

SALUTE TO THE GERMAN-AMERICAN ENTERPRISES AND INSTITUTIONS OF BALTIMORE: PART II

by William H. McClain

In this issue of the *Report* the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland salutes Von Paris Moving and Storage, a prominent Maryland business with German roots, and two of Baltimore's Catholic institutions, Saint Joseph Hospital and the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, both of which owe their beginnings to the vision, dedication, and tireless efforts of small groups of German nuns. We thank both institutions and the Von Paris family for sharing with us the archival materials on their German origins.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

The institution that later became Saint Joseph Hospital came into being in November, 1864, when a civic-minded Baltimorean named Catherine Eberhard donated to Mother Mary Agnes of the newly established Third Order of the Sisters of Saint Francis of Philadelphia¹ three two-story houses in the 100 block of North Caroline Street for use as a hospital. By working diligently, Mother Mary Agnes and the two members of her congregation who had accompanied her to Baltimore were able to receive their first patients early in 1865. Since the three houses were located in a section of Baltimore where many German-Americans resided, the new hospital filled important needs in the German community as well as in the city as a whole and soon had more patients than it could handle in the cramped space in which the sisters had to work. In 1867, the Board of Trustees, consisting of six lay members and three priests, drew up plans for a larger and better equipped facility. Land was acquired on Hoffmann and Caroline and Spring and Oliver Streets from Noah Walker in 1869, according to the hospital's archives, and ground was broken soon after that. The corner stone was laid in 1871 by the Very Reverend A. B. Coskey, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Baltimore. The year before, an act of incorporation had been drawn up authorizing the Sisters of Saint

Francis to establish in the City of Baltimore a hospital "for the reception and medical treatment of the sick, distressed, and feeble." Reverend Joseph Clauß, one of the three priests on the Board of Directors,² persuaded his fellow board members to name the new hospital after his patron saint, Saint Joseph. The Board also decided that since the sisters who would manage the new hospital and provide all nursing care were German nuns who said their prayers in German it was appropriate that it be called Saint Joseph German Hospital.

The first patients were admitted to Saint Joseph German Hospital in 1872, and soon it had become one of the city's busiest health care providers.³ The work load was further increased when, in 1891, the United States Government designated Saint Joseph German Hospital as the center for the care of all sick or wounded sailors entering the port of Baltimore. The hospital continued to serve in this latter capacity until the Marine Hospital opened its doors in 1887.

Until the turn of the century the Sisters of Saint Francis administered Saint Joseph German Hospital and provided all nursing care. From 1901 on, welcome assistance became available from the members of the Women's Auxiliary, but the shortage of nurses was ultimately relieved only when the school of nursing established in 1901 began turning out nurses. The first graduation exercises were held, according to the records of Sister Mary Zita, Treasurer of the Hospital, in the new hall on Oliver Street on December 6, 1904. The five diplomas awarded at the ceremony were presented by Cardinal Gibbon.

Saint Joseph Hospital kept its German identity until the United States declared war on Germany in 1917. Anti-German attitudes propagated at that time by radical patriotic groups finally convinced the Board of Direc-

tors of the hospital that as a matter of expediency the word "German" should be dropped from the hospital's name. This was done on February 22, 1918.⁴

During the post-war years and on into the 1950's Saint Joseph Hospital continued to provide excellent medical care. By 1950, however, it had become evident that the plant was antiquated. A crisis arose in 1955 when the hospital was denied a license because certain parts of the Caroline Street building failed to satisfy current Fire Department regulations.⁵ To deal with the emergency a special lay board was appointed. Thanks to the board's efforts the fire hazard was eliminated and other improvements were also made. It was apparent, however, that the real need was for a new building. A search committee was given the task of finding a suitable site and eventually recommended the present site in Baltimore County. Ground was broken on March 18, 1963,⁶ and soon the new Saint Joseph Hospital was ready to admit patients and also to provide a wide range of medical services which had been impossible in the old plant. The centennial of the hospital was celebrated in the new building in 1971.

