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Chapter 1 : FRANCES WARDE FAMILY HEALTH BREVARD, NC; NPI

*Frances Warde: American founder of the Sisters of Mercy [Kathleen Healy] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Book by Healy, Kathleen.*

Founding[edit] The Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy began when Catherine McAuley used an inheritance to build a large house on Baggot Street, Dublin, as a school for poor girls and a shelter for homeless servant girls and women. She was assisted in the works of the house by local women. As the number of lay co-workers at Baggot Street increased, so did severe lay and clerical criticism of the House: Why did these women look like a religious order, yet not abide by the normal regulations of religious orders? Who was this "upstart" Miss McAuley? Why was the "unlearned sex" doing the work of the clergy? By Catherine and her co-workers realized that the stability of the works of mercy they performed, including visiting the sick poor in their homes and in hospitals, and their continued appeal to co-workers, called for revision of their lay community. The rule and constitutions of the congregation were not completed until , nor approved until , yet they contained in substance only that which had been observed from the year She founded nine additional autonomous Convents of Mercy in Tullamore , Charleville , Carlow , Cork , Limerick , Bermondsey, London , Galway , Birr , and Birmingham , and branch houses of the Dublin community in Kingstown and Booterstown Catherine McAuley died on 11 November In May , at the request of Bishop Fleming , a small colony of Sisters of Mercy crossed the Atlantic to found the congregation at St. The sisters arrived in Perth , Australia in , and in , a band from Carlow arrived in New Zealand. Sisters from Limerick opened a house in Glasgow in , and in the English community established a house in Guernsey. The purpose of the association is to provide support and foster collaboration, organisation and inspiration for the ministries of the Sisters of Mercy and their associates. They ran several hospitals during the war and provided nurses who were not under the control of Florence Nightingale. However their involvement was overshadowed by hers for political reasons. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. October Learn how and when to remove this template message Sisters of Mercy is an international community of Roman Catholic women religious vowed to serve people who suffer from poverty, sickness and lack of education with a special concern for women and children. Members take vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience , the evangelical counsels commonly vowed in religious life, and, in addition, vows of service. They continue to participate in the life of the surrounding community. In keeping with their mission of serving the poor and needy, many sisters engage in teaching, medical care, and community programs. The organization is active in lobbying and politics. Constitution[edit] The Sisters of Mercy are constituted as religious and charitable organizations in a number of countries. Mercy International Association is a registered charity in the Republic of Ireland. The Sisters of Mercy were named as the chief among the institutes under whose care girls "endured frequent assaults and humiliation designed to make them feel worthless

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Chapter 2 : Frances Warde Scholarship Fund - Our Lady of Mercy School for Young Women

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Naturally of a lively disposition, she was carried away by the frivolities of fashionable life until her scruples led her to confide in her director. She followed his advice in offering her services to the foundress of the Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy, whom she assisted in instructing the little inmates of the recently erected House for Homeless Children. After their return as professed Sisters of Mercy she and six companions assumed the garb of the congregation. In Sister Mary Francis Xavier was appointed superior of the convent at Carlow , which had been built under her supervision and was the first house of the congregation outside of Dublin. In she founded the convent of Naas and in that of Wexford , to which soon after its establishment the public orphan asylum was affiliated. From Wexford, foundations have been sent out as far as Australia. The convent of Sligo was perhaps the most noteworthy of her Irish foundations on account of its flourishing training-school for teachers. At Pittsburgh the sisters took charge of the cathedral Sunday school and the instruction of adults. Parochial schools and academies, visitation of the sick poor in their houses and in the poor house, visitation of the penitentiary, and the opening of the first hospital in Pittsburgh followed each other in rapid succession. In she opened a second branch house in the Alleghenies on land given by the Reverend Demetrius Gallitzen within the limits of his Catholic settlement of Loretto. Mother Warde exacted a promise from each of their Catholic defenders that no shot would be fired except in self-defence, and the sisters held possession of the convent. One of the rioters had remarked to his companions: The only honourable course for us is to retreat from this ill-conceived fray. I, for one, shall not lift a hand to harm these ladies. Goodloe Harper, daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton , donated to the congregation a house and some ground at Newport, R. Her daughter, Miss Emily Harper, was also a generous benefactor. In free and select schools were opened at Rochester , and later at Buffalo , by desire of Bishop Timon. On 16 July , Mother Warde and a band of missionaries left Providence for Manchester , by invitation of Bishop Bacon of Portland , and there established night schools for factory children. In , at the request of Bishop Wood , Mother Warde opened a convent at Philadelphia , where free schools and the works of mercy were instituted. In a foundation was sent to Omaha ; in a branch house and schools were opened at Bangor, Maine ; in a colony of sisters was sent to Yreka, California , and North Whitefield Mission, Maine , was undertaken by Mother Warde, who likewise sent foundations to Jersey City , Bordentown , and Princeton, N. In Bishop Bacon requested her to open an orphanage in Portland, but a disastrous fire delayed the work until , when the Burlington foundation had been begun. The Government built the school houses and paid the sisters salaries for teaching the Indian children. At the time of her golden jubilee in , Mother Warde was the oldest Sister of Mercy alive. In appearance she was of medium height, erect, and of commanding presence; her forehead was high, and her blue eyes deeply set. She died at Manchester, N.

