

Acceptance of the  
Statue of  
Mother Joseph

(Esther Pariseau)

PRESENTED BY THE  
STATE OF WASHINGTON



PROCEEDINGS  
IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE  
UNITED STATES CAPITOL

Washington, D.C.

May 1, 1980

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1980

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS  
OF  
SEN. HENRY M. JACKSON





John P. Greeley and Warren Featherstone Reid

## Mother Joseph Foundation

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Benjamin J. Guthrie

## Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 48

*Agreed to April 1, 1980.*

### NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

At the Second Session

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday, the third  
day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighty

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence, presented by the State of Washington for the National Statuary Hall collection in accordance with the provisions of section 1814 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 187), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the State of Washington for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent personages, illustrious for her distinguished humanitarian services.

Sec. 2. The State of Washington is authorized to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence referred to in the first section of this concurrent resolution, and to hold ceremonies on May 1, 1980, in the rotunda on that occasion. The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

Sec. 3. (a) The proceedings in the rotunda of the Capitol at the presentation by the State of Washington of the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence for the National Statuary Hall collection, together with appropriate illustrations and other pertinent matter, shall be printed as a Senate document. The copy for such document shall be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

document would be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing. There would be printed 5,000 additional copies of such document, which would be bound in such style as the joint committee shall direct, of which 103 copies would be for the use of the Senate, 1,897 copies would be for the use of the Members of the Senate from the State of Washington, 443 copies would be for the use of the House of Representatives, and 2,557 copies would be for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Washington.

Section 4 would provide for the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of the concurrent resolution to the Governor of Washington.

#### STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO STATUARY HALL

The statutory provisions relating to the National Statuary Hall, as expressed in section 187 of title 40 of the United States Code, is as follows:

##### § 187. National Statuary Hall

Suitable structures and railings shall be erected in the old hall of Representatives for the reception and protection of statuary, and the same shall be under the supervision and direction of the Architect of the Capitol. And the President is authorized to invite all the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services, such as each State may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration; and when so furnished, the same shall be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall for the purpose herein indicated. (R.S. § 1814; Aug. 15, 1876, ch. 287, § 1, 19 Stat. 147; Mar. 3, 1921, ch. 124 § 1, 41 Stat. 1291.)

Another provision, relating to the location within the Capitol Building of the statues constituting the collection, is as follows:

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 47

(47 Stat. Part 2, 1784; Feb. 24, 1933)

That the Architect of the Capitol, upon the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, is hereby authorized and directed to relocate within the Capitol any of the statues already received and placed in Statuary Hall, and to provide for the reception and location of the statues received hereafter from the States.

A printing-cost estimate will not be available until after the proceedings are held on May 1, 1980.

#### SUPPORTING LETTERS

Letters in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 48 addressed to Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, by Senator Warren G. Magnuson, sponsor of the concurrent resolution and, Senator Henry M. Jackson, cosponsor, Members of the U.S. Senate from the State of Washington; and Mario E. Campioli, Acting Architect of the Capitol, are as follows:

U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
Washington, D.C., November 13, 1979.

HON. CLAIBORNE PELL,  
Chairman, Rules Committee,  
Russell Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Last Friday I introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 48 which would authorize the Congress to accept a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence as the second contribution of the State of Washington for the National Statuary Hall collection.

Mother Joseph and the Sisters of Providence played an active, highly important role in building the Pacific Northwest from 1856 when she first arrived at Fort Vancouver. By the time of her death in 1902, Mother Joseph had established no less than 11 hospitals, 7 academies, 5 Indian schools and 2 orphanages in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. She incorporated the Sisters of Providence in 1858, today the second oldest corporation registered in the State of Washington, and her efforts to improve the quality of life for all citizens in that region of our Nation remains to this day an impressive legacy of Mother Joseph.

State officials and the members of the foundation responsible for the statue of Mother Joseph would like to hold the formal presentation ceremony in the rotunda of the Capitol on May 1, 1980. I am enclosing a copy of the pertinent State law enacted by the legislature and a letter from the chairman of the Mother Joseph Foundation, Hon. John L. O'Brien, that outlines their assurances in conformance with all the requirements of statute.

Although time is hardly pressing, I respectfully request that your committee consider this matter at your earliest convenience and would hope that Senate Concurrent Resolution 48 might be favorably reported before the end of the current session.

With kindest regards, I remain  
Sincerely,

WARREN G. MAGNUSON.

Enclosures.

MOTHER JOSEPH FOUNDATION,  
Seattle, Wash., November 6, 1979.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
U.S. Senate,  
Russell Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR WARREN: Enclosed is a copy of chapter 13, (Substitute Senate Bill No. 2431) Washington Laws, 1977, 1st Extraordinary Session, Mother Joseph Statuary Hall Commemoration. The bill passed the Senate on March 30, 1977; passed the House on April 26, 1977; and was approved by the Governor on May 4, 1977.

The Mother Joseph Foundation was formed to raise funds to pay for the Mother Joseph statue and pedestal and the dedication ceremony. Sculptor Felix W. de Weldon was commissioned by the statuary committee to sculpt the statue of Mother Joseph. At this writing the bronze is being cast and we have been assured by Mr. de Weldon that the statue will be ready by December 15, 1979. Fundraising for the statue and dedication ceremony has been very successful, and we have on deposit funds to pay the remainder of the artist's fee plus what we consider sufficient funds to pay for the reception following the dedication ceremony.

Governor Dixy Lee Ray, together with the Mother Joseph Foundation board of directors, has designated May 1, 1980 as "Dedication Day." Governor Ray has invited President Jimmy Carter to be a part of the ceremony. She has asked the President to be at the Capitol rotunda at 4 p.m. on May 1, 1980. I would appreciate it if you would request the permission of the Rules Committee for the State of Washington and the Mother Joseph Foundation to use the rotunda of the Nation's Capitol on that day.

Thank you again for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,  
Chairman of the Board.

Enclosure.

[WASHINGTON LAWS, 1977 1st Ex. Sess., Ch. 13]

#### CHAPTER 13

[Substitute Senate Bill No. 2431]

#### MOTHER JOSEPH—STATUARY HALL COMMEMORATION

AN ACT Relating to state memorials; providing for the erection of a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence in statuary hall at the national capitol; and creating new sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION.—SECTION 1. Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence is hereby designated as an historic leader of national renown. The legislature hereby deems it appropriate to erect a statue of Mother Joseph in statuary hall in the old hall of the house of representatives at the national capitol to commemorate her fame and historic services as a great Washingtonian and a great American.

NEW SECTION.—SEC. 2. The governor, the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house of representatives, or their designees, shall serve as a committee to procure or provide a statue of Mother Joseph and to have the statue erected in the statuary hall in accordance with 40 U.S.C. Sec. 187. The governor, the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house of representatives may collectively appoint two citizens at large to serve on the committee.

NEW SECTION.—SEC. 3. The committee shall accept donations and gifts from individuals, groups, and associations to carry out this act.

Passed the Senate March 30, 1977.

Passed the House April 26, 1977.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 1977.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 4, 1977.

U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,  
Washington, D.C., November 26, 1979.

HON. CLAIBORNE PELL,  
Chairman, Rules Committee,  
Russell Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Senator Magnuson and I recently introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 48 which authorizes the acceptance by Congress of a statute from the State of Washington of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence. It gives me great pleasure to recommend to the Senate Rules Committee that favorable action be taken on the measure so that this statue may become the second contribution of the state to the National Statuary Hall collection.

Mother Joseph was one of the most important pioneer figures in the history and development of the Northwest, playing a vital role in bringing many of the basic aspects of civilization to the region. She planned and built hospitals, schools and orphanages in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and the Province of British Columbia, and thereby was instrumental in improving the quality of life for the settlers of these States.

Mother Joseph displayed the very best qualities of human nature during her 46 years of service to the people of the Northwest, and it is upon this record of achievement and sacrifice that Washington State officials, current members of the Sisters of Providence Foundation, and Senator Magnuson and I desire to make a formal presentation of the statue to the National Statuary Hall in the spring of 1980. Formal ceremonies are planned for May 1 in the rotunda of the Capitol, and will mark the 100th anniversary of the opening of St. Mary's Hospital by Mother Joseph in Walla Walla, Wash.

I would, therefore, greatly appreciate your committee acting expeditiously on this matter, and hope that it will report this resolution favorably to the full Senate for consideration.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

HENRY M. JACKSON.

## House Bill No. 574

By Representatives Bauer, Heck, Zimmerman, Thompson, Paris,  
and Erickson

State of Washington  
45th Legislature  
Regular Session

Read first time February 4, 1977, and referred to Committee on  
State Government

AN ACT Relating to state memorials; providing for the erection  
of a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence in  
statuary hall at the national capitol; and creating new  
sections.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:*

*New Section. SECTION 1.* Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence is hereby designated as a deceased resident of national renown worthy of having a statue of herself erected in the hall of fame, also known as statuary hall, in the old hall of the house of representatives at the national capitol to commemorate her fame and historic services as a great Washingtonian and a great American.

*New Section. SEC. 2.* The governor, the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house of representatives are appointed as a committee to procure or provide a statue of Mother Joseph and to have the statue erected in the hall of fame in accordance with 40 U.S.C. Sec. 187. The governor, the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house of representatives may collectively appoint two citizens at large to serve on the committee.

*New Section. SEC. 3.* The committee shall accept donations and gifts from individuals, groups, and associations to carry out this act.

## Substitute Senate Bill No. 2431

By Committee on State Government (Originally sponsored by  
Senators Marsh, Henry, Talley, and Keefe)

State of Washington  
45th Legislature  
1st Extraordinary Session

Filed by Committee on State Government, March 17, 1977,  
and ordered printed.

AN ACT Relating to state memorials; providing for the erection  
of a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence in  
statuary hall at the national capitol; and creating new  
sections.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:*

*New Section. SECTION 1.* Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence is hereby designated as an historic leader of national renown. The legislature hereby deems it appropriate to erect a statue of Mother Joseph in statuary hall in the old hall of the house of representatives at the national capitol to commemorate her fame and historic services as a great Washingtonian and a great American.

*New Section. SEC. 2.* The governor, the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house of representatives, or their designees, shall serve as a committee to procure or provide a statue of Mother Joseph and to have the statue erected in the statuary hall in accordance with 40 U.S.C. Sec. 187. The governor, the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house of representatives may collectively appoint two citizens at large to serve on the committee.

HON. CLAIBORNE PELL,  
Chairman, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PELL: This will respond to your letter of November 15, 1979, requesting our comment with respect to Senator Magnuson's letter concerning Senate Concurrent Resolution 48 which is currently pending.

We are pleased to see that the proposal of the Mother Joseph Foundation and the State of Washington to present a statue of Mother Joseph for inclusion in the National Statuary Hall Collection is approaching realization.

As stated in the resolution, National Statuary Hall is governed by section 1814 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 187) and was created by the act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat 347). Its supervision and direction was assigned to the Architect of the Capitol by the act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat 147). Further, House Concurrent Resolution 47, agreed to February 1933 (47 Stat Part 2, 1784) provides—

That the Architect of the Capitol, upon the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, is hereby authorized and directed to relocate within the Capitol any of the statues already received and placed in Statuary Hall, and to provide for the reception and location of the statues received hereafter from the States.

In view of the fact that no models or photographs of the statue of Mother Joseph have been provided, we are, of course, unable to comment with respect to the acceptability of the final design of the sculpture.

The State committee has responded to the stipulations as required by the above-cited laws and the procedures as published by this office.

Earlier this year the Procedure for Admission of Statues to Statuary Hall and other pertinent information was supplied to the State officials and the members of the foundation with specific note taken that they are responsible for all expenses incurred with the shipping, placement, and location of the statue, along with any printed matter and social activities they wish to hold in connection with the presentation.

The necessary physical arrangements under direction of this office will be carried out as requested by the foundation and State officials subject, of course, to approval of the Joint Committee on the Library. Accordingly, I recommend the Committee's favorable consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 48.

I shall, of course, be pleased to provide any additional information you may deem desirable.

Cordially,

MARIO E. CAMPIOLI, FAIA,  
Acting Architect of the Capitol.

## Senate Bill No. 2431

By Senators Marsh, Henry, and Talley

State of Washington  
45th Regular Session

Read first time February 3, 1977, and referred to Committee on  
State Government

AN ACT Relating to state memorials; providing for the erection of a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence in statuary hall at the national capitol; and creating new sections.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:*

*New Section. SECTION 1.* Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence is hereby designated as a deceased resident of national renown worthy of having a statue of herself erected in the hall of fame, also known as statuary hall, in the old hall of the house of representatives at the national capitol to commemorate her fame and historic services as a great Washingtonian and a great American.

*New Section. SEC. 2.* The governor, the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house of representatives are appointed as a committee to procure or provide a statue of Mother Joseph and to have the statue erected in the hall of fame in accordance with 40 U.S.C. Sec. 187. The governor, the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house of representatives may collectively appoint two citizens at large to serve on the committee.

*New Section. SEC. 3.* The committee shall accept donations and gifts from individuals, groups, and associations to carry out this act.

*New Section.* Sec. 3. The committee shall accept donations and gifts from individuals, groups, and associations to carry out this act.

Passed the Senate March 30, 1977.

s/s JOHN A. CHEBBERO,  
*President of the Senate.*

Passed the House April 26, 1977.

s/s JOHN A. BAGNAPPOI,  
*Speaker of the House.*

Approved May 4, 1977.

s/s DIXY LEE RAY,  
*Governor of the State of Washington.*



(b) There shall be printed five thousand additional copies of such document which shall be bound in such style as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct, of which one hundred and three copies shall be for the use of the Senate and eighteen hundred and ninety-seven copies shall be for the use of the Members of the Senate from the State of Washington, and four hundred and forty-three copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, and two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven copies shall be for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Washington.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the Governor of Washington.