Over the years the physicians of Saint Joseph have pioneered many programs in various medical fields. Among the most recent is an innovative three-dimensional straightening process which helps to give both greater mobility and a more normal appearance to individuals afflicted with scoliosis. This straightening process represents only a part of the comprehensive orthopedic program at Saint Joseph Hospital, which includes the world-renowned treatments developed at the Center for skeletal Dysplasia for patients suffering from dwarfism. Such programs amply demonstrate the progressive and scientific expertise of the medical staff. They also offer proof, however, that the strong sense of social service and the special concern for the disadvantaged which inspired the first nursing staff of German nuns to devote their lives to caring for the sick and the distressed are still very much alive there.

The College of Notre Dame of Maryland

The College of Notre Dame of Maryland enjoys the distinction of being the oldest, and

also one of the most progressive of America's Catholic liberal arts colleges for women. It can also boast of having been the first Catholic college to offer, from 1895 on, a four-year program of liberal arts studies designed to prepare Catholic young women for graduate study. Today, it is difficult to believe that this thriving institution was born, as the Reverend Charles A. Hart recalls in his address on the occasion of the college's golden jubilee in 1945, "of the boundless energy of a small band of immigrant religious teachers who never faltered in their desire to bring to their students the highest and the best that Catholic institutions could offer."⁷

The immigrant teachers to whom Father Hart refers were German nuns who belonged to a religious community originally founded in 1598 in Mattaincourt, France, by Father Pierre Fourier, who was later canonized. Father Fourier's hope in instituting the community was that the new order, by making available to young women of all social classes the kind of education that would prepare them for their later role as spiritual guides in their respective families, might be able to help counteract the wave of heresy then sweeping over France. The congregation, which became known as the Poor Sisters of Notre Dame because the sisters so rigidly observed the vow of poverty, spread during the two centuries following its foundation to various parts of France and also into Germany. One of the German convents was situated in the City of Stadtamhof on the Danube River in the diocese of the Bishop of Regensburg. In the school in Stadtamhof which the Sisters of Notre Dame administered one of the pupils was a young girl named Karolina Gerhardinger, the only daughter of Willibald Gerhardinger, a shipmaster on the Danube and a prominent member of the shipmasters' guild. Karolina was bright and liked going to school and was keenly disappointed when the decree ordering the closing of all religious schools in Bavaria ended her school-days in 1809. This decree, which implemented in Bavaria the policy of secularizing ecclesiastical property initiated in France during the Revolution and extended to German states by the Treaty of Lunéville, resulted in almost total suppression

of Catholic educational institutions at all levels and accordingly caused great hardships. Father Michael Wittmann, who supervised Catholic education in the diocese of Regensburg, was disconsolate when the Sisters of Notre Dame were obliged to close their schools and at once began to consider possible ways of reopening the schools so that the girls in his diocese could continue to receive the kind of liberal education which would prepare them for their future role as managers of Catholic households. The solution he finally hit upon was a rather daring one: he proposed to Karolina and two of her able young friends to allow themselves to be trained by a master teacher so that they might learn the pedagogical skills which would enable them to take over the teaching duties formerly fulfilled by the departed sisters. The girls willingly accepted the challenge and set to work. At age fifteen Karolina had attained a sufficient level of pedagogical skill to qualify for a government certificate authorizing her to teach. Not long after that she decided to become a nun. Father Wittmann, who in the interim had become Bishop of Regensburg, told Karolina at that point about his idea of reconstituting the Order of the School Sisters of Notre Dame as the kind of community envisioned two centuries earlier by Pierre Fourier: a congregation of teaching sisters who would not be confined to a convent, but would go out into the world, thus making education available even to those living in remote rural areas. When the Bavarian government permitted the reopening of convents run by nursing or teaching sisters, Bishop Wittmann at once took steps to realize his plan and enlisted the aid of Karolina, who had taken the name Theresa of Jesus at the time of professing her final vows. Sister Theresa later became the head of the first community of School Sisters, which was established in 1833 in Neunburg vorm Wald, a small city about forty-five kilometers northeast of Regensburg. The educational director of the new convent was Reverend Matthias Siegert, whom Bishop Wittmann had commissioned to study the pedagogical ideas of the Swiss educator, Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi.

