
Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross & Saint Mary's College

Archival Reference & Historical Compendium

A comprehensive guide to the history, leadership, buildings, chronologies,
and archival records of the Congregation and College at Notre Dame, Indiana

*Compiled from the Congregational Archives and Records
Heritage and Research Center (HARC) at Saint Mary's College
Notre Dame, Indiana*

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Modernized edition prepared 2026

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I. How to Use This Guide

This compendium consolidates decades of archival reference materials created and maintained by the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross and Saint Mary's College. It is designed to serve archivists, researchers, heritage tour guides, and anyone seeking quick access to the rich institutional history of the Congregation and the College at Notre Dame, Indiana.

Navigation Pathways

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A specific date or founding fact	Section II: Quick Fact Finder
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Source Attribution

This guide draws on materials compiled by multiple archivists across more than a century of record-keeping. Principal compilers include Sister Catherine Osimo, CSC (Director of Congregational Archives and Records), Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), CSC, and Sister M. Alma Louise (Fitch), CSC (Records Manager). Narrative excerpts from the Chronicles of Notre Dame du Lac and various archival documents are reproduced where they provide essential historical context. Building data sheets were compiled from council minutes, construction records, newspaper accounts, and the Archival Narrative of Saint Mary's Convent.

II. Quick Fact Finder

Use this table for fast lookups of the most commonly requested facts and dates. Section references point to where detailed information can be found within this guide.

Look Up	Section Reference
University of Notre Dame founded (1842)	Sec. V: CSC Timeline
Saint Mary's College founded (1844)	Sec. V: CSC Timeline; Sec. XII: Important Dates
Notre Dame post office established (1851)	Sec. V: CSC Timeline
First four Sisters arrive from France (1843)	Sec. IV: Early History
Missionaries sent to East Bengal (1852)	Sec. IV–V: Early History / Timeline
Leadership line begins (1869)	Sec. VII: Leadership Lines
Full chronology of the Congregation	Sec. VIII: Basic Chronology
Archives department chronology	Sec. IX: Archives Chronology
Campus shrines and monuments	Sec. X: Campus Shrines
CSC trivia / quick facts (Q&A)	Sec. XI: CSC Trivia
Important dates for Saint Mary's	Sec. XII: Important Dates
Sister M. Alma Louise Fitch's projects	Sec. XIII: CSC Projects
Building files and histories	Sec. XV: Campus Building Files
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Lourdes Hall focused section	Sec. XVI: Bertrand & Lourdes
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III. Topical Index

Alphabetical index to persons, places, events, and subjects covered in this guide. Use the section reference column to locate detailed information.

Entry	Best Place to Look	Guide Sections
Alma Louise Fitch, Sister M.	Projects/records manager listings	Sec. XIII
Angela Gillespie, Mother	Early history, leadership, Civil War service	Sec. IV, VII, VIII
Archives Department	Long chronology and institutional development	Sec. IX
Areas/Continents	Later leadership structure	Sec. VII
Augusta, Mother M.	Leadership and related references	Sec. VII, VIII, XI
Basic Chronology	Full event-by-event chronology	Sec. VIII
Bengal Mission (East)	Mission references	Sec. IV, V
Bertrand Hall	Building history, sale, and history packet	Sec. XV, XVI
Buildings, Campus	Building files and college building sheets	Sec. XV, XVII
Campus Shrines	Shrines, statues, memorials	Sec. X
Church of Loretto	Building file, architecture, renovation, mosaics	Sec. XV
CSC Trivia	Question/answer facts	Sec. XI
East Bengal	Mission reference	Sec. IV, V
Entrants to Congregation	Five-year segment chart	Sec. VI
Father Sorin	Early narrative, post office, Pokagon, chronology	Sec. IV, V, VIII
Flood in Archives	Archives chronology	Sec. IX
Graduate School of Sacred Theology	Saint Mary's programs	Sec. XII, XVII
HARC (Heritage and Research Center)	Founding, groundbreaking, collaborative	Sec. IX
Holy Cross Federation	First meeting 1971	Sec. VIII
Important Dates	Saint Mary's history date list	Sec. XII
Leadership Line	Leadership history and governance	Sec. VII
Lourdes Hall	Building history and focused section	Sec. XV, XVI

Entry	Best Place to Look	Guide Sections
Madeleva, Sister M.	Theology school, building named for her	Sec. XII, XVII
Moreau, Father Basil	Founder, beatification cause, chronology	Sec. V, VIII
NAPWR Portal	National Archives of Women Religious	Sec. IX
Pokagon Mission	Early missions to Pottawatomie Indians	Sec. IV
Provinces and Regions	Structural chronology after 1930	Sec. VII
Saint Mary's College	Founding and institutional milestones	Sec. V, XII
Sorin, Father Edward	Founder narratives and chronology	Sec. IV, V, VIII
Structure Chronology (post-1930)	Provinces, regions, areas	Sec. VII

Sisters of Holy Cross References:

- Established, xxii-xxiii,
- Arrival at Notre Dame du Lac, 32, 33, 34, 46
- Moved to Bertrand, Michigan, 46-49, 52
- Second colony of, 48, 61
- As nurses, 49, 276-77, 280, 284
- Success of, 211-13

7. Arrival of the Second Colony

Frs. Cointet,
Marivault, and
Gouesse, one
Brother and
four Sisters

The second colony started from Notre-Dame de Ste-Croix May 27, 1843, and was composed of Father F. Cointet,¹² the Rev. Mr. Marivault,¹³ priest, Mr. l'Abbe F. Gouesse¹⁴ for the Society of priests, Br. Eloi¹⁵ for the Brothers' Society, and Sisters Mary of the Heart of Jesus, Mary of Bethlehem, Mary of Calvary and Mary of Nazareth.¹⁶

Their voyage was pleasant enough, although at times a little disagreeable. They reached Detroit towards the end of the first week of July. There they were near losing their leader, Fr. Cointet. He fell from the balcony of the bishop's residence and by all rights could not have been expected to get up alive, considering the height of the balcony and the hardness of the ground where the accident took place. But Providence seems even then to have had a special design of protection and love towards this zealous missionary. The only penalty he paid was to remain some weeks in Detroit

12. François Louis Cointet was born Feb. 26, 1816, at La Roë (Mayenne), France, and had been ordained a priest for the diocese of Le Mans in 1839. A seminary classmate of Sorin, he joined the Congregation of Holy Cross and began his novitiate upon his arrival at Notre Dame in August 1843. See M.g. and Hope, 69.

13. Théophile de Lascoux-Marivault was born Feb. 9, 1809, at Le Blanc (Indre), France, and was already a priest when he entered the Congregation of Holy Cross in August 1842. M.g.

14. François Gouesse was born May 17, 1817, at Courbeville (Mayenne), France, and was already in minor orders when he entered the Congregation of Holy Cross in January 1842. M.g.

15. Br. Eloi (Jean-Marie Leray) was born Apr. 23, 1818, at Autrain (Ille-et-Vilaine), France. M.g.

16. All four Sisters were French: Mary of the Heart of Jesus (Marie Savary), 19, was born in Quelaine (Mayenne); Mary of Bethlehem (Marie Desneux), 45, was born in Ruillé-sur-Loir (Sarthe), was probably illiterate and had been one of the very first Sisters at Ste-Croix; Mary of Calvary (Marie Robineau), 25, was born in Parce (Sarthe?) and was one of the first four women to receive the habit as Holy Cross Sisters in August 1841; and Mary of Nazareth (Marie Chauvin), 21, was born in Paris. ASHC. See also M. Georgia Costin, "Beginnings in America: The Bertrand Years, 1843-1853," in Costin, ed., *Fruits of the Tree* (Notre Dame, Ind.: Sisters of the Holy Cross, 1989), 2:29-30.

to recover, whilst at the same time he became known there and edified all that had the opportunity to wait on him.

His traveling companions meanwhile continued their journey, leaving Br. Eloi and Sr. Mary of Calvary to take care of the patient. Their arrival at St. Mary of the Lake made a sensation impossible to describe, both on those that were there already and on the new arrivals. This moment may serve as a point of comparison to represent to themselves what they will one day experience when they meet in heaven.

A single room was placed at the service of the priests and the Sisters had to themselves the ground floor below the chapel where they spent nearly two years. Except for the fact that there was only one window and that in consequence of the close atmosphere there was a large stock of fleas and bed bugs, they were, as they say in America, pretty comfortable.

This timely reinforcement would, if need had been, infuse new courage into the old missionaries; but there was one circumstance that was embarrassing. None of the three ecclesiastics had made a novitiate. That was the first thing to be attended to, but it afforded no relief to Fr. Sorin. On the contrary, it meant more work. Moreover, the needs of the times were such that it was out of the question for them to shut themselves up and devote themselves exclusively to the exercises of the Novitiate. The attempt was made to have the two work together but without being able to throw the blame on any one, it was soon found that, with the best will in the whole world, the old proverb held good of *one thing at a time*.

Br. Eloi, as his name suggests, was a farmer and locksmith, and could render great services to the house. A shop was immediately provided for him and tools put at his service. Once he had started to work, he rendered some services but not as much as he could. An ungovernable temper often paralyzed the skill of his hands. Perhaps he got even more pay for his services than he earned till he left the house in 1845.

Br. Eloi is of little use. The Sisters soon make themselves useful

As to the Sisters, there is no doubt that their services were a benefit felt by all. The wardrobe had necessarily been neglected as, up to this time, there was no one to look after it except the Brothers. In some months everything about it was orderly and clean, and all were content.

8. First Brick Building

The expenses for bricks, lumber and lime had hardly been met, together with the necessary outlay for the running of the house, when it was found that the treasury of the house was exhausted. On the other hand, the architect, unfaithful to his promises, allowed the season for building the college to pass by. The fear of not being able to do anything towards the college this year and the consciousness of many other urgent needs caused it to be determined to put up some brick building that would serve as a bakery and a dormitory for a few boarders and for the Brothers for whom there were no accommodations.

This was the origin of the first brick building, which was originally erected for two stories, and to which new needs caused two other buildings to be added in succession, and two additional stories as it exists at the present day for the use of the Sisters. Meanwhile it served for nearly a year for its first purpose and even for the classes.

9. The College Begun

The general retreat of the Brothers was just over. About a month previously, the idea of beginning the college this year had been abandoned. Neither the time nor the resources appeared to be sufficient when, on 24 August, the architect arrived from Vincennes with two workmen. Mr. Byerley offered a credit of ten thousand francs at his store and a loan of 2500 francs. The Rev. Mr. Marivault offered to draw on his family for six thousand francs due him. Everyone was urgent, and on the twenty-eighth, the feast of St. Augustine, the corner stone of the college was blessed in the presence of a considerable number gathered together to witness the translation of Mr. Deseille's remains.

4. The Sisters of Holy Cross at Bertrand (Mich.)

As soon as he arrived at St. Peter's in 1841, Fr. Sorin had manifested his desire to the Rev. Fr. Rector to have Sisters of Holy Cross for the service of the mission. It was only two years later, however, that it was possible for the Mother House to send him any. They came, four in number, under the guidance of Fr. Cointet, who led the second colony. We have already mentioned where they were placed and in what they were employed in the beginning at Notre Dame du Lac. The good effects of their coming only created in some sort new needs. Four Sisters were not enough to perform all the work that it was desirable to entrust to them.

*They dream
of forming
a novitiate*

Moreover, requests were received from persons whom it was advantageous to accept. In brief, a Novitiate of their order was considered as a desirable establishment. But whether the Bishop would consent to this was very doubtful, or rather more than doubtful. He feared it himself, as he answered when the subject was first broached to him.

*The bishop is
opposed*

Despairing of obtaining anything from Vincennes, Fr. Sorin, who had just received a confidential letter from the Rev. Father in regard to the difficulties opposed to him by Bp. Bouvier⁴ relative to the Sisters at Sainte-Croix, whom the bishop would not so much as hear mentioned, addressed himself to the bishop of Detroit, who seemed to be delighted to have the Sisters established in his diocese and who gave encouragement to this effect.

*They establish
themselves in
Bertrand, Michi-
gan*

Not content with this first approbation of the bishop of Detroit, Fr. Sorin, who had some presentiment of what later happened, asked, before making the change, to have a confirmation of this favor. Hereupon, he considered himself justified and sent two Sisters and three postulants to Bertrand, two leagues from the Lake, in the diocese of

4. Jean-Baptiste Bouvier was the bishop of Le Mans, France. The motherhouse of the Congregation of Holy Cross was in his diocese and the superior of the congregation, Basil Moreau, was subject to his authority. On Moreau's dispute with Bouvier over the Holy Cross Sisters, see Catta, *Moreau*, 1:770-776.

Detroit. His object was to establish them as near as prudence would allow so as to be able to supervise them himself without difficulty and to obtain from them some services for the community and the college.

Bp. De la Hailandiere no sooner learned of this than, thinking a sharp trick had been played on him, he immediately wrote to the bishop of Detroit in such a severe and imperious manner that the latter was frightened and lost no time in withdrawing the permission and authorization he had given to establish the Sisters at Bertrand.

On receipt of this disagreeable news, Fr. Sorin went to Detroit to lay the matter more fully before the bishop. During this time, the bishop of Cincinnati came there on a visit, and the matter was submitted to him.⁵ The great argument of the bishop of Vincennes was that the proximity of the two establishments was dangerous. Bishop Purcell was of a different opinion, and Fr. Sorin returned, confirmed in what he had done, which, after all, was according to the prescribed conditions. The Sisters remained at Bertrand, but the bishop of Vincennes did not forget.

It was in the middle of the summer of 1844, thirteen months after their arrival from France, that the Sisters went to their new post. They were first lodged in a house rented from a Catholic, where they remained until the spring of 1846. There they received a certain number of postulants and also a few pupils. But being at the same time cramped for room, having no persons of talent and experience and no pecuniary resources, their house could hardly develop. The following year a grant of five thousand francs was made in their favor by the Propagation of the Faith. They made the attempt to build a house for themselves. A piece of land of seventy-seven acres had been given them at Bertrand on which they set up their new residence on the banks of the

The bishop of Vincennes intimidates the bishop of Detroit, who at first yields; Fr. Sorin goes to Detroit and obtains a continuation of what has been done at Bertrand

The Sisters rent a house for 18 months

77 acres is given to the Sisters but later Fr. Sorin has to pay for it himself. A new house for the Sisters

5. The bishop of Detroit to whom the chronicler refers is Peter Paul Lefevere, the coadjutor bishop and administrator of the diocese from 1841 to 1869. John Baptist Purcell, born in Ireland and educated in the United States and in France, was the bishop, later archbishop, of Cincinnati from 1833 to 1883. See Code, 164, 243.

St. Joseph river, three minutes walk from the church. This was a frame building, which could not be finished till the spring of the following year.

They had just moved in when Fr. Sorin returned from France in 1846. He brought back with him the former superioress and eight other novices and postulants. Among the novices of this colony was Mary of the Cenacle, soon afterward superioress.⁶ Under her energetic government, good order and religious discipline were re-established in the whole house. It had suffered much in the absence of its first superioress during fifteen months and still more during Fr. Sorin's trip to Europe.

General retreat

The general retreat of the Sisters in the month of September 1846 was remarkable for all the instructions that were published and which more clearly defined the spirit of the Society than could have been done before. Three Sisters, one of whom was Mary of the Cenacle, were admitted to profession.

Orphans received for the sake of charity

From the beginning of 1844, the Sisters of Holy Cross, after the example of the Brothers and for the same motives, saw themselves, as it were, compelled to receive some little orphan girls. The first year they had three or four, in the following year six, in 1846 eight and in 1848 the same number. Either because they were younger or for the lack of discipline amongst them, these little orphan girls did not in general give as much satisfaction as the boys at the Lake. However, there appears to me to be no doubt but that this branch of charity might be developed advantageously even as much as the former.

Foundation at Pokagon

In 1844, the Sisters made a foundation at Pokagon amongst the savages of the Potawatomi tribe, who numbered one hundred and ninety. Two Sisters were sent there with a priest and they opened a school of English, which

6. The absent superioress was Mary of the Five Wounds, whom Sorin had sent back to France to raise money. See Etienne Catta and Tony Catta, *Mother Mary of the Seven Dolors* (Milwaukee: Bruce, 1959), 75–76. Mary of the Cenacle (Louise Naveau) was born Aug. 10, 1810, at Chateau-Gontier (Mayenne), France, received the habit June 23, 1846, at Ste-Croix and professed vows Sept. 10, 1846, at Bertrand. ASHC.

has been kept up since and which seems to be doing well. The Indians are attached to them and would be very much grieved if they were to leave.

