disinterested cooperation.

The matter was taken into consideration by the Sisters, and on May 30, 1899, Mother Seraphine and companion visited Marshall to investigate conditions and to see what arrangements could be made in accepting the proposition. Negotiations were entered into which proved satisfactory, resulting in the purchase of the Mahoney Home which was numbered among the most desirable residential properties in Marshall. The price agreed on was the sum of $5000, one-half of which was paid by the Sisters of St. Joseph, the other half by the business men.
The residence was modern, of attractive architecture, finely located on the principal street of the city, two blocks from the business district and in proximity to public buildings, schools and churches. On March 1, 1900, a small community was sent to make a beginning and establish a school. The Sisters were
Sister Wilfrida Hogan, Sister Celestia Burke and Sister DuRosaire Columbe.

The seat of Lyon County, Marshall, is located in a fertile farming region with excellent railroad facilities, which contribute largely to the commercial interests of the city and the surrounding country. The population numbered between three and four thousand, largely American, only a small portion of which was Catholic. All were public-spirited, thrifty and progressive, and for the most part possessed of means and culture.

The intention in regard to the school at first was to accommodate the few pupils who would present themselves, also those wishing private instruction. With this in mind, the residence was ample enough to meet the demands for the present moment. Boarders were received from the start. The first applicants were three or four children preparing for first Communion, whose home was at a distance. Music and art classes were conducted until September, when applications to the number of forty were enrolled for the coming year.

As something had to be done to provide for that number, the only solution to the difficulty was to find school rooms. A former public school building was vacant at the time this was secured at a nominal rent, and there in one of the first public schools of Marshall, began the first Catholic School in Marshall.

Work began with the primary and intermediate grades with a few advancing to the completion of the eighth grade.

Many difficulties were encountered during the first year which led to the necessity of providing school rooms on the same grounds with the Convent. In 1901 an addition was built, a one-story structure with basement, affording accommodation for the increase in number and advancement of classes.

Two years later a more extensive addition became necessary on account of dampness and the unhealthy condition of the basement room. This time the Catholic men of the parish, with the advice of the pastor, undertook to provide funds for the proposed structure, which would add to the number of school rooms and provide dormitory room for boarders. Be it said,
that both Catholic and non-Catholic business men gave generous help toward establishing the foundation of an educational institution, which it is hoped, will in a future generation be fully realized.

Beginning, September, 1903, the course of study completed the second year of high school as prescribed by the public schools of the state. This course of study continued for several years, during which other properties contiguous to the convent were acquired, one by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and one by the parish. The buildings on both properties were converted into use, which enabled the school to expand by adding two more years to the curriculum, thus completing the full academic course in 1912. Many girls who had finished in the country schools, applied for admission, and Catholics from neighboring states, attracted by the advantage of a Catholic school, sought homes in Marshall.

The high school was discontinued in 1925. It was considered better to provide for the increasing number of children in the grades than to crowd both departments into such small quarters. The hope is, that in the near future, a large modern school building, fully equipped for high school and grades, will replace the present structure and make Marshall one of the best educational centers in the Archdiocese.

On the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the establishment of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in Marshall, October 18th, 1934, His Excellency, Archbishop John Gregory Murray said: "The secret of the spiritual and civic success of the community of Marshall is largely due to the fact that the people have recognized God, and God has taken a special interest in the Church in Marshall." "It is their spirit of generosity, fifty years of neighborliness and friendship, which meant so much to the Catholic Church and to the entire community" and "Among the influences which have strengthened the spiritual life in the parish is the Catholic school taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have been an inspiration, an exemplification of good during their years here. Who can fully appreciate the degree of attention which these Sisters have given us".

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Thirty-five years have gone and in their wake have left much that sounds the note of joy, and much that bids fall the tear of regret. The joy is for the good that has been accomplished, the many vocations to the Sisterhood, and some to the priesthood; regrets, that more could have been accomplished materially to advance the ideals of a Christian Education.

**ST. ANN’S SCHOOL AND CONVENT**

*LeSueur, Minnesota.*

September, 1902, witnessed the opening of St. Ann’s School by the Sisters of St. Joseph. Previous to that time it had been conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame.

The first community consisted of seven Sisters with Mother Matilda Carney as Superior. At the time that these Sisters came to LeSueur, Reverend Father Busch, now Bishop of the St. Cloud Diocese, was pastor. One year later, Father Busch was replaced by Father Cahill, whose kindness, zeal and ambition made the building up of a first-class school not only possible but comparatively easy. For the first few years, St. Ann’s School consisted of eight grades and a commercial department.

The Sisters lived in the school. Interesting and edifying are the accounts given by the few surviving members, of the terrible hardships endured in those pioneer days. The sleeping apartments were in the attic, and consisted of three fairly large rooms. In one room was a small wood stove, which served as the only means of heating the three rooms, and around which the Sisters placed their water pitchers at night, that they might have a little water in which to wash in the morning. Not infrequently did they find a quantity of ice in the pitchers when about to wash. The chapel, dining room, and kitchen were in the basement which was almost entirely under ground.

About two years after the opening of the school, Mother Matilda purchased a small cottage from a Mr. Ginther, and this
cottage was the nucleus of St. Ann’s Convent. It was for some
time used only for the music class which became a very
important factor in the building up of the community and has
remained so through the years.

In 1907, Mother Matilda’s big heart realized that for the
health and comfort of the Sisters, as well as for the develop-
ment of a boarding school, it was necessary to build. So
with little money, but with indomitable courage, and implicit
trust in the goodness of God she put up the present building.
This commodious structure occupies quite a central position in
the city of LeSueur, close to the banks of the Minnesota River.
It is nestled amid groups of stately poplars and shady maples
which beautify in summer, and which serve as a barrier to the
cold blasts of winter. The sound of falling water from a nearby
fountain and the almost constant chirping of large varieties
of song birds, give added charm to this hallowed spot.

LeSueur consists of a rather mixed population. The
people on the whole are thrifty and industrious, and take very
special pride in the upkeep of their beautiful homes. During
the summer months many tourists are attracted by the scenic
beauty of the city and its surrounding country with its many
lakes and forests, flower gardens, and immense fields of waving
grain. Another source of interest and attraction is a large
corn and pea canning factory, which is the only one of its kind
in the great Northwest.

With this well-planned and modern building in such a rich
farming and industrial region, it is not surprising that St.
Ann’s became one of the outstanding boarding schools of our
province. Year after year found it crowded to capacity, and
students graduated from St. Ann’s High School which was
added some few years after the opening of the school, were
recognized as superior students in institutions of higher learn-
ing, as well as by business men of their home town. Unfortunate
circumstances led to the closing of the high school and boarding
school in 1929, since which time St. Ann’s consists of eight
grades, a commercial department and a music class.
ACADEMY OF ST. JAMES

Grand Forks, North Dakota.

The summer of 1918 found many of our Sisters of the St. Paul Province anxious and concerned about the mission that was to be opened that fall in Grand Forks, North Dakota. His Excellency, the late Right Reverend James O'Reilly of Fargo, would open a Catholic High School only on condition that the Sisters of St. Joseph be in charge. He did not approve of mixing the various sisterhoods; he preferred to have those of one Rule in the Pro-Cathedral City. Consequently, when the deal was closed and all the proper signatures had been affixed, real work in the form of building, renovation, and transformation set in.

The Academy of St. James of the present time was formerly known as St. Bernard's Academy under the direction of the Ursuline Sisters. Even in those early pioneer days, it enjoyed all the advantages of a county seat, within reach of all available city conveniences. Its location, then as now, was ideal. It is intensely interesting to recall that the site of the Academy was, not so long ago, the hunting ground of the brave Sioux Indian tribes, and that over these pathless prairies, nay, over this very spot, the buffalo bounded in vast herds.

The ground on which the Academy stands contains six acres, comprising three city blocks. One block, originally a planted poplar grove, surrounded by a lilac hedge, now encloses an athletic field, a cement tennis court and children's playgrounds. Comprising the third block and extending to the highway beyond, a large plot affords space for the growth of vegetables and fruit trees. The Academy building, engine house, vegetable cellar, and laundry complete in every detail, occupy the center block. This building, colonial in style, is situated amid shrubbery. The spacious campus is thickly set with fir, elm, ash, and poplar trees. Mother Claudia Keane, the first Superior, was ably supported by Sisters Edwin Sweeney, principal, and her staff, including Sisters Anysia Keating, Francesca Crank, Agnes Joseph Lamb, Corinne
Carter, Bibiana McDonald, Wilbrord Flannagan, Roswitha Krumholz, Cleophas Layden, and Irene Elise Cox.

The usual academic courses were offered, although no fourth-year students were admitted the first year, as a ruling demanded two years' residence for graduation. It was a cold, frosty morning, the 16th day of September, 1918, when 16 eager newcomers registered. The number enrolled the first year was between fifty and sixty. The formal opening of the school did not take place until May first of 1919, the feast day of St. James the Less, the school patron. The presence of His Excellency James O'Reilly, Monsignor Lemieux, and several other clergymen in their priestly robes, the Knights of Columbus ushers in full dress, the special program prepared by the music pupils, and the Bishop's address made the event a memorable one. Mother Seraphine Ireland and Mother St. Rose Mackey, the provincial and provincial assistant from St. Paul, were also present for the occasion.