For a number of reasons, not least of which was the difficulty of attracting there the kind of recruits the congregation needed, Neunburg vorm Wald proved to have been an unfortunate choice for the first motherhouse. It accordingly seemed almost an act of Providence when the Archbishop of Munich invited her to bring her community to the Bavarian capital. She at once accepted the invitation and was delighted by the generous offer of King Ludwig I. to finance the remodeling of the convent which the Archbishop had offered to Sister Theresa.

In Munich the community flourished, for the sisters' services were much needed there. Soon the sisters were active in many areas of educational endeavor and were also rendering social services of various kinds, such as operating day-care centers, looking after children in orphanages, assisting in the rehabilitation of wayward youngsters, and even running technical and vocational schools. Always alert to new educational trends, the sisters tested all new ideas, adopting what seemed useful and fruitful.

Word of the School Sisters' work in Munich spread rapidly. Soon calls were coming in from other cities. Twenty years after the establishment of the first convent in Neunburg vorm Wald the community had fifty-two houses in Bavaria, and communities had also been established in Württemberg, Westphalia, Silesia, Bohemia, and Austria. Young women were continually joining the community, but Sister Theresa soon found it impossible even so to fill the many requests for sisters. In 1841 she wrote, "More than forty school districts have recently asked for sisters, and we have to put them off indefinitely."

In spite of the continual calls for sisters in Germany and Austria, Sister Theresa was willing to help when a call came from the Redemptorist Fathers in New York. In 1847, accompanied by five members of her congregation, she set sail for the United States, again with the financial support of King Ludwig I., who even had his personal physician prepare a medical kit for use during the voyage.

Disappointment was in store for the sisters when they arrived in New York. For after having sent for them, the Redemptorist Fathers

had realized that the community to which they had planned to send the sisters, the remote German settlement of St. Marys in the forests of western Pennsylvania, was not a suitable place to start a motherhouse and a school. A letter explaining the decision to abandon the St. Marys project had been sent to Munich, but Sister Theresa had not received it. Having no mission for the sisters, the Fathers suggested that they return to Germany. Sister Theresa, however, convinced that God had called her to the New World to do important work, decided instead to set out on her own for St. Marys. During the long journey by ox-cart one of the sisters died, but with the others Sister Theresa finally arrived at her destination. The little German community gave the sisters a warm welcome, put a log-house at their disposal for use as a convent, and had soon erected for them a one-room school next to the convent. Shortly after their arrival the sisters were thus able to begin teaching.

Since St. Marys was in the diocese of Pittsburgh, Sister Theresa decided to pay the Bishop a visit. The Bishop received her coolly because she had come into the diocese without an official invitation and with not letter of reference from the Archbishop of Munich. He nevertheless permitted the sisters to continue their missionary work in St. Marys, but with evident reluctance.

A way out of this strained situation presented itself opportunely when the Archbishop of Baltimore, at the suggestion for Father Neumann, then Provincial of the Redemptorists in America, invited Sister Theresa to come to Baltimore to take charge of instruction in the German schools run by three churches, St. Michael's, St. James's, and St. Alphonsus, all three of which were staffed by Redemptorist priests. Father Neumann also offered Sister Theresa the opportunity to acquire for use as a motherhouse the Redemptorist novitiate house adjacent to St. James Church. Sister Theresa wrote at once to Munich to request funds for the purchase of the novitiate house and to ask for additional missionaries to assist with instruction in the three German schools. Both requests were granted.