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Chapter 3 : Sisters of Mercy: Catholic Women Religious Congregation

in Frances Warde: American Founder of the Sisters of Mercy (NY,). Why do I suggest that Frances Warde still seems to be the central figure in our efforts to understand "embodied Mercy" within the American scene?

Naturally of a gay disposition, she was carried away by the frivolities of fashionable life until her scruples led her to confide in her director. She followed his advice in offering her services to the foundress of the Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy, whom she assisted in instructing the little inmates of the House for Homeless Children recently erected. After their return as professed Sisters of Mercy she and six companions assumed the garb of the congregation. In Sister Mary Francis Xavier was appointed superior of the convent at Carlow, which had been built under her supervision and was the first house of the congregation outside of Dublin. In she founded the convent of Naas and in that of Wexford, to which soon after its establishment the public orphan asylum was affiliated. From Wexford foundations have been sent out as far as Australia. The convent of Sligo is perhaps the most noteworthy of her Irish foundations on account of its flourishing training-school for teachers. At Pittsburgh the sisters took charge of the cathedral Sunday school and the instruction of adults. Parochial schools and academies, visitation of the sick poor in their houses and in the poor house, visitation of the penitentiary, and the opening of the first hospital in Pittsburgh followed each other in rapid succession. In she opened a second branch house in the Alleghanies on land given by the Reverend Demetrius Gallitzin within the limits of his Catholic settlement of Loretto. Mother Warde exacted a promise from each of their Catholic defenders that no shot would be fired except in self defence, and the sisters held possession of the convent. One of the rioters had remarked to his companions: We made our plans without reckoning the odds we shall have to contend with in the strong controlling force the presence of that nun commands. The only honourable course for us is to retreat from this ill-conceived fray. I, for one, shall not lift a hand to harm these ladies. In Mother Warde opened houses in Hartford and New Haven to which free schools were attached; later on academies were opened and the works of mercy inaugurated. Goodloe Harper, daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, donated to the congregation a house and some ground at Newport, R. Her daughter, Miss Emily Harper, was also a generous benefactor. In free and select schools were opened at Rochester, and later at Buffalo, by desire of Bishop Timon. On 16 July, , Mother Warde and a band of missionaries left Providence for Manchester, by invitation of Bishop Bacon of Portland, and there established night schools for factory children. In , at the request of Bishop Wood, Mother Warde opened a convent at Philadelphia, where free schools and the works of mercy were instituted. In a foundation was sent to Omaha; in a branch house and schools were opened at Bangor, Maine; in a colony of sisters was sent to Yreka, California, and North Whitefield Mission, Maine, was undertaken by Mother Warde, who likewise sent foundations to Jersey City, Bordentown, and Princeton, N. In Bishop Bacon requested her to open an orphanage in Portland, but a disastrous fire delayed the work until , when the Burlington foundation had been begun. The Government builds the schools houses and pays the sisters salaries for teaching the Indian children. At the time of her golden jubilee in Mother Warde was the oldest Sister of Mercy living. Her salient characteristics were great purity of heart, earnestness of purpose, sincerity, and large-mindedness. She was exceedingly reserved, but sympathizing and compassionate towards others. Endowed with rare common-sense, she was an optimist in all things. In appearance she was of medium height, erect, and of commanding presence; her forehead was high, and her blue eyes deeply set. Sources Life of Mother M. About this page APA citation. Mary Francis Xavier Warde. In The Catholic Encyclopedia. Robert Appleton Company, This article was transcribed for New Advent by Thomas M. Dedicated to my grandmother, Mary Loretta Ashley Barrett. The editor of New Advent is Kevin Knight. My email address is webmaster at newadvent. Dedicated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

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Chapter 4 : Warde Medical Laboratory