With the advance of time, the usual four-year academic course at St. James was expanded by the addition of valuable extra curricular activities in Music, Art, Expression and Dramatic Art, Journalism, Commercial Work, Domestic Science and Athletics, so necessary and beneficial for the physical and cultural training of high school students. As years passed, great achievement and success have come to the school in each of these fields. The Carondelet Annual has faithfully recounted individual and group honors that have crowned efforts of the students. In connection with the regular high school program, work in the grammar school grades was carried on at St. James for the first few years. This teaching was open only to the grade boarders. Since then the grade boarders attend parochial schools.

Time has brought many changes in the personnel and within the school itself. From eleven Sisters who formed the original group, the number has swelled to thirty-four by reason of the new parochial school opened in St. Mary's Parish in 1928, and the acquisition of thirteen Sisters in 1932 when St. Michael's Convent closed. The student enrollment at the Academy has increased from fifty in 1918 to one hundred thirty.
in 1934. In 1920 the first graduating class numbered seven, in 1935 twenty-six graduates swelled the number to a total of 279 over a period of fifteen years. Within the past six years, two diplomas and eleven certificates in Music have been issued. Among the graduates, eighteen girls have taken the veil, fifteen having entered our Novitiate in St. Paul; three were called to labor in other fields of the religious life. One seminarian upholds the ecclesiastical banner.

The school was accredited and recognized as a first-class standardized high school. Following closely upon this first essential step of classification, affiliation with the North Central Association was successfully effected in 1927. The school has maintained its standard and has kept its rating up to date. With the lapse of years, the number of boarders has fluctuated. During the early years upward from forty to sixty came from the parishes of the State within a radius of one hundred miles, north, south and west. Gradually the number decreased because of the growth of consolidated schools and the improvement of transportation facilities. During the past year the Home Room Plan was adopted. The original study hall has been transformed into a library, making an ideal situation for the student and prefect. At present, the library contains over six thousand volumes.

Besides being an institution of learning, the Academy has been used as a place of Retreat. For the five consecutive summers between 1924-29, Lay Women’s Retreats were held under the auspices of the Women’s Mission Society. These closed retreats were well attended and greatly appreciated. Unfortunately, owing to the lack of funds, the good work was forced to be discontinued and has never been resumed. Of late years, one of the many spiritual advantages given to the student body is the annual retreat. The pupils are in earnest about this religious exercise and eagerly look forward to its advent.

Four Superiors have successively held office during the life time of the Academy. They are Mother Claudia Keane, Mother Edwin Sweeney, Mother Eugenia McGinnis, and Mother Mary John Ryan, the present Superior.
This account would be incomplete without reference to and grateful mention made of the kind and enthusiastic patronage of Bishop O’Reilly, Monsignor Lemieux, Father Matthew J. Fletcher and Father William T. Mulloy in the early pioneer days. The Academy still enjoys the benefactions of outstanding friends in the city of Grand Forks.

ST. MARGARET’S ACADEMY

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The city square, now occupied by the St. Margaret’s Academy buildings, was purchased in the spring of 1906 by the late Most Reverend Archbishop Ireland as a prospective site for a new church to be known as the Pro-Cathedral of Minneapolis. Later, a more suitable church site was found, and the Sisters of St. Joseph were asked to examine the property with a view to purchasing it for a new Academy, to take the place of the old school known as Holy Angels’ Academy on Fourth Avenue North. Accordingly, Mother Seraphine Ireland and the members of her council, after due consideration, decided in favor of the proposal, and early in 1907 the Corporation of Holy Angels’ Academy made the formal purchase. Shortly after the property was turned over to the Sisters, the Archbishop named the new Academy in honor of St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland.

The first chapter of the history of St. Margaret’s Academy is intimately associated with the life story of her sister school, the “old Holy Angels’ Academy,” which for more than thirty years was one of the pleasant landmarks of North Minneapolis. When the trend of the city became unmistakably toward the south and the Lake District, it was deemed wise to close the high school department of Holy Angels and make the Academy exclusively a boarding school for younger girls. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1907, St. Margaret’s opened its doors to welcome all day pupils from Holy Angels as well as all Catholic girls who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending a Catholic high school.
St. Margaret's Academy, Minneapolis, Minnesota
The new school was attractively located between Linden and Hawthorne Avenues on the north and south. The buildings, three in number, faced Thirteenth Street on the east and looked out over the restfully beautiful Hawthorne Park, and the grounds ran back to Fifteenth Street on the west. The main building, St. Margaret’s Hall, formerly the McNair residence, is an architecturally beautiful brown stone edifice, erected in the early eighties. The interior finishings are in harmony with the exterior. Carved walnut, mahogany, rose wood, or oak, lend an individual atmosphere to the different rooms. Imported tiles, marbles, and mirrors make the fourteen old-fashioned fireplaces the envy of visitors even today. Another building, now St. Therese’s Hall, also of brown stone, formerly belonging to the McNair family, is located at the extreme west of the campus on Fifteenth Street. The third building, known as the old Wilson home, is now St. Cecelia’s Hall. Exteriorly, this lacks the beauty and dignity of St. Margaret’s, but the interior is very attractive.

The first work that fell to the lot of the Sisters was to transform palatial homes into a convent school. The McNair house was chosen as convent and high school. The smaller residence was remodelled to accommodate the grades and the commercial department, and the Wilson home was changed into a conservatory of Music and Expression. On the first floor of the convent, two beautiful rooms were converted into a devotional chapel. Other rooms on this floor serve as parlors, dining room, and offices. The second floor has been given over entirely as home rooms for Juniors and Seniors. As soon as the equipment and furnishings were in place, these rooms took on the appearance of a lovely home school where young girls, mirrors, carved mantles, all seemed in proper setting. The one-time dance hall on the third floor, after being lined with shelves, became an ideal library and reading room. In the summer of 1920 the grade school was discontinued, and St. Therese’s Hall was given over to Freshman and Sophomore classes, as the high school needed all available space. Two rooms on the second floor of this building are reserved for
Juniors and Seniors who elect courses in stenography and typewriting.

The first Sisters who came to St. Margaret’s were, for the most part, transferred from Holy Angels. Mother Rosalia Hays, of happy memory, was named Superior, and Sister Caroline was her Assistant. Sister Anna Mary was appointed Principal of the school; Sister Seraphine, Directress of the music department; Sister Marie Teresa Mackey in charge of the Art, and Sister Carlotta of the commercial department. The members of the Academy faculty were Sisters Lucilla Bacon, Alexia, Alexandrine Kennedy, Anthony, Helen, Edmunda O’Connor, Frederica, and IIdophonse. The teachers in the Music Department were Sisters Wilfrida Hogan, Ethelreda Geary and Valeria Chicoine. Other members of the community were Sister Thecla Reid, a trained nurse, and Sister Leila Grawley. Of this group, Mother Rosalia Hayes, Sister Seraphine Comer, Sister Anna Mary Kennedy, Sister Alexandrine, Sister Lucilla, Sister Ethelreda and Sister Edmunda have gone to their reward, and have heard, we hope and pray, the Master’s “Well Done” promised to those who instruct others unto justice.

The records of the Minnesota University show that St. Margaret’s has been on the list of accredited schools continuously since 1908. The academy is also a member of the North Central Association of Secondary Schools. Out of every class a creditable number register for college courses at the College of St. Catherine, and on account of the proximity of the State University, the school is always represented there in the various classes.

The religious instruction at the Academy has always been under the direction of the priests from the former Pro-Cathedral, now the Basilica of St. Mary. The Reverend Thomas E. Cullen, first pastor, and his successor, the Reverend James M. Reardon, have been zealous patrons of the school, and have played no small part in its spiritual development as well as contributing generously toward its material success. The Academy Course of Study includes a comprehensive program in religion. Each September school opens in the
Basilica of St. Mary with a High Mass sung by the student body. Classes in religion meet every day, once a week under the direction of a priest. The annual three-day Retreat is usually held during the Lenten season. This Retreat always closes with Mass and a general Communion. Missionary Fathers give frequent lectures during the year. The various classes organize into Catholic Action Clubs for the purpose of studying Catholic problems. On Class Day, the Senior Class each year sings High Mass in the Academy Chapel and receives Holy Communion as a preparation for the events of Commencement week.

The School of Music in connection with the Academy has, from the beginning, been recognized in the city as an outstanding institution of its kind. All branches of study necessary for a broad musical education are offered, as well as special courses in applied music for high school credit, and also courses for beginners.

Two visiting Directors have had charge of the Pianoforte Department: William Mentor Crosse of Minneapolis from 1908 to 1920, and Silvio Scionti of Chicago and New York from 1921 to the present time. Two visiting Directors have also had charge of the Violin Department: Heinrich Hoevel of Minneapolis from 1924 to 1931, and Chester Campbell of Minneapolis, who took charge of the department in 1934. In these two departments, Piano and Violin, eighty-four young women have completed courses. Forty have received Graduates' Diplomas and forty-four Teachers' Certificates. In the fall of 1934 a School Orchestra was organized under the direction of Chester Campbell. This new organization provided the music for the Christmas and Easter religious plays, for the Senior Class Play, and for the Alumnae Banquet. The Choral Classes at the Academy have been under the direction of Doctor Rhys Herbert, and since 1922 of John Jacob Beck.

For the first twelve years of the school's history, the Commercial Department offered a two years' course in Business Training leading to a graduating diploma. During those years, two hundred and seventy-six girls received graduating honors from the department. In 1920, Commercial subjects
were offered as electives only to Juniors and Seniors in the Academic Department. At all times, however, the students who have been trained here in stenography, bookkeeping, typing, and office practice, have been fortunate in securing and holding good positions.

