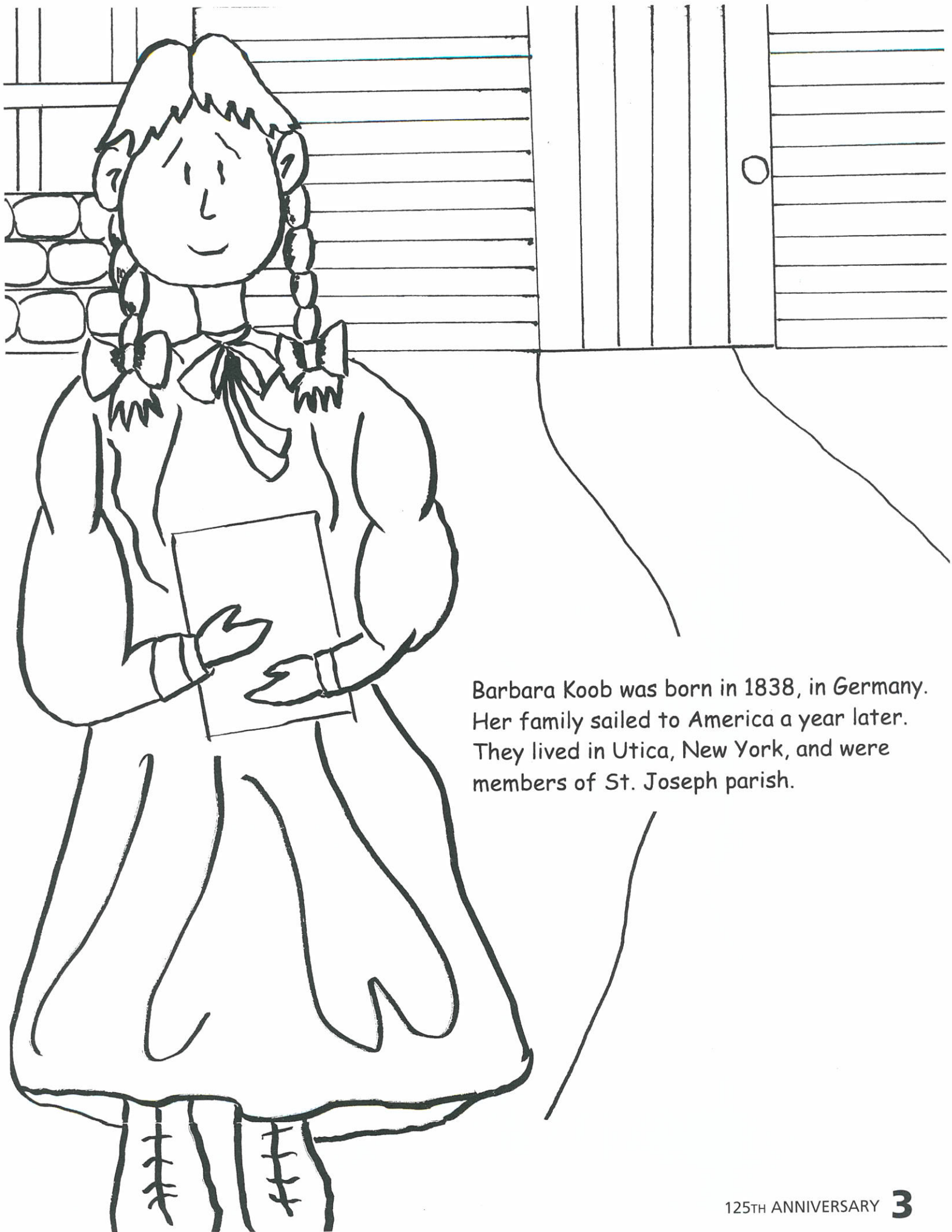


Mother Marianne of Moloka'i

Coloring Book

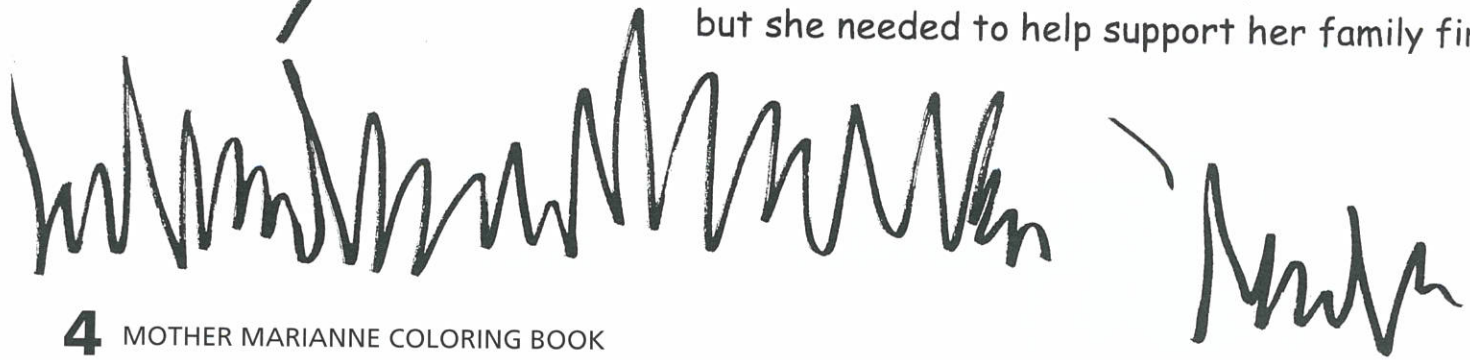
(by Sister Theresa Laureta, OSF)



Barbara Koob was born in 1838, in Germany. Her family sailed to America a