From this very first year in Bertrand there were always some Sisters especially charged to visit the sick in the village and the neighborhood, whenever they were wanted. By this means the Sisters on many occasions became instruments of the conversion of many infidels who otherwise would probably have died in their unbelief. However, it must be confessed that if the necessity of looking after the Novitiate and of obtaining from it some labor for the college had not been so urgent in the beginning, it would be hard to understand this foundation at Bertrand which was, and will be for a long time to come, nothing more than a dead town.

The Sisters do good by visiting the sick

The future of Bertrand: unsuitable for a boarding school, good for a Novitiate

A novitiate may succeed there, however; a boarding school hardly. Still, the latter has not been seriously attempted. It is only a few months since a mistress really qualified has been given charge of the studies. In a few years hence, one can form a better opinion.

5. The Farm

The farm of Notre Dame du Lac having been always considered as one of the first resources of the community, it will not be uninteresting to devote a separate article to it and to enter into a few details.

A capital resource

On the arrival of the first Brothers at the Lake, there were about ten acres under cultivation, and the soil was completely worn out. About fifty acres were broken in 1843. The following year it was resolved to open twice as much. The ordinary cost of this work is from forty to fifty francs an acre when it is ploughed and well fenced. Hence, it is easy to judge that the expense for the land was considerable that year. The largest part was sown in wheat in the autumn of that same year and the rest in potatoes, maize and some acres of Indian corn.

Cleared at great cost, it raises pigs, calves, sheep, horses, etc.

The farm raises pigs to the number of about 140, eighty-five sheep, seventeen cows, and seventeen calves, not to mention twelve to sixteen oxen that have been here for

2. Lime

The banks of the lake are full of marl and the Brothers make lime from it

The Brothers, on their arrival at the Lake, thought that they saw a great advantage to be derived from utilizing the rich banks of their lakes to make lime out of the marl. The first years did not pay expenses, either on account of their ignorance of how to proceed or through mistakes. In 1845, the idea was adopted that by forming a vast reservoir into which the lime could be drawn directly from the kilns so as not to delay the workmen in the fair season, there would be better prospects of success. About three hundred francs were expended on this project and a shed was even put up for the workmen. But things did not turn out as had been expected.

A small resource for the present, it can grow in value

To make the lime, measure it, sell it, and have it paid for was a constant source of annoyance. However, it was not until 1847 and 1848 that it was recognized that the making of lime here was the most sterile of enterprises. Then at last, that is to say, six years too late, it was resolved to let out the job even at very low rates.

No one, however, can fail to see that it is in reality one of the resources of the property and will always be found to be a very valuable asset. Besides, should the neighboring towns increase in population and if Notre Dame du Lac can succeed in purchasing the farm that separates it in one direction from the river, this resource will be quite considerable and will become a monopoly which will be controlled with a sense of justice.

3. First House of the Sisters (Bertrand)

The first house of the Sisters at Bertrand is called Our Lady of the Seven Dolours and cost 5000 francs; it is 40 ft. x 20 ft. and of wood

The Sisters of Holy Cross, as has been said in the preceding chapter, had entered the diocese of Detroit in the year 1844; and they remained there for some time in a rented house. In order to secure them to their village, the inhabitants of Bertrand offered Fr. Sorin seventy-seven acres of land for the Sisters. The offer was accepted, and the old frame building that had stood there for ten or twelve years was found to occupy the most charming site on the

With her, eight other Sisters or postulants left France for the mission of Notre Dame du Lac;² in addition, there was a priest and a seminarian plus three professed Brothers and one postulant.³ The new colony did not bring much money with them, but they did bring sixty chests which contained a number of articles of actual need in the house.

The passage was fortunate, although rather long—forty days. Fr. Sorin had the good fortune on landing in New York of availing himself of the last day of grace to prevent the protest of a draft for five hundred dollars drawn by Fr. Granger three months before, during his absence.

After celebrating the feast of the Assumption in New York, he and his company traveled rapidly and cheaply, having all the facilities and advantages of the season in their favor.

2. General Retreats

The first necessity as well as the first duty to fulfill on the arrival of Fr. Superior was to put everybody in turn on retreat as soon as possible and in succession. The Brothers

*Eight other Sisters
or postulants;
three Brothers,
a priest and
a seminarian.
Arrival at New
York on Aug. 15
and at N.D. du
Lac on Aug. 24*

2. Five of these Sisters can be identified, of which one, M. of the Infant Jesus (Elizabeth Godfrey), was born in Monroe, Michigan, and had accompanied Sr. M. of the Five Wounds to France in 1845, where she had received the habit at Ste-Croix on Dec. 8, 1845. The other four were French: Cenacle (Louise Naveau), see chapter 3, note 6; Ascension (Mathurin Salou), born Feb. 5, 1826, and received the habit at Ste-Croix Dec. 8, 1845; Joseph (Ernestine Potard), born Feb. 25, 1822, and received the habit June 21, 1846, at Ste-Croix; Dositheus (Thérèse Octavia Dussaulx), born Dec. 8, 1819, at Lisieux and received the habit Sept. 20, 1845, at Ste-Croix. ASHC.

3. The priest was Louis Baroux, born Mar. 25, 1817, at St. Michel de Chavagnes (Sarthe) and ordained a priest for the diocese of Le Mans. He entered the community in July 1845. The seminarian was Emile Dusaulx, born Dec. 11, 1820, at Lisieux (Calvados). Two of the Brothers can be clearly identified as Placid (Urbain Alard), born Feb. 2, 1812, at Voivres (Sarthe), and Theodolus (François Barbé), born Feb. 20, 1818, at Jublains (Mayenne). Both entered the community in 1838. The third was probably Br. Charles Borromeo (Auguste-Marie Thebaut), born Mar. 4, 1818, at Izé (Ille-et-Vilaine), who received the habit at Notre Dame in March 1847. The postulant was Joseph Garnier. M.g.

and established Sisters, we grant it; but we cannot see that in this we were wrong, not even when we take the good of the Brothers into consideration; for we have already proven that they gained by the establishment of the other two branches, which took an equal interest in them as in their own members, and which have, in fact, procured for them their best vocations.

The question here is certainly not one of strict justice, since it is well known that we came to the United States at our own cost, and that the diocese never made us any other advance than a piece of land already offered to two communities. Therefore, since we were working at our own risk, a certain latitude should be allowed us for our activity, and this Bp. De la Hailandiere himself accorded us. The charter of the University bears his seal, and the Sisters likewise received his approbation and even presents from him.

We are aware that some bishops in the United States are not in favor of colleges; but everybody also knows that the majority show by their acts that they are of a different opinion. If, today, a bishop who knows us but imperfectly questions the utility of our college, we have reason to rejoice, since the same bishop, nine years ago, expressed his regret that it was not burned down instead of the workshops, which had just been reduced to ashes by a fire. We are no less thankful to the good Lord who has built this College, as stands written on the front, *Dominus aedificavit domum*, and no less convinced that it is for us a means of doing good, and especially of smoothing the way for our successors. And if there is no reason to boast, neither is there cause to despair of a house which is growing year by year, and which this very year has about 150 boarders and enjoys the confidence of the public.

Even were it true that Sisters can be easily found everywhere, it would not follow that ours are superfluous nor that our sacrifices to establish them were a mistake. We are, on the contrary, happy to see them established and doing good in their sphere of action. We could not regret our sacrifices of time and money unless they had interfered

with the success of the Brothers or with anything of more importance. Now this did not occur, and if at this day, after fifteen years of painful labors, there is anything to console us, it is to see that Providence has given us the means to keep the three Societies which had been confided to us under obedience marching side by side. And if the crisis which torments the country leaves us on our feet, we will see in this a new proof that, even when all human aid is lacking, the arm of the Almighty protects us, and more lovingly than ever we will say: *In te Domine speravi; non confundar in aeternum.*

The institute of the Sisters of Holy Cross is not known. It is quite recent; have but the patience for a little and you will see, at least we hope so, that it is not a work of supererogation, but quite to the contrary, a work raised up precisely to meet some of the most pressing wants of existing society, strongly organized by the immediate direction of Rome, at present occupying all the attention of the venerable founder of Holy Cross, until he shall have exactly seized and reproduced in their Constitution and their relations with the other two societies, the views and desires of the tribunal which is to approve them. For our part, and we think ourselves well informed, we believe in their future and we bless God beforehand, even amidst the embarrassments which they cause us.

The fourth accusation, "that Fr. Sorin had kept the money collected for the asylum at Vincennes," needs no other answer than the exhibition of the receipt for this same money, written entirely in the very hand of the good bishop, who must have forgotten. Here it is in full:

"Vincennes, 22 March 1858

Bro. Lawrence, Steward

Dear Brother:

The money for the orphans arrived here yesterday by express. Accept my sincere thanks and believe me always,

Your very devoted

†Maurice, Bp. of Vincennes."

The letter in question also mentions another complaint, namely that Fr. Sorin had his subjects ordained by visiting bishops, and that at one of those ordinations he left the bishop of the diocese two months without informing him.

Having no remembrance of this delay of two months, Fr. Sorin can only humble himself for it and say, that it could only happen through forgetfulness on his part. If, however, the good bishop did not bestow holy orders on all that were ordained at Notre Dame, it is because he authorized this proceeding, as appears by a permission signed by himself on November 14, 1849, and worded thus:

“We humbly beg of the Bishop of Vincennes the following permissions:

“1. To have our own subjects ordained by another bishop during his absence from the diocese, or when it would be difficult to send them to Vincennes;

“2. To invite any bishop that may honor us with a visit to officiate pontifically, and even to administer confirmation and receive a profession.

“Signed: Maurice, Bp. of Vincennes.”

Moreover, having received from the same worthy bishop the faculties of vicar general for all his mission, and amongst others, that of giving jurisdiction to every priest ordained at Notre Dame for the society, it does not appear that there was matter for a serious reprimand as for a grave fault.

In terminating this review of the first fifteen years of Notre Dame du Lac, let it be permitted us to add here that in this country the community has hardly found real and permanent sympathy except from the illustrious Archbishop Purcell. It was doubtless the will of heaven that one part of its trials should consist in this painful disappointment; but the more it felt the lack of this direct encouragement from those from whom it felt that it had the right to expect it, so much the more appreciative did it feel for the kindness and protection of the glorious archbishop, which was a sufficient compensation for all the rest.

places the bishops of North America under a certain obligation and makes interested friends of all the subscribers, who look upon Notre Dame du Lac as their future home.

War between the North and the South

*The Fathers of
Holy Cross as
chaplains in the
Northern army*

Contrary to all the anticipations of thinking men, war broke out at the beginning of spring by the attack on Fort Sumter near Charleston, and before the end of the year more than a million men had taken up arms, each in defense of his rights. For more than fifteen years the South had been complaining of the North, and every year the Union seemed to be threatened in the Congress. People were accustomed to those threats, which had come to be but little regarded.

The South was in earnest, had taken action, and had prepared. The first cannon fired in South Carolina took the people of the North entirely by surprise. In some months two hundred thousand soldiers were in the field, and by the end of autumn about six hundred thousand had abandoned everything to defend their country.

Of this number, one third were Catholics. Notre Dame du Lac at once thought of providing those Catholic soldiers with the helps of their holy religion. Fr. Paul Gillen was the first sent to Washington, the headquarters of the grand army, towards the end of June. He did much good there. In succession, three other Fathers were likewise deputed and accepted by the Government as chaplains, namely, Fathers J. Dillon, P. Cooney and W. Corby.⁹

*22 Holy Cross
Sisters in the
military hospitals*

The Sisters were also called by the Government to take care of the wounded. In autumn, twenty-two Sisters

9. Paul Gillen was born in Ireland on Nov. 24, 1810, and joined the Congregation of Holy Cross at Notre Dame, where he received the habit on Dec. 1, 1856, and professed vows on July 2, 1857. On James Dillon, see chapter 19, note 1. Peter Cooney was born in Roscommon, Ireland, on June 20, 1822, and entered the Congregation of Holy Cross at Notre Dame, probably in 1858, and was ordained a priest on July 1, 1859. William Corby was born in Detroit on Oct. 2, 1833, and entered the Congregation of Holy Cross at Notre Dame on Apr. 8, 1854. He was ordained a priest on Dec. 25, 1860. M.g.

of Holy Cross took charge of several military hospitals at Cairo, Paducah, and Mound City.¹⁰ In this latter hospital there were about one thousand beds.

It would be hard to speak too highly of the good done by those Sisters wherever they went. Before the end of this year they baptized forty dying soldiers, after having instructed and prepared them all.

Never had circumstances been more favorable to the progress of the Catholic religion. In the presence of death man reflects. The devotedness of the missionary and of the good Sisters cannot escape his attention, especially when, in spite of himself, he contrasts it with the coldness and the helplessness of Protestantism.

The University

The hard times this year, which caused half the colleges of the country to close, has thus far had no such effect on this institution. The number of boarders has even exceeded that of last year, owing to its distance from the theater of the war.

Hard times

These same hard times have had several other advantageous results for Notre Dame.

1. It has suggested the plan of making the bills of each director of a school payable in three, six and nine months by each according to the presumed revenues of each establishment, an excellent means of obtaining without trouble a considerable sum total and of compelling each director to practice economy, so that he may be able to pay his bills when they fall due.

Advantages

2. In order to save on professors, the novices of the two novitiates have followed the courses of the University, which are more thorough than ever, and in which they make more progress without causing any trouble. This plan should not be abandoned.

10. Cairo, Illinois, is at the confluence of the Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers. Paducah, Kentucky, is on the southern shore of the Ohio River, about forty-five miles upstream from Cairo. Mound City, Illinois, is eight miles upstream from Cairo, on the Ohio River. See Brosnahan, 233–236.

than forty Sisters in the Armies of the Potomac and of the Tennessee, and in the hospitals of Paducah, Louisville, Cairo, Mound City, Washington City, and Memphis; and whilst the Reverend Chaplains followed their regiments or their brigades amidst the bullets and all the dangers of the war, the Sisters (were) in the middle of the hospitals, some of which occasionally contained as many as fifteen or sixteen hundred wounded or sick soldiers at a time, and the most consoling conversions multiplied around them, the number of baptisms in the hospitals becoming greater every day.

During the course of this year the Sisters of Holy Cross baptized with their own hands more than seven hundred soldiers, after having duly prepared them and made them desirous of belonging to the Religion of their good nurses. Nothing could be more edifying than the conversion and the last moments of those brave soldiers, who blessed Heaven while dying for having granted them the grace to find true life at the very gates of death.

Two of those devoted Sisters fell victims of their zeal in the same hospital, Mound City, as well as one of the Fathers, sent temporarily to help the many wounded men crowded together in this vast building. The two Sisters were Fidelis and Elise,¹ and the chaplain was the Rev. Fr. Bourget,² who had just come the year before from the Mother House in France. All three were excellent religious. They were greatly lamented by those for whom they had sacrificed their lives, as well as by their fellow religious at Notre Dame and at St. Mary's.

1. Sr. Fidelis (Bridget Lawlor) was born in 1831 in Queen's County, Ireland, received the habit at St. Mary's, Notre Dame, on Aug. 6, 1857, and professed vows, Aug. 15, 1859. She died on Apr. 18, 1862. Sr. Elise (Unity O'Brien) was born in 1838 in County Donegal, Ireland, and received the habit at St. Mary's, Dec. 8, 1860. She died on July 9, 1862. ASHC.

2. Julien-Prosper Bourget was born June 16, 1831, at Crehan (Côtes-du-Nord), France. He entered the Congregation of Holy Cross at Ste-Croix on Apr. 22, 1858, and professed vows on Aug. 15, 1859. He left for America with Fr. Sorin on Sept. 16, 1860. He died at Mound City on June 12, 1862. M.g.

St. Mary's Academy (Bertrand, Michigan):

- Orphans accepted at, 48
- Buildings erected at, 52-53, 86
- Established, 83
- Success of, 93, 96, 119, 139
- Charter granted for, 96
- Sr. Mary of St. Angela as directress of, 123, 146
- Expenses at, 135-36
- Disbanded, 140, 142, 146

St. Joseph river, three minutes walk from the church. This was a frame building, which could not be finished till the spring of the following year.

They had just moved in when Fr. Sorin returned from France in 1846. He brought back with him the former superioress and eight other novices and postulants. Among the novices of this colony was Mary of the Cenacle, soon afterward superioress.⁶ Under her energetic government, good order and religious discipline were re-established in the whole house. It had suffered much in the absence of its first superioress during fifteen months and still more during Fr. Sorin's trip to Europe.