Attest:

s/s J. S. KIMMITT,  
*Secretary of the Senate.*

Attest:

s/s EDMUND L. HENSHAW, JR.,  
*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

x

PROVIDING FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF A STATUE OF  
MOTHER JOSEPH OF THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE  
FOR THE NATIONAL STATUARY HALL COLLECTION

NOVEMBER 30 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 29), 1979.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Rules and Administration,  
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. Con. Res. 48]

The Committee on Rules and Administration, to which was referred the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 48) providing for the acceptance of a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence presented by the State of Washington for the National Statuary Hall collection, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the concurrent resolution be agreed to.

EXPLANATION OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 48

The first section of the concurrent resolution would provide that the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence, presented by the State of Washington for the National Statuary Hall collection, be accepted in the name of the United States, and that the appreciation of the Congress be expressed to the State for the contribution of a statue of one of its most eminent personages, illustrious for her distinguished humanitarian services.

Section 2 would authorize the State of Washington to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol the statue of Mother Joseph referred to above and to hold ceremonies on May 1, 1980, in the rotunda on said occasion. The Architect of the Capitol would be authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

Section 3 would provide that the proceedings held in the rotunda of the Capitol be printed, together with appropriate illustrations and other pertinent matter, as a Senate document. The copy for such



The crowd at the dedication ceremony—U.S. Capitol Rotunda

## Dedication and Unveiling

THE ROTUNDA, MAY 1, 1980

## Mother Joseph—A Biography

In early Northwest history, Mother Joseph was among the first to care for orphans, the first to care for the aged, the first to care for the mentally ill, the first to establish a hospital. Therefore, that Mother Joseph should be the first woman from the Northwest to be immortalized in Statuary Hall seems a fitting tribute to this tall Sister whose legacy has been tremendous.

Legend already celebrates her arrival at Fort Vancouver in a cold December, 1856. Mother Joseph and four Sisters of Providence had completed a tortuous journey from Montreal only to find a cluttered unfinished attic and an ambiguous welcome to their new land.

Bishop A.M.A. Blanchet, of Nisqually, who had requested the Sisters in the first place, was away in Europe. Meanwhile, his orders for the construction of a convent and schoolhouse had been countermanded by the Vicar-General, Abbe J. B. Brouillet, who believed the Sisters would be better situated in Olympia. Since mail exchanges only took place twice a year, this difference of opinion could not be ironed out before the Sisters presented themselves, cold, tired, and frightened. Fortunately, Mother Joseph did not see herself as helpless. The daughter of a French-Canadian carriage-maker, she had learned carpentry as a child. At the age of 20, when she had entered the convent, her father spoke of her resourcefulness:

"I bring to you my daughter, Esther, who wishes to dedicate herself to the religious life. She can cook and sew and spin and do all manner of housework. She has learned carpentry from me . . . she will some day make a very good superior."

An airless 10' by 16' room became Mother Joseph's first project in the Washington Territory, and within days she had cleaned and remodelled the space into a dormitory-refectory-community room, a corner of which could serve as a temporary classroom.

By February, 1857, the young Sisters inherited their first convent, an old fur storage building abandoned by the Hudson

Bay Company and later turned into a barn. Mother Joseph designed a chapel, built the altar herself, and fashioned a tabernacle out of an old candle box. "Beginnings are always trying," she wrote the Superior General in Montreal, "and here the devil is so enraged he frightens me."

What she was talking about, of course, was the harsh coastal climate, the homesickness of her group, but, beyond that, the difficult setting: a military establishment in Vancouver and then in Portland, across the Columbia, a tough irreligious "boom town," geared to lumber, shipping, mining, and trade. How would five French-speaking Canadian Sisters meet the needs of a worldly society, heavily biased by English-Protestant sympathies?

"I beg you, dear Mother, to send us a spindle, a flange, and some wire. I will try to make a spinning wheel. It is hard to get wool stockings here, but we get all the wool we can use at low cost. With a spinning wheel, we can reduce expenses."

Almost immediately the Sisters began visiting the sick in their homes. They maintained the Bishop's house and the church, and they also cared for the Indian children, displaced by the Yakima Indian wars. By spring of that first year, preparations had been completed for a school the first student of which arrived early: 3-year-old Emily Lake, an orphan. Soon a tiny boy was also placed at the doorstep, and by June Mother Joseph had built six small cabins "surrounded by a white picket fence." Within this complex, known as "the Providence enclosure" or "the Providence suburb," the Sisters housed their two orphans, two boarding students, ten day-students, and three elderly townspeople.

Meanwhile, the need for a hospital in Vancouver was critical. Persons like young John Lloyd, dying slowly of tuberculosis, had no place of his own, and though he received local sympathy, he had no one to "take him in." The Sisters had nursed him, but they could not house him.

Mother Joseph was in the process of finishing a bakery-laundry cabin when she was approached by Abbe Brouillet to undertake the hospital project. The priest had prodded the women of Vancouver to organize a Ladies of Charity Volunteer Group, which would help to finance and manage the hospital if Mother Joseph would see to its construction.

"Sisters, whatever concerns the poor is always our affair," Mother Joseph had advised her colleagues. Now she set aside her bakery plans and adapted the building into a facility large enough for four beds, four tables, and four chairs. This nucleus became Saint Joseph Hospital, the first of some two dozen health centers which Mother Joseph would design in her 46 years of service to the Northwest.

Not that such achievement came easily. As early as 1861, the "pioneer Mother" envisioned a permanent structure for the educational, medical, and missionary commitments that had sprung up spontaneously in response to community need. She managed to purchase the land for this project, but it took 12 years before the cornerstone was laid for the House of Providence, "a gigantic structure" according to one newspaper, "probably the largest brick building in the state of Washington, being three stories high and covering about two acres of ground."

When the Sisters moved into the House in September, 1873, the space seemed cavernous, but by 1889 the building was too small to accommodate their works.

In 1866, Mother Joseph and her Sisters had converted an old house on Eighth Street into Vancouver's first asylum for the mentally ill; a needed facility, but short-lived, given the scarcity of funds. Mother Joseph had found that, even though local support for her efforts was growing, and even though this support crossed religious and racial lines, the people of Vancouver generally had modest incomes, or they were poor. Donations from the military and business sectors might help meet daily costs, but \$5 here, \$10 there did not begin to finance the necessary expansions to keep abreast of the burgeoning population during difficult time.

"God and the poor; that suffices," the Foundress Mother Gamelin had instructed the Sisters of Providence, but Mother Joseph, always resourceful, could never resist throwing her own mind, spirit, and wits into the bargain. Thus, in the mid-1860's, she resolved to face the money shortage head-on. Why not appeal to the gold miners, who were getting rich at strikes in Idaho, the Blue Mountains, and in Montana's Alder Gulch? Why not make this appeal at the actual mining camps, before the lucky prospec-

tors had a chance to dwindle their fortunes in the saloons and sporting houses of nearby towns?

As dangerous and foolhardy as these "begging tours" must have seemed to a society where women knew their place and stayed home, the intrepid Mother Joseph managed to give her enterprise dignity. Accompanied by a younger Sister with more physical and social charm (Mother Joseph knew her own shortcomings: her broken English, her brusque mannerisms, her intimidating height), the determined builder headed into the hills.

The tours usually lasted several months and involved long uncomfortable stagecoach rides, where the Sisters sat next to roustabouts, miners, and other "get-rich-quick" vagabonds. The weather was cold, the accommodations non-existent, highway robberies frequent, and certainly it was not easy to enter the mines themselves, which were dark tunnels several hundred feet underground or pried into mountain hillsides.

But, according to the Annals of Providence Academy, "nothing could daunt the spirit of Mother Joseph when there was a question of gaining even slender funds for the lifting of the burdensome debt beneath which her foundation in Vancouver seemed about to fail."

Usually Mother Joseph was able to collect from \$2,000 to \$5,000 on a typical mining tour as compared with \$18 or \$20, the usual donation from a small town or hamlet. So committed was she to the survival of her fledgling hospitals, schools, and orphanages that the pioneer Sister paid scant attention to her own well-being.

"Finally, (after) the trying ordeal of 18 days in the saddle, extremely fatigued from the difficult days of travel, the long absence from home, camping under the heavens, on river banks, and in sagebrush, we weary travellers reached the province of the Holy Angels, October 15, 1866," she writes matter-of-factly about a journey that also included a hungry wolf pack, a major tent fire, an angry grizzly, and a party of Indians in war paint.

Clearly, she was an exceptional woman and a gifted resource, whom the Mother House in Montreal was determined to use wisely and whom many Northwest manipulators would have liked to exploit. Early on, Bishop Francis Blanchet of Oregon had approached Mother Joseph to build a hospital in Portland. Then, when a wealthy and powerful businessman offered the Sisters a

fine site, plus a good house, the use of his physician, and funds to cover part of the construction, there was much local pressure to accept this "deal."

Mother Joseph did much praying and soul-searching as she postponed her commitment. The truth was that she could see through the motivation of Ben Holladay, a controversial tycoon, who had created a small civil war with his decision to develop the east side of Portland, where his own interests were consolidated. A hospital in Holladay's territory would embellish his holdings, but undercut the health needs of a population heavily concentrated on the westside of the city. Furthermore the canny Sister had reservations about a patron whose reputation was tarnished by questionable relationships and shady politics. She was unmoved by his charm or claim to be Catholic.

Trusting the instincts of her head and heart, she bided her time, and soon enough the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a lay group, came forward with \$1,000 and an alternative piece of land, close to Portland's center. Mother Joseph designed plans for this first St. Vincent Hospital, which opened on July 18, 1875. She also carved the wood statue of its patron saint which adorned the entrance.

By 1892, when St. Vincent Hospital needed a new building, Mother Joseph was an old hand at architecture, having designed hospitals, orphanages, and schools in Seattle, Walla Walla, Spokane, New Westminster, Olympia, Port Townsend, Yakima, and Colfax. Even with far-flung projects, the "old Mother", as she was called, remained a stickler for detail. "I had to stop in Portland. Our Sisters, always distrustful of their own decisions, waited for me to help Mr. Blanchet choose an electrician, a very important need right now," she wrote in 1894.

No wonder the American Institute of Architects in 1953 declared Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart "The First Architect in the Northwest." Because she was among the first to appreciate the use of the Douglas Fir for both carving and building, she was recognized as "the first white artisan to work with wood in the Pacific Northwest" by the West Coast Lumberman's Association. Meanwhile, workmen came to fear her routine job inspections because no piece of shoddy craftsmanship eluded her eye.

During the building of Sacred Heart Hospital in Spokane,

Mother Joseph insisted on living with another Sister in a rough shack next to the site so that she could oversee the construction. At this point, she was 64 years old, but still climbing to inspect rafters, or bouncing on planks to test their supports. Once, when she found an improperly laid chimney, she pointed out the flaw to workers who made the mistake of ignoring her. The next day they found the chimney neatly re-bricked the right way.

Ironically, her insistence on perfection was a spiritual cross for Mother Joseph who, throughout her religious life, prayed and did penance to temper that personal stubbornness that would not tolerate "second-rate solutions." Like many strong-willed women, she longed for the patience and gentleness of those good-natured Sisters who followed her bidding and "put up with" her single-mindedness. Yet, when she was dying of a brain tumor, she suffered a year of intense pain with both dignity and grace.

After her death in January, 1902, her close friend, Mother Mary Antoinette honored Mother Joseph in a letter to the Community: "She had the characteristics of genius: incessant works, immense sacrifices, great undertakings; and she never counted the cost to self. She exercised an extraordinary influence on the Church in the West."

The Portland *Oregonian* in 1902 expressed the public's gratitude to this woman by stressing what the Northwest had gained: "She was adept in nearly all the arts and trades. And was also skilled in wax works, the most delicate embroidery; but her genius found its strongest expression in architecture. . . . From the date of the foundation of the Sisters of Providence, Northwest province, Mother Joseph established no less than eleven hospitals, seven academies, five Indian schools, and two orphanages."

Now 75 years later, the State of Washington has given her a national prominence by the decision to place Mother Joseph in Statuary Hall. Not only will she be the first woman from the Northwest, but also the first Catholic Sister represented in this country's official gallery of "first citizens."

The fifth woman and the first nun so honored, Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart will join 91 distinguished Americans when her statue is placed in National Statuary Hall in the nation's Capitol.

The Hall was established by Congress in 1864 to honor noted personages from each state and to put to special use the old House of Representatives Chamber, that semi-circular, marble-columned vestibule made vacant when the present House Chamber was completed in 1857.

The enabling legislation put few restrictions on the statues. The pieces are to be of marble or bronze, and are to be of "deceased persons deemed worthy by the state for this national commemoration." Although the specific size of the statue was not designated, it is recommended that a piece be limited to 7 feet in height, exclusive of its pedestal, to remain consistent with those already in the collection.

Statues in the Hall are the gift of the state, not of any individual or citizen group. That is why the designation of Mother Joseph required a bill to be passed by the Washington legislature and signed by Governor Dixy Lee Ray.

Statuary Hall was used as a meeting chamber by the House of Representatives for 50 years, from 1807 until 1857, with the exception of the period from 1814 to 1819. At that time the Capitol was being repaired after British soldiers had burned it during the War of 1812. This was the chamber in which Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Douglas, Daniel Webster, and other noted Americans first received national prominence. It also was the chamber in which the House met in 1825 to elect a president, after the bitterly contested election of 1824. The successful candidate, John Quincy Adams, suffered a fatal stroke in that same chamber in 1848, while serving as a Representative after completing his Presidential term.

Though Statuary Hall is a monumental Who's Who of American history, only three former presidents, James A. Garfield, Andrew Jackson, and George Washington, are enshrined in the Hall as gifts of their respective states, Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia. The statues of Ulysses S. Grant, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln were placed in the Hall by direct commission rather than as gifts. Two southern leaders during the Civil War, Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee (representing Mississippi and Virginia, respectively), are honored also.