year later. They lived in Utica, New York, and were members of St. Joseph parish.



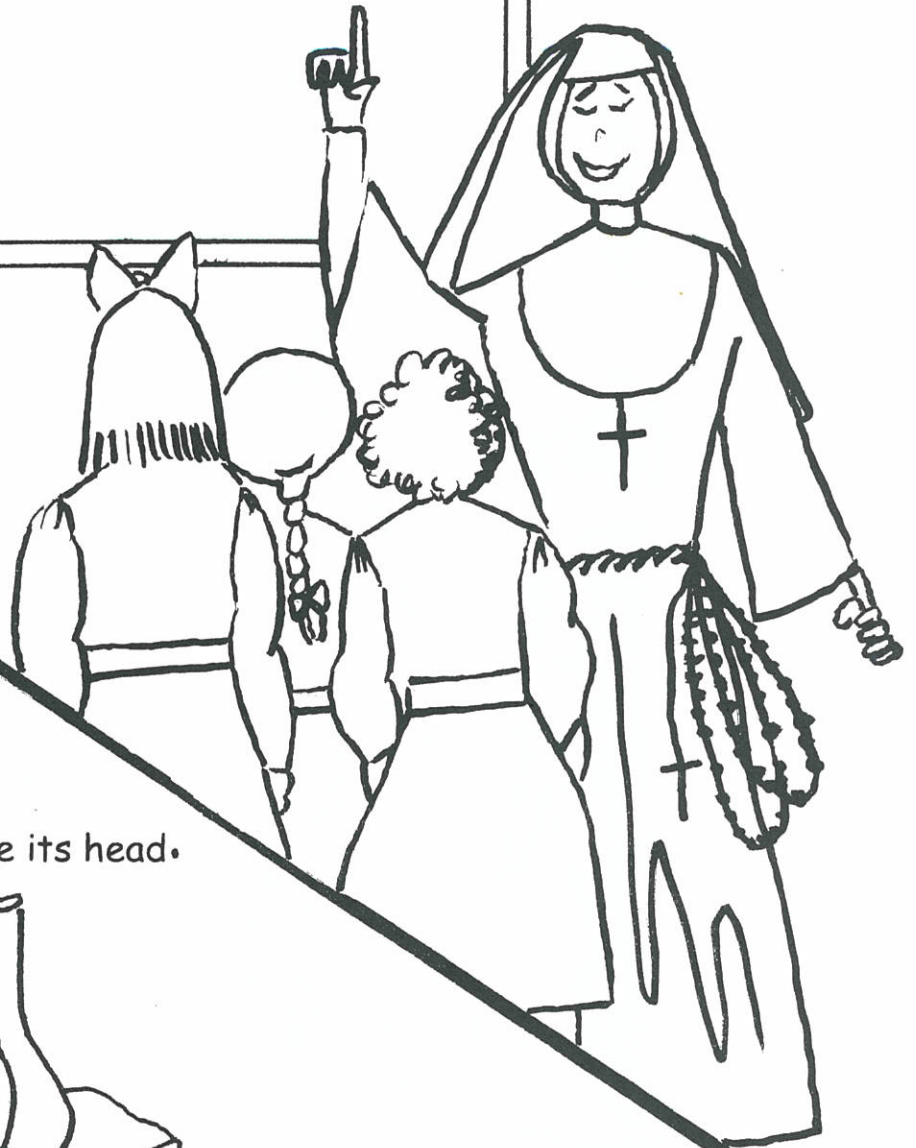
Barbara wanted to work for God.
She wanted to become a Sister,
but she needed to help support her family first.