When Sister Theresa had finished the task of staffing and organizing the three German parish schools she hoped that before her return to Munich she would have an opportunity to see other parts of this vast mission country. She was accordingly only too happy to accept Father Neumann's invitation to accompany him on a visitation tour of some of the northern and western states to which he hoped to extend the Redemptorists' missionary work. Thanks to this tour, which took five weeks and in the course of which Father Neumann and his party covered five hundred miles by ox-cart, steamboat, and various horse-drawn vehicles, Sister Theresa acquired first-hand experience of some of America's remoter areas which enabled her to map out several future projects for her sisters.

Because of the turbulent political situation in Europe sister Theresa received urgent messages to return to Munich in early 1848. She finally departed in July, but not before she had set up an orphanage for abandoned German children in Baltimore which was later known as St. Anthony's Orphanage. To the sister who had accompanied her on the visitation tour with Father Neumann, Sister Karoline Friess, one of her original companions from Munich, she entrusted the responsibility of supervising the three German parish schools and also of directing all future educational enterprises of the School Sisters of Notre Dame on the North American continent.

The schools which Sister Theresa had so ably organized and staffed continued to flourish after her departure, and soon pupils began to come to the sisters in their convent on Aisquith Street. The school which they established there later became the Institute of Notre Dame when the new building was completed in 1863. In the early records of the Institute one reads that "the happy years quickly passed, bringing prosperity to the school, until every attic room had its occupant." Soon the sisters realized that in order to be able to accommodate their numerous pupils they would have to have additional space. Attempts were made to purchase neighboring property, but land values had by

then become so high that the idea of adding on the Aisquith Street school had to be abandoned.

In the spring of 1871 the sisters acquired a property on North Charles Street and contracted to have a building erected on that site. The new building, called The Collegiate Institute, opened in 1873 with Mother Mary Barbara Weinzierl, one of the original group of sisters from Munich, and Sister Ildephonsa as spiritual and educational directors. Mother Theophila Bauer, the second Provincial of the School Sisters, established the motherhouse on the campus of the Collegiate Institute in a small building called Montrose. The third Provincial, however, Mother Clara Heuck, protesting that North Charles Street was "too far away from the city," moved the motherhouse back to the Institute on Aisquith Street.

To help Catholic young women prepare for the new role that women were beginning to play in American life during the waning years of the nineteenth century, the School Sisters of Notre Dame established on the Charles Street campus in the last decade of the century a four-year liberal arts college for Catholic women which was the first of its kind in the United States. The new institution was chartered in 1895 as the College of Notre Dame of Maryland and held its first commencement exercises in 1899.

For the next six decades elementary and secondary school pupils as well as college students came daily to the Charles Street campus. In 1959, however, the School Sisters decided that a new school should be built on another site for the elementary and secondary school pupils. The institution which came into existence as a result of this plan was Notre Dame Preparatory School on Hampton Lane.

The year 1959 was also marked by another event of moment for the college and preparatory school. On January 31 of that year the validity of the process of beautification of the foundress, who not long after her return to Munich had finally been accorded the title "Mother," was proclaimed in Rome.

Today, the members of the congregation which Mother Theresa helped to establish

number more than seven thousand sisters who live and work in twenty-one provinces in Europe and North and South America. Although the community is now world-wide, the spirit of oneness, which has from the beginning united its members, is still strong, thanks to the work of the Generalate in Rome. The sisters' sense of oneness enabled the community to survive the **Kulturkampf** in the 1880's and also the two great international conflicts of our century. One of the most moving examples of the spirit of unity which has always united the sisters is without doubt the telegram from the Commissary General in Milwaukee to the Superior General in Munich at the end of World War II, transmitting the simple, but infinitely reassuring message: "Wir bleiben treu. Fidelis."