The state of Washington's first statue, placed in the Hall in 1953, is of the pioneer missionary and physician, Dr. Marcus Whit-

man. Other western personages include Junipero Serra and Thomas Starr King (California); Rev. Jason Lee and Dr. John McLoughlin (Oregon); George L. Shoup and William E. Borah (Idaho); and Charles M. Russell (Montana). The Hall also contains likenesses of Henry Clay, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Sam Houston, Brigham Young, Will Rogers, and many other equally distinguished citizens.

Illinois was the first state with a woman representative in Statuary Hall. She was Frances E. Willard, educator and temperance leader, who was enshrined in 1905. Minnesota placed a statue of Maria Sanford in the Hall in 1958, thus honoring one of the first women professors in the nation. Colorado followed the next year with Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, scientist, teacher, and author, who pioneered membership for women in the National Academy of Sciences. The fourth woman honored was Esther Hobar Morris, Wyoming's first woman justice of the peace and a prominent figure in the suffrage movement. Her statue was unveiled in 1960.

In actuality, the statue of Mother Joseph will not rest in the Old House Chamber, but will reside in one of the other areas of the Capitol designated by Congress as part of Statuary Hall. In 1933, when the Hall was crowded with 65 statues, engineers feared the weight of the huge marble and bronze pieces was too much for the room. At that time, a Joint Resolution was passed which stipulated that each state would have one statue in National Statuary Hall, while the second piece from each state would be situated in another capitol setting although still legally acknowledged as part of the official collection.

#### BEHIND SENATE BILL 2431

*"Mother Joseph needs no monument, but as long as the niche is empty, it will be a monument to our forgetfulness."*

*Mike Haywood,  
Vancouver Columbian*

That Mother Joseph's nomination to National Statuary Hall was the result of a campaign is a fact that cannot be denied. But the inspiration for several of her campaigners may indeed have been neglected: the lack of public recognition for Mother Joseph's

numerous achievements in the Northwest and then the inattention to the gravesite where she is buried.

Who were the "high-powered lobbyists" who endorsed Mother Joseph as a candidate for Washington's second citizen (Marcus Whitman being the first) in Statuary Hall? They include a semi-retired physician, a member of the Pioneers of Washington, a gardener, a florist, a housewife with 10 children, a widow with five, a real estate executive, a retired telephone operator, and a 12-year-old girl and her grandmother. Plus the Sisters of Providence.

Dedicated, yes. But high-powered? Hardly!

Mother Joseph was first nominated for National Statuary Hall in 1969, but the movement that has at last thrust her into the spotlight may well have begun in 1962 when the Sisters of Providence announced that the Providence Academy of Vancouver, one of the largest of Mother Joseph's buildings, was to be sold or razed.

Vancouver native Ann King, who long had had an interest in the city's historical buildings, was dismayed. When she began learning about the Academy, her interest transferred to the story of Mother Joseph. As Ann King says:

"I was astonished to learn that very few people in Vancouver knew about Mother Joseph. But then, I didn't even know she was buried here. But that's how I discovered her grave. I was surprised that the church and the Sisters had not taken better care of it. At that time it was overgrown with grass and blackberry bushes. So I tried to think of ways to bring attention to Mother Joseph."

Ann King worked with the Clark County Historical Society in sponsoring a memorial tribute to Mother Joseph. She herself began tending the grave, sometimes by herself, sometimes with the aid of others.

Through the years she helped arrange programs in the Providence Academy and developed nativity scenes at Christmas that centered on a wax image of Jesus, created by Mother Joseph and adorned with curls snipped from a young orphan once in the Sisters' care. When Robert Hidden, a direct descendant of the man whose bricks built Providence Academy, purchased the old building, Ann King helped to formulate plans to restore the chapel and establish a memorial room to Mother Joseph.

But Ann King was by no means alone in her interest in Mother Joseph. Dr. John C. Brougher, Vancouver physician, had long been aware of Mother Joseph's rightful place in history, and was one of the first to support her nomination to Statuary Hall. Another activist was Milton Bona, editor of the Fort Vancouver Historical Society, who for many years had lectured on the life and works of Mother Joseph to historical societies and other groups.

For Donna Schmaltz, the interest in Mother Joseph came with the building of the new St. Joseph Hospital. Mrs. Schmaltz, with Ann King and other Vancouver women, formed the Mother Joseph Miracle Workers to help raise money for the hospital.

"At that time my children went to Our Lady of Lourdes School. In the grade school they were studying Clark County history. I read those history books, looking for a mention of Mother Joseph, and she wasn't even in the Catholic history books! I was impressed with the sheer amount of things she did, her wide range of talent, and her capacity for accomplishment. I was also impressed with the trait in her character that believed nothing to be impossible: if there was a need, somehow she would come up with an answer, and go ahead and fill it."

The Washington State Historical Society took no action on the 1969 nomination of Mother Joseph to Statuary Hall. But, in 1974, when the goal of filling Washington's second niche fell to the newly-formed Washington State American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, Mother Joseph was nominated once again, this time by the Fort Vancouver Historical Society. That nomination was endorsed in October 1975, when the board of trustees of the 4200 member Pioneer Association of the State of Washington voted that the name of Mother Joseph be submitted to the legislature as a candidate for the vacant niche. Similar endorsements followed from several other agencies and organizations.

A turning point in the progress of the nomination may have come in April, 1976, when an article and an editorial in the *Vancouver Columbian* said the Bicentennial Commission had decided not to act on the Statuary Hall project after all. These items inspired a small group in Vancouver to band together, calling themselves the "Mother Joseph Statue Committee." Cochaired by Ann King and Donna Schmaltz, the group included Gordon MacWilliams, Mary

Ellen Eterno, Barney Scully, and Gladys Lynch. Later Arline Faruola became secretary, and Robert Toney handled publicity. Mrs. Eterno says:

"We had fund-raising events and sent out information about Mother Joseph to many newspapers in the state and to other organizations. When legislation was introduced by Rep. Al Bauer and Senator Dan Marsh we put together packets of material for all state senators and representatives and began lobbying in Olympia. All the time we were confident that it was impossible to read or hear the story of Mother Joseph without being favorably impressed. So, we were always well-prepared every time we went to Olympia."

A former Vancouverite who testified at the hearing was 12-year-old Yvonne Jones, who dressed in a Mother Joseph costume, had collected funds for the statue. Her grandmother, Violet Leavey, held garage sales to assist. Other supporters appeared from all parts of the state.

The Washington legislature passed Senate Bill 2431 in April, nominating Mother Joseph for the position in Statuary Hall, and Governor Dixy Lee Ray signed the legislation on May 4, 1977, thus guaranteeing the pioneer architect and humanitarian her place in history.



**PROGRAM FOR  
UNVEILING CEREMONY OF  
THE STATUE OF MOTHER JOSEPH  
A SISTER OF PROVIDENCE**

**ROTUNDA OF  
THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
MAY 1, 1980, 4 P.M.**

**Presented by  
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON**

Master of Ceremonies .....	The Honorable John L. O'Brien Speaker Pro Tempore House of Representatives State of Washington
U.S. National Anthem .....	U.S. Navy Band
Canadian National Anthem .....	U.S. Navy Band
Invocation .....	Most Reverend Raymond G. Hunthausen Archbishop of Seattle
Occasion Remarks and Introductions .....	Mr. O'Brien
Introduction of Members of Board of Directors Mother Joseph Foundation .....	John P. Greeley, President Mother Joseph Foundation
Introduction of Members of United States House of Representatives .....	The Honorable Henry M. Jackson United States Senate
Introduction of Superior General Sisters of Providence .....	Mr. O'Brien
Remarks .....	Sister Gilberte Villeneuve Superior General Sisters of Providence
Introduction of Sculptor, Felix de Weldon .....	Mr. O'Brien
Remarks .....	Felix de Weldon
Introduction of Governor Dixy Lee Ray .....	Mr. O'Brien
Presentation of Statue .....	The Honorable Dixy Lee Ray Governor, State of Washington

Unveiling of Statue .....	Sister Lucille Dean Provincial Superior Sacred Heart Province  Sister Michelle Holland Provincial Superior Saint Ignatius Province
Introduction of President Jimmy Carter .....	Mr. O'Brien
Reception of Statue .....	The Honorable Jimmy Carter President of the United States
Acceptance of Statue .....	The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill Speaker of the United States House of Representatives  The Honorable Warren G. Magnuson President Pro Tempore United States Senate
Introduction of Apostolic Delegate in the U.S. Most Reverend Jean Jadot .....	Mr. O'Brien
Papal Message .....	Most Reverend Jean Jadot Apostolic Delegate in the U.S.
Providence Hymn .....	All
Benediction .....	Timothy Cardinal Manning Archbishop of Los Angeles
America the Beautiful .....	U.S. Navy Band



The Honorable John L. O'Brien, speaker pro tempore, Washington State House of Representatives

## The Honorable John L. O'Brien

### MASTER OF CEREMONIES

The Canadian National Anthem by the United States Navy Band—The United States National Anthem by the United States Navy Band and accompanied by the Georgetown University Choir, band is under the direction of Chief Warrant Officer, J. B. Kite and the choir is under the direction of Paul Hill.

This time it is my great pleasure to present to you the Most Reverend Raymond G. Hunthausen, Archbishop of Seattle, who will give the invocation. It is fitting that Archbishop Hunthausen will pronounce this invocation since all of his priestly life he has spent near the works of Mother Joseph. Archbishop Hunthausen.



Most Reverend Raymond G. Hunthausen, Archbishop of Seattle

## Remarks by Archbishop Raymond G. Hunthausen

Lord God, whose abiding care is known to us by the name of Divine Providence, we thank you for the love you have manifested to us in the person and the work of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence, whose fame and historic service as a great religious woman, as a great Washingtonian, and as a great American, we commemorate today with the dedication of this statue. Thank you Provident God, whose kindness knows no limits, for Mother Joseph's sense of call to the West, even as a young woman in Montreal, for her enthusiasm and belief in the Northwest, even before her arrival there in 1856 and for her consuming desire to serve as an agent of healing and of compassionate concern for others through the schools, the Indian missions, the orphanages and the care centers for the sick, the poor and the elderly, which she established. Blessed are you provident and forgiving God of tender mercy, for this unusual lady of faith, for her fearlessness of the unknown, for her strength of character, for her ability, energy and training and for her rugged love of Christ Jesus. Through her witness, to which has been added that of the Sisters of her religious community, your providence has stretched thousands of miles and many decades across the wild frontiers of the 19th century West and continues to touch us today, when we so greatly need it. We bless you and praise your name, O provident and loving God. Gathered in solemn assembly in this Statuary Hall of our Capitol, we bring you our grateful Nation's deep appreciation. Let your gracious blessing descend on us, Lord God, on our President, and all government leaders and on each one of our fellow citizens; and empower us with something of the vision, the hope, the love and the endurance of this woman, whose memory we honor and whose life and ministry so fully reflect your merciful providence. Amen.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN: GOVERNOR Ray, Mr. Speaker, Senators Magnuson and Jackson, distinguished members of the Congressional Delegation of the State of Washington, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen—My name is John O'Brien, now serving as co-speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives. It is a high honor and a great privilege to be the Master of Ceremonies on this historic occasion of a formal acceptance of the Mother Joseph Statue in Statuary Hall.

We are assembled here today to commemorate the good works of Mother Joseph, her fame and historic services as a great Washingtonian and a great American.

Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, invited each state to send to the Capitol two statues of persons to be honored "for their historical renown or for distinguished service." In 1977, Governor Dixy Lee Ray signed into law a bill naming Mother Joseph as Washington State's second representative.

Mother Joseph is the first Catholic nun to be honored in Statuary Hall. She joins George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Robert E. Lee, Andrew Jackson, and Marcus Whitman, Washington State's first person so honored, bringing the total to 92 persons from 50 states who have been honored in this special way.

In December, 1856, Mother Joseph and four Sisters of Providence arrived at Fort Vancouver in the Washington Territory after an arduous trip from their home in Montreal, Canada. Within a year this group of women had established the first hospital in the Northwest and one of the first schools.

During the next 46 years until her death in 1902 Mother Joseph was responsible for the establishment of 29 hospitals, schools, orphanages, homes for the aged, shelters for the mentally ill, and Indian schools.

Throughout her lifetime in the West, Mother Joseph served as architect, construction supervisor, and fund raiser for the projects she instigated.

Mother Joseph was known as a person of strong will and body, and possessor of many a constructive talent. She had characteristics of genius, and capable of incessant works, immense sacrifices and great undertakings. She devoted her life, with the help of God, for the well-being of others.

In 1901, one of Mother Joseph's final counsels to her Sisters was to go to California and establish a needed hospital in Oakland.

Northwest history sources credit Mother Joseph and her Sisters as among the first to care for orphans, the first to care for the aged, the first to care for the mentally ill, the first to establish a hospital.

In 1953 the American Institute of Architects declared Mother Joseph the first architect of the Pacific Northwest. She was recognized by the West Coast Lumberman's Association as the first white artisan to work with wood in the Pacific Northwest.

The impetus behind the nomination of Mother Joseph may have begun as early as 1966 when the Sisters of Providence felt that Providence Academy of Vancouver had to be abandoned.

Vancouver resident Ann King, who long had an interest in the city's historical buildings, was dismayed. She began to learn about the history of the Academy and became interested in the story of Mother Joseph. She worked with the Clark County Historical Society to sponsor a memorial tribute to Mother Joseph.

Ann King was joined by a group of people who had also been interested in the story of Mother Joseph. Dr. John C. Brougher, Vancouver physician, had long been aware of Mother Joseph's place in history, and was one of the first to support her nomination to Statuary Hall.

Other activists were: Milton Bona, Robert Hidden and Donna Schmaltz.