General retreat

The general retreat of the Sisters in the month of September 1846 was remarkable for all the instructions that were published and which more clearly defined the spirit of the Society than could have been done before. Three Sisters, one of whom was Mary of the Cenacle, were admitted to profession.

Orphans received for the sake of charity

From the beginning of 1844, the Sisters of Holy Cross, after the example of the Brothers and for the same motives, saw themselves, as it were, compelled to receive some little orphan girls. The first year they had three or four, in the following year six, in 1846 eight and in 1848 the same number. Either because they were younger or for the lack of discipline amongst them, these little orphan girls did not in general give as much satisfaction as the boys at the Lake. However, there appears to me to be no doubt but that this branch of charity might be developed advantageously even as much as the former.

Foundation at Pokagon

In 1844, the Sisters made a foundation at Pokagon amongst the savages of the Potawatomi tribe, who numbered one hundred and ninety. Two Sisters were sent there with a priest and they opened a school of English, which

6. The absent superioress was Mary of the Five Wounds, whom Sorin had sent back to France to raise money. See Etienne Catta and Tony Catta, *Mother Mary of the Seven Dolors* (Milwaukee: Bruce, 1959), 75–76. Mary of the Cenacle (Louise Naveau) was born Aug. 10, 1810, at Chateau-Gontier (Mayenne), France, received the habit June 23, 1846, at Ste-Croix and professed vows Sept. 10, 1846, at Bertrand. ASHC.

2. Lime

The banks of the lake are full of marl and the Brothers make lime from it

The Brothers, on their arrival at the Lake, thought that they saw a great advantage to be derived from utilizing the rich banks of their lakes to make lime out of the marl. The first years did not pay expenses, either on account of their ignorance of how to proceed or through mistakes. In 1845, the idea was adopted that by forming a vast reservoir into which the lime could be drawn directly from the kilns so as not to delay the workmen in the fair season, there would be better prospects of success. About three hundred francs were expended on this project and a shed was even put up for the workmen. But things did not turn out as had been expected.

A small resource for the present, it can grow in value

To make the lime, measure it, sell it, and have it paid for was a constant source of annoyance. However, it was not until 1847 and 1848 that it was recognized that the making of lime here was the most sterile of enterprises. Then at last, that is to say, six years too late, it was resolved to let out the job even at very low rates.

No one, however, can fail to see that it is in reality one of the resources of the property and will always be found to be a very valuable asset. Besides, should the neighboring towns increase in population and if Notre Dame du Lac can succeed in purchasing the farm that separates it in one direction from the river, this resource will be quite considerable and will become a monopoly which will be controlled with a sense of justice.

3. First House of the Sisters (Bertrand)

The first house of the Sisters at Bertrand is called Our Lady of the Seven Dolours and cost 5000 francs; it is 40 ft. x 20 ft. and of wood

The Sisters of Holy Cross, as has been said in the preceding chapter, had entered the diocese of Detroit in the year 1844; and they remained there for some time in a rented house. In order to secure them to their village, the inhabitants of Bertrand offered Fr. Sorin seventy-seven acres of land for the Sisters. The offer was accepted, and the old frame building that had stood there for ten or twelve years was found to occupy the most charming site on the

banks of the St. Joseph river. The sisters added to it a new building also of wood but more elegant and large enough to accommodate a little community. It was a house of two stories, forty by twenty feet, with an addition of one story, twenty-five by twenty feet, for a kitchen. Add a fine brick cellar and you have the first house of the Sisters, which was named Our Lady of the Seven Dolors. It cost about five thousand francs and was finished only in the spring of 1846.

4. The Print Shop

The necessity of having the Constitutions for the Brothers and Sisters printed in English made Fr. Sorin desirous for some time to be able to do it at Notre Dame and not to have to put such papers in the hands of Protestants. The other printed matter that had often to be given out in the Society, not to speak of classical works and religious books that it was desirable to print and sell cheaply in the country, made the administration of the Lake resolve on buying a press at Niles that happened to be for sale at 3500 fr. with three years' schooling.

The first publication that was issued from this press was the Rules and Constitutions of the Brothers, which was printed by Brother Joseph² under the direction of a regular printer; then an abridgement of Murray's little grammar, then the Epistles and Gospels, then the first volume of Mrs. Herbert and then the rules of the Archconfraternity, besides some single sheets.

Unfortunately, it was impossible to continue the work as it ought to be done. The expenses were not sufficiently justified and the attempt was given up. The following year, in January 1847, the press was sold again for about the same amount as it had cost, and the idea of printing at the Lake was abandoned, at least for the time being.

2. Br. Joseph (Charles Rother), born July 11, 1808, at Riedesheim in Germany, was the schoolteacher mentioned in chapter 1, who was awaiting the Brothers at St. Peter's and who became the first novice in the United States. See M.g.

6. Arrival of Mother Mary of the Saviour

Fr. Superior goes to Canada, sees Frs. Vérité and Rézé; Sr. M. of the Savior with two Sisters; Aug. 6th

Some days after the close of the annual retreat of the Priests, Fr. Superior started for Saint-Laurent where he was expected by Frs. Vérité and Rézé⁵, the latter being a recent arrival from the Mother House, who was to replace the former and allow him to return to France. They spent about a week pleasantly together, after which Fr. Sorin took the road back to Notre Dame du Lac with the new superior, who had been expected for fifteen months, and two other French Sisters.⁶ The journey was fortunate and rapid, although made amidst the dying and the dead, whom the cholera was then mowing down in most parts of the United States as well as in Europe.

General Retreat, seven take the habit; Aug. 15th; House finished, 160 ft. across; Nov. 1st

The general retreat followed soon after his arrival. Seven postulants received the holy habit and the Society of the Sisters appeared once more to become filled with life, order, peace and happiness. Soon afterwards, their house was finished, that is to say, it was lengthened at one end and raised one story in the center, so that it presented a pretty front of ninety-two feet with two wings, less high, of forty feet each.

7. Consecration of the Church

Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus consecrated by two bishops, Nov. 11th. Ninety confirmed, Nov. 11th

Four months previously, this august ceremony had been fixed for the third Sunday of November, the first after the octave of All Saints, as it is marked in the Constitutions of the Institution⁷ for the dedication and the foundation

5. Joseph-Pierre Rézé, born Feb. 23, 1814, at Sablé (Sarthe), was already a priest of the diocese of Le Mans when he entered the congregation in 1840. He arrived in Canada July 17, 1849. M.g.

6. The superior was Mother Mary of the Savior and the two other Sisters were Mary of the Desert and Mary Bon Secours. Mary of the Desert (Angelique Godeaux) was born May 8, 1825, in Mayenne, received the habit in 1846 at Ste-Croix, and professed vows there in 1847. Mary Bon Secours (Esther LeDuc) was born Nov. 26, 1826, in Montreal, received the habit Aug. 13, 1848, at St-Laurent, and professed vows Nov. 16, 1849, at Bertrand. ASHC.

7. The institution in question is the Congregation of Holy Cross.

retary of the United States in Illinois.⁷ This speech was printed and circulated to the great benefit of the college.

6. St. Mary's Academy

Equal success seems to have crowned the labors of the Sisters at Bertrand, although the number of boarders there is thus far only fifteen to twenty.

7. The Missions

The missions being oftener and more regularly visited, are assuming a more consoling and encouraging appearance. Two new churches were blessed this year, one at Michigan City and the other at Niles, and the cornerstone of a third church has also been blessed at Kalamazoo.

8. Journey of Father Sorin to New Orleans, July 4, 1850

The day after the Distribution of Prizes, a letter more urgent than any of its predecessors having come from New Orleans, the Minor Chapter, thinking that the existence of our members was seriously threatened in Louisiana unless instant means were taken to check the evils that turbulent and ambitious individual was causing to grow in proportion day by day,⁸ recognized the necessity of a visit by the Fr. Superior himself, and on the evening of the same day he started for the South.

*Summary of the
trouble caused
this year by
Fr. Gouesse*

He remained eight days at New Orleans, gave the Brothers and Sisters a retreat, arranged everything in a satisfactory manner for those two branches, but could not

7. David L. Gregg later served in the U.S. diplomatic service. It is uncertain what position he might have held when he gave the commencement address in 1850. See Joseph A. Lyons, *Silver Jubilee of the University of Notre Dame, June 23rd, 1869* (Chicago: E. B. Myers & Company, 1869), 155. See also Wack, 219–220, note 41.

8. The individual in question, Rev. François Gouesse, appears to have been an alcoholic. See Granger to Moreau, Sept. 1, 1852, and Jahan to Moreau, Sept. 1, 1852, in GA. Also, see above, chapter 2, note 14.

in this country, a college needs to arouse the attention of the public, to fix it and thus to secure pupils. If the number was not as encouraging, there was at least more peace in all the branches of the work at Notre Dame du Lac. It was (misery) enough to have to fight at the same time with the Mother House and with the wrong-headed man in the South.

10. Growth of St. Mary's Academy at Bertrand

On the other hand, St. Mary's Academy this year begins to fly with its own wings. Miss Shea withdraws, and all things improve. A wrong-headed person amongst the Sisters can do so much, and the peace that follows her departure shows that she is not to be regretted. The pupils are almost double in number, their spirit improves perceptibly and the looks of the institution improve daily.

In the month of January the State of Michigan recognized St. Mary's Academy and bestowed a liberal charter on it.¹⁰ In a word, the future of this house was assured and the public had confidence in it.

Two Sisters, having been sent to Loretto, Kentucky, to learn music and drawing, returned towards the end of this year and at once made themselves useful to the institution.¹¹

11. Ordination of Fathers Shortis and Schilling

On 17 March, Rev. Mr. R. Shortis and Rev. Mr. C. Schilling¹² were ordained deacons by the Bishop of Detroit,

10. Creek, 16, states that the act of incorporation was recorded Apr. 2, 1850.

11. The two Sisters were Emily (Julia Rivard), born in Canada on Nov. 23, 1824, and Cenacle (Clotile Joanneault), born in Le Mans on Apr. 28, 1823. Both received the habit at Notre Dame on Aug. 15, 1849. ASHC. They studied at the academy conducted by the Sisters of Loretto, then in Loretto, Marion County, Kentucky. See M. Eleanore Brosnahan, *On the King's Highway* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1931), 158.

12. His name was previously given as Shilling; see above, chapter 8:7.

of administration acting according to rule by the majority of votes. It was no longer, consequently, a single man that had to be taken into consideration, since up to this time it was the Chapter that had discussed and adopted every serious measure in the government of the Work.

On the other hand, all that he had learned of Notre Dame du Lac seemed to him to fall short of what he, himself, saw with his own eyes. The College had just received a considerable increase. A written promise of one of the young Fathers of the house to pay ten thousand dollars in a year had permitted the adding of two wings to the main building, and thus there would be room for two hundred and fifty boarders. At the same time, behind the infirmary, a large house was going up for the Sisters that were needed for the work of the College.

The magnificent novitiate of the priests as well as that of the Brothers was evidently full of promise for the future. St. Mary's Academy and that recently opened at Mishawaka,⁶ as well as the postulate at Bertrand, which could scarcely hold half the subjects that asked for the habit of the Society, could leave no doubts on his mind as to the beautiful prospects that had been rightly established in America.

2. Father Sorin Submits

Here a new era is about to begin, founded not on the shifting sands of human passions but on the immolation of these same passions, even when all hope seemed to have disappeared of reconciling men so thoroughly convinced of the wrong-doing of the other party. God permitted that, contrary to all the anticipations of the Lake, Fr. Rector

6. Holy Angels Academy was opened in Mishawaka, Indiana, on Dec. 8, 1854, when the orphans and other dependent children along with several Sisters were transferred from Bertrand, Michigan, to a house in that town. In May 1855 these children and the Sisters moved to the Rush property along the St. Joseph River, the present site of St. Mary's College. Brosnahan, 174-175.

CHAPTER 13

1854

1. Return of Father Sorin to Notre Dame du Lac

Fr. Sorin had started for Sainte-Croix in the month of November with the idea, indeed the conviction, that he would be sent to Bengal. Obedience, contrary to his anticipations, sent him back some months later to his former post where trials awaited him such as he had never experienced heretofore.

The passage was most distressing and most dangerous; it was made in the month of January and lasted twenty-five days. Fr. Sorin had with him four Sisters, one of whom was charged by the Mother House to make the regular visit, and another, Sr. Mary of St. Angela, a young American Sister who had just made her profession at Sainte-Croix and who was returning to the United States with the obedience of directress of St. Mary's Academy at Bertrand.¹

1. Sr. Mary of St. Angela (Eliza Gillespie) was born Feb. 21, 1824, in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, the second generation in her family to be born in America. En route to Chicago in April 1853, she stopped at Notre Dame to visit her brother, Neal, who had entered the Congregation of Holy Cross there and was preparing for ordination. On being introduced to Sorin, he told her that she "was the one I have been praying for to direct our Sisters." She received the habit on Apr. 17, 1853, and was then sent by Sorin to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in Caen, France, to make her novitiate. Sorin was, at this time, arranging the secession of the Holy Cross community in America from the motherhouse. She professed

favorable circumstances to hasten its fall, without taking on themselves the odium.

On the other hand, by a series of coincidences more or less unfortunate, besides what we have already mentioned, the establishment was quite heavily in debt. A miserable imposter had just been discovered, who had deceived the administration in the sum of \$15,000, which he had solemnly promised in writing the year before. It turned out that instead of having a big fortune which he would sign over to the house, he had nothing and he took away with him funds of the community (\$100 besides \$250 for board).

Alarming crisis

Moreover, prices were exorbitantly high, wheat and corn being double the ordinary price. A financial crisis had just upset the commerce of the United States. Banks were collapsing by the dozens; no one knew which notes to accept. The payment of the students' bills was either deferred or no answer returned; meanwhile, creditors were never more in need of their money.

Judge what must have been the feelings of the administrators of the Lake in such threatening circumstances. After so much labor, fatigue and expense, public opinion, at the rate at which it was going, would in some weeks destroy forever the rich future of Notre Dame. It was unfortunately only too evident that matters were rapidly reaching that point and that on any day the most insignificant incident might cause alarm in such critical circumstances and create a panicky terror amongst creditors, boarders and novices, and that would be the last of Notre Dame.

The only human hope that could have given any encouragement could no longer be held on to, that of seeing the fall of the mill-dam, this being looked upon as the most likely cause of all the trouble. The proprietor demanded \$9000, of which \$3000 was to be paid in cash, and the institution was too poor to buy the property. Besides, it had nothing to expect from New Orleans, where it had advanced a good deal both in funds and its best subjects. The academies of Bertrand and of Mishawaka had, up to

Continuation

this time, given no surplus; their constant need of development and the difficulty of supporting so many persons at a distance of six miles from the house must necessarily for some time not only absorb all profit but be a drag on the treasury of Notre Dame.

Judging according to reason, the establishment of the Lake would soon be spoken of as a ruin, a ruin whose fall would be heard across the mountains and the valleys and would even reach the ears of the Mother House. All the elements seemed to have conspired to make this catastrophe inevitable. Death had just carried away one fifth of the community; sickness paralyzed a good half of those still surviving; men were needed for the works and they had to be secured at great expense.

Ah! When the earth no longer gives any hope, then the Christian heart naturally turns to heaven in search of consolation and encouragement. There only does one pour out his soul. The best friends avoided one another and when they did meet, each sought to read in the eyes of the other the fears that were in his own heart. All the beauty and all the joy of Notre Dame had departed by degrees. The people were prepared at any day for the last extremities.

Everyone prays

Meanwhile, everyone, in silence and as far as his strength permitted, attended to his work. Neither complaints nor murmurs nor regrets were heard. All seemed to be resigned to the will of God, whatever that will might be. Not only was there resignation, but there was prayer, and in prayer one dared yet to hope. One likes to think that God is infinitely rich in mercy, that he sometimes calls us back even from the gates of the tomb. Each knew that one never trusts in the Lord in vain; the more serious and desperate affairs seemed to be, the more did they take pleasure in saying to our merciful Lord that it was worthy of him to extend his mighty hand and save the Lake where all was going to ruin. *De Lacu miseria et ex tuto facis.*

O my God, through what agonies it pleased you then to make us pass! Only some weeks before, a bishop had departed from Notre Dame enchanted, like ourselves, by the beautiful future of our little family, and he made public his

stopping all competition on this land was purchased for five hundred dollars per year on a lease of three years.

A second privilege perhaps no less valuable was the fall of water of fifty or sixty feet between the Lake and the River, the control of which was secured to the house and which might some day serve to put in motion a flour mill, a saw mill or some other machinery for manufacturing.

