



1-1-1996

Chapter Five: Non-Catholic Religious Institutes

Recommended Citation

"Chapter Five: Non-Catholic Religious Institutes" (1996). *Vincentian Family Tree*. Paper 9.
<http://via.library.depaul.edu/vincfamtree/9>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Vincentian Studies Institute Monographs & Publications at Via Sapientiae. It has been accepted for inclusion in Vincentian Family Tree by an authorized administrator of Via Sapientiae. For more information, please contact mbernal2@depaul.edu.

Chapter 5.

NON-CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES¹

1.2 Institutes which adopted the *Common Rules of Vincent de Paul* or substantially incorporated major principles into their rule.

ENGLAND

NC-1.2-ENG.845.0

Sisterhood of the Holy Cross

(The Park Village West Sisterhood)

Founded 1845 at London in England by Jane Ellacombe and Mary Bruce under the direction of Reverend William Dodsworth of Christ Church with the assistance of Reverend Edward Bouverie Pusey (1800-1882) who was their spiritual director.² This institute was the first Anglican religious community since the "dissolution." Their mission was to minister to the poor. The rule was based on that of Saint Vincent de Paul and that of Saint Francis de Sales for the Visitation. In 1856 this institute united with the Society of the Most Holy Trinity of Ascot that was founded in 1848 by Priscilla Lydia Sellon (1821-1876).³ (Headquarters: Ascot Priory; Berkshire, UK.)

NC-1.2-ENG.855.0

Society of the Holy Cross

Founded in 1855 at London in England by Reverend Charles Fuge Lowder (1820-1880) and six other Anglican priests. The founder was well acquainted with Abelly's biography of Saint Vincent de Paul and

¹DIP, s.v. "Anglicanesimo" 1: 642-52; *Guide to the Religious Communities of the Anglican Communion* (London: A.R. Mowbray & Co., 1951). See also Kenneth Scott Latourette, *Christianity in a Revolutionary Age*, 276-78.

²Pusey was a leader of the Oxford movement in England and held views different from John Henry Newman (1801-1890, cardinal 1879) who favored reunion with the Roman Catholic Church. See NCE, s.v. "Pusey, Edward Bouverie; Newman, John Henry."

³Margaret of All Saints, Society of All Saints, Sisters of the Poor, 28 July 1993, Survey S-60A, VSI Family Tree Project; DIP, "Società della Santissima Trinità" 8: 1728-29 Latourette, *Christianity in a Revolutionary Age*, 267; 276; Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 220.

patterned this institute after the Congregation of the Mission. In addition to strengthening the spiritual life of its members, the institute aimed to renew the clergy through retreats and also developed a "Manual for the Poor." Their primary missionary work of the Society was to found and sustain missions in particular areas.⁴

NC-1.2-ENG.856.0

Sisterhood of Saint Margaret

Founded 1855 at Clewer (East Grinstead) in England by John Mason Neale (1818-1866) to serve the sick poor through works of charity.⁵ After visiting with the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul in Paris, Neale drew up a rule for his Anglican sisterhood and based it largely on his understanding of Saint Vincent's spirit and rule. Neale gave his institute the mission of serving the poor and believed that "trained sisters . . . [should] be sent out at the superior's discretion gratuitously to any parish priest within a circuit [say] of twenty-five miles, that need[ed] their services in nursing any of his people."⁶ There are associates attached to this institute as well as a confraternity of priests and laity. (Headquarters: Saint Margaret's Convent; East Grinstead, Sussex, UK.)

NC-1.2-ENG.857.0

Community of the Holy Cross of Haywards

Founded in 1857 at London in England by Reverend Charles Lowder (1820-1880) and Elizabeth Neale (sister of John Mason Neale) for charitable work amid the extreme poverty of the slums near the

⁴DIP, s.v. "Società della Santa Croce" 8: 1723-24. Latourette, *Christianity in a Revolutionary Age*, 276. Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 535.

⁵Another community founded by Thomas Thelusson Carter (1808-1901) evolved in 1851 from a social ministry outreach program for the poor (1848-1851) also at Clewer in East Grinstead in the House of Mercy. It became the Sisters of Saint John the Evangelist under the leadership of Harriet Monsell. Latourette, *Christianity in a Revolutionary Age*, 276.