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Born in Ireland in to fairly prosperous parents, she was orphaned in her teens. At 16, she moved to Dublin, where she met Catherine McAuley, a social service worker who established the Sisters of Mercy in to provide for the education and social needs of poor children, orphans, the sick, and homeless young women. After establishing several convents in Ireland, Warde migrated to Pittsburgh in Faced with a public school system with strong Protestant overtones, he sought an alternative that would provide a Catholic value-oriented education. In addition, he had a special desire to aid the orphans of the diocese who, through the untimely death of their parents or as a result of abandonment, were sometimes placed in Protestant homes. Therefore, the bishop hoped to establish a Catholic orphanage. Mother Xavier Warde and four sisters arrived in Providence on the evening of March 11, Initially they lived in a small cottage on High Westminster Street. Within a year the Mercy community had expanded to The sisters took over the schools at the Cathedral and St. In addition, they assumed the care of nineteen female orphans in the frame house adjacent to their convent. Both he and Warde advocated a school in every Catholic parish. Under their direction, Catholic education made a formidable beginning in the years before the Civil War. A boarding and day school combined, St. It was first housed in the convent on High Street, before moving in into a newly-built brick building on Claverick Street. In the boarding department was transferred to the newly-established St. Warde served as superior of the Mercy order in Providence until After her departure, she continued her missionary work, founding a total of 27 convents in 10 states. A recognition of the pioneering role in American life played by women like Mother Warde is long overdue. He wrote this in honor of both St. Digital access or digital and print delivery.

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Chapter 5 : Frances Warde: American Founder of the Sisters of Mercy - Kathleen Healy - Google Books

Cardinal Herbert Vaughan: Archbishop of Westminster, Bishop of Salford, founder of the Mill Hill Missionaries / Robert O'Neil ; with a foreword by Maurice McGill. BX V4 O54 The life of Cardinal Vaughan / by J.G. Snead-Cox.

Today, nearly 10, Sisters of Mercy, along with Mercy Associates and Companions, serve in more than 40 countries around the world on every continent except Antarctica. These Mercy institutions of higher education serve over 34, undergraduate and graduate students. A Brief History Founded in by Mother Mary Catherine McAuley, and quickly dubbed "the walking Sisters," the congregation of Roman Catholic women now known as the Sisters of Mercy moved beyond convent walls to walk amid and serve the poor, the sick and the uneducated of their day. Such "secular" work outside the convent was unusual at the time because most communities of women religious were cloistered, working only within convent walls. The availability of these new Sisters of Mercy, to carry the works of mercy to those in need, caused the congregation to spread with unusual rapidity. These were women "capable of combining personal spirituality with a pioneering spirit of initiative and independence," as the American founder Mother Frances Xavier Warde once put it. In , the educational needs of Irish immigrants and others drew the Sisters of Mercy from Pittsburgh to a pioneer town called Chicago. Under the guidance of Mother Frances Xavier Warde, for whom the Warde Academic Center at Saint Xavier University is named, five Sisters of Mercy, all under the age of 25, arrived in a diocese that was barely three years old. The first and only group of women religious in Chicago for the next 10 years, the Sisters quickly established St. Within eight years of their arrival, all but one of the original group of SXU founders had died, most as a result of the nursing care they gave to victims of the epidemic diseases that periodically swept through the city. But other women had joined the Sisters of Mercy, devoting themselves to spreading the Good News of the Gospel by their good example, their prayer, their tireless acts of compassion and hospitality, and their institutional ministries. Since , Saint Xavier University has benefited from the continuous support of the Sisters of Mercy. These names recall the respect, compassion, hospitality, service and excellence with which the Sisters of Mercy have endowed SXU. Today, together with their lay faculty and staff colleagues, who increasingly and most ably share the responsibility for grounding the teaching and learning mission at Saint Xavier University in its Catholic and Mercy heritage, the Sisters of Mercy continue their mission of serving "the poor, the sick and the uneducated" in the name of Jesus Christ. University Celebrations of Mercy Saint Xavier University celebrates its Mercy heritage throughout the year, but especially through its annual September Spirit of Mercy Day program, First Friday occasions of charism education, formation and social action and on Mission Heritage Day in March. Spirit of Mercy Day: Mercy institutions and ministries throughout the world recognize this day when Catherine McAuley realized her dream of creating a place where the poor, especially women and young girls, would find safe lodging and instruction in their faith and in skills that would lead to honorable employment. Each year Saint Xavier University brings together the traditional opening of a new academic year Liturgy of the Holy Spirit with this foundational feast of the Sisters of Mercy and creates a Spirit of Mercy Day. Liturgy and programs scheduled for the day highlight the values central to Mercy heritage. Service, especially the service of leadership, is honored and encouraged with the formal commissioning of representative leaders from all segments of the University community-sponsors, trustees, administrators, faculty, staff, students and alumni. The Spirit of Mercy Day leadership commissioning takes place alongside the Academy Bell, a campus site richly symbolic of the Mercy spirit. Left behind but secretly salvaged by a savvy Sister of Mercy when Saint Xavier moved to rd Street, the Academy bell was returned to Saint Xavier University and installed near the main entrance of the Warde Academic Center in October-April Select First Fridays during each academic year provide opportunities for the University community to imbibe, embrace and embody the practical spirituality of Catherine McAuley, Frances Xavier Warde and early Sister of Mercy pioneers in living the corporal and spiritual works of mercy. Some First Fridays focus on why we tell the story of Mercy through time so that