Barbara Cope became
a Sister of Saint Francis in Syracuse, New York.
On that day a beautiful rainbow
appeared in the sky!



She was a teacher in different schools in New York. The first school was Assumption School in Syracuse.

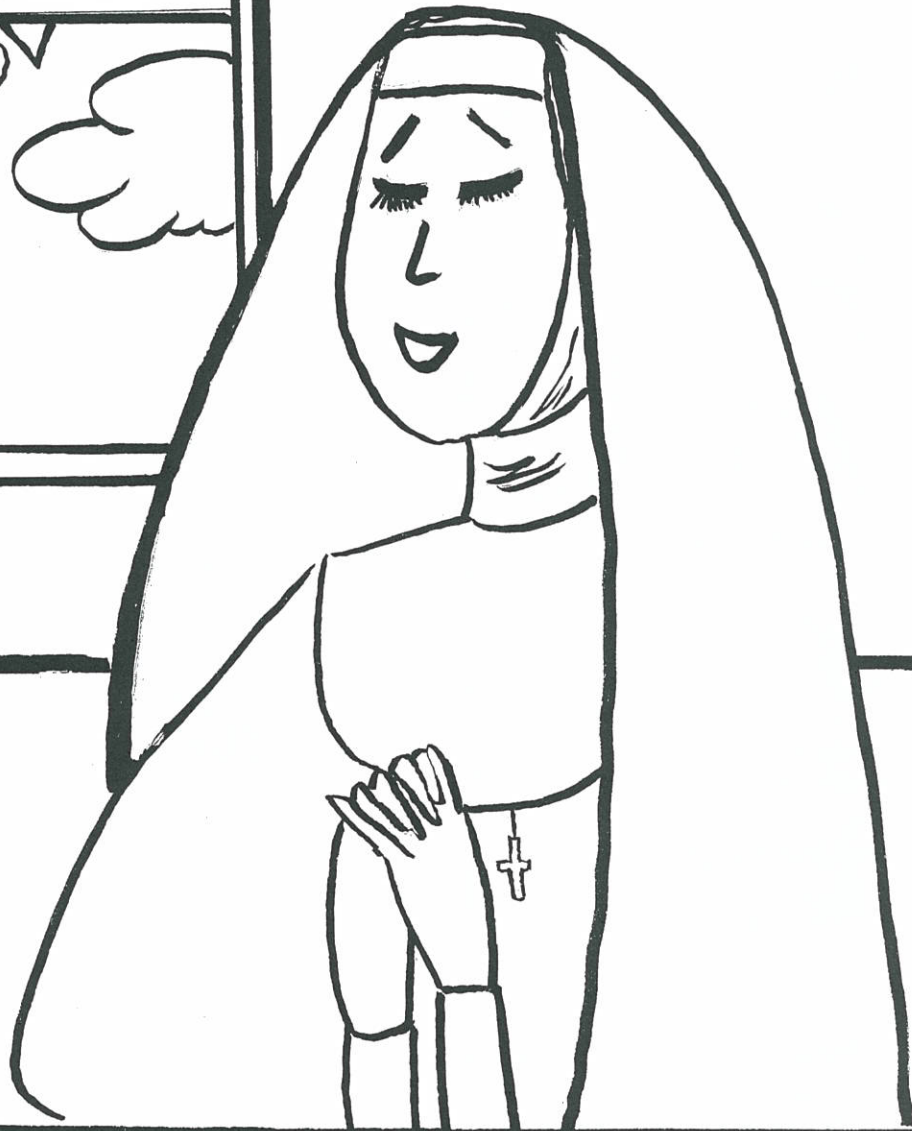


Then she was asked to help start St. Joseph's Hospital in Syracuse. She soon became its head.