In April 1976, after much consideration and urgent desire to secure just recognition for Mother Joseph, this group of Vancouver people banded together under the name "Mother Joseph Statue Committee" to urge the legislature of the State of Washington to designate Mother Joseph as an historic leader of national renown and to erect a statue of Mother Joseph in Statuary Hall at the United States Capitol. Co-chaired by Ann King and Donna Schmaltz, it included Gordon MacWilliams, Mary Ellen Eterno, Barney Scully, Gladys Lynch, Arline Faruola and Robert Toney.

In 1977 their efforts were fruitful. In the 1977 session of the Washington State legislature, an act was passed providing for the erection of a statue of Mother Joseph in Statuary Hall.

Among us today are two members of the Washington State House of Representatives who sponsored the Mother Joseph Statuary Bill, I would like to have them stand: Representative Al Bauer, one of the prime sponsors, and Hal Zimmerman. Also present with us is State Representative P. J. Gallagher who was a strong supporter of the measure.

Mother Joseph left a legacy that will remain forever in the annals of the history of the State of Washington.

Now to introduce you to the members of the Board of the Mother Joseph Foundation is Mr. John P. Greeley, President of the Mother Joseph Foundation, who has worked long and hard on behalf of this giant undertaking today. He spent many hours preparing arrangements for this historic event. I now present to you, Mr. John P. Greeley.



John P. Greeley, president, Mother Joseph Foundation

## Remarks by John P. Greeley

Thank you very much. I never thought I'd get here. The Mother Joseph Foundation was formed in the spring of 1978 to pay for the statue and the base of the statue of Mother Joseph that would be placed here in Statuary Hall. The members of the Board felt, at the time, as long as we were doing this, let's go all out and do some other things. So, we decided that we would have duplicate statues of Mother Joseph and Marcus Whitman, our other state representative here, to place in our State Capitol in Olympia, Washington. So, we have had this little practice party today and we are inviting all of you now to come to Olympia in the fall of this year, when we are going to have a great big party.

Other things that the Mother Joseph Foundation wants to do is to have a museum honoring the works of Mother Joseph, and to conduct an education program in the State to inform our citizens, in particular our school children, on the accomplishments of both Mother Joseph and Marcus Whitman. We are at work on those now. In fact, the Mother Joseph Foundation, working with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, sponsored an essay contest throughout the state in all junior and senior high schools. We had over 300 schools enter the contest, and we have the two winners with us today . . . Gregory Witters, from Gonzaga Prep, Spokane, and Doug Leadon, from St. Joseph School, Yakima. Would you please stand?

The fifth objective of our foundation is to distribute funds for charitable works in the name of Mother Joseph.

The Board of Directors who are with us today are: Mr. John L. O'Brien, Chairman of the Board, whom you've met; Mr. Louis R. Guzzo, Robert Frayn, Sister Louise Gleason, Mrs. Margaret Gose, Robert Hidden, Archbishop Hunthausen, Ann King, Donna Schmalz. I would ask you to acknowledge them here—would the Board members please stand?

JOHN L. O'BARRN: To introduce the members of Congress from Washington State we have The Honorable Henry M. Jackson, United States Senator. . . . Senator Jackson is chairman of the Senate's Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. As chairman he's the key congressional figure in all legislation relating to energy, natural resources and conservation. He is a leader in parks, recreation, conservation and preservation legislation. Senator Jackson is also a ranking member of the Governmental Affairs Committee, the Armed Services Committee, chairman of the latter's subcommittee on arms control. He's also a member of a select committee on intelligence. Senator Jackson is a dedicated authority on governmental affairs in our Nation's Capitol. He's keenly interested in the general welfare of all the people of this great nation. A great friend of mine, and an outstanding public servant, I give you Senator Henry M. Jackson.





The Honorable Henry M. Jackson, United States Senator

## Remarks by Senator Henry M. Jackson

Thank you Speaker O'Brien. My remarks will be shorter than your introduction. On behalf of the Washington Delegation we want to extend our very best wishes to all who have made possible this great effort to honor a great and noble lady, Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence. She played such an important part in the formation of our State, while it was a territory, before it was a state. And so we are honored to be here and especially those of us who are so close to Canada are honored that Ambassador Peter Towe and his wife, as well as representatives of the clergy of Canada, are here to join with us on this occasion.

It's now my privilege to present the members of the Washington Delegation. From the First Congressional District, Congressman Joel Pritchard; from the Second Congressional District, Congressman Al Swift; from the Third District, Congressman Don Bonker; from the Fourth District, Congressman Mike McCormack; from the Fifth District, Congressman Thomas Foley. Congressman Norm Dicks is down the hall managing the debate on the Federal Trade Commission that expired last night. He cannot be here at this moment, but he will be here in due course. And from the Seventh District, Congressman Mike Lowry.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN: Thank you very much Senator Jackson. Now it's my great honor to introduce Sister Gilberte Villeneuve, Superior General of Sisters of Providence. Sisters of Providence began in Montreal, Canada, as the work of one woman, Emilie Gamelin. After the death of her husband in the early 1840's Madame Gamelin dedicated her financial resources and her life to compassionate service. By 1843 six women were working with her in a small home. They had established care for some thirty sick and elderly people. That same year, Bishop Bourget of Montreal performed a ceremony that formed a religious community called the Sisters of Providence. Coming West was one of the first challenges accepted by the Sisters. Mother Joseph accepted/met that challenge. Today the Community has spread throughout the

world. Approximately 3,000 sisters now serve the United States, Canada, Chile, Argentina and Africa. Sisters of Providence in the West are in six states: Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana. It is my pleasure to present the Superior General of the Sisters of Providence, Sister Gilberte Villeneuve.



Sister Gilberte Villeneuve, Superior General, Sisters of Providence

## Remarks by Sister Gilberte Villeneuve, SP

Governor Ray, Members of Congress, Mr. Towe, our Ambassador to the United States, Senator Perrault, Members of the Clergy, Sisters and Friends: On behalf of all the Sisters of Providence in the United States, Canada, and throughout the world, I thank you for bestowing this singular honor on one of our first Sisters—Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart. It is especially pleasing for me as a Canadian to come to the United States to celebrate the dedication of our Mother Joseph, who becomes the first Canadian represented in Statuary Hall.

The life and spirit of Mother Joseph have been an inspiration to all of us, for she was a woman of courage. A century and a quarter ago, she was called to lead a group of Sisters from Montreal to the faraway Washington Territory. Within a month, this band of women had established the first hospital in the Northwest and one of the first schools.

Mother Joseph was a woman of compassion. Her first works in the Northwest were directed to the service of the poor. She visited the sick, cared for Indian children and sheltered orphans, the aged and the mentally ill. These were the works she continued throughout her life.

Mother Joseph was an architect and an artist. From the grand design to the tiniest detail, Mother Joseph was a builder. From 1856 to 1900 she was responsible for the design and construction of 29 institutions—hospitals, schools and orphanages.

Mother Joseph was a woman of vision. As people in the west learned of her skills, the call for help was constant. But she planned carefully, travelling throughout Washington, Oregon, British Columbia, Idaho, and Montana to places where she saw the need was greatest. She built structures with one purpose in mind: care for other human beings.

Mother Joseph was a woman of faith. Though a gifted architect and an exceptional leader, the keystone of her courage was faith. Her belief in Divine Providence led her to undertake arduous

journeys, accept immense sacrifices, and accomplish enormous tasks. She knew that God would provide.

Mother Joseph was a woman of prayer. Throughout a life of hard work and service, she always took the time to pray. Through prayer came strength. The statue of Mother Joseph being dedicated today reflects this strength. When asked why he created a kneeling statue, the sculptor, Felix de Weldon, answered, "Because Mother Joseph could never have done all she did without prayer."

Today, the faith and vision of Mother Joseph live on in institutions of care from Alaska to California, Washington and British Columbia to Montana. In the corporation she founded, thousands of people continue the work which she began—healing the sick, educating children, protecting the homeless.

Were Mother Joseph alive today, she would never have asked for this honor. We accept it in her behalf to rededicate our lives to the values of compassion, love, and faith which she so clearly espoused.

In honoring Mother Joseph, we honor all people whose dedication and committed service have improved the quality of life for others.

If the first Sisters of Providence who left Montreal accomplished a great thing, it is because they found in the Northwest marvelous collaborators, who, filled with the same confidence in Providence, joined hands with them in the service of the poor. If today we Canadians and Americans continue to join hands to work toward a common ideal, we will accomplish marvels for our fellow human beings who are most in need.

Providence of God I believe in you.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN: Thank you very much Sister Gilberte Ville-neuve.

The sculptor of the Mother Joseph statue is Felix de Weldon, creator of the famous monument "The Flag Raising on Iwo Jima." His other works include: the equestrian monument of Simon Bolivar, the Red Cross Monument, the statue of Admiral Byrd, all of which are located in Washington, D.C. His bronze statues of King Edward VIII, King George V and King George VI are in London, England. His bust of President Kennedy is

housed in the Kennedy Library in Boston and his Truman Monument is in Athens, Greece.

Felix de Weldon was appointed the sculptor member of the Commission of Fine Arts by President Truman and served two terms. He was reappointed by President Eisenhower and served three years under President Kennedy.

Felix de Weldon's statue of Mother Joseph is cast in bronze. He has envisioned a monument to the strength and faith of Mother Joseph: Pioneer, Artist and Woman of God.

It gives me great pleasure to present to you one of the outstanding sculptors in the world today, a man of national recognition for his talent, a very humble man, an outstanding man of character and integrity. Mr. Felix de Weldon.

## Felix W. de Weldon, Sculptor

Felix W. de Weldon, creator of the Mother Joseph statue, has been called "Sculptor to the world" because more than 800 of his works have been placed in countries around the globe. Among them are bronzes of several former presidents, including those of the late President Harry S. Truman in the Truman Library in Independence and in Athens, Greece; the National Monument for Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur; statues of leading British figures, including Three Kings; and perhaps his best-known work, the U.S. Marine War Memorial "The Flag Raising on Iwo Jima" in Washington, D.C.

Born and educated in Vienna, Mr. de Weldon also studied art in Italy, England, France and several other countries. He currently owns homes and studios in Washington, D.C. and Newport, Rhode Island, where he is at work on a 120-foot-tall statue of the mythical Colossus of Rhodes for the Island of Rhodes.



Felix de Weldon, sculptor

## Remarks by Felix W. de Weldon

The Honorable Governor of Washington, Members of Congress, Sisters of Providence, Members of the Mother Joseph Foundation, Honored Guests: It is an honor for me to be here today for the dedication of the Mother Joseph bronze statue which I created.

In June 1978, I was invited by the Mother Joseph Foundation to submit a design for the statue. They had sent to me a booklet of the life of Mother Joseph with a photograph of her face only. After reading her life story, I was very inspired. With closed eyes, I would see her in my mind kneeling and praying. I made the drawing as I saw her and submitted it to the Committee. I was then commissioned to create the statue which is exactly as my initial sketch.

Eighteen months later, when I was in Seattle, Mr. Greeley, the President of the Mother Joseph Foundation, showed me three pictures of Mother Joseph which a grandniece of Mother Joseph had in the Pariseau family album. She was exactly in the same position—kneeling and praying as in my drawing and in this statue; even to the details of the folds of her habit. I was very happy that my inspiration of her was true.

A sculptor's interpretation is limited to a portrayal of the spirit and character of his subject, with light and shadow as his principal tools; whereas the writer has a wide variety of words from which to choose in spinning his tale and once they are written, they are understood by all who read them. The play of light and shadow on a bronze statue is everchanging, creating many moods; sometimes brooding, sometimes cheerful. Light can make a likeness speak. Without it, it remains silent.

In creating the statue of Mother Joseph, I have attempted to portray her brilliance and creativity of mind, as well as her simplicity and charm of manner, her deep faith and the love for the humanity she served. If you look at her face, one side will show

her strength, will-power and determination. The other side expresses sweetness, love and compassion.

The hands are strong working hands which built brick walls. At her knees are the tools which she used to make architectural drawings for the construction of the hospitals and schools. Her works of love for humanity are works of peace.

I now would like to say a few words in French for the many Sisters of Providence who came here from Canada for the dedication:

Je suis très heureux que la statue de Mère Joseph a une place d'honneur dans le Capitole. Elle était contemporaine de Lafayette, elle avait onze ans quand Lafayette est mort en 1834.

Dans cette sculpture, j'ai essayé d'exprimer la foi la plus pure de la Mère Joseph. En prière elle a reçu la révélation que son rêve de construire les hôpitaux pour guérir les malades, les écoles pour instruire les enfants, les maisons de retraites pour les âgés serait accompli.

C'est le spirituel rendement sensible par une atmosphère de prière. Jamais on n'a matérialisé la présence d'un idéal de charité plus pure et plus profond que celui de la Mère Joseph.

Mother Joseph accomplished through her power of prayer the nearly impossible. Today the hospitals she founded have become bigger and better, serving humanity as she wished and in a measure greater, continue to do so.

In the silence of the soul in which God's word makes itself heard and awakes our conscience, the experience of our silent lips open in prayer arising up toward God penetrated with humility which implores and invokes help. Mother Joseph's prayer was granted and her dreams became true.

The body of our prayer is the sum of our duty and as we must ask God whatever we need, so we must watch and labor for all we ask. Let us all say a prayer now for our leaders in government and members of Congress that God may give them wisdom and guidance to make America strong in heart, in spirit and in arms as our best assurance of preserving the peace and the freedom

for which our young men have fought so hard with valor and sacrifice.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN: Thank you very much, Felix.

Presenting the statue of Mother Joseph today is Governor of the State of Washington, Dixy Lee Ray. There are only two women governors in the United States today, and the State of Washington feels very fortunate to have one of them. Governor Ray became Governor after a life time of educating and serving, both in the State of Washington and here at the State Department. She was elected in 1976 and in May 1977 signed a bill which has made this day possible.