Besides, it was a piece of land of 185 acres with a new house and a fine barn. It was resolved to establish on it at once the infirmary for the Institution. The distance of half a mile was suitable and the location on the very bank of the St. Joseph River was, it was said, one of the prettiest and most healthy in the whole area.

Finally, this famous piece of ground offered one last advantage which, though it necessitated another outlay which it might be desirable to defer, became in reality an economy and a matter of prime importance. The novitiate of the Sisters at Notre Dame was the spot that had suffered most from sickness. The establishment at Bertrand had been kept up and developed only with fear and great hesitation in view of the sentiments of the bishop of Detroit, which were not growing more favorable; the foundation in Mishawaka was amounting to nothing since it had been found insufficient to remove St. Mary's thither.

Nevertheless, these three houses were increasing and by their distance the one from the other they daily necessitated greater expenses of transportation and more travelling by Priests, Brothers and Sisters. To gather them together at a convenient distance from Notre Dame would be clearly a great benefit for the Society of the Sisters as well as for the College, which could then obtain from the Sisters all the services they were capable of rendering without having and without imposing on them the inconvenience of too close a proximity or too great a distance.

Fr. Granger, in his walks with his novices, had noticed an admirable site on this piece of ground, on an elevation seventy-five feet above the river and at a distance of a mile and a quarter from the college. He had from the very first desired it for the Sisters. Examined by the Superior and

All these documents were at once taken by the judge himself to the St. Joseph County Court to be registered and to have from that moment the force of law. Thus, the Academy of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception had a legal existence and was recognized by the State more than a month before the completion of the first house.

The work was pushed forward vigorously; it was necessary to have things in readiness by the first of September. The two houses of Mishawaka and Bertrand were now destroyed.

Episcopal visit

The mission of Notre Dame had not been visited by its bishop since 1849. Toward the end of July, Bp. de St. Palais, bishop of Vincennes, came for the second time to make the regular visit. He remained nearly a month, and appeared to be well pleased with the progress that religion had made through the work of Holy Cross in this part of the North where (the Congregation) is established. In the interval since his first visit, the congregations, churches, buildings and the personnel of Notre Dame had almost doubled. The letter that His Lordship wrote to the Superior some weeks after his departure from Notre Dame shows his satisfaction and what an interest he takes in the establishment.

Distribution of prizes, 1855; Bp. Young, Mr. P. Ewing

The distribution of prizes at the College this year was honored by the presence of Bishop Young of Erie and Mr. Ph. Ewing,⁵ brother-in-law of Sr. Mary of St. Angela, the directress of St. Mary's Academy at Bertrand. Mr. Ewing, a devoted friend of the house, delivered a very remarkable oration. On the following day, Bishop Young gave the customary discourse at the distribution at

5. Bp. Joshua M. Young was born Oct. 29, 1808, in Shapleigh, Maine, and was received into the Catholic Church, Oct. 10, 1828, in Portland, Maine. Ordained for the diocese of Cincinnati, Apr. 1, 1838, he had been the Gillespies' pastor in Lancaster, Ohio, in the 1840s. On Apr. 23, 1854, he was ordained bishop of Erie, Pennsylvania. Code, 300; McAllister, 23-25. Philemon Ewing was a cousin of the Gillespies and the eldest son of Thomas Ewing, a prominent Whig politician who had served as U.S. senator from Ohio and as secretary of the treasury in the administration of President William Henry Harrison. The younger Ewing married Mary Rebecca Gillespie in 1848. McAllister, 26, 32, 45.

CHAPTER 22

1863

The unfortunate war, which has been desolating the country for the last two years, was destined to be prolonged with all its horrors throughout this whole year, the principal events of which bearing on the Congregation of Holy Cross in this Province we are going to relate.

The four missionaries continued their dangerous work with the same courage and the same results. The Rev. Fr. Carrier¹ joined his confreres at the beginning of spring. He was chaplain of the Catholic soldiers in the army which had the signal honor of taking Vicksburg, but he was recalled the following summer and returned about the beginning of October.

The Rev. Fr. James Dillon, whose health had been failing for some time, was obliged to seek to recover it in a foreign climate and in repose, and he left for Europe in the month of August.

Sisters were sent in larger numbers to the hospitals, and baptisms multiplied more than ever amongst their wounded and sick. Before the end of the year the number of those whom they had thus prepared and regenerated ran up to

1. Joseph Carrier was born on Dec. 20, 1829, at La Moutade (Puy-de-Dôme), France, entered the Congregation of Holy Cross at Ste-Croix on July 24, 1851, and professed vows on Aug. 15, 1852. M.g.

St. Mary's Academy (Notre Dame, Indiana):

- Established, 119n.6, 137-41, 142, 145-46, 151-52, 174;
- buildings at, 147-48;
- success of, 192, 212;
- steam heating introduced at, 283, 286

of administration acting according to rule by the majority of votes. It was no longer, consequently, a single man that had to be taken into consideration, since up to this time it was the Chapter that had discussed and adopted every serious measure in the government of the Work.

On the other hand, all that he had learned of Notre Dame du Lac seemed to him to fall short of what he, himself, saw with his own eyes. The College had just received a considerable increase. A written promise of one of the young Fathers of the house to pay ten thousand dollars in a year had permitted the adding of two wings to the main building, and thus there would be room for two hundred and fifty boarders. At the same time, behind the infirmary, a large house was going up for the Sisters that were needed for the work of the College.

The magnificent novitiate of the priests as well as that of the Brothers was evidently full of promise for the future. St. Mary's Academy and that recently opened at Mishawaka,⁶ as well as the postulate at Bertrand, which could scarcely hold half the subjects that asked for the habit of the Society, could leave no doubts on his mind as to the beautiful prospects that had been rightly established in America.

2. Father Sorin Submits

Here a new era is about to begin, founded not on the shifting sands of human passions but on the immolation of these same passions, even when all hope seemed to have disappeared of reconciling men so thoroughly convinced of the wrong-doing of the other party. God permitted that, contrary to all the anticipations of the Lake, Fr. Rector

6. Holy Angels Academy was opened in Mishawaka, Indiana, on Dec. 8, 1854, when the orphans and other dependent children along with several Sisters were transferred from Bertrand, Michigan, to a house in that town. In May 1855 these children and the Sisters moved to the Rush property along the St. Joseph River, the present site of St. Mary's College. Brosnahan, 174-175.

favorable impressions of our Society in the United States. And behold us suddenly plunged in darkness deeper than ever, in the very shadow of death. We were certainly "like those destined for death." Our enemies had encompassed us on all sides and there was no escape for us; this at a time when we thought we were entering on an era of success and prosperity.

Happily, O my God, this state of affairs did not last long. Everybody had learned the lesson that there was no hope but in the mercy of heaven and in a Providential intervention, if the mission of the Lake was not to be at an end. Prayers, signs and groans were day and night appealing to the throne of mercy. Heaven was doubtless touched and some rays of hope came to scatter the dark clouds which had been enveloping Notre Dame for some time.

The very day after the funeral of the pious Brother John of the Cross, the proprietor of the farm in question came of his own accord to offer his land on terms that were so surprising that we scarcely dared to believe them.¹⁴ Heretofore, he had demanded \$9000, to be paid in very short installments. Now he was willing to take \$8000, payable \$1000 down and the rest in installments over four years. In a word, the purchase of this land by the House was made, if not as easy as desirable, at least reasonable and possible.

A change in things

Fortunately, the long winter of 1854-55 was not yet over. The ice was not gone and thus the lake might be lowered before the hot weather and the marsh, which the public voice declared to be the cause of our sicknesses, might be dried without danger. Fortunately also, the Mother House had long before permitted the purchase of this property on condition that it not be obligated in the matter.

The Rush property purchased for \$8,000

Four days were spent in negotiation and in drawing up the titles, mortgages, etc. Finally, on the evening of the fourth day, when all the papers had been signed by both parties and nothing remained but to exchange them, our

14. The owner of the dam and of the property surrounding it has been identified as a Mr. Rush. See Hope, 85.

man left town without saying a word and went home, thus leaving hardly any doubt that he withdrew his offer and would not sell at this price and on these conditions.

We, in common with the whole town, had a very unfavorable opinion of him. It was quite evident that he had imposed on us and that his intention from the start was only to make sure of our desire to obtain his land at any price. This was on the Wednesday of Holy Week.

The fall of the dam

There are occasions when, by adopting vigorous measures, the enemy is surprised and frightened and we thus elude his snares. On Thursday morning, before mass, Fr. Sorin sent five or six of his stoutest men with strict orders to listen to no one and to tear down the dam; they were especially charged to answer anyone who might attempt to stop them that they received no orders from anybody except their master and that the land was his. Never was an order more promptly carried out.

Our man could not hold out against this bold stroke, tearing down under his eyes a dam from which he could have still earned some thousand of dollars more.

The fall of the dam changed his position vis-à-vis the College. We had a quasi-title to justify us. Public indignation, which was ready to prosecute him for this new piece of trickery, frightened him. One hour afterwards, he went to town and handed over the papers to the Brother commissioner.

The joy of the community

It is impossible to describe the joy that filled the community when it was learned that the dam was torn down. All returned thanks to Heaven as for a most important event. Everyone looked upon it as a special blessing and as a promise of health, even if progress did not immediately result.

Thus, my God, did you call us back from the gates of the tomb. Thus, did you revive in us hopes of better days. Be thou blessed therefore, O Lord, and make us worthy.

Advantages from the purchase of the Rush farm

The treasury of Notre Dame was not enriched by the purchase spoken of but from more than one point of view it was a good transaction. It secured the monopoly of the lime for all the neighborhood and the next day the privilege of

stopping all competition on this land was purchased for five hundred dollars per year on a lease of three years.

A second privilege perhaps no less valuable was the fall of water of fifty or sixty feet between the Lake and the River, the control of which was secured to the house and which might some day serve to put in motion a flour mill, a saw mill or some other machinery for manufacturing.

Besides, it was a piece of land of 185 acres with a new house and a fine barn. It was resolved to establish on it at once the infirmary for the Institution. The distance of half a mile was suitable and the location on the very bank of the St. Joseph River was, it was said, one of the prettiest and most healthy in the whole area.

Finally, this famous piece of ground offered one last advantage which, though it necessitated another outlay which it might be desirable to defer, became in reality an economy and a matter of prime importance. The novitiate of the Sisters at Notre Dame was the spot that had suffered most from sickness. The establishment at Bertrand had been kept up and developed only with fear and great hesitation in view of the sentiments of the bishop of Detroit, which were not growing more favorable; the foundation in Mishawaka was amounting to nothing since it had been found insufficient to remove St. Mary's thither.

Nevertheless, these three houses were increasing and by their distance the one from the other they daily necessitated greater expenses of transportation and more travelling by Priests, Brothers and Sisters. To gather them together at a convenient distance from Notre Dame would be clearly a great benefit for the Society of the Sisters as well as for the College, which could then obtain from the Sisters all the services they were capable of rendering without having and without imposing on them the inconvenience of too close a proximity or too great a distance.

Fr. Granger, in his walks with his novices, had noticed an admirable site on this piece of ground, on an elevation seventy-five feet above the river and at a distance of a mile and a quarter from the college. He had from the very first desired it for the Sisters. Examined by the Superior and

by the Sisters themselves, there was found to be such a combination of advantages that it was resolved to establish there, sooner or later, the residence of the aforesaid Society and their headquarters.

*It is decided
to move the
two academies*

Tuesday after *Quasimodo* it was resolved, in an extraordinary meeting of the Chapter of Administration, that any further expenditures at St. Mary's, Holy Angels and even Notre Dame would be stopped and that steps were to be taken at once to remove to the new property such of the old buildings as were worth the trouble and were not actually needed; this with the view of removing thither by degrees the orphan girls, the postulants, the novices and finally the boarders, without waiting till there were means to put up new buildings for all those purposes and to abandon the old buildings. Three thousand dollars were considered sufficient to effect this move and before two years this whole debt would be fully repaid by the savings that would naturally result from it, not to speak of the satisfaction and the real advantages that would be secured to the Society of the Marianites and indirectly to the two other (Societies).

*Principal reasons
for this change*

There was still another reason for this resolve. The question of the approbation of our Association was soon to be taken up again in Rome after the death of Bp. Bouvier.¹⁵ The bishop of Detroit, who more than once had expressed his disapproval of a house of Sisters under the windows of the College, might well have carried this accusation to Rome and it was important to be prepared to escape its consequences. Now the beginning of a principal house where it was evidently the intention to establish the Sisters' Society, showed that they were near the college only for some days whilst awaiting for everything to be ready to receive them (at the new site) to which no one could object.

It is perhaps not out of place to mention that the Superior had just learned from a reliable source that the Propaganda had recently ordered the Jesuits in America to

15. Bp. Jean-Baptiste Bouvier of Le Mans, France, died in Rome on Dec. 26, 1854. See Catta, *Moreau*, 1:876.

dismiss all women whom they had in their employ, both in their colleges and in their missions.

However that may be, the transfer, as we have said, was to take place only gradually and according as the resources would permit. This dear house shall be called St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception.¹⁶ On this very day at five o'clock, *Deo volente*, we are going to bless the first stone according to the rites of the Church under this august title.

*Blessing of the
first stone;
to be called
St. Mary of
the Immaculate
Conception*

April 24, 1855

16. The dogma of the Immaculate Conception had been proclaimed in Rome only five months before, on Dec. 8, 1854.

CHAPTER 14

1855

What caused us to carry the history of 1854 as far as the end of April of this year cannot have escaped the attention of whoever read the sad story contained therein. It was one whole which could hardly admit of division. As the long trials of the Hebrews in Egypt ended only with the passage of the angel, so also this long series of crosses and sufferings of all kinds extended over the family of Holy Cross in America until the new Passover, the day for eating the paschal lamb. On that day there came a change almost miraculous, a passage from the deepest sorrow to rejoicing; one could say, morally speaking, a passage from death to life.

The purchase of the 185 acres from Rush secured to Notre Dame advantages whose value the future alone will make known and appreciated. The health of the Congregation, the cultivation of some thirty of the richest acres around the College, the monopoly of the chalk and marl, a most valuable water privilege, and finally a beautiful site for the Society of the Marianites, with novitiate, academy, workshop, etc., with all desirable conveniences and with hardly any inconvenience, for the Congregation itself. One of the principal objects of the administration was to secure them those advantages as soon as possible.

It was therefore decided, as already mentioned, that the two houses of Mishawaka and Bertrand should be removed to the new location. The former was almost rebuilt when an

Moreover, several new foundations were made since the beginning of this year: one at Louisville amongst Germans, where two Brothers taught 150 children, receiving two hundred dollars each; another at Toledo on nearly the same conditions for English-speaking children; a third at Michigan City and a fourth at Laporte, within the limits of our mission, with about fifty children in each place. Finally, there was a Sisters' school one mile and a half from Notre Dame in the new town called New Lowell, bearing the name School of the Immaculate Conception, and having already an attendance of sixty or seventy children, Irish, Canadian and American.

*Foundations
at Louisville,
Toledo, Michigan
City, Laporte
and New Lowell*

The new Institution of St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception appeared to excite the interest of the best residents of South Bend. Judge Stanfield⁴ himself very graciously answered the different questions addressed to him on this subject by the Sister Secretary in the name of the Sisters' Council. He even offered his services to draw up the plan of incorporation of the new academy. Consequently, all the necessary papers for this undertaking were soon prepared by him in a Council meeting of six Sisters and Fr. Sorin.

*Formation of the
new charter of
incorporation of
St. Mary's*

Those six Sisters, having declared in writing and under oath, in the presence of Judge Stanfield, their intention of forming a corporation, according to the laws of the State of Indiana, for the erection and the conduct of an academy which they wished to name St. Mary's, and having then elected their president and secretary, as well as the six administrators of the Institution, Fr. Sorin executed a deed to fifty acres of land in favor of the academy thus formed, on which ground the Institution was to develop, and he endowed it with five thousand dollars to be immediately employed in putting up buildings.

4. Thomas S. Stanfield had settled in South Bend in 1831 and was a prominent citizen and attorney. Prior to being selected judge of the Circuit Court in 1852, he had served three terms in the Indiana Legislature and had been a candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1849. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. *South Bend and the Men Who Made It* (South Bend, Ind.: The Tribune Printing Co., 1901), 87-88.

All these documents were at once taken by the judge himself to the St. Joseph County Court to be registered and to have from that moment the force of law. Thus, the Academy of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception had a legal existence and was recognized by the State more than a month before the completion of the first house.

