

### Cornelia's Rome Timeline

1843	08 July. Cornelia left Grand Coteau with Adeline and Frank to join Pierce in Philadelphia before sailing for Europe.	July: Père Antoine Désiré Mégret, a Capuchin missionary, purchases for \$900 the land that will become Abbeville, Louisiana, a town founded by descendants of Acadians from Nova Scotia.
1843	29 September. Connellys arrived in England, visited Alton Towers and Spetchley Park.	September: <i>The Economist</i> newspaper is first published in London.
1843	07 December. Connellys arrived in Rome.	
1843	17 December. Adeline became boarder at the Trinita dei Monti. Connellys lived at Via di Ripetta 115, near the Palazzo Borghese.	Charles Dickens's novella <i>A Christmas Carol</i> is first published in London, England. Released on December 19, it sells out by Christmas Eve.
1843	(before) 28 December. The important audience with Pope Gregory XVI took place.	
1844	04 January. Cornelia was accepted into Our Lady's Sodality at the Trinita.	
1844	11 January. Mercer was moved from Oscott to Stonyhurst College.	February: The Dominican Republic gains independence from Haiti.
1844	04 March. Cornelia made laywomen's retreat at the Trinita with Father Zuliani, SJ.	
1844	15 March. Pierce Connelly submitted formal petition to the Pope for separation.	
1844	16 March. Pope Gregory dispensed from "letters dimissory" from the bishop of Philadelphia and gave leave for Pierce to receive minor orders. This was 8 years to the day since Pierce made his first petition to the Holy Office.	
1844	01 April. Deed of perpetual separation signed by Pierce and Cornelia in the presence of Canonico Anivitti, Promoter Fiscale; witnesses were Don G. Boccacani and Robert Berkeley, Jr, of Spetchley.	April: The Fleet Prison for debtors in London is closed, marking a significant milestone in the country's human rights record.
1844	09 April. Easter Tuesday. Cornelia entered Trinita as quasi-postulant and lived in a house in the grounds with Frank and his nurse while Adeline boarded in the school. (Boarders could be visited by their parents once a week.)	
1844	10 April Pierce received tonsure.	
1844	01 May. Pierce received Minor Orders.	May: The first electrical telegram is sent by Samuel Morse from the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.

		to the B&O Railroad "outer depot" in Baltimore, saying "What hath God wrought".
1844	02 November. Retreat with Father Arrigoni, SJ, at the Trinita. Cornelia began to see the conflicting loyalties in her projected way of life.	Giuseppe Verdi's <i>I due Foscari</i> debuts at Teatro Argentina, Rome.
1844	George Peacock (Cornelia's brother) and Adeline Duval (Cornelia's sister) and her family were received into the Church.	
1845	By February. Cornelia had communicated to St Madeleine Sophie Barat and the superior at the Trinita that she had no vocation to the Society of the Sacred Heart.	January: Elizabeth Barrett receives a love letter from the younger poet Robert Browning; on May 20, they meet for the first time in London. She begins writing her <i>Sonnets from the Portuguese</i> .
1845	(before) 18 June. Cardinal Patrizi, Vicar of Rome, declared to Cornelia that her forthcoming vow of chastity did not interfere with her duty to care for her children, and left her free of any monastic or religious obligation.	
1845	18 June. Cornelia professed a solemn vow of chastity; signed by herself, Pierce, Father J Rozaven SJ, and two Religious of the Sacred Heart.	June: Former U.S. President Andrew Jackson dies, at the Hermitage in Tennessee.
1845	22 June. At the Trinita. Pierce received subdiaconate and the diaconate a week later.	
1845	06 July. Pierce ordained priest.	
1845	09 July. Offered his first Mass at which Adeline made her First Communion. Cornelia, radiant with joy, sang in choir.	July: Isambard Kingdom Brunel's iron steamship <i>Great Britain</i> makes the transatlantic crossing from Liverpool to New York, the first screw propelled vessel to make the passage.
1845	Father John Grassi SJ, assisted Cornelia in tentative plans with Bishop Fenwick of Boston and Father G. Ryder SJ, for a foundation in the USA. With Father Grassi's guidance and help from Pierce, Cornelia began to outline constitutions for a religious congregation she would try to initiate.	October: The eminent and controversial Anglican, John Henry Newman, is received into the Roman Catholic Church.
1846	Cornelia discerned the will of God in the urgings of Lord Shrewsbury, Bishop Wiseman, Cardinal Fransoni and, finally Pope Gregory XVI that she begin her apostolate in England.	February: The Liberty Bell in Philadelphia is cracked, while being rung for George Washington's birthday.
1846	18 April. Easter Sunday. Cornelia went from Rome with Adeline and Frank to Assumption convent, Paris, for a three-months' visit.	