She was a good leader and organizer.

Her sisters elected her to lead the community of sisters, and she was called Mother Marianne.



In 1883, Father Leonor was sent by the king and queen of Hawai'i to the United States to find nurses to care for the people sick with leprosy in the islands. After much prayer, Mother Marianne agreed to send six sisters, and she went with them.



In Oahu, she saw to it that Branch Hospital for patients of leprosy, near Honolulu, was improved. The patients and the leaders of the islands were very happy!

Mother Marianne ministered to many people in different places.

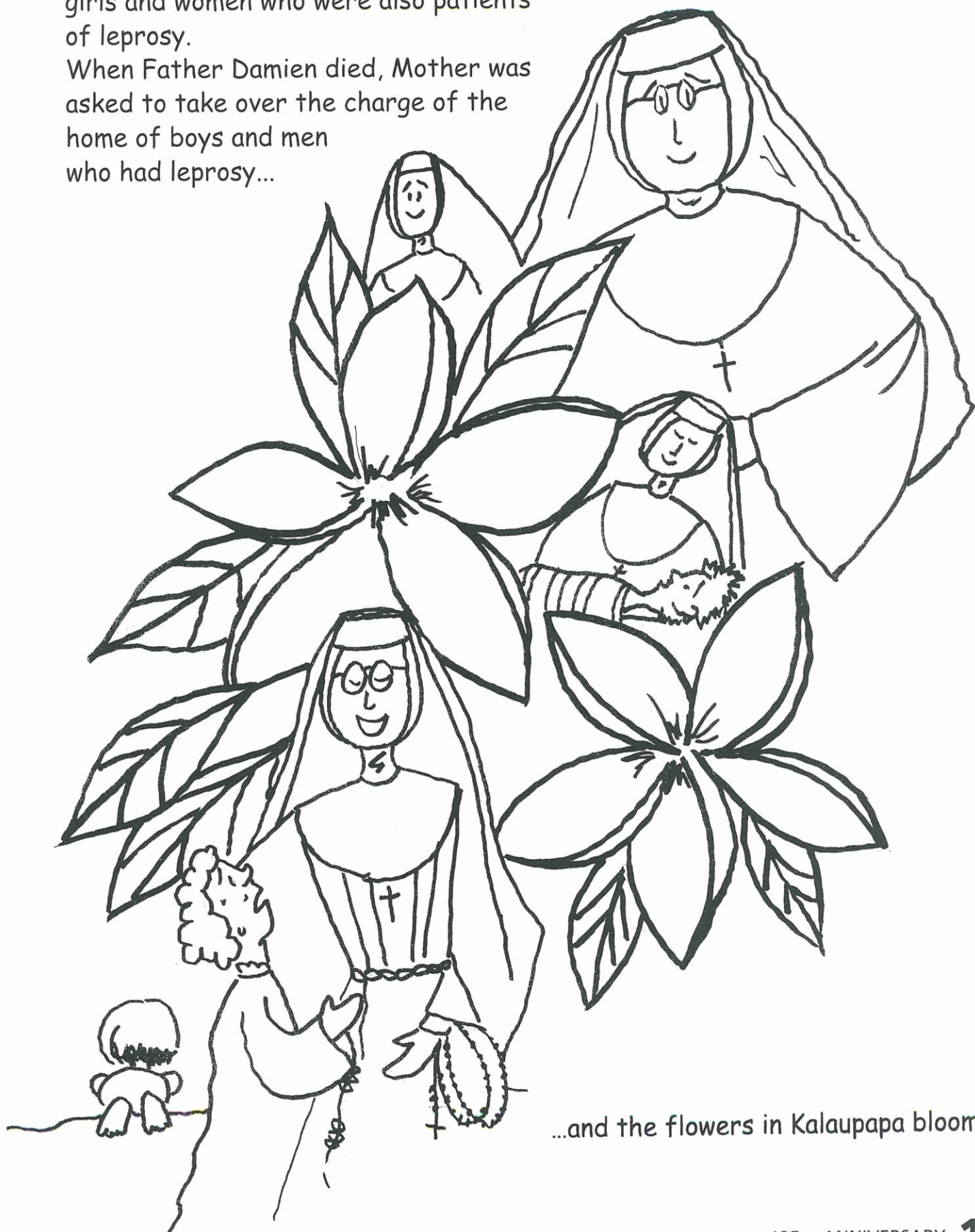


Five years later, her care for the patients was needed at Moloka'i, and she answered the call for help.