The work was pushed forward vigorously; it was necessary to have things in readiness by the first of September. The two houses of Mishawaka and Bertrand were now destroyed.

Episcopal visit

The mission of Notre Dame had not been visited by its bishop since 1849. Toward the end of July, Bp. de St. Palais, bishop of Vincennes, came for the second time to make the regular visit. He remained nearly a month, and appeared to be well pleased with the progress that religion had made through the work of Holy Cross in this part of the North where (the Congregation) is established. In the interval since his first visit, the congregations, churches, buildings and the personnel of Notre Dame had almost doubled. The letter that His Lordship wrote to the Superior some weeks after his departure from Notre Dame shows his satisfaction and what an interest he takes in the establishment.

Distribution of prizes, 1855; Bp. Young, Mr. P. Ewing

The distribution of prizes at the College this year was honored by the presence of Bishop Young of Erie and Mr. Ph. Ewing,⁵ brother-in-law of Sr. Mary of St. Angela, the directress of St. Mary's Academy at Bertrand. Mr. Ewing, a devoted friend of the house, delivered a very remarkable oration. On the following day, Bishop Young gave the customary discourse at the distribution at

5. Bp. Joshua M. Young was born Oct. 29, 1808, in Shapleigh, Maine, and was received into the Catholic Church, Oct. 10, 1828, in Portland, Maine. Ordained for the diocese of Cincinnati, Apr. 1, 1838, he had been the Gillespies' pastor in Lancaster, Ohio, in the 1840s. On Apr. 23, 1854, he was ordained bishop of Erie, Pennsylvania. Code, 300; McAllister, 23-25. Philemon Ewing was a cousin of the Gillespies and the eldest son of Thomas Ewing, a prominent Whig politician who had served as U.S. senator from Ohio and as secretary of the treasury in the administration of President William Henry Harrison. The younger Ewing married Mary Rebecca Gillespie in 1848. McAllister, 26, 32, 45.

St. Mary's. On both occasions, large numbers were present, and the plays and the speeches prepared by the scholars did them honor whilst pleasing the large audiences.

This year was marked by abundant rainfall. The harvest, which promised to be very large, right up to the last day, was surprised, after having been cut, by rains lasting for several weeks, which threatened the almost total ruin of the wheat of the countryside. The sheaves were not only sprouting in the field, but had actually turned green on the outside. The consequence was the loss of at least a quarter of the wheat throughout the area and for Notre Dame, in particular, an expense for flour which it was estimated would reach two thousand dollars.

Harvest spoiled

We have already mentioned the new Academy of the Sisters of Holy Cross. Let us return to it for a moment.

New St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception; advantages of the new site

It lies a mile and a quarter west of the College, on the right bank of the St. Joseph River. It would perhaps be impossible, apart from all personal advantages to the Society, to find another site all the length of the St. Joseph, so well suited and so charming as that occupied today by this Institution. It covers a magnificent plateau bounded on the south by the river at a depth of seventy-five feet, and on the west by a rich prairie almost at the ordinary level of the waters of the St. Joseph. Fr. Sorin had at first given twenty acres, and somewhat later he added thirty more.

The general plan of the present buildings is to be seen in the lines traced at the top of this page.⁶ It is to be three hundred and sixty feet in length. Before the end of this year, the central part was entirely finished and afforded room for sixty boarders and some thirty Sisters. Towards the beginning of December, the postulants' house, with twenty-two subjects, was added, and there was room for all.

6. This drawing appears at the tip of p. 158 of the original ms.



Towards the end of the same month, the northern portion was sufficiently advanced to accommodate the entire Immaculate Conception workers' school of thirty girls and three Sisters. The central portion, which was to jut out 120 feet in the front and which is to include a fine, large chapel of eighty by forty feet with the community house in the rear between the first two buildings, was deferred till the following spring.

From this time, the new Institution became the headquarters of the Sisters of Holy Cross in the United States, no longer in a transient way, but fixed and permanent. They enjoyed all the advantages they could desire as religious attached to a congregation to which they could render all the services to be expected from this third branch, and from which in return they could obtain all those that they were entitled to by reason of the spiritual and fundamental alliance which the Vicar of Christ was soon to consecrate.⁷

The Academy was neither too near the College nor too far from it, but at just such a distance as to secure the mutual and daily services of the two houses, without giving rise to any inconveniences, not even that of keeping other Sisters at the College, except those needed in the kitchen and the infirmary. A commissioner with a suitable wagon could carry provisions, laundry, etc., from one house to the other, and he could easily do this in one hour. The visits of the Superiors did not require more time and could easily be made on foot, and a priest from the College or from one of the novitiates easily went to St. Mary's every day to say mass, unless he was called elsewhere. All letters were sent and received at the same post office of Notre Dame, a new convenience.

Thus, before the end of 1855, Fr. Sorin had the consolation of seeing with his own eyes what he had so earnestly

The three Societies established and recognized by the State

7. In fact, Pope Pius IX demanded and Fr. Moreau agreed to the separation of the Sisters from the Brothers and Priests of Holy Cross before he approved the latter in 1856 and 1857. The Marianite Sisters of Holy Cross were organized as a separate and autonomous congregation in 1858. See Catta, *Moreau*, 2:167-188.

the bearers of express letters from the Rev. Fr. Rector, and although Fr. Sorin had taken all imaginable precautions to avoid wounding any susceptibilities, the Sisters and Brothers of the Asylum would listen to nothing that came from the Lake; and, shielding their conduct under the fair name of attachment to Sainte-Croix, they trampled under foot even the arrangements of Sainte-Croix and insulted the envoys from the Lake in the most outrageous manner, so far even as to compel the Mother Superior to return to the Lake amidst the ice and snow, although they knew that she had gone to New Orleans by order of the doctors to pass the winter there as well as to fulfill an obedience most painful in itself. She, accordingly, returned, to the great surprise and mortification of the whole Chapter, which was informed of the strange proceedings of the Sisters of New Orleans.

This was the last act of this year 1855, so fruitful in grave events for the work of Sainte-Croix in the United States. This year, which posterity will doubtless call the year of the Immaculate Conception, will always remain one of the most remarkable in the annals of this mission. More than any other since the commencement of Notre Dame du Lac, it was a mixture of blessings and trials, of joys and crosses. The death of Br. John of the Cross and of Mr. Devos renewing all the agonies of the previous autumn; the pecuniary embarrassments of Notre Dame and the continuance of the fatal epidemic; the well-founded fear that soon the place would be judged unhealthy, which would have meant certain destruction; the compulsory acquisition of the Rush property in order to lower the lakes and dry the surroundings; the necessity of either building at Mishawaka and Bertrand or of removing the two academies to the

*Resumé of the
year 1855*

houses in 1854 and had stayed on to help in the face of the cholera epidemic at Notre Dame; and Mary of St. Ligouri (Chretien), who had come to America in 1853 and had been serving at the manual labor school in Mishawaka, Indiana. All three Sisters were French-born and French-speaking. Arriving on the evening of Nov. 27, 1855, the visitors were given a cold reception and their authority was questioned.

new property, which had every advantage for the Sisters' establishment in connection with the Priests and Brothers; the additional expenses arising from this unavoidable resolution; the donation, meanwhile, by Mr. and Mrs. Phelan which, whilst not immediately filling the treasury, supplied a fund to meet claims such as the house had not previously had; the sale of a portion of this donation to the archbishop of St. Louis when no one else would buy; the affairs of New Orleans; the foundation of the house of New York; the distress of Sainte-Croix; the sending of a dozen Sisters to the United States; the foundation of three Brothers' schools at Toledo, Louisville and Mishawaka, and three other Sisters' schools at Lowell, Laporte and Michigan City; the dismissal of two Brothers and one novice priest which, although diminishing the number, was really a gain by reason of the peace and regularity that prevailed after their departure; two large brick churches begun at St. John's and at Lowell. Here are facts each of which would require a chapter to itself, but which it is enough to sum up here in a few lines in order to show that this year has placed the Institution on a footing almost entirely new, and that it now appears under forms that it never before had.

Before closing the chapter of this year, 1855, which cannot fail to be epoch-making in the annals of the Congregation, and from which will probably date a new phase in the standing of the Province of Notre Dame in the United States, we give here a list of the Establishments composing this Province at the end of 1855.

1. New Orleans	Asylum and Workshop
2. Cincinnati	Brothers' School
3. Louisville	Brothers' School
4. Toledo	Brothers' School
5. Hamilton	Brothers' School
6. Milwaukee	Brothers' School
7. New York	Workshop and Postulate
8. Mishawaka	Church and Sisters' School
9. St. John's	Church and Sisters' School
10. Lowell	Church and Sisters' School

CHAPTER 16

1857

*Growth of
the College*

This year was remarkable by the growth of the College. There were about two hundred entries during the ten months of school, a good number of the students belonging to a higher and more comfortable class. More order and greater respect for rules were seen, discipline was more vigorous, and the confraternities were never more regular. The university, taken as a whole, gained more than in any previous year.

and of St. Mary's

St. Mary's Academy kept pace in this movement, and although its numerical increase was not as great, the progress was equally real compared to previous years. It was only the second year of the institution of the Immaculate Conception. There was a lack of accommodations almost everywhere, and yet there were at least ten entries more than in the best years at Bertrand, more regular classes, and a more numerous and more remarkable distribution of premiums than in any year that had preceded. The mean proportion of students this year was 140 at the College and sixty at the Academy.

*Approbation of
the Congregation
by the Holy See*

But what made this year forever memorable in the annals of the Congregation was the twofold approbation by the Holy See: the first, dated [May 19, 1856] announcing the approbation of the Congregation of Holy Cross; and the second, dated [May 13, 1857¹] that of the Rules and Constitutions.

1. Catta, *Moreau*, 2:197–240.

with the success of the Brothers or with anything of more importance. Now this did not occur, and if at this day, after fifteen years of painful labors, there is anything to console us, it is to see that Providence has given us the means to keep the three Societies which had been confided to us under obedience marching side by side. And if the crisis which torments the country leaves us on our feet, we will see in this a new proof that, even when all human aid is lacking, the arm of the Almighty protects us, and more lovingly than ever we will say: *In te Domine speravi; non confundar in aeternum.*

The institute of the Sisters of Holy Cross is not known. It is quite recent; have but the patience for a little and you will see, at least we hope so, that it is not a work of supererogation, but quite to the contrary, a work raised up precisely to meet some of the most pressing wants of existing society, strongly organized by the immediate direction of Rome, at present occupying all the attention of the venerable founder of Holy Cross, until he shall have exactly seized and reproduced in their Constitution and their relations with the other two societies, the views and desires of the tribunal which is to approve them. For our part, and we think ourselves well informed, we believe in their future and we bless God beforehand, even amidst the embarrassments which they cause us.

The fourth accusation, "that Fr. Sorin had kept the money collected for the asylum at Vincennes," needs no other answer than the exhibition of the receipt for this same money, written entirely in the very hand of the good bishop, who must have forgotten. Here it is in full:

"Vincennes, 22 March 1858

Bro. Lawrence, Steward

Dear Brother:

The money for the orphans arrived here yesterday by express. Accept my sincere thanks and believe me always,

Your very devoted

†Maurice, Bp. of Vincennes."

where he collected nearly eleven hundred dollars for this project.

The first trial of steam heating was made this summer at the new St. Mary's Academy, and it gave all the satisfaction that could be desired.

done at St. Mary's. There was not a day to spare: it was November. The work was urged forward with all possible haste, and by Christmas the College was heated delightfully and economically, as it had not been before.

The steam heating at St. Mary's a year earlier had much to do with the great reputation of the new Academy. The Council hoped that something of the kind would happen for the College, nor was it disappointed.

The advantages of this new system were not known until it was in full operation. Soon afterwards, steam was introduced into the kitchen and the wash-house. It was everywhere considered a blessing, saving on an average twenty to twenty-five dollars a day. The administration took this occasion to raise the board by twenty dollars, and no one found fault.

Towards the end of the year, His Reverence having ordered Fr. Sorin to protect the Brothers against conscription, the latter sent the original to Bp. Wood of Philadelphia, who exonerated him from all blame, although he expressed his regrets that such were the unhappy consequences of the fratricidal war between the North and the South.⁴

The four Brothers in Philadelphia once being withdrawn, it was impossible to continue the three schools, seeing that only novices would be left, who by themselves would be incapable (of managing the schools). Fr. Sorin gave no orders in this matter, but was content to send the Brother Director an exact translation of the letter of His Reverence.

Meanwhile, the Rev. Fr. Carrier, who had obtained

4. The Conscription Act of 1863 provided for a draft by lottery of eligible men in July 1863 and in March, July, and December 1864. The chronicler cites the fear that the Brothers working in Philadelphia would be exposed to the military draft as the reason for withdrawing them from the schools in which they were teaching there. Kuhn, "Philadelphia," 111–113, suggests that Sorin wanted an excuse to close the congregation's houses in Philadelphia, lest that city be designated as the seat of administration for the North American Province, as had been recommended by the General Chapter of 1863.

V. CSC Timeline

Master timeline of the Congregation of Holy Cross, from the birth of James Dujarie in 1767 through the early twenty-first century.

Year	Event
1767	James Dujarie born (died 1838)
1799	Basil Moreau born in Laigné-en-Belin
1820	Dujarie founds the Brothers of St. Joseph; among the first is Brother André Mottais
1834	Brother André Mottais' memo: establish institute of Brothers of St. Joseph, priests, and lay associates
1835	Moreau founds the 'Auxiliary Priests'; Dujarie hands over administration of the Brothers of St. Joseph to Moreau
1837	Moreau joins Auxiliary Priests and Brothers of St. Joseph via the Fundamental Act of Union, forming the Association of Holy Cross
1840	Three brothers sent to Algeria (all withdrawn by 1873)
1841	Seven Holy Cross missionaries (6 brothers, 1 priest) sent to Indiana; Moreau founds the Holy Cross Sisters (Marianites)
1842	University of Notre Dame founded
1844	Brothers build 3-story college at Notre Dame; Saint Mary's College founded; Brother André Mottais dies
1844–1884	Period of rapid expansion of schools across the U.S.: Indiana (13 cities), Illinois (5), Ohio (7), Iowa (3), Kentucky (2), New York (4), Pennsylvania (2), New Jersey (2), Texas (3), Michigan (2), Wisconsin (3), Louisiana (2), Maryland (1), California (1)
1847	Thirteen missionaries sent to Saint Laurent, Canada (near Montreal)
1849	Father Moreau elected superior general for life; Sacred Heart Church consecrated at Notre Dame
1851	Missionaries sent to Poland; orphanage established in Rome; Notre Dame Post Office established
1852	Eight missionaries sent to East Bengal; Rome approves the Constitutions of the Congregation of Holy Cross
1857	Sisters separated from Brothers and Priests; Father Moreau visits North American foundations
1865	Chapter creates French and North American provinces (later divided into U.S. and Canada)
1866	Moreau resigns as superior general after episodes of dissension
1868	General Chapter elects Father Sorin as superior general; generalate transferred to Paris
1869	Sisters of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame separate from the Marianites
1873	Father Moreau dies

Year	Event
1879	Main Building at Notre Dame destroyed by fire
1885	St. Edward's University founded in Austin, TX
1889	Sisters of the Holy Cross and Sisters of Holy Cross become autonomous communities
1902	Holy Cross takes possession of Columbia University in Portland, OR (renamed University of Portland, 1935)
1906	Congregation acquires Notre Dame de Sainte Croix mother church
1937	'Mother Church' in Le Mans formally rededicated at the 100th anniversary of the Congregation
1943	Missionaries sent to Chile
1946	General Chapter splits the Congregation into two autonomous Societies of Priests and Brothers
1948	Stonehill College founded in Easton, MA
1951	Missionaries sent to Brazil
1955	Cause for beatification of Father Basil Moreau introduced in Rome
1956	U.S. Brothers' Province divided into Midwest, South-West, and Eastern provinces
1957–1963	Missionaries sent to Ghana, Uganda, Liberia, Peru
1966	Holy Cross Brothers Center constructed at Notre Dame
1967	District of West Africa erected; Holy Cross Junior College opens at Notre Dame
1982	Brother André Bessette declared 'Blessed'
1998	Sacred Heart of Jesus and St. Joseph Provinces erected in Bangladesh
2003	Father Basil Moreau declared 'Venerable'; Provinces of South India, North-East India, and Haiti erected
2007	Father Basil Anthony Moreau declared 'Blessed'

VI. Entrants to the Congregation

Number of entrants to the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, tabulated in five-year segments from 1841 through 2010.