VON PARIS MOVING AND STORAGE

The founder of the B. von Paris Moving and Storage Company, one of Baltimore's oldest and most successful German-American business enterprises, was Eligius von Paris, a young Hessian who had emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1875. Like many of his recently arrived compatriots, he settled in East Baltimore, where he soon found work in one of the breweries that supplied beer to amusement parks and picnic grounds in those days. A leader rather than a follower, he was busy before long as an organizer of the Brewery Workers Guild, of which he later became president. Eager to have a business of his own and quick to size up business opportunities, he saw early on that he could establish a profitable business by providing moving and hauling services to brewer families and other families moving from one residence to another and by offering a carting service to contractors in need of help in getting their materials to building sites. Early in 1892 he decided to take the plunge. With his wife's approval he gave up his job at the brewery and with his savings bought a team of horses, two dump-carts, and a double team wagon and started a moving and hauling business in his residence at 3325 Foster Avenue.

Income from moving household goods was at first sporadic, but cart-contracting proved profitable. For a time, von Paris's main work

was hauling clay for brick-yards and building materials for contractors, and, in winter, transporting ice from ponds and streams to brewery cellars for year-round refrigeration. In 1894, von Paris's eldest son, Bonaventure, left school at age twelve to help his father, making the business a family enterprise.

Movement of household goods gradually displaced cart-contracting over the next decade and finally became the chief activity. Bonaventure von Paris, who had meanwhile become practically a partner and who like his father was forward-looking, decided that the family business, while progressing nicely, could be made much more profitable, if he and his father could learn the latest methods and techniques of moving and hauling. To familiarize himself with these, Bonaventure set out for New York in 1905, with his father's blessing and took a job there with one of the more up-to-date moving and storage firms, learning while he worked the various ways in which the firm had increased the efficiency of its moving and storage operations. Fortified with his new knowledge, he returned to Baltimore to apply to the family business the methods and techniques he had been able to observe in New York.

An important test of the von Paris Company's strength and resourcefulness was a contract-offer in 1907 for a long-distance move from Baltimore to the District of Columbia. The successful execution of this move, which involved two wagon loads with double teams and required two full days, convinced father and son that the firm had reached the point of being able to compete successfully in the new and challenging field of long-distance hauling.

Eligius von Paris's health having begun to fail at this point, Bonaventure von Paris was obliged to assume an ever larger share of the responsibility for managing and operating the business. With his greater responsibilities, of course, came also the chance to test out some of his own ideas concerning the future course of a firm such as theirs. Steady growth in volume had already made it clear that expansion beyond the limited Foster Avenue space was essential. After having explored the various possibilities, Bonaventure von Paris

found a larger property in the 400 block of First Street, later known as Highland Avenue, which seemed suitable and which with the help of a small loan from his father he was able to acquire. Until his marriage in 1909 he continued to operate the business out of the Foster Avenue location; but when he and his wife Theresa went to housekeeping, B. E. von Paris, Jr. writes in the family chronicle which he prepared in 1982 to commemorate the firm's ninetieth anniversary, Bonaventure "transferred the hauling shingle" to the First Street property.

The main building on the First Street property had three stories, one of which had been occupied by a bar. By converting this area into a warehouse Bonaventure von Paris was in a position to offer his clients storage facilities. The firm thus became at this point a moving and storage business. Both the business and Bonaventure's family flourished in the new location. "All told," B. E. von Paris reports in his chronicle, "nine sons and daughters, many of whom were still owners and operators of the family business in 1982, came into the world in the Highland Avenue house."

The firm's steady growth in terms of business volume between 1912 and 1914 eventually obliged Bonaventure von Paris to build a new warehouse, purchase additional horses, and put another wagon into service. In 1915 the firm acquired its first motor van, which Baltimoreans called "the house on wheels," and which was one of the most popular exhibits at the 1915 Automobile Show. The acquisition of this vehicle marked the beginning of the motorization of the von Paris company. By the end of 1919 the firm had disposed of all of its horses and wagons.