The Dramatic Department was started out under the able direction of Mrs. Theodosia Crosse. In 1920 Miss Mary Kellett gave a course in Modern Drama and conducted the classes in Dramatics. Sister Charitas Farr took charge of dramatic work in 1921, and under her direction a Little Theatre movement was initiated and carried on with good results despite the fact that the Academy has no auditorium. In 1931 Sister Charitas was transferred to The Academy of Holy Angels, a new school located at Nicolet Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, when Miss Celia Lenz took charge of the department.

From the first, it has been a custom at St. Margaret's for each class to present a play during the year. The Christmas and Easter plays are always religious, in harmony with the liturgy of the season. It is the privilege of the Junior Class to present the Lenten play on Laetare Sunday. In late May, the Seniors give their annual Class Play. From time to time, members of the Sophomore and Freshman Classes give one-act plays on an improvised stage in the library.

The Senior Class of 1920 had the honor of publishing the first Academy Year Book. They named the book after the school flower, but in Chaucerian English, called it The Daysye. Since then, every Senior Class has looked upon it as a duty and a privilege to write a new chapter of school history to be preserved in the archives of the Academy. On June fourth of this year, the Class of 1935 proudly displayed and distributed Volume Sixteen of The Daysye. Another literary event of 1920 was the publication of the School Song, S.M.A., the music for which was written by the distinguished Doctor Rhys-Herbert. During the years 1930 and 1931, the Junior Class indulged in a journalistic venture and published The Marguerite. This was a small newspaper filled with school spirit. That it was so short-lived was due to the depression. Advisors for The Daysye have been: Sister Clara Graham, 1919-1921;
Mother Eileen Haggerty, our present Superior Provincial, 1921-1924; Sister Evangelista Melady, 1924-1931; Sister Marion Donovan, 1931-1935. Sister Evangelista was the advisor for THE MARGUERITE.

St. Margaret’s Academy is the convent home for the sisters who teach at the school of the Basilica of St. Mary, and of St. Thomas’s School.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY ANGELS—OLD

The story of the original Holy Angels falls in the epic cycle of our history. Backward three score years we turn the reel, to glimpse its beginning. The screen is dusty with age, and dingy with the mists of time; but it holds the setting for a reverent pageant of pioneering for God.

The Sisters who taught in the old Immaculate Conception school since 1866, lived at St. Mary’s Convent in St. Anthony, and walked across the river to and from school. Late in the year 1876, they rented the Merritt house, on Third Street North directly opposite the school. This first foundation has always been spoken of as the “White Convent”. As the house was in a very neglected and dilapidated condition, Sister Marcelline Dowling and Sister Thecla Reid were sent from St. Joseph’s Academy in St. Paul, to get it ready for occupancy. The exact date of taking possession of the “White Convent” is not available; but the Northwestern Chronicle of January 13, 1877, announced that the Sisters of St. Joseph had opened a convent home in West Minneapolis. On January 29, 1877, this convent was formally named Holy Angels.

The members of this pioneer group were: Mother St. John Ireland, Superior, and directress of the Immaculate Conception school; Sister Regina Kilty, Sister St. James Doyle, and Sister Bertha, were the teachers. Sister Marcelline Dowling was housekeeper, assisted by Sister Thecla Reid.

A tinge of sadness steals over us as we read these names. All but Sister Thecla have faded out of the picture, and she is quietly slipping into the mystic Beyond. Her face lit up with
Old Holy Angels Academy, Minneapolis, Minnesota
radiant smiles when she was asked to recall some events of this early mission. The exuberance of youth seemed to return as she recounted interesting and ludicrous incidents, which would lend a touch of human color to this brief sketch, could our limited space include them.

The unquenchable urge for progress and expansion; the reaching out for better work for God, and more souls to influence, manifested itself in the frequent change of dwellings in those early days of Holy Angels. Every move meant another and larger tumbled shack to clean and renovate. Mother St. John remarked on one occasion, "We'll have all the old shacks in Minneapolis cleaned up before we find a home." Labor, and privation, and sacrifice laid the triple foundation of the enduring work for God. Sometime in 1878, the Sisters abandoned the "White Convent" for the Ankney home on Second Avenue North and Third Street. Here they built a small temporary frame addition to be used for school purposes. The Ankney home was known as the "Brown Convent", and its only historic interest is that it was the scene of the first graduation from Holy Angels, June, 1880. The members of this pioneer class were: Nellie Prendergast, our Sister Clare Cecelia; Rose Carroll, Mrs. Thomas McCarthy of St. Paul; Mary E. Sullivan, Mrs. David O'Neill of Seattle, and Josie McNeill, Mrs. Borgesen, deceased.

With a rapidly growing school and music class, the Sisters foresaw the need for more roomy quarters for the coming school year. To meet this demand, they secured the Skyles home, located on Fifth Street North, near the present site of the West Hotel. Here they built a frame school house, with three class rooms on the first floor, and a study hall occupying the entire second floor. When the Sisters bought a permanent home, they moved this frame structure to the grounds, and it served its purpose, until the end of old Holy Angels.

The habit of calling the various convents by the color, prevailed in those old days, and so the Skyles house being painted gray has come down to us as "The Gray Convent". And here again the only reason why it finds its name in history is because it was the scene of the second graduation from Holy
Angels, dated June, 1882. The members of this class were: Katie Hays, the late Mother Rosalia; Mary Moran, known in our community as Sister De Lourdes. Failing health forced Mary to return home toward the end of her Novitiate. She died at St. Mary’s Hospital about six years ago. Lily Prendergast, and Agnes Healy, both of whom still hold their schoolgirl names, and still live in the “City of the Falls”, were also members of this class.

Brighter and clearer grow the rapidly moving scenes. We are near the end of the first reel, and here we behold the original Holy Angels Academy, in all its pristine dignity. A permanent home at last! In the summer of 1882, the Sisters purchased the Bassett property, on Fourth Street and Sixth Avenue North, to be used as a boarding and day school. It was a large, light brick structure, set in the center of beautiful grounds, and elevated several feet above the street.

The curriculum was revised to meet educational demands. Several new members were added to the staff. Sister Francis Clare Bardon was assigned charge of the high school, Sister Victorine Casserly was head of the music department, Sister Irenaeus Egan was in charge of the study hall, and Sister Martina Waldron was prefect of resident students. These Sisters’ names are inseparably bound up with the history of the old Holy Angels.

The new Convent in its beautiful setting, and the encouragement of many friends, lent an inspiring impetus to make Holy Angels the best institution of its kind in our State, and soon this hope was realized.

The first to receive graduation honors at this new Academy in June, 1883, were Mary Doyle, and Carrie Doherty, who is Mrs. Charles Brennan of Minneapolis. Mrs. Brennan has always been one of the most active and enthusiastic members of the Alumnae. It is worthy of note that she was in the first graduating class of the new Academy, and her daughter, Hazel Brennan, our Sister St. Charles, was in the last class. Mrs. Brennan is the happy mother of a priest, the Reverend Harold Brennan of Minneapolis.
The Holy Angels Academy attained its high standard as an educational institution through thoroughness of training and efficiency of leadership, reinforced by God’s blessing on the prayerful, trustful efforts of the Sisters.

From its foundation till her death in 1897, Mother St. John Ireland was the inspirational guide and leader in the development of the institution. A woman of granite mould, strong mind, deep faith and great charity, every educational and religious project was accelerated during her administration.

Mother Francis Clare Bandon, a very close friend of Mother St. John, succeeded her as superior of Holy Angels. Having been directress of the Academy for some years, her interests were closely bound up with its welfare. Always a leader in educational fields, she freely spent her best energies to keep the school abreast of the times.

In 1901, Mother Francis Clare was appointed Mistress of Novices, and Sister Rosalia, an alumna of Holy Angels, succeeded her. The Academy was most fortunate in having leaders who knew and loved it from its pioneer days, and who would spare no means, no efforts to keep it in the forefront.

With the rapid growth of the school, it soon became imperative to provide more ample quarters. In the summer of 1907, the Sisters secured the McNair mansion, and the Wilson property, on Thirteenth Street and Linden Avenue. The late Archbishop Ireland named the new foundation St. Margaret’s Academy, and from then Holy Angels functioned only as an elementary school.

For some thirty years, the Holy Angels exercised a religious and cultural influence in our City and State, which has not died out. From its halls went forth a group of noble, valiant women who are today, active and zealous leaders in all programs that stand for high principles in Church and State.

Its honor pages list a large number who have vowed service to the King of Kings in our community. As near as can be ascertained, their names follow: Sister Madeline Lyons, Sister Teresa Joseph Lyons, deceased, Sister Seraphica Hylin, Sister Rosalia Hays, deceased, Sister Emeline McSherry, Sister Caro-

The old Holy Angels, no longer an academy, continued as a boarding and day school for grades. To the former teachers and the alumnae, it lost its savor. The contour of the city had greatly changed, so that the once elite section became more and more undesirable, until it had to be abandoned.

The Superiors who cared for the school from 1907, were Mother Berchmans Twohy, Mother Rose Cecelia Derham, Mother Josepha Jarrett, and Mother Mary Thomas Henny. All were earnest, zealous workers for the welfare of the school, but the deteriorating environment was a determining force against any permanent progress. All efforts to dispose of the property were in vain. Finally, Archbishop Dowling pronounced it an unfit home for the Blessed Sacrament, and the Sisters. Mother Mary Thomas was still packing movables when the Angel of Death called her, September 14, 1928. One week later, September 21, the old Holy Angels was wrecked.