Governor Ray is a woman of strong character, determination and perseverance and has been an astounding supporter of the Mother Joseph project. She's been an excellent Chief Executive of our state, she's done a great job and it's my great pleasure to present my friend Governor Dixy Lee Ray.



The Honorable Dixy Lee Ray, Governor, State of Washington

## Remarks by Governor Dixy Lee Ray

It was May 4, 1977, almost exactly three years ago that I had the privilege of signing the bill that started the ball rolling toward this great day. I find it incredible that so much has been done in so short a time.

1. An internationally noted sculptor has created this wonderful image of Mother Joseph.

2. The people of Washington State and friends of the Sisters of Providence all over the world have helped push the campaign for funds over the top.

3. A Foundation has been formed dedicated to preserving and exalting the name and character of this great pioneer missionary.

4. The Mother Joseph campaign has itself sparked an ecumenical movement of its own in Washington State.

5. All of these factors have paved the way for the creation of a Statuary Hall in our own state, that will pay tribute to Marcus Whitman, our first entry here, and Mother Joseph, and will permit our own state to honor many of its great men and women of history.

Nevertheless, our most important function today is to honor one of the most remarkable women of America in the 19th century. Many of my friends have asked me to repeat the brief remarks I made about Mother Joseph when I signed the bill in 1977. I am flattered and extremely happy to do so. This is what I said at that time:

"It is gratifying to see so many members of the church and so many citizens here today to witness the signing of this bill and to help us do honor to a very great woman.

"When the question first came up in the Legislature about the possibility, after so many decades, of filling that other niche and adding our second state statue to Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington, D.C., the letters began to arrive in large numbers. I am sure that no matter who the candidates were, there would have been strong expressions on all sides—as there were—and



there were many persons advising caution, urging that we take more time, look further, set up a committee to study it, etc., just as we usually see whenever a decisive move is proposed.

"At that time I began to think a bit about why it has taken nearly 100 years for the state to make up its mind on its second statue. Poor Marcus Whitman has been there a long time, and he has been very lonely, I am sure. A companion is needed. When you start thinking about companions for a fine man, where better to look than to the fair ladies? While I feel it would be unbecoming in modesty to say our state should be represented by a member of each sex when we have a choice of two statues, I think both sides of the genetic issue would agree that is a pretty good system.

"I am reminded that even the good Lord put one of each kind in the Garden of Eden. Our state, then, might do well to put one of each in the Hall of Statues. Further, we found that not very many states have approached it this way. At the present time there are only four women residing in Statuary Hall. They are Florence Sabin from Colorado, a physician; Florence Willard from Illinois, an educator; Maria Sanford from Minnesota, also an educator; and Esther Norris from Wyoming, a jurist. A physician, two educators and a jurist.

"Now we have before us a proposal to add a fifth one to help represent our state—and a most remarkable one! No single word could describe Mother Joseph—an artist of great talent, a carver, a worker in wax and embroidery, a jeweler, an architect, an artisan, a carpenter, and a designer, to mention a few. Her talents were not just a case of self-indulgence, but the gifts she used to create and to build where others before her had not had, nor seized the opportunity.

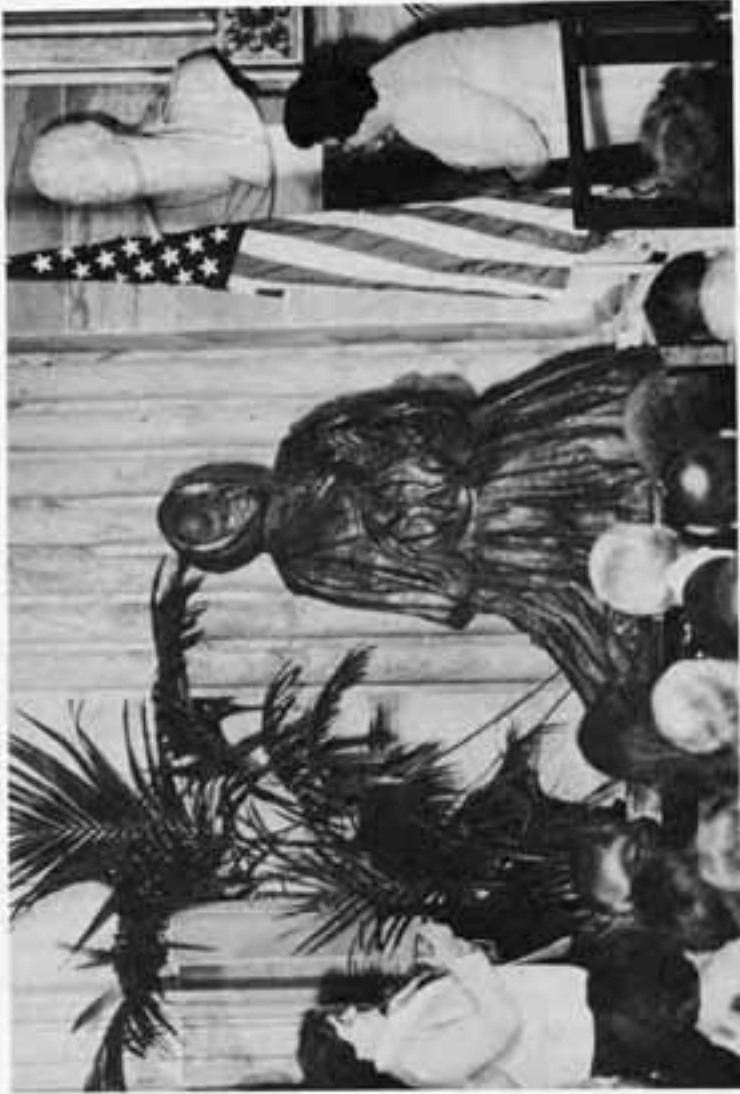
"We all know her accomplishments. She built more than 29 institutions. The Sisters of Providence are known throughout our state for their work following her construction of hospitals, orphanages, and schools. She was the first person in the Northwest to recognize the value of Douglas Fir for structural timbers. She was a woman I would have liked to know. She liked to see things accomplished. She liked to see that decisions were made and not just studied to death. If something didn't go the way she thought it should, she rolled up her sleeves and did it herself.

"I deeply admire one story that is told about her. When the town of Vancouver, then very young, decided to put a water tax on her Academy, she looked at the bill and said, 'We will dig our own well.' And she did. I have to say that I like that spirit.

"I like to see that spirit memorialized in our state, and I can think of no better way to do it than to have Mother Joseph's statue stand in Washington, D.C., as an example of what we here in this state, man and woman, both believe in.

"We here today honor a woman of talent, a woman of knowledge, a woman who believed in education, a woman who devoted her life to the young, to the poor, to the sick, and a woman whose compassion knew no bounds. For all of these reasons, I want you to know that as Governor of this state it gives me a great deal of pleasure and humility to sign this bill that will create the statue of Mother Joseph in our nation's capitol for all to learn to know her and all to take part and heed what she accomplished at a time when so few were building."

And now, I am deeply honored to present to you, Mr. O'Neill, our statue of the incomparable Mother Joseph for permanent residence in Statuary Hall. I would like to ask Sister Lucille Dean and Sister Mary Michelle Holland to unveil the Washington State Statue of Mother Joseph.



Sister Lucille Dean, Provincial Superior, Sacred Heart Province, and Sister Michelle Holland, Provincial Superior, Saint Ignatius Province

JOHN L. O'BRIEN: Thank you very much Governor Ray.

At this time on behalf of the Congress it is my great pleasure to introduce The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. Speaker O'Neill, of Massachusetts, was appointed Majority Whip in 1971 and was unanimously elected Majority Leader in 1973 and again in 1975. In 1977 he was elected without opposition as Speaker. It gives me great pleasure to present to you, the Honorable Tip O'Neill, House Speaker.



The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Speaker, United States House of Representatives

## Remarks by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill

Mister Speaker O'Brien, Sisters of Providence, Members of the Clergy, the distinguished Senators from your great state, the Governor, and my colleagues from the Congress of the United States, visitors and dignitaries from foreign nations, it is a distinct privilege and a high personal honor for me to receive from the State of Washington and to accept on behalf of the United States Congress, the statue of Mother Joseph in National Statuary Hall. It is highly fitting and appropriate for this pioneer of the Northwest, the first Catholic Sister to join the other 91 distinguished Americans in our Nation's gallery of first citizens. I'm sure from the Governor's remarks that you are aware of the fact that each of our 50 states are allowed two statues within the Capitol of this great country. To the citizens of America's Northwest, Mother Joseph bequeathed her rich and noble legacy. Forty-six years of steadfast dedication and unselfish devotion to the need of children, the poor, the needy, and the sick, earned for Mother Joseph the respect and admiration, as well as the support and the encouragement of the frontier citizens.

From the convent of the Sisters of Providence in Montreal, Mother Joseph brought to her new home in the Northwest, the Christian ideal of service to others, compassion, charity, and a firm devotion to God and country. She had the strong spirit of a pioneer woman, innovative and enterprising. She traveled where no one else had ever gone and did what no one else had ever done to aid and improve the plight of the needy. Mother Joseph advised her colleagues, "Sisters, whatever concerns the poor is always our affair." How nobly they have lived up to that great statement. Mother Joseph believed that with God's help, nothing is impossible. She refused to be defeated by temporary setback. She refused to submit to despair and frustration. She refused to resign herself to any limitation to God's work on earth. She persevered until she accomplished her goals. From her father she had learned the trade of carpentry and employing that talent, Mother Joseph

built by herself an imposing altar of the graceful chapel that she had designed.

At the time of her death Mother Joseph was described as possessing the characteristics of genius, incessant works, immense sacrifices, great undertakings. Perhaps her genius found its greatest expression in the architecture. This first lady of architecture designed over two dozen health centers, including 11 hospitals, 7 academies, 5 Indian schools, and 2 orphanages. What a record! Mother Joseph, compassionate and dedicated, willing to make every sacrifice to serve the needs of others. This is the legacy that Mother Joseph gave to the State of Washington, a legacy of powerful and spirited influence for good and dedication to those less fortunate.

Today the first lady of the Northwest takes her richly deserved place in this the Capitol of the United States, in the National Hall of America's first citizens. As Speaker of the House I am proud, on behalf of the Congress of the United States, to receive and accept this statue of Mother Joseph which symbolizes the honor and the tribute of an entire nation.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN: Thank you very much Speaker O'Neill. Also to receive the Statue on behalf of the United States Congress is The Honorable Warren G. Magnuson, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate. Senator Magnuson has represented the State of Washington in the Senate since 1944. He's a senior member of the Senate and is constitutionally appointed third in line to the presidency. His continuing commitment to health care has earned him the nickname of "Mr. Health," and only yesterday he was awarded an honorary degree by the Georgetown University for his humane efforts in the field of health, and welfare, and students, and generally his deep interest in everyone. The first bill he ever introduced established a national Cancer Institute which became a national Institute of Health. In 1973 he was the recipient of the Albert Lasker Public Service and Health Award, which is considered by some to be as noteworthy as a Nobel Prize in medicine. He is presently chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, and Human Resources and Education; as well as Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and a ranking member on the

Senate Commerce Committee and Senate Budget Committee. It gives me great pleasure to present to you one of the most influential and best liked members of the United States Senate. He was of tremendous help to our committee in formulating the arrangements for this memorable occasion. I present to you The Honorable Warren G. Magnuson.



The Honorable Warren G. Magnuson, President Pro Tempore,  
United States Senate

## Remarks by Senator Warren G. Magnuson

Thank you John, for that very generous introduction. Reverend Clergy, Members of the Sisterhood of Providence, ladies and gentlemen. This is a single honor for me today. As a citizen of Washington State it fills me with pride just to be able to view these ceremonies and to feel our honor reflected upon our state. This is a very impressive assembly to have so many outstanding leaders from charitable and religious orders, men and women of the cloth, dedicated to helping others physically, and spiritually and to have so many outside leaders of the temporal world not only from the Pacific Northwest but from across the Nation and from our good, good neighbor Canada.

The President of the United States expected to be here today and I'm sure he regrets that his duties prevented that, but he did communicate with me and he sent this letter which I'll read to you now.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 30, 1980.

THE HONORABLE WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
*President pro tempore of the Senate,*  
Washington, D.C. 20510

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am sorry that I cannot join you, Senator Jackson, Governor Ray, and other members of the Washington Congressional and State delegations as you gather in the Capitol for the presentation of the Mother Joseph statue.

In a lifetime devoted to God and to serving her fellow human beings, Mother Joseph set an inspiring example and made an incalculable contribution to the spiritual strength and well-being of countless early arrivals in the Washington Territory.

I commend everyone who has worked to honor the memory of Mother Joseph, and I send my greetings to all who gather for this ceremony which marks such a welcome addition to Statuary Hall.

Sincerely,

/s/ JIMMY CARTER.

Now, as a Washingtonian I might want to think that all of this was an honor to our State only. But obviously that's not so. For

those of us who have reflected even the least bit on the life of Esther Pariseau, we give thanks that she left her home and her family in Quebec. We give thanks that she joined the good Sisters of Providence. We give special thanks that she ventured out into the Pacific Northwest and for almost 50 years dedicated her life to making life better for others.

What Mother Joseph and her relatively small group of Sisters accomplished is amazing. From 1856 to 1902 they did indeed improve the quality of life for all of those living then in Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and Alaska. What Mother Joseph started in those frontier villages others carried on. And for all who came to live in the Pacific Northwest, the quality of their lives has been enriched by her dedication. It continues to be enriched to this day. Enriched in those ways so important, particularly in this day and age, enriched to the human spirit in the body politic.

Now Mother Joseph must have been a remarkable individual. You heard all about her today. But she had to be pretty tough. To accomplish even a fraction of all she did would have required far more than just above the average determination or even superior skills. She obviously combined qualities of the heart and the mind but she had the guts that very few humans are blessed with to do things.