Note: The peak entry period was 1956–1960 with 344 entrants. A dramatic decline began after 1965, coinciding with changes following Vatican II. The period 1971–1975 saw the lowest number with only 13 entrants. Numbers have stabilized at 30–50 per five-year period since the 1980s.

Sisters of the Holy Cross Entrants by Five-Year Segments

Period	Entrants	Period	Entrants
1841–1845	26	1926–1930	237
1846–1850	54	1931–1935	218
1851–1855	85	1936–1940	166
1856–1860	170	1941–1945	183
1861–1865	83	1946–1950	317
1866–1870	90	1951–1955	313
1871–1875	292	1956–1960	344
1876–1880	147	1961–1965	283
1881–1885	171	1966–1970	69
1886–1890	223	1971–1975	13
1891–1895	152	1976–1980	32
1896–1900	137	1981–1985	31
1901–1905	235	1986–1990	32
1906–1910	154	1991–1995	34
1911–1915	192	1996–2000	43
1916–1920	194	2001–2005	42
1921–1925	237	2006–2010	50

VII. Leadership Lines, 1869–2024

From 1869 to 1889, the Archbishop of Cincinnati oversaw the Sisters, with Father Sorin managing daily affairs. Mother Augusta became Superior General in 1889, while Sorin kept influence but no longer held authority.

Chronology of the Holy Cross Leadership Line

Date	Event	Role
1889-1895	Mother M. Augusta (Anderson)	
First General Chapter	Council:	
	Mother M. Genevieve (Conway)	First Assistant
	Mother M. Annunciata (McSheffery)	Second Assistant
	Mother M. Colette (Cunea)	Stewardess
	Mother M. Praxedes (Braddock)	Mistress of Novices
1895-1900	Mother M. Annunciata (McSheffery)	(died in office)
Second General Chapter	Council:	
Third General Chapter	Mother M. Perpetua (Wilson)	Superior of First Assistant
	Mother M. Pauline (O'Neill)	Second Assistant
	Mother M. Sabina (O'Shea)	Stewardess
	Mother M. Sienna (Murphy)	Mistress of Novices
1900-1919	Mother M. Perpetua (Wilson)	Served as first assistant for Mother Annunciata and was elected to three six-year terms.
Fourth General Chapter	Council: 1901-1907	
	Mother M. Aquina (Kirwan)	Superior of Convent, Assistant
	Mother M. Pauline (O'Neill)	Second Assistant
	Mother M. Sabina (O'Shea)	Stewardess
	Mother M. Bethlehem (Farley)	Mistress of Novices
Fifth General Chapter	Council: 1907-1913	
	Mother M. Aquina (Kirwan)	First Assistant
	Mother M. Pauline (O'Neill)	Second Assistant
	Mother M. Cyriaca (Keating)	Stewardess
	Mother M. Barbara (Long)	Mistress of Novices

Sixth General Chapter	Council: 1913-1919	
	Mother M. Cyriaca (Keating)	First Assistant
	Mother M. Pauline (O'Neill)	Mistress of the Academy
	Mother M. Aquina (Kirwan)	Stewardess
	Mother M. Barbara (Long)	Mistress of Novices
1919-1925	Mother M. Aquina (Kirwan)	
Seventh General Chapter	Council:	
	Mother M. Bettina (Reale)	Superior of Convent
	Mother M. Pauline (O'Neill)	Mistress of the Academy
	Mother M. Cyriaca (Keating)	Stewardess
	Mother M. Francis Clare (Counihan)	Mistress of Novices
1925-1931	Mother M. Francis Clare	(Counihan)
Eighth General Chapter	Council:	
	Mother M. Cecily (O'Riordan)	First Assistant
	Mother M. Pauline (O'Neill)	Second Assistant
	Mother M. Aquina (Kirwan)	General Secretary
	Mother M. Bettina (Reale)	Mistress of Novices
1931-1943	Mother M. Vincentia (Fannon)	
Ninth General Chapter	Council: 1931-1937	
	Mother M. Francis Clare (Counihan)	First Assistant
	Mother Maria Incarnata {Quinlan}	Second Assistant
	Mother M. Irmia (Noonan)	General Secretary
	Mother M. Remigius (Murphy)	Mistress of Novices
Tenth General Chapter	Council: 1937-1943	
	Mother Maria Incarnata (Quinlan)	First Assistant
	Mother M. Godelieve (Ritter)	Second Assistant
	Mother M. Eleanore (Brosnahan)	(died in office)
	Mother M. Sylvina (Ulrich)	Supervisor of Hospitals

	Mother M. Gertrude (Coen)	General Secretary
1943-1955	Mother M. Rose Elizabeth (Havican)	
1955-1967	Mother Kathryn Marie (Gibbons)	
1967-1973	Mother M. Olivette (Whalen)	
1973-1979	Sister Kathleen Ann Nelligan	
1979-1984	Sister M. Olivia Marie (Hutcheson)	
1984-1989	Sister M. Francis Bernard (O'Connor}	
1989-1999	Sister M. Thomas More (O'Brien)	
1999-2004	Sister Aline Marie (Steuer)	
2004-2009	Sister Joy O'Grady	
2009-2014	Sister Joan Marie Steadman	
2014-2024	Sister M. Veronique (Wiedower)	
2024-2029	Sister Sharlet Ann Wagner	

VII. Leadership Lines, 1869–2024

Between 1869 and 1889, the Archbishop of Cincinnati served as the official superior of the Sisters, with Father Sorin handling daily responsibilities. Mothers Angela and Augusta managed the community's operations. Father Sorin continued to preside over council meetings and sign minutes. After the 1889 election, Mother Augusta became the Superior General, and Sorin no longer held authority but maintained significant influence.

Chronology of the Congregation's Sisters

Date	Event
1853, Apr 17	Eliza Gillespie receives the habit of Holy Cross as Sister Mary of St. Angela; leaves for novitiate in France
1854, Jun 9	The Lilly family arrives in Indiana — the future Mother Elizabeth, with children and mother
1855, Aug 9	Sisters leave Bertrand for the Rush property, one mile west of Notre Dame — becomes Saint Mary's of the Immaculate Conception
1857, Aug/Sep	Father Moreau visits Notre Dame and Saint Mary's
1861, Oct 21	Sisters called to Civil War nursing
1861, Oct 24	Mother Angela confers with General Grant in Cairo
1862, Dec 24	Two Sisters board hospital ship Red Rover; Sisters serve continuously until decommissioning in Nov. 1865
1865, Mar	Rome orders a North American chapter to meet at Saint Mary's; Luers directs discussion of Constitutions
1866, Jun 14	Rome accepts the resignation of Father Moreau as superior general
1869, Jul 11	Sacred Congregation for Religious issues decree of autonomy for Indiana; Archbishop Purcell given powers of superior general, delegates to Sorin
1887, Mar 4	Death of Mother Angela
1889, Mar 2	Temporary approbation of Indiana Constitutions; August: Election of Mother Augusta as first Superior General
1893, Oct 31	Death of Father Sorin
1896, May 12	Final approbation of Constitutions
1924, Mar 19	Ground broken for Le Mans Hall, separating college from Academy
1926, Sep	Opening of the College of St. Mary of the Wasatch, Salt Lake City (closed 1959)
1931, Aug	General Chapter votes formation of provinces; names first three provincials
1935, Sep	Opening of Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross, Washington, D.C. (closed 1972)
1941, Dec	Sister Olivette and Caecilius interned in Philippines; rescued February 23, 1945

Date	Event
1947, Oct 8	First four Sisters leave for Brazil
1956, Apr	Opening of rebuilt Church of Loretto
1958, May 4	Last group of Sisters leaves convent on campus of Notre Dame
1967, Jul	General Chapter; many changes following Vatican II
1968, Jan	Beginning of annual Moreau trips
1971, Mar 2–5	First meeting of Holy Cross Federation
1976	Founding of Holy Cross Shared Services
1978	Founding of Holy Cross Health System
1989	General Chapter decision to eliminate geographic regions
1992	Second renovation of motherhouse church

Organizational Structure Chronology After 1930

Period	Structure
1841–1930	Pre-provincial organization (see Basic Chronology)
1931–1969	Generalate, Eastern Province, Midwest Province, Western Province
1967–1975	Health Services Region added
1969–1975	Apostolate in Developing Countries (with Mission Coordinator); Formation (with Coordinator); College Region; East Elementary I & II Regions; East Secondary Region; Midwest Elementary & Secondary Regions; Retirement Region; West Elementary I & II Regions; West Secondary Region
1975–1989	Apostolate Abroad (designated as Region in 1979); Eastern Region; Midwestern Region; Moreau Region; Southern Vice-Region (designated as Region in 1979); Western Region
1989–present	General Chapter eliminates geographic regions

VIII. Chronology of the CSC Sisters

A fuller event-by-event chronology of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, compiled by Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), CSC.

IX. Archives Department Chronology

Detailed institutional history of the Congregational Archives and Records department, spanning from the earliest archival activities through the founding of the Heritage and Research Center (HARC) in 2020 and the groundbreaking ceremony in 2024. This is the longest section of the original compilation, reflecting the central importance of the archives to the Congregation's institutional memory.

Key Milestones in the Formation of HARC

Date	Milestone	Details
April 27, 2018	Day of Dreaming	Fifty-three attendees from congregations of women religious in the Midwest explored the concept of a collaborative archives and heritage center at Saint Mary's College campus.
June 25–Aug 24, 2018	Archives Assessment	Valerie Vanden-Bossche contracted as consultant; completed assessment of both Congregational and College archives.
July 11–13, 2018	Boston College Conference	Sister Brenda Cousins and Cindy Hamill attend 'Envisioning the Future of Catholic Religious Archives' working conference.
September 11, 2018	Center Building Meetings	First of several meetings with architects on change of occupancy of Center Building as future site of joint archives-heritage center.
May 12–22, 2019	Twenty-sixth General Chapter	Held in Shillong, India.
May 20, 2020	HARC Incorporation	Sisters of the Holy Cross, Inc. become sponsors of The Heritage and Research Center at Saint Mary's; Articles of Incorporation accepted.
March 10, 2021	Property Transfer	General Administration gathered with Saint Mary's College President Dr. Katie Conboy to complete the transfer of Congregation property to the college.
2024	Employee Relocations	Sisters of the Holy Cross employees begin the move from Bertrand Hall, Bertrand Annex, and Lourdes Hall to new spaces throughout various buildings.
July 26, 2024	HARC Groundbreaking	Groundbreaking ceremony held for the new 12,000-square-foot Heritage and Research Center facility, designed to house archives of at least nine women's congregations.

Heritage Tour Statistics

Period	Tours	Persons	Requested By
Sep 2015 – Sep 2016	13	201	Saint Mary's College

Period	Tours	Persons	Requested By
Sep 2016 – Sep 2017	19	257	Saint Mary's College
Two-year total (SMC)	32	458	Saint Mary's College
2015–2017	20	50	Human Resources (new employees)
2015–2017	6	52	Sisters of the Holy Cross (internal)
2015–2017	6	150	Other (Holy Cross HS faculties, youth)
Jan–Dec 2018	14	299	Saint Mary's College
Jan–Dec 2018	10	83	Sisters of the Holy Cross
Jan–Dec 2018	6	27	Employee Orientations
2018 Grand Total	30	409	All sources

Note: The full Archives Department Chronology in the original compilation extends across 56 pages of detailed entries documenting institutional developments from the earliest archival activities through 2024.

Chronology of Archives Department (rev. March 2026)

Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame, Indiana

A Chronology is usually very cryptic and avoids being narrative. This chronology adds far more historical detail than usual because its purpose was to research the development of the Archives collection for incoming staff as part of their orientation. At the advice of Sister Jeanette Fetting, CSC, Director of Archives, Sister Catherine Osimo, CSC, read and studied the contents of the source material in the following five boxes: H 6.2 Archives, Documents from HCSS; H 6.3 Archives, Miscellaneous Reports; H 6.3a Procedure Manual for Record Management and Archives; H 6.5 Archives. Books on community history completed the research. Focus is on the Mother House and less so on Saint Mary's College though both intersect at times, especially in origins.

1790	In the aftermath of the 1789 French Revolution and the overthrow of the monarchy, the French establish the first national archives rather than obliterate every vestige of the hated ancient regime. "Records of the old society were preserved primarily, and perhaps unintentionally, for cultural uses. Records of the new were preserved for the protection of public rights. The recognition of the importance of records to society was one of the important gains of the French revolution." [Schellenberg, <i>Modern Archives</i> , quoted by Sister M. Joan of Arc's paper "Renewal of Archives," Feb. 23, 1969]
February 11, 1799	Birth of Basil Anthony Mary Moreau, in Laigne-en-Belin, France.
March 1, 1818	Birth of Leocadie-Romaine Gascoin in the parish of Montenay, Mayenne, France, the future Mother Mary of the Seven Dolors.
August 31, 1835	Acceptance by Father Moreau of governance of the Brothers of Saint Joseph; four priests adopt name of Auxiliary Priests.
August 4, 1841	Four Marianites of Holy Cross receive the habit in the monastery chapel of the Good Shepherd Sisters. (Sisters: Mary of the Cross, Mary of the Compassion, Mary of Calvary, Mary of the Seven Dolors). Thus 1841 is considered the founding date and the founder is Father Basil Anthony Moreau who establishes the community of sisters in Sainte-Croix, Le Mans, France.
August 5, 1841	Seven Holy Cross men depart Le Mans to begin a mission in the United States in Indiana (Father Edward Sorin and six brothers).
May 30, 1843	Departure of first sisters for Indiana accompanied by two priests, one brother, and one seminarian to join Father Edward Sorin and six Holy Cross brothers at Notre Dame du Lac. The group sails from France on June 3. After a very rough crossing they land in New York on July 11. After recuperating for 12

	days, the shaken party leaves for the Midwest via the Great Lakes, traveling by horse-drawn barge and then finally by boat across Lake Erie. The weary travelers arrive in Detroit, Michigan, briefly rest then travel south, probably by ox cart, to arrive in Indiana approximately two months from when their journey first began. [Sister M. Georgia (Costin), <i>Priceless Spirit</i>]
July 16, 1844	First establishment of the sisters in Bertrand.
September 8, 1844	Habit given for the first time in the United States at Bertrand, Michigan.
1843-1849	The most complete records are the minutes of the local council at Notre Dame, Bertrand, and later at Saint Mary's where they gradually become the minutes of meetings of the general council. The minutes are kept in French from the beginning in 1843 until 1849 and in English thereafter. Equal to them are the minutes of the annual chapters of the sisters until the First World War and revised canon law limited them to every six years. [Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), Sept. 1983 paper "Archives of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Saint Mary's, Notre Dame, Indiana"]
1855	Society of the Marianites, <i>The General and Particular Rules</i> mentions in Rule XXV "The Keeper of the Archives," with six articles describing responsibilities and instructions in handling "documents necessary for the administration." The Rule of 1855 was written by Father Moreau, the Founder, when we were one community with the priests and brothers. The Rule of 1855 specifies that the Chronicler must not fail to enter events as they occur.
August 15, 1855	Sisters move from Bertrand to Saint Mary's of the Immaculate Conception, a 185-acre property adjoining Notre Dame du Lac. There are 60 students and 30 sisters. The campus in Mishawaka is called the Manual Labor School; moves to St. Joseph's, Indiana known as Taylor's House "for half orphans and poor girls."
1856	Chapel of Loreto is the oldest building on Saint Mary's campus based on architectural plans brought by Father Neal Gillespie, CSC, brother of Sister M. Angela (Gillespie) from Rome modeled on the House of Loreto, 31' x 13'. It will be moved in 1886 to make room for the main church. "Greek Revival" style. [Called "House of Loreto" in Sister Maria Teresa (Heineman) list of buildings with 1859 date].
May 13, 1857	Approval of the Constitutions of the Institute of the Congregation of Holy Cross (Priests and Brothers).