A very ill Father Damien De Veuster welcomed Mother Marianne and her sisters.

There was much work to be done!
She set up the Charles R. Bishop Home for
girls and women who were also patients
of leprosy.
When Father Damien died, Mother was
asked to take over the charge of the
home of boys and men
who had leprosy...



...and the flowers in Kalaupapa bloomed!



Mother Marianne took ill and died in Kalaupapa in 1918.
Thank you, Blessed Mother Marianne, for sharing your love!



Mother Marianne Cope's courage helped tremendously to improve the lives of people with leprosy in Hawaii, a territory annexed to the United States during her lifetime (1898).

Barbara Cope was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany in 1838. When Barbara was 2, the Cope family emigrated to the United States and settled in Utica, New York. The family soon became American citizens. After her schooling, young Barbara worked in a factory until August 1862. She entered the Sisters of The Third Order of St. Francis in Syracuse. She became an educator, held the post of superior in several places and was twice the novice mistress of her congregation. A novice mistress in the title given to the sister who educates, assists and enables young women who entered the congregation to follow in the footsteps of St. Francis.

She was Administrator of St. Joseph's Hospital in Syracuse three different times, where she learned much that would be useful during her years in Hawaii. She was a natural leader, and educator, a pharmacist, and was knowledgeable about nursing. Elected provincial in 1877, Mother Marianne was unanimously re-elected in 1881. Two years later, the Hawaiian government via King Kalaukaua and Queen Kapiolani was searching for "angels of mercy" to run the Kakaako Receiving Station outside Honolulu. This receiving station was established for people suspected of having leprosy. The King and Queen cared for their people and sought help.

The Hawaiians, due to their isolation from the world, had very little immune system for the diseases that were brought into the islands and many succumbed to these diseases.

More than 50 religious communities in the United States and Canada were asked. The Sisters of St. Francis of Syracuse responded; 35 volunteered immediately. On October 22, 1883, Mother Marianne and six other Sisters left for Hawaii on the ship Mariposa.

They arrived on November 8, 1883, where they took charge of the Kakaako Receiving Station outside Honolulu, in connection with then department of Health. The arrival was a historical event greeted by dignitaries and the

Hawaiian government. Kakaako was a difficult place; undaunted, the Sisters worked and ministered to needs of the sick. They applied their hospital background and advocated sanitation and cleanliness as part of the patients' living conditions.

Mother Marianne also opened a hospital in 1884 (Malulani, now Maui Memorial Hospital) and a school for girls (St. Anthony in Wailuku) on the island of Maui.

In 1888, Mother Marianne and two Sisters went to Molokai to open a home for the women and girls. The Hawaiian government was hesitant for them to be at Kalaupapa for this difficult assignment. Mother Marianne also took charge of the home that Blessed Damien DeVeuster, S.S.C.C. (d. 1889) had established for men and boys. Mother Marianne changed life on Kalaupapa by introducing health measures; cleanliness, pride, and fun to the colony. She ministered and worked for 31 years at Kalaupapa.

The Hawaiian government awarded the Royal Order of Kapiolani to Mother Marianne for her faithful ministry to the residents of Kalaupapa. Through her efforts the following became evident throughout the years she worked in the peninsula: peace, acceptance, better health, and living conditions. The dignity of the human person was not forgotten...

Mother Marianne, a woman of God, a follower of St. Francis, a health advocate, and a historical figure in the Hawaiian Island, died on August 9, 1918.

In special ceremony on May 14, 2005, the Vatican in Rome proclaimed to the world that Mother Marianne Cope was now raised to the status of Blessed in the Roman Catholic Church.

FEAST DAY - January 23rd.

Blessed Marianne Cope, Pray for us.

by Sister Mary Laurence Hanley, OSF