Now God blessed the Pacific Northwest in the beginning with unsurpassed natural beauty and resources tho we've got trouble with a volcano out there now. But it blessed us back in 1856 by guiding Mother Joseph to Vancouver. His hand helped hers and those Sisters of Providence for all these years and in many ways it is Mother Joseph and all she did that reflect honor upon all of us today here in this Rotunda. It is said that Mother Joseph's dying words were, and I quote from history, "Sisters," she said, "whatever concerns the poor is always our affair." Those were her dying words and no better charge could be laid upon all of us who gather here today. No better accolade for whatever we might achieve in our allotted time to improve the quality of life for others.

So on behalf of the United States Senate and as President Pro Tem, not as a Senator from the State of Washington, I am

honored and proud and truly humbled to assist in accepting Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart into our National Statuary Hall.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN: Well thought out words, Senator Magnuson.

Now, representing His Holiness Pope John Paul II is his personal representative in the United States, His Excellency The Most Reverend Jean Jadot. Archbishop Jadot has served in many capacities in the Vatican. In fact, he has really served all over the world. It gives me great pleasure to introduce Archbishop Jean Jadot.



Most Reverend Jean Jadot, Apostolic Delegate in the United States

## Remarks by Archbishop Jean Jadot

Mr. Speaker, Governor Ray of Washington, Your Eminences, Sisters of Providence, and distinguished guests: Pope John Paul II is deeply grateful for the invitation to be represented today. An American citizen of the Catholic faith is being honored in an exceptional way by her country. Having been specifically commissioned for this purpose, I am pleased to bring personal greetings of the Holy Father.

Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart used her God-given talents in an extraordinary way. Her efforts of more than a century ago have positively affected the lives of others, even in our time. The very name, Mother Joseph, reflects the learned and the earned affection this courageous woman deserves. It recalls her instinctive maternal love. It also signifies her consecration as a member of a religious community of the Sisters of Providence.

This statue, like those it now stands beside, is a symbol of American life. Pope John Paul II hopes that all who pass by it will recognize the likeness of one who gave of herself for others. She lived without rest for the homeless, the infirmed, and those seeking an education with reliable values. She knew them to be each and every one a unique and unrepeatable gift of God. For my own part, I congratulate the State of Washington and the community of the Sisters of Providence for allowing me to participate in the joy of this day.

**JOHN L. O'BRIEN:** Representing Prime Minister Trudeau at today's ceremony is Senator Ray Perrault from British Columbia, a neighbor of ours. Senator Perrault will bring greetings from the Prime Minister. Senator.



The Honorable Ray Perrault, Leader of the Canadian Senate

## Remarks by Senator Ray Perrault

Distinguished representatives of the Churches, Governor Ray, Mr. Speaker, Honorable Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, other distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: It is a great pleasure for me to be at this wonderful and moving observance this afternoon for three reasons.

First of all, it is a pleasure to honor a great person whose concern for humanity transcended all the bounds of politics or race or religion or any other kind of formal boundary line, Mother Joseph. She has bestowed marvelous humanitarian benefits on all parts of North America and her great work has touched upon our Nation of Canada as well. She was a very great person who believed in the dignity of the human person and is well worthy of the genius demonstrated in the sculpture of Felix de Weldon this afternoon.

Secondly, I have another personal reason. I'm from British Columbia and we're very good neighbors of the people of the State of Washington and it's good to see Governor Ray and Senator Magnuson and all our friends from the Northwest here.

But, thirdly, my favorite aunt is a member of this order. She joined the Order of Providence as a young girl and has worked in Missoula, Montana, Spokane, Washington, and came across the border to help on the Canadian side when her help was required and that's when neighbors stand together as they should right now. I'm proud of my aunt and the Order she serves.

I have a message from the Prime Minister, and we were in Cabinet this morning. I'm leader of the Canadian Senate and we had a meeting to discuss all the problems that we have, and I know you have your problems too, and this is what he asked me to bring to you.



OTTAWA 1980.

I am very happy indeed that Senator Perrault has agreed to carry my greetings to all those attending the dedication ceremony for the installation of the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence.

As one of North America's early pioneer missionary nuns, Mother Joseph left a record of achievement that is an example to us all. Against great odds, along with other Sisters of Providence, she established hospitals and academic institutions, founded schools for Native children and homes for the elderly and infirm. Mother Joseph was the moving force behind the development of a large hospital system still in operation by the Sisters of Providence. She was indeed a woman worthy of her calling.

To all present on this noteworthy occasion, I send my warm best wishes.

PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU.

Ladies and gentlemen, I know it's been a long afternoon and I'm going to have just one short additional comment to make. I want to express to you from the bottom of my heart the immense feeling of solidarity that we in Canada of all political parties feel these days with the American people and the government of this great nation and your leader. As leader of the Senate, I assure you that all of our members that serve in both of our houses share your anguish and share your concern and we understand your feeling of frustration. I want you to know that your closest neighbors were the first to apply economic sanctions in an effort to resolve the terrible impasse which exists and the first to close its embassy in Tehran but there's another dimension of our efforts to help and I want you to know about it.

As you have in Congress, we have a prayer breakfast group in Ottawa. Yesterday, I attended that meeting with members of all the political parties, men and women of all faiths. And I want you to know they remembered this nation in their prayers as do members of our denominations from coast to coast in Canada, that those hostages may be freed and that we may enter a happier and better era for the entire world.

Today, we gather to honor Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence who sought to give life and to give hope and to give inspiration, to help the ill, the dispossessed, the disinherited, the lonely, the abandoned. She believed in the inherent God-given dignity of mankind. She believed that God gave man freedom

and no one can take that freedom away. At a time when the very dignity of man is held to be of little value and worth in many societies, surely her life is an inspiration and the honor we accord her today could not be more timely and could not be more relevant.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN: Thank you very much Senator Perrault—thank you very much for a most profound statement. This is a proud day, both for the United States and Canada and we are well represented by many of the Canadian Sisters as well as Priests and Bishops. I am happy to be able to present to you His Eminence George Cardinal Flahiff, currently Archbishop of Winnipeg, will he kindly stand. I would like His Excellency, Ambassador to the United States from Canada, Ambassador Towe to stand.

We would like, at the present time to have Sister Mary Margaret Lang come to the podium to lead the Sisters of Providence in the Providence Hymn. We would like to have it first sung in French then English. Would all the Sisters of Providence, and anyone else who knows this hymn, kindly stand to sing the Providence Hymn. Sister Mary Margaret Lang.



Sister Mary Margaret Lang, leading the singing of the Providence Hymn

## Providence Hymn

O Providence, most gentle,  
Whose bounteous hands bestow  
Upon us in abundance  
All good things here below,  
Acknowledging the Author  
Of all these gifts divine,  
Ourselves and all that's ours,  
To Him we should resign.

O douce Providence  
Dont les divines mains  
Sur nous, en abondance,  
Répendent tous les biens.  
Qui pourrait méconnaître  
L'auteur de ces présents  
Et ne pas se remettre  
Entre ses bras puissants?

JOHN L. O'BRIEN: To give the Benediction is Timothy Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Los Angeles. He is the only Cardinal on the West Coast and serving in his diocese are Sisters of Providence in three different institutions. It gives me great pleasure to present to you Cardinal Manning. I would ask all of you to remain standing after the prayer.



Most Reverend Timothy Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Los Angeles

## Benediction by Cardinal Timothy Manning

Eternal Lord of all things  
You have been pleased to place  
In the heart of Mother Joseph  
Volcanic energies of love  
Love of your Divine Majesty  
Overflowing into a love for all those  
over whom You have a special  
Providence  
The widow, the orphan, the sick the  
little ones.  
Fabricator of the universe  
You have willed that your son Jesus  
Should be known on earth as the  
carpenter's son.  
Likewise to her who had Joseph as her  
patron  
You gave skills of mind and hand  
That made her too a builder of houses  
And of things to serve the earthly needs  
of your children.  
And to better the material world  
through which she passed  
Almighty One, you drew to the side and  
service of your son  
Valiant women, beginning with the  
Holy Mother,  
Virgins with lamps of charity burning  
for the Bridegroom.  
You have given to this woman to find  
the pearl of great price  
In the service, unselfish and chaste,

Of the people of God in the Golden  
West.  
Grant, O Holy One, that we who gather  
here this day  
In this hall of heroes and heroines of our  
country  
May remain loyal citizens of our  
beloved land  
Aware always of its destiny under God  
and looking to eternal places  
Where memories will yield to eternal  
realities  
And we shall live together in peace and  
in unending love.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN: The State of Washington and the Mother  
Joseph Foundation are hosting a reception in the Russell Office  
Building in Room 318, you are all invited to attend. Now to  
conclude the program we ask all of you to join the band and  
choir in singing America the Beautiful.

(Whereupon all joined in singing.)

#### AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

O beautiful for spacious skies,  
For amber waves of grain,  
For purple mountain majesties  
Above the fruited plain.  
America! America!  
God shed His grace on thee,  
And crown thy good with brotherhood  
From sea to shining sea.

JOHN L. O'BRIEN: We want to thank all of you for coming  
and may God hold you all in the palm of his hand until we meet  
again—this concludes our program.

## APPENDIXES

Appendix A.—Invitation to Statue Dedication Ceremonies in Olympia, Wash., October 9, 1980



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OCTOBER 9, 1980 2 P.M.  
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON



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*Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, invited each state to send to the United States Capitol two statues of persons to be honored "for their historical renown or for distinguished service."*

*In May 1953 Marcus Whitman's statue was placed in Statuary Hall, Washington, D.C., as Washington*

*State's first representative. On May 1, 1980 the statue of Mother Joseph was presented in ceremonies of dedication to fill our state's second niche.*

*Duplicates of these two statues have been created for installation at our State capital and the Mother Joseph Foundation cordially invites you to attend the ceremonies of dedication on October 9, 1980 at 2 p.m. on the steps of the Legislative Building, Olympia, Washington.*  
*A reception will follow.*

Appendix B.—Program for Statue Unveiling Ceremony  
at Washington State Capitol, Olympia, Wash.,  
October 9, 1980

**PROGRAM FOR  
UNVEILING CEREMONY OF  
THE STATUES OF MARCUS WHITMAN  
AND MOTHER JOSEPH**

**LEGISLATIVE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON STATE CAPITOL  
OLYMPIA, WA**

**OCTOBER 9, 1980, 2 P.M.**

Presented by  
**THE MOTHER JOSEPH FOUNDATION**

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Master of Ceremonies .....	The Honorable John L. O'Brien Speaker Pro Tempore— Acting Co-Speaker of the House of Representatives State of Washington
Presentation of Colors .....	Girl Scouts of America Boy Scouts of America Sea Scouts of America
"The National Anthem" .....	Mass Band and Choir under the direction of Steven D. Smith Director of Music Supervisor of Creative Arts Woodland School District
Invocation .....	Reverend Loren E. Arnett Executive Minister of the Washington Association of Churches
Occasion Remarks and Introductions .....	Mr. O'Brien
Introduction of Members of Board of Directors Mother Joseph Foundation, Members of the Supreme Court, and Members of the Congressional Delegation .....	The Honorable John A. Cherberg Lieutenant Governor State of Washington
Introduction of Members of the Washington State Legislature ..	The Honorable Al Bauer Member, House of Representatives State of Washington
"National Emblem March" .....	Mass Band under the direction of Steven D. Smith
Introduction of Students Portraying Pioneers .....	Mr. O'Brien
Portraying Marcus Whitman .....	Scott Hoyer Turnwater High School
Portraying Mother Joseph .....	Shelley Stevens Turnwater High School
"How Excellent Is Thy Name" and "The Gloria: A Festival Fanfare" ..	Mass Choir under the direction of Karla Timmerman Director of Choral Activities Olympia High School
Introduction of Dr. Robert Skotheim, President, Whitman College .....	Mr. O'Brien

Remarks .....	Robert Skotheim, Ph. D. President, Whitman College
Introduction of Sculptor, Dr. Avard Fairbanks .....	Mr. O'Brien
Remarks .....	Dr. Avard Fairbanks
Presentation of Marcus Whitman Statue .....	John P. Greeley, President Mother Joseph Foundation
Unveiling of Marcus Whitman Statue .....	Margaret S. Gose Donna Schmalz, Members, Board of Directors Mother Joseph Foundation
"Blest Are They" .....	Walla Walla High School Concert Choir under the direction of Paul Dennis
Introduction of Superior General of the Sisters of Providence .....	Mr. O'Brien
Remarks .....	Sister Gilberte Villeneuve Superior General Sisters of Providence
Remarks of Sculptor Felix de Weldon .....	Louis R. Guzzo Counselor to the Governor State of Washington
Presentation of Mother Joseph Statue .....	John P. Greeley, President Mother Joseph Foundation
Unveiling of Mother Joseph Statue .....	Sister Lucille Dean Provincial Superior Sacred Heart Province Sister Bernadette Botch Provincial Superior Saint Ignatius Province
"Crown Imperial" .....	Fort Vancouver High School Trapper Marching Band under the direction of James Infratti
Introduction of Governor Dixy Lee Ray .....	Mr. O'Brien
Acceptance of Statues .....	The Honorable Dixy Lee Ray Governor, State of Washington
Benediction .....	Most Reverend Lawrence H. Welsh, D. D. Bishop of Spokane
"America the Beautiful" .....	Mass Choir and Band under the direction of Dr. Wayne Hertz Professor Emeritus Central Washington University

### Special Thanks To:

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction Office, in particular,  
*Larry Strickland.*

*Steven D. Smith*, Director of Music, Supervisor of Creative Arts,  
Woodland School District.