	Sisters are separated from Priests and Brothers.
June 17, 1857	Consecration of the Conventual Church of Notre Dame de Sainte-Croix, le Mans.
Summer 1857	July 3 Father Moreau prepares for his forthcoming visit to America and Canada. [Circular Letter 86] He arrives August 26 and gives a series of conferences at Notre Dame du lac to the entire congregation, Salvatorists (priests), Josephites (brothers), Marianites (sisters) August 27-29. Sails on September 19 from New York to France on the steamer <i>Arago</i> and describes surviving violent storm a few days later [CI 90].
1860-1862	Bertrand Hall built. Architect: Mr. Wm. Thomas of Chicago. First known as The Academy or Saint Mary's Academy which houses the entire school 1862-1904. Building is funded by monies the sisters made from caring for wounded Civil War soldiers. Will be known as Academic Hall then, in 1938, it becomes Bertrand Hall. "Classical Revival" style, William Thomas, Architect; Fathers Patrick Dillon and Edward Sorin, Builders. Bertrand Hall will serve many uses: until 1945 for pre-school and preparatory departments; in 1949 a House of Studies for young sisters; in 1961 a Postulate; in 1968 administrative offices of the Congregation and that of the General Administration; circa 1969 onward Bertrand Annex housed Holy Cross Services Corporation, Information Services, Communications, International and Congregational Justice offices, the Congregational Archives, and Heritage Room. In 2004 the Liturgy Office moved to Bertrand Hall, second floor. "Notre Dame brick" is used for many of the buildings on campus, having been manufactured on the Notre Dame campus. Six years earlier the sisters had moved their school from Bertrand, Michigan to Saint Mary's. Father Sorin said a new building was necessary. A fifth floor was soon added than in the original plan. It was to be the best possible building with bathrooms and central steam heating. The cost was \$24,000. [List of Sister Maria Teresa (Heineman) indicates cost of Bertrand Hall as \$60,000 with no costs listed for several other buildings listed under Bertrand Hall.]
1863	Problems arise with France.

1864-1865	The Music Hall is built to supplement the original building in "Second Empire" style. It served as the Music Hall with a dormitory on the upper floor. Later becomes Bertrand Annex.
1866	Music Hall built in "Second Empire" style; Brothers of the Holy Cross, Architects and Builders. Moreau resigns as superior general after episodes of dissension and intrigue within the Congregation.
1868	Our Lady of Peace Cemetery established. Father Edward Sorin elected by General Chapter as Superior General. He transfers generalate to Paris, orders mother house in Le Mans to be sold to pay community's debts.
1869	Notre Dame de Sainte-Croix, the mother church, is sold.
July 26, 1869	The Sisters of the Holy Cross [Indiana Province] separates from Marianites in France and becomes an autonomous congregation. "After the separation in 1869, there seems to have been no attempt to keep a chronicle and Mother Angela even destroyed her correspondence and papers from the Civil War year. Ah, humility! Thus matters progressed-or regressed-until the provisional approval of the Constitutions in March 1889...." [Sister M. Campion {Kuhn}, 1992 Holy Cross History Conference paper.]
1871-1872	Lourdes Hall built in "Second Empire" style, Brothers of the Holy Cross, Architects and Builders.
January 20, 1873	Death of Reverend Basil Anthony Mary Moreau at Le Mans, France.
1873	Laundry built.
1875	Mt. Carmel Summerhouse repaired and enlarged.
1880-1881	Ladies Hall [handwritten notation added to Sister Maria Teresa (Heineman) list-no explanation.]
1882-1895	Mother M. Augusta (Anderson), First Superior General of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross [on July 25, 1889]
1883	Dairy [handwritten notation added to Heineman list-no explanation.]
August 18, 1883	Letter of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII published in the journal <i>The Ave Maria</i> , Notre Dame, Indiana September 22, 29, 1883 issues announces the opening of the Vatican Library [Archives] to combat errors concerning the Roman Catholic Church and to

promote truth about its values and positive influence throughout history and culture. "...[May] the art of history, which is so noble, be no longer made the instrument of great harm both public and private...No effort should be spared to refute inventions and falsehoods; and the writers must always bear this rule in mind, that *the first Jaw of history is, not to dare to utter falsehood; the second, not to fear to speak the truth; and, moreover, no room must be left for suspicion of partiality or prejudice.*" His Holiness also desires large scholarly works from which extracts or summaries can be used to write books for the study of history in schools.

[A photocopy of the papal letter re-printed in *The Ave Marie* was made by Mother Kathryn Marie, General Archivist, for her files in the Congregational Archives.]

1886

Church of Our Lady of Loretto [Church of Loreto] completed after six years. Romanesque in style modeled on the Santa Maria Carignano in Genoa, Italy. Architect George Crigeant (Chicago). First Holy Mass November 12, 1887. Main altar consecrated August 29, 1888.

1887-1888

Presbytery [handwritten notation added to Heineman list].

I **1888-1889**

The Administration Building (Tower Building, Center Building) is constructed and provides office space for General Administration, a convent, and a novitiate. "Classical Revival" style, Brothers of Holy Cross, Architects and Builders. Father Edward Sorin superintends the laying of the foundation but later becomes dissatisfied and withdraws. Mr. Martin Hoban is the mason. [Cost \$25,000] Father Moreau had brought a tower bell from France which was installed. In 1954 Mother M. Rose Elizabeth changes name from Center Building to Tower Building. Not known when name was changed back to Center Building.

The first installation of gas on campus is in The Academy building [Bertrand Hall] in 1888-1889. The first payment of interest on the debt of this new building, of which Notre Dame assumed two-thirds, consisted of the salaries of the Civil War nurses.

1889

Sisters of the Holy Cross and Sisters of Holy Cross become autonomous communities.

Old Power Plant built.

J **March 1, 1889**

The new Constitutions of the Sisters of the Holy Cross is provisionally approved.

"It was after 1889, therefore, that the archives collection really began at Saint Mary's." [Campion, Sept. 1983] The sisters return to the earlier rule about archives. The archivist for the Congregation is to summarize the chronicles of the various establishments which the local superior sends to the archivist every year. This rule follows almost exactly the direction of the 1855 rule. See Chapter of 1894 below.

July 25, 1889

Election of Mother M. Augusta, following the provisional approval of the new Constitution makes her the first Superior General in the United States.

1890

Novices in Novitiate at Notre Dame transfer to Saint Mary's to form one Novitiate of the Congregation.

1890-1892

Enlargement of Tower unit of buildings to provide Novitiate and Convent.

May 31, 1892

Dedication of St. Angela Hall for lectures, concerts, assemblies. [Cost \$20,000] In 1960's and 1970's will be used for college athletics and physical education classes until it is declared unsafe and beyond renovation. In 1975 the hall is demolished and cleared in five days.

"At the close of the Holy Hour [in the big church from two to three o'clock] the Community assembled in Saint Angela Hall, now no longer standing, and each Sister received her Obedience for the coming year. There was great excitement and sometimes tear-stained eyes; however, each Sister accepted her Obedience as coming from God." ["Memoirs of Sister M. Angels (Everett)"]

1892-1893

Sister M. Emerentiana (Nowlan) is considered the first archivist. She found no formal record system had been developed since the beginning of the Congregation in 1843 according to Sister M. Alma Louise, Record Manager/Assistant Archivist in a March 1981 letter to Sister Maryanne O'Neill, General Secretary.

The following is from a photocopy of an undated handwritten account titled "Preface" from page 19 of an unnamed journal book or archive record. The signature of Sr. M. Emerentiana at the bottom does not match the handwriting of the three-paragraph account.

Preface

In the vacation of 1892, Sister M. Regis having charge of the Archives, I was appointed her assistant, but at the same time

having class duties, not very much was accomplished except to get the Mission Accounts in order, and copied in the large book of Statistics.

In August 1893 the full obedience of Archivist and Accountant devolved upon me, and short sketches of the Mission Houses from their foundation were made. This was attended with much difficulty as no records had been kept, and I had to depend on the personal recollections of the different Sisters who had spent some time on the different missions.

Here was presented quite a difficulty. The memories of no two Sisters agreed on many points, especially on dates, hence I was often compelled to choose the statement that seemed most likely to be true, and no doubt the reader may find in some cases, the same Sister mentioned as being in two places at the same time! Very few official documents of the early days have been preserved.

Sister M. Emerentiana

Sister M. Alma Louise explains that Sister M. Emerentiana interviewed 60 surviving pioneer members (most of whom were in the Sisters' Infirmary) to relate their reminiscences from 1843 to 1893. The accounts were written in diary format recounting information concerning property, buildings, costs, personnel assignments and new establishments.

Sister M. Emerentiana is Archivist from 1893 to 1915.

1892-1893

Construction of the Novitiate to house novices and postulants who had been staying in the Administration Building (Tower Building). Serves as the Novitiate 1893-1969. After being opened to Saint Mary's College students, in 1941 it will be renamed Augusta Hall in honor of Mother Mary Augusta, the first Superior General of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Built in "Classical Revival style", Brothers of Holy Cross, Architects and Builders.

["1893 New Novitiate Building \$48,000" on Heineman list followed by mention of electricity installed and artesian wells dug. Also mention of Steamhouse and Oil House built and steam and water pipes laid throughout the buildings at a total cost of \$37,000.)

1894

Tunnel to building constructed. [Which building unclear on Heineman list]

1894 Chapter of 1894: "Mother General requested the Superiors and the Directresses of the Mission Houses to put in writing all concerning the establishment of the house over which they preside and have all important events noted in the Archives of each house." The task is difficult. Sometimes even the account records cannot be found; sometimes only memories existed. [Sister M. Campion (Kuhn) 1992 HCH Conference paper]

1895 *Rules of the Sisters of the Holy Cross*, published after the approval of the Constitutions and our congregation as separate, Rule V describes the duties of "The Councillors." "The chief secretary" is charged with "keeping the Annals of the Congregation, by summarizing the chronicles of the various establishments which the superiors and directresses should send to her every year." "The secretaries are usually the archivists." Detailed instructions are included beginning with "Each page should have at least one margin of one or two inches...The style should be simple, without choice phrases or display of wit. The reflections should be few "

The narrative in the Big Book stops about 1895. The Big Book was a summary of the chronicles of various establishments which the superiors were to send every year to the general level which was then "pasted, or copied" along with financial accounts and statistics into the proper ledger. The Big Book's greatest value is that it contains the story of those houses which had been opened and closed before 1895. [Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), 1992 HCH Conference paper.]

Thirty years after the Civil War in Mother Augusta's name is sent a simple questionnaire to all the sisters who had served in the Civil War. "Unfortunately, most of them were very humble women who had done their duty and had little to relate-or thought they did." [Campion 1992].

1895-1900 **Mother M. Annunciata (McSheffery), Superior General [died in office April 29, 1900]**
Sister M. Emerentiana, Archivist

1895 First stone wall constructed along the riverbank for \$4,000.

May 12, 1896 **Final approval and recognition of Congregation and approval of the Constitutions of the Sisters of the Holy Cross by the Sacred Congregation of Religious.**

1897 Sisters' Infirmary and Sisters' Infirmary Bridge constructed at cost of \$14,000.

	Second River Wall constructed, an addition for \$3,000.
1897-1898	Front Gate Entrance and wall constructed of stone for \$3,000 under the direction of Sister M. Sabina, Stewardess. [The Old Indian Couple" in 1859 was employed to live at the gate to open it to all comers. The man died and his wife was taken to Notre Dame. The General Council decided to build a small brick house at the gate as a porters lodge to be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Foy with Paddy, already employed as gate keeper.]
1898-1899	Ice house built.
September 1898	Sister M. Emerentiana, Archivist, accompanies sisters to Lexington, Kentucky, not to nurse the sick soldiers in the Spanish-American War, but to help the sisters. She begins to keep a diary of their lives. She takes ill and leaves in October but sisters keep the diary going with her prodding to write long letters to Saint Mary's. The original documents still exist but Sister Emerentiana gathered all of them together with pertinent correspondence, arranged everything in chronological order and copied the entire account into a large ledger book, interspersed with clippings pertaining to the war. [Campion 1992.]
1898-1911	The following construction progresses: Entrance Gate, Water Tower, Pump House, Horse Barn, Hay Shed, Wagon Shed, Granary, Carpenter Shop, College Garage, Slaughter House, Implement Shed, Corn Crib, Chicken House, Orchard House, Mt. Carmel. "New barn" later burns down in 1911. Circa 1900 a tunnel to St. Angela Hall dug.
January 29, 1900	Death of Mother Mary of the Seven Dolours, first superior general of the Marianites. Died at Le Mans, France.
1900-1919	Mother M. Perpetua (Wilson), Superior General Sister M. Emerentiana, Archivist (until 1915) (Sister Inezetta might have become Archivist after Sister Emerentiana's death but there are no records of who held General Archivist position after 1915-not until 1927). [Campion, LS draft, 1996] Sister Emerentiana starts to compile a history of the Sisters of the Holy Cross beginning with the founding of the auxiliary priests and then the merging of the brothers to form the Association of Holy Cross. She pieces together an account

without the chronicles, which had probably been sent to France. Her main source for the beginning is Mother Angela's alleged life of Father Cointet published in 1855. Sisters Compassion {Gleason) and Euphrosine (Pepin) and their reminiscences are sources for the Bertrand years. Excerpts from *The Catholic Miscellany* provide a description of the giving of the habit on February 23, 1846. She also uses Father Edward Sorin's *Chronicles* as well as excerpts from the 1895 *A History of the University of Notre Dame du Lac, Indiana* prepared for the golden jubilee.

[Draft for *Life Signs* article Feb./March 1996 also mentions other sources used by Sister M. Emerentiana such as: Council Minutes and General Chapters; Sorin's *Chronicles*; *Chimes* and *The Notre Dame Scholastic*.]

1901-1902

The Students' Infirmary is completed [cost: \$34,000) and serves as an administration building and residence hall for the sisters, known as St. Joseph's Hall until 1949. Will serve as General Administration offices 1949-1968. Becomes Immaculata Hall 1968-1998. Known as the Guest House since 1998. Original furnishings were gifts of Saint Mary's Alumnae. "Jacobean Revival" style.

Water tower erected.

1902

"Hints on the Archives Notes" sent out by Mother M. Perpetua, Superior General. The narratives re-establish much as they had been in the past.

October 25, 1902

Cornerstone laid for Holy Cross Hall which will be completed by summer 1904 at cost of \$247,000. Completed in summer 1904.

1903-1904

"The golden jubilee building of 1905" is built by architects Egan and Prindeville as an all-purpose facility named Collegiate Hall. It houses the entire student body, contains a library, dining hall, bookstore, post office, classrooms, guest rooms, health center, and chapel. later it is known as Freshman Hall for College Students and finally in 1938 as Holy Cross Hall.

1906

Lake Marian.

May 5, 1906

St. Michael's Shrine completed in front of Augusta Hall. The date marks the 50th anniversary of Saint Mary's at its present site.

1907-1908

Two stories added above laundry--St. Basil Hall. [Later demolished].

1911-1912	New kitchen and Rosary Hall foundations laid June 1911. Rosary Hall built by Brothers of the Holy Cross, Architects and Builders in "Colonial Revival style." (Cost: \$41,000] Another source describes Rosary Hall as "Vernacular" style. Renovated in 1952, 1969, 1990-1995. Has always served as a residence for sisters (floors above the kitchen on the first floor). Garage built in Fall 1911. Passageway across from second floor of "HC" to Convent built. [Sister Maria Teresa (Heneimann) list of buildings]
June 16, 1911	Mother M. Perpetua, Superior General, wrote in a circular letter "[The] Archive Notes where possible, to be typed on paper seven and one half inches by eight and one half, so that they can be pasted in the books without rewriting."
1913	The White Cottage is moved.
1914	The Observatory is built.
1914	Rectory (Presbytery) built. later becomes Loretto Convent. "Classical Revival" style. Mt. Carmel is rebuilt. St. Joseph's Hall built; Brothers of the Holy Cross, Architects and Builders; "20th century functional" style. (Later called St. John's at times or the Front House). The hall was built in either 1911 or 1914, sources conflict. Regardless, the building was multi-purpose and had many uses: 1911 called the "Brothers' House" since Holy Cross Brothers lived on the upper floor with the lower floor a recreation room for men; 1938-1939 quarters for Notre Dame students who worked on campus; 1944 home of Kobayashi family on second floor; 1954 office space for Butler Construction Company as new Convent was being built; 1954-1968 where two different women roomed on second floor (Cecilia Powaski and Cecilia Przesaski); 1957-1959 the Carpenter Shop; 1970-1975 House of Prayer and also called St. John's; 1993-2003 becomes St. Joseph's Convent; 2005 a Hospitality House for group meetings, etc. In 2007 building is demolished because it did not meet the safety codes for residency. St. John's Hall built; Brothers of the Holy Cross, Architects and Builders; "20th century functional" style. Another source calls it "Vernacular" style. Formerly known as St. Martin's or the Back House. In 1914 provides quarters for men who work on campus and sometimes called the "men's house." The lower floor is the plumbing shop. In 1943 the men will move to St. Michael's. St.