The sun’s last rays set on the debris. The moon and the stars shed a melancholy light on the once hallowed spot; but out of its dedicated dust came a new and glorious Academy of Holy Angels.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY ANGELS—NEW

PART TWO

How beautiful on God’s virgin plains stands the new Academy of Holy Angels! In the third year following the demolition of the old school, out of the silent past it arose, an opalescent dream, glorious, magnificent.

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New Holy Angels Academy, Minneapolis, Minnesota
After the beneficent interlude of hopes and dreams, and doubts and fears, the Voice of God was made audible through His Excellency, the late Archbishop Dowling. So imperative had become the demands of the Catholic community for a new academy for girls in Minneapolis, that he asked Mother Clara to accept the challenge, and to act promptly. The necessary preliminaries were speedily attended to, and soon Mother Clara and Mother Grace Aurelia, her assistant, were busy with plans and projects. The property on Nicollet and Sixty-sixth, had been procured some time previous. The undertaking was a tremendous one, which caused many sleepless nights. But its significance in our educational program justified the decision.

As soon as it was decided to build, Mother Clara and Mother Grace Aurelia set various activities in motion to procure books and furnishings. Sister Leo Carroll sponsored a Hope Chest drive, the work on which extended over a period of two years, and realized twelve thousand dollars. All the houses were asked to send articles for a Christmas Sale to be held in the new Academy. The response was most generous and encouraging. A benefit card party, sponsored by Sister Mary Eugene, was held in November. Prominent women, several of whom were pupils of the old Holy Angels served on committees. Twelve hundred women attended the party, despite an all-day rain. The Christmas Sale, held in December, attracted large crowds from the Twin Cities. The Card Party and the Sale together netted about two thousand dollars.

Realizing the immediate necessity of a library befitting the new Academy, Mother Clara, despite the building worries, kept this project alive. Sister Esperance Finn was very energetic in soliciting books from publishers and friends. As a result, several thousand volumes were sent from the Provincial House as a foundation to the library. Mother Antonia of St. Catherine’s College, sent three sets of Encyclopedias, two Webster’s Unabridged Dictionaries, a Classical Dictionary, besides many other books of value. Mother Harriet sent a generous collection of books. Mr. Letcher donated ninety-six volumes. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Melady of Omaha, gave a set of Harvard Classics, fifty-one volumes, De Luxe Alumni Edition.
Many other friends sent books during the first three years. A special drive was made for books this past year, during which about two hundred volumes were received. His Excellency, Archbishop Murray donated twenty volumes, and Reverend Peter Schmitz, fifty-two volumes. Classes, individual students, and friends completed the number.

Whether we consider the new Academy from a standpoint of design or of construction, it is an interesting and attractive building. English Gothic in style of architecture, it is a series of buildings, unified by corridors, and set in the center of a twenty-acre tract, with a natural grove as a background. Every exterior and interior detail of the building testifies to careful, intelligent, scientific planning to meet the most modern demands of service and health, combined with beauty and art. The Academy was completed September 1, 1931. The total cost of building and furnishings was about one million dollars.

As the new Academy neared completion toward the end of vacation, guesses and rumors about who would be missioned there registered much interest. When the missions were officially announced, the list for Academy of Holy Angels brought this information: Mother Eugenia Maginnis, Superior and Principal; Sister Mary Eugene Woolsey, Assistant, Botany; Sister Evangelista Melady, Senior English and Publications; Sister Pascal Daly, Chemistry; Sister Cyril Clare Casey, Latin; Sister Dolorosa Langanki, German, and Prefect of Resident Students; Sister Laurent Cantwell, History; Sister Mary Ruth Hemming, Commerce; Sister Aquinata Stinson, Librarian; Sister Leo Carroll, Registration Office, Bursar; Sister Stella Joseph McAllister, Choral Classes; Sister Rose Aurelia Berkner, Art; Sister Charitas Farr, Expression Department; Sister Agnes Catherine Mahoney, Department of Music, Piano, Harmony; Sister Bernetta Clayes, Violin; Sister Mary Alfred Bolack, Supervisor of Practice.

In the Elementary School were Sister Mary Ellen Cameron, Principal, assisted by Sister Hughena Donahoe, Sister Andrina Melusky, and Sister Marie Inez Johnson.

Other Departments: Sister Beatrice Gleason, Nurse; Sister Helena Farley, Student Uniforms; Sister Annunciata.
O'Connor, Book Room; Sister Alfreda Drobenska, the Kitchen; Sister Basilia Stenger, Buyer; Sister Remi Pelquin, Cafeteria; Sister Celeste De Lage, Portress; Sister Stephanie Malget, Sewing; Sister Adrienne Ouelette, Student Dining Room.

The Sisters of the Holy Name School resided at the Academy.

It was necessary to hire several secular teachers during the first two years. They were: Miss Winifred Janel, French; Mrs. Lillian Dawson, Domestic Economy; Miss Gertrude Kreuger, Expression Assistant; Miss Ruth Odiorne, Physical Education.

On September fifteenth, Nineteen Thirty-one, the new Holy Angels opened to a new generation of pioneer students. Registration had continued all through the summer, until it neared the three hundred mark. Up to then, the depression had not been seriously felt in Minneapolis. As September approached, it became quite evident, and in consequence, many who had registered, reluctantly withdrew their names. One hundred and seven pupils were received on the first day, nearly half of whom were resident students from Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. The enrollment increased during the year, until it reached about one hundred and ninety, most of whom were high school students. Reverend James M. Reardon gave the first lecture in the new school. He welcomed, and congratulated the pioneer students, and briefly outlined the work of the Sisters in the Northwest in a way that inspired appreciation and confidence among the new students.

The Chapel of St. John the Evangelist was dedicated, and the Academy was blessed on September twenty-ninth, the patronal feast of the school. The Right Reverend Monsignor Byrne, Administrator of the Archdiocese, presided at the ceremonies, and celebrated the first solemn High Mass in the Chapel. He was assisted by Reverend Peter Schmitz, Pastor of Richfield, Reverend Francis J. Schenk, Assistant Chancellor, and Reverend Leo Gleason, Academy Chaplain. The exercises were attended by a large number of visiting Sisters and friends.
The fascination, and the glamour of the wonderful new building and its comforts, was neutralized by the many unforeseen trials, so that it took a courageous heart, and a strong faith to pilot those early years. No better choice could have been made than Mother Eugenia. Her years of experience, her wealth of common sense, her successful leadership in educational fields, qualified her to meet with calmness, and to master with dignity the many ordeals inevitable in such a foundation. The teachers did efficient work in their classes, and the good name of the school was established. Through Mother Eugenia’s efforts, the Academy, after a long and scrutinizing inspection, was affiliated with the University of Minnesota, May 2, 1932.

When classes began the second year, the enrollment was two hundred and twenty-five, which was more than double the number on the first opening day. The final registration for the second year was two hundred and sixty-five. Sister Leo Carroll was appointed Assistant, to replace Sister Mary Eugene. Sister Ruth Devereaux came as an additional member of the staff. A Parent-Teacher Association was organized in October, 1932. They agreed upon three activities annually for the benefit of the Academy. Some of the Sisters solicited tuitions of one hundred dollars each from personal friends during the second and third years. This fund took care of a number of worthy students. At the second commencement, June 6, 1933, a class of thirty-six were graduated. Dorothy Helm received the St. Catherine’s College Scholarship.

The third year in the life of the Academy was the most trying. Depression was at its worst, and payments were very delinquent. The enrollment was about the same as the previous year, two hundred and sixty-three. Three members were added to the Staff, namely, Sister Alberta Lee, Sister Joan Toomey, and Sister Rose Catherine McLaughlin. Sister Rose Cecelia Derham came for the Chapel. Again through Mother Eugenia’s efforts, the Academy was placed on the accredited list of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, April, 1934. What greater honors could come to a school in its infant years? At the third commencement, June 6, 1934, a class of thirty-three received graduation honors.
Kathleen Binek was the honor student for the St. Catherine’s College Scholarship.

Mother Grace Aurelia Green succeeded Mother Eugenia as Superior in the summer of 1934, and Sister Mary Aloysius Sheran was appointed her Assistant, and Principal of the school. Mother Grace Aurelia being a member of the Council, is in a position to render valuable service to the Academy which she helped to build. Sister Mary Aloysius has proved herself an efficient Principal, and the Academy had a very successful year. The total enrollment for this school year was two hundred and fifty-four. “The Angelus”, the school annual, published at Mother Clara’s request, had three successful and profitable years, leaving always a surplus of from one to two hundred dollars. It was replaced this year, by “The Astrael”, a semi-annual magazine. At the fourth commencement, June 4, 1935, fifty-two were graduated. Dorothy Fischback merited the St. Catherine’s College Scholarship.

From its beginning, the Academy has been honored by vocations. In our Community are: Rose Marie Caron, Sister Mary Ephrem, Class of 1932; Blanche Lord, Sister Anna Mary, Class of 1933; Josephine Gannon, Sister Rose Francis, Elizabeth Weller, Sister Hubert Marie, and Maylo Botsford, Sister Francis, all of the Class of 1934.

Margaret Parker, Class of 1934, Sister Mary Terzza, entered the Dominican Order in her Junior year; Marie Gorham, Class of 1936, entered our Western Province in her Junior year; Bertha Doerfler, Class of 1936, entered Maryknoll Society in her Junior year.

ST. AGATHA’S CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND ART
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Some fifty years of service to the King are crystallized in the story of St. Agatha’s. Fifty years so packed with cares, so crammed with duties that no one took a breathing space to record passing events.