Vancouver Washington Senior Citizens

Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of America and Sea Scouts of America

Bellarmino Prep Concert Band, Tacoma; Director David Hebert

Bellarmino Prep Choir, Tacoma; Director David Hebert

Blanchet High School Symphonic Choir, Seattle; Director David Spring

Capital High School Choir, Olympia; Director David Lindley

Curtis High School Acappella Choir, Tacoma; Director Robert Northrup

Ellensburg High School Symphonic Choir, Ellensburg;  
Director Coyse Burnett

Fort Vancouver High School Trapper Marching Band, Vancouver;  
Director James Infratti

Holy Names Academy Choir, Seattle; Director Barbara Andre

John Kennedy Memorial High School Marching Band, Seattle;  
Director James Pavnton

John Kennedy Memorial High School Choir, Seattle; Director Pat Butler

North Thurston High School Symphonic Band, Lacey;  
Director Terry Turner

North Thurston High School Choir, Lacey; Director Randy Phoff

Olympia High School Marching Band, Olympia;  
Director Wayne Timmerman

Olympia High School Choir, Olympia; Director Karla Timmerman

Seattle Prep Singers, Seattle; Director Joan Thompson

Timberline High School Choir, Lacey; Director Terri Phoff

Tumwater High School Band, Tumwater; Director Dennis Womak

Tumwater High School Choir, Tumwater; Director Dale Martin

Walla Walla High School Concert Choir, Walla Walla;  
Director Paul Dennis

Woodland High School Concert Band, Woodland; Director Paul Cline

## Appendix C.—Legislative Proceedings in the U.S. Congress on Senate Concurrent Resolution 48

[From the Congressional Record, Friday, Nov. 9, 1979]

### IN THE U.S. SENATE

Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. JACKSON) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 48

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence, presented by the State of Washington for the National Statuary Hall collection in accordance with the provisions of section 1814 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 187), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the State of Washington for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent personages, illustrious for her distinguished humanitarian services.

SEC. 2. The State of Washington is authorized to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence referred to in the first section of this concurrent resolution, and to hold ceremonies on May 1, 1980, in the rotunda on that occasion. The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

SEC. 3. (a) The proceedings in the rotunda of the Capitol at the presentation by the State of Washington of the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence for the National Statuary Hall collection, together with appropriate illustrations and other pertinent matter, shall be printed as a Senate document. The copy for such document shall be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) There shall be printed five thousand additional copies of such document which shall be bound in such style as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct, of which one hundred and three copies shall be for the use of the Senate and eighteen hundred and ninety-seven copies shall be for the use of the Members of the Senate from the State of Washington, and four hundred and forty-three copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, and two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven copies shall be for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Washington.



Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the Governor of Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, Mr. Jackson, and our State delegation, I am submitting a Senate concurrent resolution that provides for the formal acceptance of the second statue of the State of Washington in the National Statuary Hall collection on May 1, 1980.

Twenty-five years ago I had the honor of introducing similar legislation, on behalf of our State, for the acceptance of a statue of Marcus Whitman, a pioneer missionary in the Pacific Northwest.

Today, this resolution authorizes the Congress to accept a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence, a truly remarkable individual who spent 46 years building a better life for all the citizens of the Pacific Northwest. By the time of her death in 1902, Mother Joseph had established no less than 11 hospitals, 7 academies, 5 Indian schools, and 2 orphanages. She established those facilities in what are now the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and the Province of British Columbia.

Mother Joseph and her Sisters of Providence are credited as among the first to care for orphans, the first to care for the aged, the first to care for the mentally ill, and the first to establish a hospital in the Pacific Northwest.

She was a remarkable and dedicated citizen. Her efforts to build a better life for all who lived in the Pacific Northwest then, is a legacy everyone out home continues to enjoy. The addition of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence to that small group of illustrious Americans who are the National Statuary Hall collection is indeed merited and I feel honored to be able to play a part in bringing that about.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a brief article, entitled "The Legacy of Mother Joseph," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE LEGACY OF MOTHER JOSEPH

##### THE PIONEER BUILDERS

In December 1856 Mother Joseph and four Sisters of Providence arrived at Fort Vancouver in the Washington Territory after an arduous trip from their home in Montreal, Canada. Within two years this group of women

had established the first hospital in the Northwest and one of the first schools.

During the next 46 years, Mother Joseph was responsible for the establishment of numerous hospitals, schools, orphanages, homes for the aged, shelters for the mentally ill and Indian schools. And she established the Sisters of Providence Corporation—one of the oldest corporations registered in what is now the State of Washington.

Throughout her lifetime in the West, Mother Joseph served as architect, construction supervisor and fund raiser for projects she instigated. Though most of her original structures are gone, many of these institutions are still in existence, continuing to provide the service Mother Joseph envisioned more than a century ago. And the spirit of Mother Joseph lives on, too, in the Sisters of Providence institutions that today extend from Anchorage, Alaska south to Burbank, California and east to Great Falls, Montana.

How did one person accomplish so much?

##### BEGINNINGS

Mother Joseph was born Esther Pariseau on April 16, 1823 in St. Elzear, a town near Montreal. She entered the newly-formed Sisters of Providence in Montreal at 20 years of age. Her carriage-maker father made a prophetic remark upon her entry: "I bring to you my daughter, Esther, who wishes to dedicate herself to the religious life. She can read, write, figure accurately, sew, cook, spin and do all manner of housework. She can even do carpentering, handling a hammer and a saw as well as her father. She can also plan for others and she succeeds in anything she undertakes. I assure you, Madam, she will make a good superior some day."

That challenge came early as the Sisters of Providence responded to the pleas for help that were coming from the new frontier settlements in the western United States. Mother Joseph was chosen to lead the group to the Washington Territory in 1856.

After completing the treacherous journey from Montreal, the Sisters were greeted with an ambiguous welcome to their new land.

Bishop A. M. A. Blanchet of Nisqually, who had requested that the Sisters come, was away in Europe. Meanwhile, his orders for the construction of a convent and schoolhouse had been countermanded by the Vicar-General, Abbe J. B. Brouillet, who believed the Sisters would be better situated in Olympia. Since mail exchanges took place only twice a year, this difference in opinion could not have been resolved before the Sisters appeared.

Fortunately, Mother Joseph did not see herself as helpless. Within days she had turned an airless 10' by 16' room into a dormitory-refectory-community room, a corner of which also served as a temporary classroom.

By February 1857 the young Sisters inherited their first convent, an old fur storage building abandoned by the Hudson Bay Company, and later used as a barn. Mother Joseph designed a chapel, built the altar herself, and fashioned a tabernacle out of an old candle box. It was a beginning.

From this home base the Sisters began visiting the sick. They also cared for Indian children displaced by the Yakima Indian wars. By spring of the first year, preparations had been completed for a school. The first student arrived early: 3-year-old Emily Lake, an orphan. Soon a tiny boy was also placed at the doorstep, and by June, Mother Joseph had built six small cabins surrounded by a white picket fence.

Within this complex, known as "the Providence enclosure," the Sisters housed their two orphans, two boarding students, ten day-students and three elderly townspeople.

But the need for a hospital in Vancouver was critical. So Mother Joseph began work on her first health care facility—a cabin large enough for four beds, four tables and four chairs. In 1858 it became Saint Joseph Hospital, the first hospital in the Northwest, and the first of some two dozen health care centers Mother Joseph would design in her 46 years of service in the Northwest.

#### BEGGING TOURS

From the 1850's through the 1890's Mother Joseph designed hospitals, orphanages, and schools throughout an area that today encompasses Washington, Northern Oregon, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

Known primarily as a builder and artist, some of her most demanding work was raising funds to complete her buildings. Finding the people of Vancouver generally had modest incomes or were poor, Mother Joseph began "begging tours" to the mining camps of Idaho, the Blue Mountains of Eastern Washington, Montana's Alder Gulch and the Cariboo Mines of Western Canada.

Each tour usually lasted several months and involved considerable hardship. The weather was cold, the accommodations non-existent, highway robberies frequent, and certainly it was not easy to face the scrutiny of hard-living strangers.

But, according to the annals of Providence Academy, "nothing could daunt the spirit of Mother Joseph when there was a question of gaining even slender funds for the lifting of the burdensome debt beneath which her foundation in Vancouver seemed about to fall."

Usually Mother Joseph was able to collect from \$2,000 to \$5,000 on a typical mining tour. This compared with \$18 or \$20 which she could collect from a small town or hamlet.

So committed was she to the survival of her fledgling hospitals, schools and orphanages that the pioneer Sister paid scant attention to her own well-being.

"Finally, (after) the trying ordeal of 18 days in the saddle, extremely fatigued from the difficult days of travel, the long absence from home, camping under the heavens, on river banks, and in sagebrush, we weary travelers reached the province of the Holy Angels, October 15, 1866," she writes matter-of-factly about a journey that also included a hungry wolf pack, a major tent fire, an angry grizzly and a party of Indians in war paint.

From 1856 to 1873, while she worked on other facilities, Mother Joseph planned and built her "home" for the Sisters' various medical, spiritual and educational ministries in Vancouver. The finished product—the House of Providence, later Providence Academy—was three stories high, covered two acres of ground and at the time was considered to be the biggest brick building in the Washington Territory. Today, it has been declared a historic monument in the "National Register of Historic Places."

Mother Joseph was an exceptional woman and a gifted resource, whom the Mother House in Montreal was determined to use wisely and whom many Northwest manipulators would have liked to exploit. In her early years in Vancouver, Bishop Francis Blanchet of Oregon had approached Mother Joseph to build a hospital in Portland. Then, when a wealthy and powerful businessman offered the Sisters a fine site, plus a good house, the use of his physician, and funds to cover part of the construction, there was much local pressure to accept this "deal."

Mother Joseph did much praying and soul-searching as she postponed her commitment. The truth was that she could see through the motivation of Ben Holladay, a controversial tycoon, who had created a small civil war with his decision to develop the east side of Portland, where his own interests were consolidated. A hospital in Holladay's territory would embelish holdings, but undercut the health needs of a population heavily concentrated on the west side of the city. Furthermore, the canny Sister had reservations about a patron whose reputation was tarnished by questionable relationships and shady politics.

Trusting her own instincts, Mother Joseph bided her time and soon enough the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a lay group, came forward with \$1,000 and an alternative piece of land close to Portland's center. Mother Joseph designed plans for this first St. Vincent Hospital, which opened on July 18, 1875. She also carved the wood statue of its patron saint which adorned the entrance.

By 1892, when St. Vincent Hospital needed a new building, Mother Joseph had designed hospitals, orphanages and schools in Seattle, Walla Walla, Spokane, New Westminister, Olympia, Port Townsend, Yakima and Colfax.

Even with far-flung projects, the "Old Mother," as she was now called, remained a stickler for detail. During the building of Sacred Heart Hospital in Spokane, Mother Joseph insisted on living with another Sister in a rough shack next to the site so that she could oversee the construction. At this point she was 63 years old, but still climbing to inspect rafters or bouncing on planks to test their supports. Once, when she found an improperly laid chimney, she pointed out the flaw to workers who made the mistake of ignoring her. The next day they found the chimney neatly re-bricked the right way.

After her death in January 1902, the Portland Oregonian expressed the public's gratitude to this woman by stressing what the Northwest had gained: "She was adept in nearly all the arts and trades. And was also skilled in wax works, the most delicate embroidery; but her genius found its strongest expression in architecture \* \* \*. From the date of foundation of the Washington Province of Sisterhood [The Sisters of Providence], Mother Joseph established no less than eleven hospitals, seven academies, five Indian schools and two orphanages."

For 46 years—from 1856 when she landed in Vancouver, Washington, to 1902—Mother Joseph responded to the pleas of both Catholics and non-Catholics to establish schools and health care facilities throughout the Northwest.

During her lifetime Mother Joseph served as architect, construction supervisor and fund raiser for the projects she instigated. She was responsible for establishing the following:

- 1856: Providence Academy, Vancouver, WA.
  - 1858: St. Joseph Hospital, Vancouver, WA.
  - 1863: St. Joseph School, Steilacoom, WA.
  - 1864: St. Vincent Academy, Walla Walla, WA.
  - 1864: Holy Family Hospital, St. Ignatius, MT.
  - 1868: Our Lady of Seven Dolers Indian School, Tulalip, WA.
  - 1873: Sacred Heart Indian School, Colville, WA.
  - 1873: St. Patrick Hospital, Missoula, MT.
  - 1874: St. James Residence, Vancouver, WA.
  - 1875: St. Joseph Academy, Yakima, WA.
  - 1875: St. Vincent Hospital, Portland, OR.
  - 1876: Our Lady of the Sacred Heart School, Cowlitz, WA.
  - 1877: Providence Hospital, Seattle, WA.
  - 1880: St. Mary Hospital, Walla Walla, WA.
  - 1880: St. Mary Hospital, Astoria, OR.
  - 1881: St. Michael School, Olympia, WA.
  - 1881: St. Martin School, Frenchtown, MT.
  - 1885: Sacred Heart Academy, Missoula, MT.
  - 1886: Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane, WA.
  - 1886: St. Clare Hospital, Fort Benton, MT.
  - 1886: St. Joseph Academy, Sprague, WA.
  - 1887: St. Peter Hospital, Olympia, WA.
  - 1890: St. John Hospital, Port Townsend, WA.
  - 1890: St. Eugene Indian School, Kootenay, B.C., Canada.
  - 1891: St. Elizabeth Hospital, Yakima, WA.
  - 1891: Providence Hospital, Wallace, ID.
  - 1892: Columbus Hospital, Great Falls, MT.
  - 1893: St. Ignatius Hospital, Colfax, WA.
  - 1900: St. Genevieve Orphanage, New Westminster, B.C., Canada.
- Mother Joseph died in 1902. One of her final counsels to her Sisters was to go to California and establish a needed hospital in Oakland. Mother

Joseph's vision helped the Sisters of Providence to found Oakland's Providence Hospital that same year.