⁶S. Margaret, Society of all Saints, Sisters of the Poor, 28 July 1993, Survey S-60, VSI Family Tree Project; S. Mary Joan to McNeil, 28 August 1993; S. Mary Joan to Betty Ann McNeil, D.C., 25 July 1993, Catonsville, Maryland; DIP, s.v. "Società di Santa Margherita" 8: 1724-25; Nicholas T. Groves, "Vincent de Paul in Nineteenth Century England, VH 9, no. 1 (Winter 1988): 24-29; Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 336.

docks in the parish of Saint George-in-the-East where Lowder was pastor. The founders modeled their institute on Vincent's Daughters of Charity, but eventually it became more Benedictine.⁷

NC-1.2-ENG.869.0

Sisters of Charity

Founded 1869 at Knowle in Bristol, England, by Reverend Arthur Hawkins Ward (d.1908) and Elizabeth Lloyd (d.1926) who became the first Sister of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul of the Church of England. The mission of this institute was to visit the sick poor in their homes, and to care for needy children and orphans, as well as anyone else in need. Vincent de Paul is patron of the congregation. This institute follows his *Common Rules* and reads his conferences to the Daughters of Charity. Their motto is: "God is love." The members originally wore a grey-blue habit with a headdress resembling the cornette of the Daughters of Charity. Sisters strive "to honor Our Lord as the Source and Model of all Charity, to cultivate especially the virtues of humility, simplicity, and charity, and to serve Him wherever He is to be found."⁸ (Generalate: Saint Elizabeth's House; Longbrook Street; Plympton, Plymouth PL7 3NL, UK.)

NC-1.2-ENG.902.0

Sisterhood of Our Saviour, Sisters of the Poor

Founded in 1902 at Wigan (diocese of Southwell) in England from the All Saints' Mission House staffed by the Sisters of Wantage. This

⁷DIP, s.v. "Santa Croce, di Haywards Heath" 8: 650-51; Groves, "Nineteenth Century England," *VH* 9, no. 1 (Winter 1988): 24-29; Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 236. There is some evidence that the impetus to address pressing social issues through outreach and social service programs was supplanted by a growing interest during the Oxford movement in appropriating traditional elements of Roman monasticism and liturgy, including recitation of the Divine Office. Monastic traditions were adopted such as the Benedictine and Augustinian rule. For a discussion of this point see Cameron, *The Religious Communities*, 8-13.

⁸S. Anne-Augustine, Sisters of Charity, 15 January 1993, Survey S-16, VSI Family Tree Project; S. Mary Theresa, The Anglican Sisters of Charity, 28 July 1993, Survey S-61, VSI Family Tree Project; DIP, s.v. "Sorelle della Carità" 8: 1895-96; "Santa Maria Vergine, di Wantage" 8: 733-34; Rybolt, "Life to Rules," *VH* 12, no.2 (191): 173-99; Barry to McNeil, 30 July 1993, Enugu. See also Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 490, and Cameron, *Religious Communities*, 8-13. The Sisters of Charity have a historical relationship to the Community of Saint Mary the Virgin, founded 1850, at Wantage in England by Reverend William John Butler (1818-1894), pastor of the parish, in collaboration with Elizabeth Lockhart for parish social ministry. This institute established numerous schools and later transferred its social works to the Sisters of Charity. Numerous international branches later developed from the Wantage foundation. Its rule may have been the original rule of Francis de Sales. See Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 242. Headquarters: Saint Mary's Convent, Wantage, Berkshire, England.

institute was based on the *Common Rules* of Vincent de Paul. Members did mission work amongst the poor and cared for the aged in homes.⁹

NC-1.2-ENG.919.0

Society of the Servants of Mary

Founded in 1919 at London in England by Sister Annie Clare of the Community of the Holy Virgin Mary of Wantage with collaboration and initial support from that institute. Its mission is to care for the elderly and infirm and other forms of pastoral ministry. Initially the rule was based on the *Common Rules of the Daughters of Charity* of Vincent de Paul. In 1953 the rule of Augustine was adopted.¹⁰ (Generalate: The Convent of Our Lady of Cana; 17 Grove Park; Camberwell, London S.E. 5, UK.)

5.1 Institutes that profess the same spirit as the Congregation of the Mission or the Daughters of Charity.

ENGLAND

NC-5.1-ENG.894.0

Society of the Sacred Mission

Founded in 1894 at London in England by Reverend Herbert Hamilton Kelly (1860-1950) as a result of earlier collaboration (1891) with C. J. Corfe, Anglican bishop of Korea (consecrated 1889), in the establishment of the Korean Missionary Brotherhood for the training of missionaries. The institute closely resembled Vincent de Paul's Congregation of the Mission."¹¹ (Headquarters: House of the Sacred Mission; Kelham, Newark, Nottinghamshire, UK.)

⁹DIP, s.v. "Santa Maria Vergine, di Wantage" 8: 733-34; *Sisters of Charity, God is Love* (Boulder City: n.d.); Groves, "Nineteenth Century," VH 9, no. 1 (Winter 1988): 24-29; Rybolt, "From Life to Rules," VH 12, no. 2 (Fall 1991): 193. See also Cameron, *Religious Communities*.

¹⁰DIP, s.v. "Società delle Serve di Maria, di Londra," 8: 1732; "Santa Maria Vergine, di Wantage" 8: 733-34; Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 514.

¹¹Stockman, *Revival of Conventual Life*, 195-96; DIP, s.v. "Società della Missione." Anson, *Call of the Cloister*, 139.