Today we are asked to draw aside the curtain of time, and sketch the panorama as it passes into the eons of eternity.
The first setting presents the Lick House on Tenth and Main streets, in the fall of 1884. Mother Seraphine Ireland, then Provincial, had rented it as a temporary home for the Sisters teaching in the downtown schools, namely the Cathedral, the Assumption, St. Mary's, St. Michael's and St. Patrick's. The new foundation was named St. Agatha's in honor of Reverend Mother Agatha Guthrie, then the Mother General of the Congregation. Incidentally, His Excellency, Archbishop Murray told us, when visiting here last St. Agatha's day, that he knows of only one other institution bearing the name of St. Agatha.

A score of Sisters are in the background of the picture, busily engaged in their various duties. Mother Celestine Howard, then young, earnest, and charming, is Superior. The Sisters are: Sister Alphonsine Welp, Sister Anastasia Carroll, Sister Anne Bray, Sister Antoinette Foley, Sister Berchmans Reis, Sister Caroline Murphy, Sister Catherine McDonough, Sister De Chantal Filteau, Sister Dominica Strattman, Sister Eugenia Maginnis, Sister Germaine Hartnett, Sister Irmena Doherty, Sister Rose Amelia Bradley, Sister St. Bernard Hickey, Sister St. Patrick Kieran, Sister Ursula Lauer, Sister Wilhelmine Besgin. Sister Rose Amelia is music teacher, Sister Caroline is art teacher, and Sister St. Patrick is housekeeper. The other Sisters teach in the various schools. Of this group of zealous workers, five are still with us. They are Mother Anastasia, Mother Eugenia, Sister Alphonsine, Sister Ursula, and Sister Irmena.

The Lick House proved inadequate in room and equipment to house comfortably twenty Sisters. Inconvenience, hardships, trials that accompany all beginnings, were not wanting. But zeal for the success of their labors, the glamour of a new foundation, and the assured hope of better things ahead, lent a cheery impetus, and helped the Sisters to forget passing trials. Meantime, Mother Celestine was on the alert to secure a more fitting, and permanent home for her community. Early in 1886, Judge Palmer's residence was purchased for fifty thousand dollars.
fireproof and modern throughout with a roof garden on the seventh floor. Although the beautiful chapel is part of this structure, it is separated by a cloister corridor, which lends an atmosphere of calm dignity, befitting the holy place.

Besides the directresses of Music already mentioned were Sister St. Edmund Fitzgerald, Sister Marcella Shanley, Sister Annetta Wheeler, at two different periods, Sister Herman Joseph Pelletier, Sister St. Margaret Jordan, Sister De Chantal Devine, Sister Adrienne Turgeon, and our present enthusiastic, progressive directress, Sister Carlos Eue, who came in 1931.

Signor Silvio Scionti, a teacher in the Chicago Musical College, and a pianist of international renown, has been Supervisor of Music for over twenty years. Other music teachers who spent several years in the up-build of the department are Sister Florence Shields, Sister Esperance Finn, Sister Marie Josephine Grogan, and Sister Hortensia Arsenault.

On the present music staff are Sister Carlos Eue, piano; Mother Carmelita Morrissey, harmony, history of music, and choral work; Sister Herman Joseph Pelletier, voice; Sister Lucia Walsh, and Sister William Delahunty, piano; Sister St. Augustine Kirkvliet, violin; Sister Octavia Tousignant, Supervisor of Practice; and Sister Hiltrude Gossen in the office.

Five music students received graduation honors on May 31.

While music was mounting to its high standard, art was keeping pace in coming to its own. Mother Celestine spared no expense in having the Sister artists trained in the best schools at home and abroad. In 1908, after the last wing of St. Agatha’s was under construction, she took Sister Anysia Keating, Sister Sophia Keating, and Sister Marie Teresa Mackey to Europe. They studied in Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, Bologna, Parma, Milan, Munich, Paris, Lourdes, and Versailles, and secured the privilege of copying the originals of the Masters in Uffizi, Pitti, Louvre, and other galleries. As a result of their efforts, they soon had a collection of some three
This brings us to the second scene of our story. The Palmer House was a well-built, modernly-equipped frame structure, surrounded by well-kept lawns, and centrally located on Exchange and Cedar streets. With her innate tact, and the generous cooperation of the Sisters, Mother Celestine lost no time in transforming the Palmer House into a beautiful and comfortable convent home. Here she opened a kindergarten, which continued through the vacation months. This little department, under the skillful management of Sister Magdalen Shanley, proved very popular, and attracted the children of the elite and well-to-do families of the city. The music class was now quite well established, and its rapid growth was constantly demanding more room. To meet this need, the kindergarten was discontinued after about two years.

Sister Rose Amelia died in 1889, and Sister Magdalen Shanley was appointed music directress. Under her supervision a new, artistic life was infused into the department, and in a brief period it attained a high standard in public recognition and in numbers. In 1892, the Institution had again outgrown its housings, and a temporary frame addition was built on the rear lawn. It was a plain, crude structure, and because of its shape and close packing, the Sisters named it the "Cracker Box."

A special department of Vocal Music and Expression was added to the curriculum in 1900, with Sister Herman Joseph Pelletier, as vocal teacher, and Sister De Chantal Devine, teacher of Expression.

Sister Magdalen died in 1895, after which Sister Grace Aurelia Green directed the music with great success until 1899, when she was appointed Superior of Anoka. The department was then assigned to Sister Seraphine Comer. Under her leadership the music made phenomenal progress, and soon again more room was needed. The right wing of the Conservatory, known as the Music Building, was erected in 1901. When this addition was ready for occupancy, the "Cracker Box" was torn down. By 1908, the enrollment had so increased that new facilities were again in demand. And so we come to the final addition, or main building, a magnificent, seven-story structure,
John’s, Sister Claude Dougherty, Principal; St. Louis, Sister St. Lucy De Sutter, Principal.

The last scene presents St. Agatha’s as it stands today, a stately and dignified monument to the memory of Mother Celestine and the pioneer Sisters.

Eighty smiling nuns are there, with Mother Carmelita Morrissey as Superior, and Sister Leontia Connell her ideal assistant. Her life and her energies are dedicated to the spiritual and cultural advancement of the Sisters.

**ST. MARY’S ACADEMY**

Graceville, Minnesota.

The founding of St. Mary’s Academy, Graceville, Minnesota, is one of the many achievements of the late Archbishop Ireland in the cause of Catholic education. The first Sisters, who arrived here in August, 1885, were Mother Jane Francis Bouchet, Sister Marie Gooden, Sister Germaine Hartnett, and Sister Bridget Bohan. They were joined later the same year by Sister Gabriella Clear. During the year 1885, the United States Government made a contract with the Sisters to pay them for the education of the Indian girls, whom the Sisters arranged to bring from the reservation near Sisseton, South Dakota, to attend school at the Convent of Our Lady of the Lake, as the school was then called. Several Indian girls soon enrolled, and, before the end of the first year, the number had increased to twenty-five. The next year it was found necessary to build an addition to the school in order to accommodate the Indian girls and to facilitate the segregation of them from the whites. In these early days, the Sisters had to endure many privations and hardships. Many nights snow drifted in through the cracks in the walls and around the windows and covered their beds. Drinking water had to be procured in barrels, and water from the lake had to be used for laundry purposes.

In 1888 Mother Cecilia Delaney was appointed superior of the community, which office she held until 1898. During
these years the increased enrollment necessitated the opening of two school rooms in the old church building, which then stood at the rear of the church property. Still later the sacristy of the church was used as a classroom.

In August, 1897, Mother St. Rose came to Graceville as superior of the community which then numbered nine Sisters. October 8, 1898, in the dead of night, fire broke out. Flames spread rapidly to all parts of the building. The children were aroused and taken to places of safety. The Sisters, aided by the generous efforts of the neighbors, saved some of the furniture. The building was completely destroyed. The Sisters were obliged to seek shelter in the homes of the hospitable neighbors. In a short time they secured rooms in the O'Hara Block. Here they remained about a year and then rented what was known as the Bryndilson House. In order to rebuild, a more convenient site nearer to the village was secured from the late Archbishop Ireland. In the early spring of 1900, excavations were made, on the present location, for two new buildings, one for a residence and the other for
a school. These buildings were not completed until the latter part of November. On the day before Thanksgiving Day, the Sisters moved into their new home. The name of the Convent was then changed to St. Mary's Academy. On the feast of the Immaculate Conception, 1900, Mass was celebrated for the first time in the chapel of the new Academy. The number of boarders and day pupils increased so rapidly that two rooms in the Academy building had to be converted into class rooms to accommodate the students who were doing high school work. Again, in the fall of 1904, it was necessary to add four rooms to the school building.

In June, 1904, the Academy sent out its first graduate, Catherine Hanratty. Numbers have been graduated by St. Mary's Academy and have entered the various fields of life. In 1908, the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Graceville Colony, the Alumnae Association of St. Mary's was organized. The graduates then numbered thirty.

In January, 1910, Mother Bridget was appointed superior to succeed Mother St. Rose Mackey, who became Assistant to Mother Provincial. In August, 1915, Mother Bridget was transferred to St. Paul as superior of St. Joseph's Academy. Her place in Graceville was taken by Mother Ethelreda. Others who have held this position and have ably directed the fortune of St. Mary's Academy are Sisters St. Ann, Callista, and the present Superior, Sister Clare Isabel.

On March 14, 1917, the high school department was inspected by Mr. Posey of the University of Minnesota and was placed on the probation list of the accredited schools. Two years later it was fully accredited, and still retains its rank.