Between 1915 and 1919 the von Paris Company pioneered long-distance moving in the Middle Atlantic States, a venture which posed a formidable challenge even to a firm with up-to-date equipment, for, as B. E. von Paris recalls in his chronicle, "Route 1 was bad, the Philadelphia Road was a gravel and mud heap, and Route 40 had not even been thought of at that time." In spite of handicaps such as frequently being stuck in the mud, however, the von Paris vans managed to get to their destinations, completing deliveries at

times even in places where roads were practically non-existent.

Investment losses, coupled with the hope of establishing a profitable real-estate enterprise near the farm which the family had meanwhile acquired as a summer home, almost persuaded Bonaventure von Paris to abandon the moving and storage business in the early 1920's. After three unsuccessful attempts to divest himself of the moving and storage operation, however, he decided to keep the business. He also decided against further expansion at that point so that he could continue to offer his clients the kind of personalized service in which he so strongly believed and also have more time to be with his family.

During the late 1920's and early 1930's four of Bonaventure von Paris's five sons and four of his daughters entered the business, his sons starting out by working in the warehouse, then helping with the vans, and finally becoming drivers, while his four daughters assisted in various ways with the office work. The depression of 1929 "struck the business and family with all the force of a typhoon," B. E. von Paris recalls in his chronicle, and everyone had to work long hours and accept privations in order to keep the business from going under. Conditions improved during the middle and late 1930's, and the four sons who had entered the firm — Bonaventure, Jr., William, Joseph, and George — decided, at different times, to make a career of the business and eventually became involved in the management of its various operations.

During World War II Bonaventure, Jr. and William served in North Africa and Italy; Joseph saw action in New Guinea and the South Pacific; while George did his tour of duty on Attu in the Aleutians. Fortunately all came back. In 1947 the firm was incorporated as the B. von Paris and Sons Moving and Storage Company with Bonaventure, Sr. as Chairman of the Board, Bonaventure, Jr. as President and General Manager, William G. and Joseph as Vice-Presidents, and George H. as Secretary of the Board.

Growing demand for long-distance and worldwide moving services after World War II prompted the von Paris Company to apply to

the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1951 for an extension of authority which would enable the firm to expand its services into the Midwest. Again moving with the trends of the times, the Company developed in the 1950's facilities for large office moving and was soon in the forefront of firms specializing in this kind of service. Also with an eye to the future the firm applied in 1956 to the Civil Aeronautics Board for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity as a forwarder of air-freight. When this certificate was awarded the company was able to offer speedy service to any point in the world capable of handling air-freight.

In those years of dynamic development another milestone was the acquisition of an important competitive enterprise which for several years had been an agency of North American Van Lines. The merger was thus not only a major expansion, but also made possible a new role for the von Paris Company as an agency of North American Van Lines. To lighten the burden of additional responsibilities entailed by the merger and the affiliation with North American Van Lines the Board of Directors decided to divide all operational responsibilities among the four von Paris brothers on the Board. Each, accordingly, assumed the presidency of one of the four corporate entities into which the company had earlier been divided, with George H. von Paris serving as President of the parent company.

Until the mid-1960's the von Paris company operated out of four different locations — on Highland Avenue, Erdman Avenue, Haven Street, and Parole outside of Annapolis. By that time, all warehouses were at nearly 100% of capacity. To provide the sorely needed additional storage space the company leased early in 1965 a 16,000 square foot warehouse at 1920 York Road in Timonium. All went well for a while. Then, in the spring of 1968, came the announcement that North American Van Lines had been acquired by Pepsico. For the von Paris Company the merger marked the beginning of a long period of frustrations and problems resulting in the main from the frequent turnovers in executives and management personnel at Pepsico's Fort Wayne

headquarters and from what B. E. von Paris characterizes in his chronicle as "the philosophy of operating a van line like a food and beverage business." The problems with PepsiCo were not finally resolved until the mid-1970's when PepsiCo at long last appointed to the presidency of North American Van Lines an executive experienced in running a household goods moving operation and capable of empathizing with the agents and their problems.