Though most of the original structures are gone, many of these institutions are still in existence, continuing to provide the service Mother Joseph envisioned over a century ago.

Northwest history sources credit Mother Joseph and her Sisters as among the first to care for orphans, the first to care for the aged, the first to care for the mentally ill, the first to establish a hospital.

In 1953 the American Institute of Architects declared Mother Joseph "The First Architect of the Pacific Northwest." Because she was among the first to appreciate the use of Douglas Fir for both carving and building, she was recognized as "the first white artisan to work with wood in the Pacific Northwest" by the West Coast Lumberman's Association.

After her death from a brain tumor in January 1902, her close friend, Mother Mary Antoinette, honored Mother Joseph in a letter to the community: "She had the characteristics of genius: incessant works, immense sacrifices, great undertakings; and she never counted the cost to self. She exercised an extraordinary influence on the Church in the West."

[From the Congressional Record, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1979]

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 48) providing for the acceptance of a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence presented by the State of Washington for the National Statuary Hall collection, and for other purposes, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence, presented by the State of Washington for the National Statuary Hall collection in accordance with the provisions of section 1814 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 187), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the State of Washington for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent personages, illustrious for her distinguished humanitarian services.*

SEC. 2. The State of Washington is authorized to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence referred to in the first section of this concurrent resolution, and to hold ceremonies on May 1, 1980, in the rotunda on that occasion. The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

SEC. 3. (a) The proceedings in the rotunda of the Capitol at the presentation by the State of Washington of the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence for the National Statuary Hall collection, together with appropriate illustrations and other pertinent matter, shall be printed as a Senate document. The copy for such document shall be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 48) providing for the acceptance of a statue of Mother Joseph.

The Clerk read as follows:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 48

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence, presented by the State of Washington for the National Statuary Hall collection in accordance with the provisions of section 1814 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 187), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the State of Washington for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent personages, illustrious for her distinguished humanitarian services.*

SEC. 2. The State of Washington is authorized to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence referred to in the first section of this concurrent resolution, and to hold ceremonies on May 1, 1980, in the rotunda on that occasion. The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

SEC. 3. (a) The proceedings in the rotunda of the Capitol at the presentation by the State of Washington of the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence for the National Statuary Hall collection, together with appropriate illustrations and other pertinent matter, shall be printed as a Senate document. The copy for such document shall be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) There shall be printed five thousand additional copies of such document which shall be bound in such style as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct, of which one hundred and three copies shall be for the use of the Senate and eighteen hundred and ninety-seven copies shall be for the use of the Members of the Senate from the State of Washington, and four hundred and forty-three copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, and two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven copies shall be for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Washington.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the Governor of Washington.

(b) There shall be printed five thousand additional copies of such document which shall be bound in such style as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct, of which one hundred and three copies shall be for the use of the Senate and eighteen hundred and ninety-seven copies shall be for the use of the Members of the Senate from the State of Washington, and four hundred and forty-three copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, and two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven copies shall be for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Washington.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the Governor of Washington.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an excerpt from the report (No. 96-437), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

PURPOSE

The first section of the concurrent resolution would provide that the statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence, presented by the State of Washington for the National Statuary Hall collection, be accepted in the name of the United States, and that the appreciation of the Congress be expressed to the State for the contribution of a statue of one of its most eminent personages, illustrious for her distinguished humanitarian services.

Section 2 would authorize the State of Washington to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol the statue of Mother Joseph referred to above and to hold ceremonies on May 1, 1980, in the rotunda on said occasion. The Architect of the Capitol would be authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

Section 3 would provide that the proceedings held in the rotunda of the Capitol be printed, together with appropriate illustrations and other pertinent matter, as a State document. The copy for such document would be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing. There would be printed 5,000 additional copies of such document, which would be for the use of the Members of the Senate from the State of Washington, 443 copies would be for the use of the House of Representatives, and 2,557 copies would be for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Washington.

Section 4 would provide for the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of the concurrent resolution to the Governor of Washington.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Nedzi) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Loeffler) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Nedzi).

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Senate Concurrent Resolution 48 provides for the acceptance of a statue presented by the State of Washington for the National Statuary Hall collection.

As you know, each State is entitled to contribute two statues to the Statuary Hall collection. The resolution before us today authorizes acceptance of Washington State's second statue.

This concurrent resolution authorizes the acceptance of a statue of the legendary Mother Joseph of the order of the Sisters of Providence and expresses the appreciation of the Congress to the State of Washington for the contribution of the statue of one of its eminent personages.

Mother Joseph played an active and important role in the history and development of the Pacific Northwest from 1856 until her death in 1902. She is credited with the establishment of hospitals, academies, Indian schools, and orphanages throughout Washington State and the Pacific Northwest. She served as an architect and construction supervisor and is credited with the general improvement of the quality of life for the settlers in the region.

The resolution also authorizes a dedication ceremony to be held in the Rotunda of the Capitol on May 1, 1980, and authorizes the printing of the dedication proceedings as a Senate document. The only cost to be incurred will be that of printing and the cost estimate will not be available until after the proceedings are held on May 1.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 48 passed in the Senate on December 12, 1979, and passed by unanimous vote in the Committee on House Administration.

Placing the statue in the Capitol provides a fitting tribute to Mother Joseph and to the State of Washington and I urge favorable consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 48.

Mr. Speaker, I insert into the Record, at this point a letter I received as chairman of the Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials from Washington State's congressional delegation supporting Senate Concurrent Resolution 48:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., March 26, 1980.

HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials, Committee on  
House Administration, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We would like to express our deep appreciation to you, Chairman Thompson and the House Administration Committee for your support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 48. Due to your efforts, the State of Washington will be able to formally present a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence to the Congress as its second contribution to the National Statuary Hall collection.

Mother Joseph was a remarkable woman whose untiring efforts on behalf of those in need make her one of the great pioneers in Washington State and the Pacific Northwest. After her arrival in Vancouver, Washington in 1856, Mother Joseph dedicated the rest of her life to helping pioneer settlers and Native Americans in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and the Providence of British Columbia.

At the time of her death in 1902, Mother Joseph had been instrumental in establishing numerous hospitals, schools, orphanages, homes for the aged, shelters for the mentally ill, and Indian schools throughout the Pacific Northwest. Today, her indomitable spirit lives on through the Sisters of Providence Corporation whose continuing efforts help support the institutions Mother Joseph founded over a century ago.

We are proud to join with others in Washington State to honor Mother Joseph and to recognize her contribution to the development of our State and the Pacific Northwest. The State's tribute to Mother Joseph will serve as an inspirational reminder of the pioneering spirit of a courageous woman who helped to establish humanitarian principles which endure today.

Again, we thank you and the Committee for your efforts to honor this great American and would appreciate it very much if you would communicate these sentiments to the House when this resolution is considered.

Sincerely,

TOM FOLEY,  
MIKE MCCORMACK,  
DON BONKER,  
NORMAN D. DICKS,  
JOEL FRITCHARD,  
AL SWIFT,  
MIKE LOWRY,  
Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McCormack), who has been very active in seeing to it that this resolution is concurred in.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, Senate Concurrent Resolution 48 provides for the acceptance of a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence for the National Statuary Hall here in the Capitol.

The Senate resolution comes as a result of a resolution passed by the Washington State Legislature in 1977 designating Mother Joseph as the second statue from the State of Washington to be placed in the Capitol. The State resolution was signed by the Honorable Dixy Lee Ray, Governor of the State of Washington, on May 4, 1977.

Mother Joseph played an active role in building the Pacific Northwest from 1856 when she first arrived in Vancouver. The need for a hospital in Vancouver was critical, so Mother Joseph began work on her first health care facility—a cabin large enough for four beds, four tables, and four chairs. In 1858 it became St. Joseph Hospital, the first hospital in the Northwest, and the first of some two dozen health care centers Mother Joseph designed in her 46 years of service in the Northwest.

Throughout her lifetime in the West, Mother Joseph served as architect, construction supervisor, and fund raiser for projects she instigated. She designed hospitals, orphanages, and schools throughout an area that today encompasses Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia.

For 46 years—from 1856 to 1902—Mother Joseph responded to the pleas of various groups to establish schools and health care facilities. She established no less than 11 hospitals, 7 academies, 5 Indian schools, and 2 orphanages.

Mother Joseph died in 1902. Northwest history sources credit Mother Joseph and her Sisters as among the first to care for orphans, the first to care for the aged, the first to care for the mentally ill, and the first to establish a hospital.

Mother Joseph was one of the most important pioneer figures in the development of the Northwest. She is, in a sense, my constituent, and I am proud to represent her here today, and those who have provided the statue of Mother Joseph for the Capitol.

I urge the Members to support the resolution.

Mr. NEZEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Foley).

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 48, providing for the acceptance of a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence presented by the State of Washington for the National Statuary Hall collection.

A very devout and outstanding woman, Mother Joseph, who lived from 1823 to 1902, was an architect by trade. A woman who embodied the strength, compassion and drive of the pioneers of the State of Washington.

In December 1856, Mother Joseph and four Sisters of Providence arrived at Fort Vancouver in the Washington territory after an arduous trip from their home in Montreal, Canada. Within a year this group of women under the leadership of Mother Joseph had established the first hospital in the Northwest and one of the first schools.

During the next 46 years Mother Joseph spent relentless years planning, constructing, supervising, and caring for the needs of the people. She displayed an abundance of energy, enthusiasm, and drive to do goodwill and her strength was a pillar of support for those around her.

Her many accomplishments included the establishment of St. Vincent Academy in Walla Walla in 1864; Providence of the Sacred Heart School in Colville in 1873; and St. Mary's Hospital in Walla Walla in 1880. An energetic and determined woman, she went on to build Sacred Heart Hospital in Spokane in 1886 when she was 63, and St. Ignatius Hospital in Colfax in 1893 when she was 70.

In recognition of her outstanding work, Mother Joseph was awarded the title of "The First Architect of the Northwest," by the American Institute of Architects.

After her death in January of 1902, her close friend, Mother Mary Antoinette honored Mother Joseph in a letter to the community:

She had the characteristics of genius: incessant works, immense sacrifices, great undertakings; and she never counted the cost to self. She exercised an extraordinary influence on the church in the West.

I join my colleagues from Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Oregon where the influence of Mother Joseph remains strongly in requesting the passage of this resolution to commemorate a most outstanding woman.

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Dicks).

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the remarks made by my colleagues from Washington State and express my deep appreciation to my good friend Chairman Nedzi.

In large part due to his efforts here in the House, the State of Washington will have the opportunity to formally present a Statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence to the Congress as its second contribution to the National Statuary Hall collection.

Mother Joseph was one of the remarkable pioneers who helped turn the wilderness of the Oregon territory into the great State of Washington. She arrived in Vancouver, Wash., in 1856 and dedicated her life to assisting settlers and native Americans in Washington and several other States in the Pacific Northwest.

Mother Joseph worked untiringly on behalf of those in need and at the time of her death in 1902 she had been instrumental in establishing many hospitals, schools, orphanages, and homes for the aged in the Pacific Northwest. She was also largely responsible for the creation of shelters for the mentally ill and several schools for Indian children.

Today, Mother Joseph's indomitable spirit lives on through the Sisters of Providence Corp., whose continuing efforts help support the institutions this pioneer woman founded over a century ago.

I am very proud to join with my colleagues and friends here in the House and in Washington State to honor Mother Joseph and to recognize her contribution to the development of the Pacific Northwest.

I believe that Washington State's second contribution to the National Statuary Hall collection will serve as an inspirational reminder of the spirit of a courageous woman who helped establish humanitarian institutions which endure today.

Mr. Speaker, this spirit continues to live on and flourish in Washington State today. And I know that each time I pass Mother Joseph's statue I will be reminded not only of her courage, com-

passion, and initiative, but of the courage, compassion, and initiative of the people of Washington State.

Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 48, which authorizes the acceptance of the Washington State contribution of a statue of Mother Joseph of the Sisters of Providence.

Mother Joseph, who came to the Washington Territory in 1856 from the Canadian Province of Quebec, was a person who possessed an amazing array and scope of talents that were combined with her goals of compassionate service to the poor, the orphaned, the powerless, as well as to those suffering from mental and physical illness. She became a legendary figure of 19th-century Washington State.

Her legacy was particularly awesome because her adult life span—the latter half of the 19th century—covered a time period in the Northwest that was geared to the development of lumber, shipping, mining and trade. The people who settled the territory were noted for their extraordinary individualism. In addition, she faced a language barrier that was overcome with considerable effort and during this time period public sensitivity and awareness of the needs of the less fortunate were not as developed as they are today.

I would like to quote to you from a speech by Victoria Ransom on November 3, 1963, at the memorial tribute to Mother Joseph:

She has been recognized as the Northwest's first artist in wood, and its first architect, but even more important she was the first great humanitarian in the Pacific Northwest. Her contributions to the sick, the destitute, the homeless—the willing hand held out to all that needed help, give her a place in history that is unique. Her memory should be treasured for few are born who possess the qualities of greatness to such a degree, and use these qualities to make the world a better place in which to live.

Mother Joseph died in 1902, after establishing 11 hospitals, 7 academies, 5 Indian schools, 2 orphanages, and other institutions of service. Because most of these institutions founded by her and the Sisters of Providence are still in existence, her accomplishments are with us today, continuing to provide the service she envisioned a century ago. Her likeness in the Statuary Hall will be a fitting memory to a compassionate and courageous person.

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all

Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on Senate Concurrent Resolution 48.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

**Mr. NEHR**. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

**Mr. LOEFFLER**. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 48 and wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Nedzi).

Truly, Mother Joseph has been an outstanding American, and set many goals we all should seek to achieve.

I again commend the gentleman for reporting out the bill in an expeditious fashion and urge my colleagues to pass the joint resolution.

The **SPEAKER**. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Nedzi) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 48).

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.