On May 31, 1927, St. Mary's Academy had listed four hundred five on the roll of her graduates. Twenty-one of her girls had joined the ranks of the sisterhood; two of the boys the priesthood. They in their turn are imparting to others the knowledge and love of things eternal, as well as temporal lessons which they imbibed at their Alma Mater.
COLLEGE OF ST. CATHERINE

St. Paul, Minnesota.

The College of St. Catherine is situated at the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, on a wooded upland, overlooking the Mississippi and Minnesota River Valleys, midway between the Twin Cities. Its campus of more than a hundred acres is beautifully landscaped, and has the seven buildings which make up the college pleasantly situated around a poplar and elm-bordered quadrangle. The location of the college has a two-fold advantage. Its suburban character, noted both for healthful atmosphere and beauty, makes the region a rich one for botanical and geological research and provides the quiet atmosphere of country life. Its proximity to the Twin Cities, on the other hand, gives the college access to the centers of art, music, industry, and government. The college also enjoys, because of the nearness to the St. Paul Seminary, to the College of St. Thomas, and to the University of Minnesota, the services of distinguished professors from these institutions.

The College of St. Catherine is a college of liberal arts and sciences, having for its purpose the promotion of Catholic scholarship and the fashioning of a strong, cultured, and intelligent Catholic womanhood. The work of the college covers a broad and rapidly expanding field. While the emphasis has always been and will continue to be religious and cultural, with the larger number of students pursuing the liberal arts and science, the college has adapted its work to the vocational needs of the times and developed two professional schools: the School of Library Science, the only Catholic Library School enjoying the accrediting of the American Library Association; and the School of Nursing and Health Supervision. The graduates of the college are training to do professional work in: teaching, social service, librarianship, technicianship, diatetics, business, public affairs, nursing, health supervision, physical education, commercial and fine arts, music and creative writing.

The number of students enrolled during the year 1934-35 was 816, including the summer school sessions and Saturday classes which are held regularly every year for the convenience
College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota
of the Sister teachers of the province. The faculty now numbers fifty-six, many of whom have won higher degrees from the best universities both abroad and in the United States. Of these, seventy-five per cent are Sisters of the Congregation. The administration is headed by Mother Antonia McHugh, who is president of the college as well as religious superior. She is assisted by Sister Conchessa Burbage as assistant superior, and Sister Ste. Helene Guthrie as dean of the college.

The college is fully standardized and is ranked as a grade “A” college by the universities at which its graduates have studied. It holds membership in the American Council on Education and in the American Association of University Women. It is on the approved list of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Association of American Universities, and the National Catholic Educational Association.

The history of the college actually covers a period of only a little more than twenty years. As early as the 1890’s, however, plans for developing a center of higher education for women in the St. Paul diocese were furthered by the purchase of the suburban property on which the college was later built. The site, selected under the leadership of Mother Seraphine Ireland, then provincial superior, and with the help and counsel of her distinguished brother, Archbishop John Ireland, is in itself a witness to the splendid vision of these great founders.

At that time, the land was marked only by its remoteness from the city, its dense woods, and an old territorial trail, formerly used by the Indians as a connecting link between the early village of Pigseye and Fort Snelling on the other side of the Mississippi. Financial depression and other factors prevented immediate fulfillment, and it was not until 1904 that the first building, Derham Hall, now housing the administrative offices and the preparatory school, was erected. The building was made possible by a generous gift from Mr. Hugh Derham of Rosemount, Minnesota, whose daughter and ward were both members of the Congregation.
On December 26, 1904, the first "missionaries", a band of twenty-six, came to open the doors of Derham Hall. Mother Hyacinth Werden, assisted by Sister Bridget Bohan, was at the head of the pioneer community. The resident students from St. Joseph's Academy, which had been rapidly growing into a large day school, were removed to Derham Hall, and in January, 1905, the school began. During the first years, emphasis was placed on the development of an excellent preparatory school and the training of an efficient college staff. The first years were necessarily difficult ones, but the Sisters who labored so unselfishly and heroically during these pioneer years, had the happiness not only of seeing the preparatory school grow in numbers and effectiveness, but also of launching in 1910-1911 the first college classes. It was not until 1913, however, that the first graduates, two in number, received the baccalaureate degree. The college at that time was under the direction of Mother Frances Clare Bardon who had succeeded to the superiorship in 1911.

In 1914, Sister Antonia McHugh, a member of the pioneer community, and since that time the greatest personal factor in the development of the college, was appointed dean. Under her capable leadership, the college became fully standardized by 1916, and from then on, won, in rapid succession, the approval of the various accrediting agencies and educational associations with which it is affiliated. With a genius for organization, the vision of a truly great educator, and a remarkable capacity for attempting and achieving hard things, Sister Antonia inaugurated an era of great expansion. It was she who launched all the policies which must go eventually into the making of a successful college: the development of the grounds and physical plant, the education of a highly trained faculty; the building of a fine library; the setting up of standards which must ultimately be destructive of all that is merely mediocre in education; and the fostering of a strong spiritual life.

In 1915, Whitby Hall, a building housing residence rooms, class rooms, and laboratories was constructed, and called, until 1928, "College Hall". Adjoining the building was the audi-
torium, in itself a separate building with a seating capacity of six hundred, which was immediately named the Jeanne d’Arc Auditorium. The development of the campus and plant as well as the accrediting of the college, drew larger and larger numbers until it became imperative in 1920, to make plans for another building. This structure, Cecilian Hall, was completed in 1921. It was primarily intended as a music hall, but even before its completion, it became necessary to plan the upper floors as residence Halls. Then followed, under the leadership of Sister Antonia, of Mother Rosalia Hays, who had become Superior in 1919, and of Mother Bridget Bohan, who succeeded her in 1925, a decade of great activity. Between the years 1921 and 1931, were erected: the Chapel of Our Lady of Victory, Mendel Hall, and the Health Center.

Until 1924, the Chapel had been situated on the fourth floor of Derham Hall, but had long since become inadequate in space for the growing student body. Plans of several years finally materialized in 1924 with the building of the beautiful Byzantine-Romanesque Chapel that now graces the South hill of the campus. The Chapel of Our Lady of Victory, is a building recognized throughout the northwest for its exceptional beauty and simplicity of design and its profoundly spiritual atmosphere. Situated on the highest point of the campus, it dominates, with its gleaming carved facade, its inspiring campanile, and the mellow colors and texture of its exterior, not only the campus but all the outlying approaches from the Twin Cities. At the time of the building of the Chapel, the library, formerly located in Derham Hall, was moved to the ground floor of the Chapel. Here a spacious reading room, and what then seemed ample space for the rapidly growing book collection, combined with the quiet of the chapel building to create an atmosphere conducive to thoughtful study. But the growth of the college and the development of the library school have long since made the chapel library inadequate. At the present time, the need for a new library building is most imperative.

In 1927, Mendel Hall, the science building, was constructed. Its erection was made possible by the gift of $100,000 from the
General Education Board of New York City. This gift was the second received from this organization, the first, an endowment fund having been secured in 1921 to supplement the gift of $200,000 received from the Archbishop Ireland Educational Fund of the St. Paul Diocese. Mendel Hall contains spacious classrooms, lecture halls, and exceptionally well-equipped laboratories. The equipment of the building and the development of the science program at the college, was again made possible by the General Education Board of New York, which in 1929 gave the college an unrestricted gift of $300,000. It was then that the School of Nursing and Health Supervision was launched, and the Health Center, the latest of the campus buildings, erected. The Health Center, completed in 1932, contains besides its spacious and attractive gymnasium, a health clinic, a recreation room, and a swimming pool, noted far and wide for its beauty as well as for its usefulness as a center of health and recreation.

The General Education Board has been, from the financial standpoint, the college's greatest benefactor. The Carnegie Corporation of New York has also given much toward the upbuilding of the library—having contributed at various intervals, an aggregate of $40,000. To the original endowment of $300,000, about $200,000 has been added from various sources. Other benefactors of the college have been many and generous—especially in the gift of scholarships, money, books and works of art. In 1923, the Alumnae Association made to the college the gift of the marble statue of the Sacred Heart, which stands on the head of the mall on the west slope of the campus.

By 1929, because of the growth of the college, some changes in administration had become advisable. Sister Antonia had remained dean and president up to that year, but on the appointment of Sister Ste. Helene Guthrie as dean, she began to devote herself more exclusively to the growing duties of college president. In 1931, at the expiration of Mother Bridget's term of office, Sister Antonia was also named religious superior of the St. Catherine's community.
Since the beginning of the college, about 3800 students have been enrolled. These students have come from twenty-five States and from Canada, Mexico, Porto Rico, Panama, Peru, Chile, Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Czecho-slovakia, Austria, Hungary, and China. The college graduating classes have numbered as high as eighty-three annually. Its alumnæ in 1935 numbered 935. The graduates of the college have done distinguished work in every walk of life. Many have entered married life and are now beginning to send their daughters to build, in a new generation, the family college tradition. Of the students who have attended St. Catherine's, one hundred eighteen have entered the religious life, ninety-four of whom have become Sisters of St. Joseph, and twenty-four members of twelve other religious orders.

Since its earliest days, St. Catherine's has been signally honored. It has had as chairman of its Board of Trustees such eminent prelates as Archbishop John Ireland, Archbishop Austin Dowling and Archbishop John Gregory Murray, the present incumbent of the St. Paul Archdiocese. Its library school was the recipient, on the occasion of its accreditation, of the personal blessing of His Holiness, Pius XI. The college has been host to such distinguished men as His Excellency, the Most Reverend Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, D.D., and His Excellency, the Most Reverend Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, apostolic delegates to the United States; His Eminence, the late Bonaventure Cardinal Cerretti of Rome; Monsignor Tisserand, pro-prefect of the Vatican Library, Rome; and a large number of renowned novelists, poets, artists, musicians, educators, executives, and men of public affairs.