In the fall of 1970 the von Paris Company transferred all of its East Baltimore operations to the spacious new quarters on York Road in Timonium. Consolidation and the attendant restructuring helped to sharpen the firm's competitive edge, as did the leadership, creativity, wisdom, and productivity of the family members and the other able individuals who became members of the Board of Directors at various times during the 1970's.

A unique opportunity for further expansion arose in 1975 when North American Van Lines publicized its decision to divest itself of its company stores. Among these was its profitable Potomac service and warehouse facility for which it was willing to offer the von Paris Company first acquisition rights. The price was high, but the acquisition of an outlet in the busy Washington metropolitan area enabled the company to realize what B. E. von Paris describes in his chronicle as "the greatest growth in our history."

From B. E. von Paris, Jr.'s chronicle of the family history it is clear that the von Paris Company owes its continuing success in the main to the ability of its managerial staff to couple innovativeness with reliability. Never content to rest on its laurels, the company has always striven to offer top quality service, and it has been able to do so because its managers have always known that perfection requires attention to detail. They have also known that caring about customers also means caring about your employees. Their concern has led to a dedicated work force that is anxious to give its best. In 1992 the company will celebrate its centennial. Doubtless at that time the Board of Directors will once again rededicate themselves, as they did on past anniversary celebrations, to the principles which, as B. E.

von Paris, Jr., points out in his chronicle, "brought the company successfully out of the Gay Nineties through many eras into the Space Age," the principles of service, courtesy, and customer satisfaction.

NOTES

¹The Third Order of the Sisters of Saint Francis was founded in 1855 in Philadelphia at the instigation of the Venerable John Nepomucene Neumann, then Bishop of Philadelphia. The first Superior General was Reverend Mother Mary Francis Bachmann, a native of Bavaria, whose maiden name was Anna Boll. At twenty-two Anna Boll married Anton Bachmann and subsequently emigrated with him from Germany to the United States. The couple settled in Philadelphia and were members there of St. Peter's Catholic Church, which at that time had a predominantly German-speaking congregation. The Bachmanns had four children, three of whom later took holy orders. After the death of her husband, Anna Bachmann became a nun.

²Reverend Clauß was Rector of St. Michael's Church. The other two priests on the Board of Directors were the Reverend Kleineidam, Rector of St. Alphonsus Church, and a priest from St. James Church. All three priests were members of the Redemptorist Congregation (CSSR), founded in 1732 in Naples by Alfonso de'Liguori, who was later canonized as St. Alphonsus of Liguori. The Redemptorists were active in the field of education and also provided social services, even ministering to prisoners. The Redemptorists of German origin in the United States supervised instruction in German parish schools in addition to ministering spiritually to their German-American parishioners.

³Sister M. Pierre, O.S.F., offers an account of the hospital's first one hundred years in an article entitled "History of Saint Joseph's Hospital," *Maryland State Medical Journal*, Vol. 6 (July 1957), pp. 333-336.

⁴Dieter Cunz reviews major problems confronted by German-Americans and German-American institutions and organization from 1917 on in *The Maryland Germans* (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1948), pp. 395 ff.

⁵Sister M. Pierre discusses the crisis and its eventual resolution in "Saint Joseph's Hospital Looks Ahead," *Maryland Medical Journal*, Vol. 9 (April 1960), pp. 178-179.

⁶As reported in the **Baltimore Sun**, March 19, 1963.

⁷Charles A. Hart, "The Concept of a Catholic Liberal Arts College," in *Fifty Golden Years: A Series of Lectures on the Liberal Arts College*, commemorating the Golden Jubilee of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland (Baltimore: The College of Notre Dame of Maryland, 1946), p. 22.