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members of the University community become increasingly familiar with the history and heritage of the Sisters of Mercy. Other First Fridays are opportunities to engage in some form of social action that speaks to one of the Sisters of Mercy Critical Concerns. Every First Friday includes a time for shared hospitality and the legendary sharing of a cup of tea in comfort. This is a day whereby all members of the University community reflect on and renew their commitment to an educational mission that has persisted through more than years of changing curricula and diversifying student populations. Mission Heritage Day weaves the strands of history into the current moment challenging the University community to celebrate its lush past and honor its legacy into the future. In keeping with that conviction, Mission Heritage day puts particular focus on the culminating phrase of the Saint Xavier Mission Statement: The Mother Paulita Morris, R.

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Chapter 6 : About Us – Mount St. Rita

It honors the University's Sister of Mercy founders with particular attention to Mother Frances Xavier Warde, the American founder of the Sisters of Mercy and the woman who brought the first Sisters of Mercy to Chicago.

These Mercy institutions of higher education serve over 34, undergraduate and graduate students. A Brief History Founded in by Mother Mary Catherine McAuley, and quickly dubbed "the walking Sisters," the congregation of Roman Catholic women now known as the Sisters of Mercy moved beyond convent walls to walk amid and serve the poor, the sick and the uneducated of their day. Such "secular" work outside the convent was unusual at the time because most communities of women religious were cloistered, working only within convent walls. The availability of these new Sisters of Mercy, to carry the works of mercy to those in need, caused the congregation to spread with unusual rapidity. These were women "capable of combining personal spirituality with a pioneering spirit of initiative and independence," as the American founder Mother Frances Xavier Warde once put it. In , the educational needs of Irish immigrants and others drew the Sisters of Mercy from Pittsburgh to a pioneer town called Chicago. Under the guidance of Mother Frances Xavier Warde, for whom the Warde Academic Center at Saint Xavier University is named, five Sisters of Mercy, all under the age of 25, arrived in a diocese that was barely three years old. The first and only group of women religious in Chicago for the next 10 years, the Sisters quickly established St. Within eight years of their arrival, all but one of the original group of SXU founders had died, most as a result of the nursing care they gave to victims of the epidemic diseases that periodically swept through the city. But other women had joined the Sisters of Mercy, devoting themselves to spreading the Good News of the Gospel by their good example, their prayer, their tireless acts of compassion and hospitality, and their institutional ministries. Since , Saint Xavier University has benefited from the continuous support of the Sisters of Mercy. These names recall the respect, compassion, hospitality, service and excellence with which the Sisters of Mercy have endowed SXU. Today, together with their lay faculty and staff colleagues, who increasingly and most ably share the responsibility for grounding the teaching and learning mission at Saint Xavier University in its Catholic and Mercy heritage, the Sisters of Mercy continue their mission of serving "the poor, the sick and the uneducated" in the name of Jesus Christ. University Celebrations of Mercy Saint Xavier University celebrates its Mercy heritage throughout the year, but especially on three special occasions: September 24 Mercy Day is an observance that Saint Xavier University shares with all other Sister of Mercy institutions and ministries. Because her "settlement house" opened on this feast, Catherine McAuley favored the name House of Mercy. Celebrating Mercy Day as the foundational feast of its Sister of Mercy initiators and sponsors, Saint Xavier University highlights values central to its Mercy heritage. The Mercy Day leadership commissioning takes place alongside the Academy Bell, a campus site richly symbolic of the Mercy spirit. It was his zeal for the Gospel that inspired Frances Warde to append his name to hers when she became a Sister of Mercy. Attention to the liberal arts and sciences comes in the form of presentations and performances by members of the University community.

Chapter 7 : History of the Mid-Atlantic Community - Sisters of Mercy

Title / Author Type Language Date / Edition Publication; 1. Frances Warde: American founder of the Sisters of Mercy. 1.

Chapter 8 : Sisters of Mercy - Wikipedia

In Frances Warde, one of the first Sisters of Mercy professed by Catherine McAuley, established in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the first of many foundations in the United States. In the Loretto Foundation was established, which later gave rise to the Dallas Community.

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Chapter 9 : Sisters of Mercy | Mercyhurst University

The University annually honors Sister of Mercy Mother Frances Xavier Warde, the founder of the Sisters of Mercy in America in and the woman who brought the Sisters of Mercy to Chicago in Each year's ceremonies include a Eucharistic liturgy in which "The Heritage Litany" has a prominent place.