Its faculty have been honored by fellowships to foreign and American centers of learning, by appointments to national scholarly societies and educational associations, and by having their studies and writings published by the outstanding periodicals of the country. Its students have won awards in national competitions in literature, creative writing, art and sciences. In a survey of sixty colleges conducted in 1932-33 by the North Central Association, St. Catherine's was placed third in a rank of one to sixty in effectiveness. Its president has
been honored by appointments to the executive and advisory boards of the American Council on Education, The Association of American Universities, and the American Library Association, and has been named by prominent educators throughout the country as one of the outstanding women educators of the United States. And in 1932, in recognition of her years of service and brilliant achievement in the cause of religious education, Mother Antonia received the rare distinction of having awarded to her, by His Holiness, Pius XI, the medal “Pro Ecclesia et Pontificæ”.

The spiritual influence of the college is not so tangible or measurable. But, as in all events, the spiritual influence is measured only by outward symbols. And it may confidently and not too presumptuously be hoped that the visible successes and recognitions with which the college has met, are the symbols of a rich spiritual fruit. Throughout all its history, the Sisters of St. Joseph who have been privileged to share in the building of St. Catherine’s have united in prayer and effort to keep it a “city not built with hands”.

**ST. JOSEPH’S HOSPITAL**

*St. Paul, Minnesota.*

When, on the third day of November, 1851, four Sisters of St. Joseph—Sister St. John Fournier, Sister Scholastica Velasquez, Sister Philomene Vilaine, Sister Francis Joseph Ivory—arrived in the village of St. Paul, it was the first time the garb of a Catholic sisterhood was seen in Minnesota. They went to their modest home on Bench Street. Mother Celestine Pommerel made her first visit to St. Paul in June, 1852. It was on the occasion of this visit that Bishop Crétin first broached the subject of opening a hospital. He was told it would be quite impossible to send Sisters to take charge of it.

On August 18, 1853, Sister Seraphine Coughlin was appointed Superior of the Sisters in St. Paul. The subject of the hospital was again brought up, the Hon. H. M. Rice having in the meantime, donated property for the purpose. Bishop
St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota
Crétin made immediate preparations for the erection of the building, the expense of part of which was to be defrayed by money which he had received from his own family in France.

During the summer of 1853, cholera was brought to St. Paul by Mississippi River boatmen. The contagion spread rapidly, and as there was no place in the town where the victims could be cared for, the Sisters of St. Joseph, at the earnest solicitation of the doctors, opened the doors of the "old log church" on Bench Street to the sufferers. There, during the vacation months, patients were received and cared for with whatever comfort was possible. A charge of one dollar a day was the rate established for this care.

The coming of this epidemic tended to expedite the building of the hospital. The scarcity of workmen as well as of material was great, but bishop, priests and students lent a helping hand; and in September, though not entirely finished, the hospital began the career of usefulness which it still continues.

The hospital consisted of the main building of stone, four stories high, and two small brick buildings, one of which was for the resident physician, and the other for a school. In times of epidemics they were used for hospital purposes.

As the city grew, the hospital grew also. In 1878 the west wing was erected. In 1885, the east wing was added. The original stone building constructed in 1853 survived for years and was wrecked in 1893. The main wing of the hospital as it now stands was erected in 1895 on the same site as the original building. Between that time and 1922, when the present north wing was erected, the hospital was enlarged by several additions and by the purchase in 1880 of the German Catholic Orphanage for a Nurses' Home.

The equipment for scientific medicine kept pace with the building program. Laboratories were enlarged, operating rooms remodeled, the latest and best of modern equipment installed. At the present time, there are four general operating rooms, two nose and throat operating rooms, and one cystoscopy room.
In 1885 Sister Bernardine Maher was appointed Superior and she remained in that capacity thirty-six years. She was a capable administrator and during her term of office the hospital experienced its greatest growth and development.

The hospital was incorporated April 16, 1895. During its entire existence it always cooperated in the advancement of medical education. The St. Paul School of Medical Instruction—1871 to 1879—and the St. Paul Medical School—1885 to 1888—were located across the street from the hospital on what is now Ninth Street. St. Joseph’s Hospital was used as a teaching institution for the benefit of the students of these colleges. The large amphitheater in the center of the fourth floor of the main wing of the hospital was built to accommodate these students while attending clinics and demonstrations. In serving as a residence for interns, St. Joseph’s had been engaged in the teaching field since 1889 when Dr. Arthur Gillette served as its first intern. Dr. Harry J. O’Brien served in 1886 as the second intern. Since that time, one hundred and seventy interns have supplemented their medical school education by serving at the hospital. A nurses’ training school was established in 1894. There have been in all, eight hundred and forty-one graduates from this school. Men of outstanding character, well versed in their art and science, have always formed the medical staff of the hospital.

From some of the present day records, it is learned that from January 1, 1922, to January 1, 1932, there were 6,191 babies born in the hospital; 37,750 operations were performed, 203,002 laboratory tests were made and 15,750 patients were X-rayed. Did the first four Sisters visualize any such growth in eighty years?

ST. MARY’S HOSPITAL

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

On the west bank of the historic Mississippi, just at the head of navigation, there is a tract of land so situated that it commands a view up and down the beautiful wooded river valley. This site, known as Murphy’s Grove, was a favorite
picnic place of the people of the near-by towns of St. Anthony and Minneapolis. Here the Murphys built a large frame house, considered at that time a very pretentious dwelling. About 1882, some Sisters of Mercy had opened a hospital here, but their lack of practical knowledge of running a hospital, as well as financial difficulties, caused them to give up the project. Bishop Ireland bought the property and requested Mother Seraphine to send Sisters to carry on the work. This she did after receiving a favorable report of it from Mother St. John Ireland and Sister Frances Clare Bardon, sent to investigate it.

In October, 1887, the mission was opened under the name of St. Mary's Hospital. Mother Ignatius Loyola Cox, the first English speaking postulant to be received in the St. Paul Province, was the Superior. With her were Sister Irene Irmena Doherty, Sister Symphrosia, a cousin of Bishop Grace; Sister Leonie and Sister Barbara. These Sisters worked very hard, first in cleaning the building, and getting it ready for patients, and later in caring for the sick.

With the opening of the new building in 1918, Mother Madeleine Lyons became Superintendent. At this time, the staff was reorganized and given the full approval of the American College of Surgeons. Doctor H. B. Sweetser, Sr., as Chief of staff, and Doctor M. L. Lynch as Secretary, and an able Advisory Board did much to give the hospital an enviable position for maintaining its high standard of ethics.

The United States Government at this time availed itself of the facilities of the hospital for placing disabled veterans here for medical care. In 1924, Mother Leo Carroll became Superintendent. During her administration, the Nurses' Home was built. This relieved the crowded residence conditions of both nurses and sisters. The old building, which had been used for a Nurses' Home, was again utilized for hospital purposes.

In 1930 Mother Madeleine Lyons again became superintendent. During the difficult time following the national economic collapse, the hospital was ably guided by Doctor J. E. Hynes as Chief of Staff. An attempt was made at this time to
establish a guild which would help to finance the hospitalization and medical care of the children of the indigent, but due to indifferent support the project had to be abandoned. The hospital itself carried a heavy burden during this period in caring for many who were totally or partially unable to finance their hospitalization. In 1930 the Catholic Hospital Association erected on the hospital grounds a marble monument bearing a bronze tablet. It commemorates the fact that St. Mary’s Hospital is the birthplace of the Catholic Hospital Association, having been formed here by Reverend Charles E. Moulinier, S.J., and a group of St. Joseph Sisters.

In 1933 the administration of the hospital was placed in the hands of Mother Enda Smiddy. St. Mary’s Hospital was expanded far beyond its humble beginnings. The four large buildings of today replace the little frame dwelling. There are forty Sisters as compared with the four who began the mission. There are ninety-four secular employees in the place of the one orderly of the early days.

The School of Nursing has kept pace with the expansion program of the hospital. It has increased steadily in size and has advanced in scholastic attainment. The Sisters who succeeded Sister Thecla Reid as Superintendent of Nurses were Sisters Blandina Geary, Mildred McCarthy, Kathla Svenson, Salome Barry, St. Ignatius Cox, Aquinas Armetage, and Carita Bowers. At the present, under the direction of Sister Olive Forestner, the school enjoys affiliation with the University of Minnesota and with the College of St. Catherine. A five-year course is offered leading to Bachelor of Science degree.

Many Sisters have labored lovingly and long in the wards and on the floors of St. Mary’s Hospital; the names are too numerous to be given here, but they will live long in the memory of the people of Minneapolis. Their names are identified with service and help generously given at St. Mary’s, and will long be remembered for their solicitous care and kindly interest in the welfare of their patients. Their zeal, their interest, their labor have made St. Mary’s Hospital possible.
ST. MICHAEL’S HOSPITAL
Grand Forks, North Dakota.

At the petition of the doctors and citizens of the city of Grand Forks, St. Michael’s Hospital was founded in 1908. For a choice of site, and for funds necessary to finance the project, credit is due in large measure to the Commercial Club of Grand Forks; to the physicians and surgeons of the city, and to the generosity of the citizens. St. Michael’s stands on spacious grounds overlooking the Red River of the North and

commands a view of the picturesque Red River Valley. The hospital was opened under the direction of Mother Leocadia Hayes, with a staff of seven nursing Sisters: Sister Bertilla O’Brien, Eunice Kelly, Majella Fitzgerald, Christine McNeill, Mary Louis Mathews, Corinne Carter, and Anita O’Connor. The Hospital was dedicated in December, 1907, by the Right Reverend John Shanley, Bishop of Fargo. His kind interest and wise direction contributed much to the development of the institution. For many years, the hospital enjoyed the enthusiastic encouragement of the late Bishop of Fargo, the Right Reverend James O’Reilly, D.D. Since the date of the opening, 1907, thirty-four thousand, two hundred eighty-one patients have been treated at the Hospital. Seventy patients can be
comfortably accommodated. Almost all the patients are cared for in private rooms. There are four four-bed wards also for the accommodation of patients. The rooms are spacious, homelike, and comfortably furnished. Many of the rooms have private baths. Utility rooms and operating rooms are of tile, while hard maple is used throughout the remainder of the building. The woodwork is of quarter-sawed oak. In the hospital are installed an Otis elevator and a dumb-waiter.

On the first floor, at the right of the main entrance, is the reception room; at the left is the general office which communicates with the superintendent's office and the record room, containing all the equipment necessary for a careful history of cases. There are also eight rooms for patients, and a doctor's coat room. Near the coat room is an "In and Out" register. Each floor has a diet-kitchen, a linen room, supply cupboards, general bath and utility room. The surgical department is on the third floor. There is a consultation room also, two unusually large operating rooms, a sterilizing room, and a supply room. These rooms are provided with white tile floor and finished in white enamel. The main operating room has a wainscot of marble and a balcony where visiting physicians and students of the University of North Dakota, School of Medicine, have an excellent opportunity to observe surgical procedure. Both rooms are equipped to exclude daylight when artificial light is preferable. Operating rooms are equipped with the most modern apparatus for operations and the administration of anaesthesia. A well-lighted and well-ventilated maternity room is on the third floor, complete in equipment and containing everything necessary for any emergency.

The ground floor compares favorably in every way with the floors above it. On this floor are the general laboratory, the X-ray department and the dispensary. The X-ray department is in charge of Dr. H. C. Woutat, Roentgenal-Pathologist of the University of North Dakota. For the benefit of the poor, the "Children's Clinic" was formed in November, 1919. Since that time about one thousand children have been treated. Of this number one-third were operation cases. Several of our eminent physicians and surgeons contribute their time to
this laudable work. Clinics are held on Saturdays when Public Health Nurses or parents may bring in for treatment children who require medical care. To meet the requirements of the American College of Surgeons and of the Catholic Hospital Association, the Staff was organized in September, 1919. At that time the record system suggested by the American College of Surgeons was adopted and all the requirements fulfilled. After the inspection by the American College of Surgeons in August, 1922, a "Class A" rating was granted.

The Training School, established in 1908, is accredited by the North Dakota State Board of Examiners of Nurses. The State Board makes an annual inspection. The course offered meets the requirements as laid down in the curriculum of the National League of Nursing Education. The nurses have a decided advantage in individual development and in personal guidance and training from the men and women with whom they study—an advantage not enjoyed in larger institutions. A medal and diploma are awarded upon the successful completion of the course. All graduates take State Board examinations and become Registered Nurses. In 1913 was erected a Nurses' Home, a beautiful structure of brick and stone, similar in appearance to the main building, and connected with it by corridors.

**ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL**

Fargo, North Dakota.

St. John's Hospital is situated in Island Park, the most beautiful portion of the city of Fargo. Its grounds comprise about twelve acres of well-kept grove and in its center stand the hospital buildings.

Westward from the hospital grounds, and forming as it were, an extension of the property, lies the vast city park of Fargo, while to the east and north, separated by the narrow Red River, stretches out the park of the city of Moorhead.

The city street railway of Fargo and Moorhead passes within one block of the hospital doors, and the institution, while
St. John's Hospital, Fargo, North Dakota
far removed from the noise of the city, is within easy reach of the hotels and depots.

The hospital opened its doors to the public on April 17, 1900. Mother Madeline Lyons and five trained sister nurses, came to take charge. In the beginning the hospital had a total accommodation of twenty-five patients, six private rooms and two wards, also the necessary rooms for surgeons, nurses, and attendants. In its day, it was viewed as one of the most modern and complete institutions in the northwest. This hospital, however, was soon found inadequate to meet the demands of its ever-increasing number of patients and in 1904 the middle wing was built at the expense of $100,000.00. The nursing staff of sisters was then increased from five to fifteen and a number of trained lay nurses were added. In 1916 the present modern nurses' home was completed. A class of fifty student nurses was then maintained to meet the service requirements of the new building. The third and last wing of the hospital was completed in 1926, at a cost of about $400,000.00. The formal opening took place May 12. Most Rev. James O'Reilly performed the ceremony of blessing the hospital.

Physicians and surgeons in Fargo number fifty-nine, representing fourteen branches of the practice of medicine. There are also three clinics. Equipment in the hospital is of the best, including X-ray, ultra-violet ray, radium facilities and electrocardiograph machines. All types of laboratory work are handled by experts employed by the hospital and the city health department. Seventy-five thousand sick and injured have been cared for from the time of the opening of the hospital up to the present date.

TRINITY HOSPITAL
Jamestown, North Dakota.

Trinity Hospital as it stands today is the culmination of efforts on the part of the Sisters of St. Joseph extending over a period of eighteen years. The Sisters took over the hospital,
which was then known as Parkview, at the request of local doctors. Mother Leo Carroll was the first Superior to have charge of Trinity. Mother Leo, Sisters Florentia Downs and Petronilla Welter arrived in Jamestown from St. Paul, October 13, 1917.

The new wing of five stories was opened October 5, 1925. Mother Salome Barry, now Superior of St. Joseph’s Hospital, St. Paul, was then in charge. The building is 42x115 feet and five stories high. The office work of the hospital occupies a suite on the main floor. There is a PBX switchboard with twenty stations connecting with all parts. The equipment throughout, domestic and hospital, is of the most modern, and nothing has been overlooked that would add to the comfort and convenience of patients, doctors or nurses.

Trinity Hospital School of Nursing was established in 1914 and had graduated three when our Sisters took over the Hospital in 1917 with ten students. Sister Laurentine Carroll was the first Superintendent of Nurses and was followed by Sister Loretta Vasey, who opened an adjoining dwelling for a Nurses’ home. After the new hospital was completed, living quarters were given the nurses in the hospital building. The School is accredited under the State Board of Nurses of North Dakota. To date there have been one hundred and twelve graduates, registered nurses, who are filling varied positions in many parts of the United States in private duty, public health and institutional fields. The present enrollment is thirty-four. There have been two religious vocations. The Sodality of the Blessed Virgin was organized in 1932. The Chaplain, Father McGee, meets the students once a week for religious instructions.

Within the last year a central tray service was established. During 1934 Trinity Hospital cared for a total of 1833 patients, and during this period there were 157 births. The total days treatment for the year was 19,196.
ST. PAUL PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

1851 Cathedral School, St. Paul, Minnesota. Present Cathedral School 1914
1853 St. Anthony’s School, St. Paul, Minnesota.
1913 Basilica of St. Mary’s School, Minneapolis, Minn. Outgrowth of Old Immaculate Conception School 1866
1869 St. Mary’s School, St. Paul, Minnesota. New School 1922
1871 St. Michael’s School, Stillwater, Minn.
1871 St. Louis School, St. Paul, Minn.
1872 Guardian Angels School, Hastings, Minn.
1885 St. Patrick’s School, St. Paul, Minn.
1885 St. Mary’s School, Graceville, Minn.
1886 St. Mary’s School, Waverly, Minn.
1888 St. Michael’s School, St. Paul, Minn.
1890 St. John’s Academy, Jamestown, N. D.
1892 St. John’s School, St. Paul, Minn.
1894 St. Ann’s School, Anoka, Minn.
1897 St. Mary’s School, Bird Island, Minn.
1897 Ascension School, Minneapolis, Minn.
1900 St. Joseph’s School, Marshall, Minn.
1902 St. Agnes School, Ghent, Minn.
1902 St. Anne’s School, LeSueur, Minn.
1902 St. Vincent’s School, St. Paul, Minn.
1904 St. Luke’s School, St. Paul, Minn.
1906 Notre Dame de Lourdes School, Minneapolis, Minn.
1910 St. Mary’s School, Morris, Minn.
1913 St. James School, St. Paul, Minn.
1913 St. Mark’s School, St. Paul, Minn.
1914 St. Mary’s School, Le Center, Minn.
1914 St. Aloysius School, Olivia, Minn.
1914 St. Mary’s School, White Bear, Minn.
1915 St. Stephen’s School, Minneapolis, Minn.
1916 St. Michael’s School, Jamestown, North Dakota.
1916 Blessed Sacrament School, St. Paul, Minn.
1922  St. Lawrence School, Minneapolis, Minn.
1922  St. Columba’s School, St. Paul, Minn.
1923  Nativity School, St. Paul, Minn.
1923  St. Joseph’s School, Hopkins, Minn.
1923  Holy Name School, Minneapolis, Minn.
1924  St. Cecelia School, St. Paul, Minn.
1925  St. Thomas School, Minneapolis, Minn.
1926  St. Helena’s School, Minneapolis, Minn.
1929  St. Mary’s School, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
1933  St. Mary’s School, Lemmon, So. Dakota.