John's Convent will be a residence for sisters until 1976 when it will serve as the Postulate. In 1982 the Constitution Revision Committee will live there. In 1984 it will be a General Council residence; in 1993 it will be the Apostolate Abroad House. In 2002 it is again St. John's Convent.

St. Michael's Hall built; Brothers of the Holy Cross, Architects and Builders; "Classical Revival" style. (Later served as a garage for Convent cars. In 1973-1975 St. Michael's served as a local community; 1976-1977 was the House of Prayer; in 1977 is named Mary's Solitude, a retreat center. As of 2009 has been the International Novitiate at the Solitude). Built in "Vernacular" style.

1915	New barn built at St. Patrick's Farm.
1918	Shrine of the Sacred Heart erected on the college campus to honor Mother M. Perpetua's golden jubilee.
1919-1925	Mother M. Aquina (Kirwan), Superior General
1922-1923	Students' Club House built. ("Pine Grove Club House" on Heineman list.)
January 12, 1924	Exhumation of Father Moreau's body and burial in the cemetery in Le Mans.
1924	"Dwelling House" built at St. Patrick's Farm.
Summer 1924	Mother M. Aquina, Superior General, who helped Sister M. Emerentiana when the latter had charge of the archives, said: "When any of the old sisters die I look very carefully over any documents they leave, for the sake of the archives. Sometime we may get time to put all these together."
1924-1926	Cornerstone laying of Le Mans Hall on June 12, 1924. Three altars are consecrated April 24, 1926. Le Mans Hall erected and dedicated as the main building of the college provides administration offices, classrooms, dining hall, residence for students and for some sisters serving on faculty and staff or in administration. Le Mans Hall is "The College" until 1937 when it is named "Le Mans Hall."
1925-1931	Mother M. Francis Clare, Superior General Mother M. Aquina, Gen. Secretary (dies in office 1926) Sister M. Gertrudis (Andrews) 1927-1933
1927-1928	Fuel oil tank in place.

	Sisters' Infirmary enlarged. New chapel dedicated on April 21, 1927.
	Church redecorated by J.N. Gasar of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1927.
	Bridge to Basil Hall built.
1930	The Shrine of Our Lady of Peace is erected by Mother Francis Clare to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Saint Mary's (1855-1930) and blessed on May 31 by Most Rev. John Francis Noll. Shrine is northeast end of cemetery walk.
1931	Superior General of Congregation of Holy Cross, Rev. James Donahue, moves to reunite the Congregation with its Founder. The Congregation acquires Notre Dame de Sainte-Croix, mother church of the founding of the Congregation
1931-1937	Mother M. Vincentia (Fannon), Superior General Sister M. Irmina (Noonan), General Secretary Sister M. Gertrudis (Andrews) until 1933
1932-1935	New Power Plant and Maintenance Building; "20 th century functional" style.
June 13, 1932	Dedication of St. Anthony and Child statue in honor of the seventh centenary of the saint's birth.
1933	New Hen House, Cow Barns, and Silos.
1933	<i>Rules of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Rule XI "The Archivists" repeats the traditional instructions for the archivist, "whether General, Provincial, or local." The admonition stands in par. 152 that "If any one neglects the archives entrusted to her...she is obliged to complete her part as soon as possible, so that there may be a connected recital of events in the Congregation." Display of wit is still inappropriate.</i>
1936	Mother M. Vincentia secures a government post office to be established at Saint Mary's, Holy Cross, Indiana in January. Sister M. Nazarene is appointed postmistress. Cottage near "New College" built. [Heineman list.]
November 9, 1937	Reconsecration of the Church of Notre Dame de Sainte-Croix in Le Mans, France, upon the 100 th anniversary of the founding of the Congregation of Holy Cross.

1938-1939	Riedenger House established west of Le Mans Hall for home management course for Home Economics students. At close of Home Economics Department, the house serves temporarily as Chaplain's residence, then as a guest residence for alumnae and other guests.
1937-1943	Mother M. Vincentia (Fannon), Superior General Sister M. Eleanore (Brosnahan), 3rd Assistant, died 1940 Mother M. Gertrude (Coen), General Secretary (1940)
Autumn 1939	New and larger limits of the cemetery are enclosed with iron fencing and a new gate at the south entrance bearing the title Our Lady of Peace Cemetery because of the proximity of the Shrine of Our Lady of Peace.
September 2, 1940	Mother M. Vincentia, Superior General, in a letter to Mother M. Rose Elizabeth, Eastern Provincial, wrote that the Eastern archives and others were not being written well. "They are simply inane and no credit to the sister who wrote them nor to the superior who approved them...There are many of them that will be no help to a future generation by way of a history of our times. In your visit, Mother, call attention to the superiors to the matter and insist on their making the archives more readable."
August 1941	Chapter of the Eastern Province: "that the members of the Province become truly archive conscious is the wish of Mother Provincial. Mother urges each and all to endeavor to add interest and freshness to the facts which go to make up the archives of each house. To put the archives in orderly and valuable form would be a splendid project at the close of this year of our centenary. An exhibit of possible methods of preserving the archives was made available to the members of the Chapter."
?????	When Sister M. Inezetta (McNaughton) became Archivist is unknown except she came after Sister M. Gertrudis (Andrews) at some point. Sister Inezetta's health began to fail in 1950 but she did not die until 1976. In June 1952 she became too ill to report for work and mail remained unopened. (Campion, 1992]
1942	Dedication of College Library (Centennial Library) marking Centenary of Holy Cross in the United States.
April 15, 1942	Letter from Sister M. Inezetta, Archivist, to Provincials: "Now that the first hundred years of our beloved Community have gone down into history, we are beginning a new era and with it

planning to get this department on a basis of uniformity so that any information desired may be easily and readily located. Through the kind consideration of Mother General new fire-proof equipment has been purchased and quarters enlarged for the same so that space for the records will not be wanting." Under separate cover she sent a box of paper (100 sheets) to be used exclusively for typewritten copies of the archives which were to be forwarded to the Mother House. She mentions a tax levied on all the houses the year before for expenses incurred for storage of all records, including 1941, along with Centennial data. She assures the sisters that this will be the last time the tax will be necessary, but regardless, \$2.75 is due Saint Mary's.

1943-1949

Mother M. Rose Elizabeth (Havican), Superior General
Mother M. Gertrude (Coen), 2nd Assistant, General Secretary

June 26, 1943

Midwest Province Council Minutes: "The most important criticism was that the archives are too cut and dried reading, that they should be colorful and detailed enough to make them interesting reading and a true history of that part of the community,--not just dates and flat facts."

August 6-7, 1944

One page of "Suggestions for Archives" compiled from Annual Provincial Chapters published for Institute for Superiors at Saint Mary's Convent, Notre Dame, Indiana. The letter and spirit of Rule XI, Part 11 referenced while suggesting including "details which give color and atmosphere in the narrative." "Stories of humor or an edifying nature indicative of the spirit of Holy Cross" should be told briefly in the account kept in the local house. "The archive account should be written from the viewpoint of its help to the one who may be called upon to write the history of individual houses some fifty years hence. Add such details that are necessary to complete an interesting, factual, complete story."

July 13, 1946

Introduction of the cause for the beatification of Father Moreau.

1949-1955

Mother M. Rose Elizabeth (Havican), Superior General
Sister M. Basil Anthony (O'Flynn), General Secretary
Sister M. Joan of Arc (Spates), Records and Archives (1952)

	Sister M. Campion (Kuhn) asserts that Sister M. Gerald (Hartney) recommended Sister Joan of Arc's appointment to Mother Rose Elizabeth [Memo May 1, 1992.]
1950-1951	Campus School groundbreaking on April 27, 1954 and dedication on September 16, 1951.
July 10, 1951	Mother M. Rose Elizabeth, Superior General, in a circular letter notes that, despite the distribution of a list of regulations for the writing of archives "some years ago," that with the passage of time "some carelessness in the observance of these regulations has developed and certain irregularities have crept in." Superiors should "endeavor to assign the duty of archivist to Sisters who possess a historical sense either by nature or by acquisition." She reiterates Rule XI, Part II and summarizes, "In other words the archives should be composed in a dignified, clear, concise fashion. Frivolity is entirely out of place." She urges the sisters not to underestimate the importance of the archives as community records. "The archives reflect, or should reflect, the life of the community in any given period. They are the primary source material "for future members of the community who wish to know community life as lived in our time." A copy of "Suggestions for Archives" accompanies the letter.
July 22, 1951	The setting (wall and landscaping) of the shrine of Our Lady of Fatima on Lake Marian at Saint Mary's College is completed, the shrine having been blessed on July 7. Mother M. Rose Elizabeth (Havican) made possible the purchase of the statue whose personal gift it was. She visits the shrine and explains that it had been erected for the intentions of the community, living and dead. It was chosen as an offering of thanksgiving for the progress of Father Moreau's Cause on the occasion of her visit to Fatima with Sister M. Verda Clare following their session as witnesses to the Cause at Le Mans in 1949. [Sister M. Bernice (Hollenhorst) notes]
1952-1954	Saint Mary's Convent built by Ray Gavger, Architect and Walter Butler, Builder. "Modern" style. Serves as home for sisters needing skilled nursing. Walter Butler Construction, Saint Paul, Minnesota.
June 1952	Sister M. Joan of Arc (Spates) after returning from Bengal for surgery and having recuperated is asked by Mother Rose Elizabeth to accept the archives assignment. In 1982 Sister Joan of Arc describes to Sister Campion what she found 30 years earlier, "...the office was a rather small affair with two

file cabinets and an oil-based, hand-cranked mimeo. The desk was piled with unfinished business and unopened mail. There were in addition several storage cupboards throughout Lourdes Hall-third floor-with archives storage. There were packages and packages wrapped in newspaper. Before accepting the assignment I stated a condition: I would need a large room and a big table and everything in the office and cupboards moved to that location."

Scholastics and novices move the archive material, simply stacking it on the floor, of what later becomes the Lourdes Hall dining room. Sister Joan of Arc puts order into random documents and eventually starts to create personnel files of the living and deceased sisters, and the separated sisters; unrolls bundles of wills, vow formulas, and forms such as "Queries." She requisitions file folders, labels, and two fire-proof safes. She teaches at the Campus School mornings and works in Archives in the afternoon-for a year-until she is assigned as sacristan of the Church of Loretto when the sacristan dies suddenly. While sacristan she cleans out the basement and attic of the Church of Loretto which is over 60 years old and is to be rebuilt. In addition, she begins to plot the cemetery.

In 1952 construction on the Convent is underway. After the May 1954 dedication of the Convent, the archives are moved to this new "fireproof" building. The work area and general storage are in the Convent basement on the east side. Personnel files and printing items are moved to the first floor of the Convent next to the north elevator. An electric mimeograph is procured.

"About 1953, the archivist began to record on 16 millimeter microfilm some of the records such as assignment lists and personal records of the sisters, their initial questionnaires, baptismal and death certificates, etc. She also began to film the earlier years of the narratives and in most cases destroyed the originals. Some other narratives were prepared for filming by tearing the ledger pages from their binding and removing the clippings and programs originally affixed to those pages. In many cases these programs and clippings were destroyed. This condition is especially noticeable in some of the volumes from Saint Mary's Convent." [Campion, "The Archives at St. Mary's," *Holy Cross History* newsletter of the Holy Cross History Association, undated]

1954-1955	Science Hall dedication April 23, 1955.
1954-1956	(Second church) Church of Our Lady of Loretto is "rebuilt" on the foundations of the first church on the site at Saint Mary's. The new church is designed by Paul Jacques Grillo with South Bend architect/engineer Otto Seeler. Windows and statues from the older building kept in new church. "Late-Romanesque Revival."
1955	The cause for beatification of Father Basil Moreau introduced in Rome.
1955-1961	Mother Kathryn Marie (Gibbons), Superior General Sister M. Basil Anthony (O'Flynn), 2nd Asst., General Secretary Sister M. Joan of Arc (Spates), General Archivist During Mother Kathryn Marie's first term Archives reports that many houses failed to send in the Summary of Archives for the years ending 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959. And several houses listed "no spiritual advantages for the year."
1956	Dedication of O'laughlin Auditorium and Moreau Hall.
1961-1967	Mother Kathryn Marie (Gibbons), Superior General Sister M. Davida (McKennna), 4th Assistant, General Secretary Sister M. Joan of Arc (Spates), General Archivist
1963	In Spring 1963 begin construction of Regina Hall to accommodate those in Postulate and House of Studies (Juniorate) after first profession of vows. Later becomes the Scholasticate. Dedication in 1964 as residence and classrooms for sisters in formation.
1963-1965	New Central Utilities Plant built in new location to serve both the convent and the college.
January 18, 1964	<u>Flood in Archives:</u> The Archives of Saint Mary's Convent and that of Sister M. Joan of Arc refer to the "disaster" and the "catastrophe." A 12" water main breaks in the area between the church and front entrance of the Convent. The water floods the window wells and the force breaks the windows flooding the clean linen room. The water has such force that the windows break and flood the clean linen room. The wall between the room and the hall also breaks down and water rushes down the hall into all the rooms, including the Archives. Sister Joan of Arc is called from the church to come to Archives at once. She has to crawl through the window from the

	outside. She takes the bottom drawer from each file [cabinet] and throws them on top of the file. Water is 4 feet deep. It takes 18 months to restore the wet documents using guidelines of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.
1965	Garage built; "20 th century functional" style.
1967-1973	Mother M. Olivette (Whalen), Superior General Sister Dolora Marie (Walker), 4th Councilor, General Secretary Sister M. Joan of Arc (Spates), Gen. Archivist, until Sept. 1969 Mother Kathryn Marie (Gibbons), Archives Admin., Sept. 1969 Sister M. Atma Louise, Asst. Archivist/Record Manager, 1969
1967	Following the General Chapter of 1967, the General Administration finds Archives lacking organization of material which greatly hinders implementing the evaluation of our religious life following the Second Vatican Council. General Administration moves from what had been the old student infirmary to a renovated Bertrand Hall. The "infirmary" had served as the Generalate and living quarters of the Council since Mother M. Rose Elizabeth's administration in the 1950s. It is decided that since Bertrand Hall has thick walls in its basement, it is unlikely to flood, so the Archives are moved to Bertrand Hall "where it remains today." Prior to 1959 Archives were located in Augusta-first on the 2nd floor and then on the 3rd floor-then moved to basement of Saint Mary's Convent. [Sister M. Campion's account of May 1, 1992 to General Council via Sister Mary Marjorie Packer, Coordinator of General Council Information Resources during a period of assessment.] The move is Sister M. Joan of Arc's third location for archives. She loses the print shop which becomes a separate operation. Archives consisted of two large rooms, each 25'x45'. The east room [Room 101] becomes the Archives proper. The west room [Room 100] becomes the home of artifacts which Sister M. Rafaelia and others had collected on the top floor of the old novitiate. [Campion, 1992]
1968	Lease of Regina Hall to Saint Mary's College in response to higher student enrollment and need for rooms.
1968-1970	Dedication of Carroll Hall (auditorium) in honor of benefactor Alice Carroll ["Aunt Alice, Special Benefactor"] who never knew the Sisters of the Holy Cross; never saw Saint Mary's, and never met Sister M. Madeleva but whose writings inspired the

major donation. The surrounding college classroom building, east of the library, is named Madeleva Hall.

Dedication of Havican Hall, west of library, as college residence hall named in memory of Mother Rose Elizabeth and her family as benefactors. [?]

February 10, 1969

Memorandum signed by Mother M. Loretto, Eastern Provincial Superior, documents materials examined by Sister M. Joan of Arc, General Archivist, and then transferred from the Eastern provincial house to the archival deposit at Saint Mary's. There follows a long list of the records of houses and schools closed, provincial circular letters, and various papers and artifacts. Someone has penciled later the notation, "how awful" or "awful" in the right-hand margin alongside a penciled underlining in reference to destruction of "minutes of class and faculty meetings which would not having any historic value" and the destruction of "appraisal books" of hospitals and community-owned properties.

February 16, 1969

Handwritten notations on an index card in a file marked "Directives for Writing Archives" states the following:
--individual rainbow sheets completed by superior prior to and in connection with 15th General Chapter 1st session, 1967, were burned;
--individual outline of these sheets were microfilmed;
--individual outline containing suggestions relating to Capitular Decrees, 15th General Chapter, 1st session, were burned prior to 2nd session.

1969

Personnel with experience in the Congregation are appointed to evaluate the Archives.

Sister M. Joan of Arc leaves Archives, after almost 17 years, to organize the expansion of the business office which evolves into Campus Management Services.

Policies and Procedures Manual for Archives published.

A Department Administrator/Archivist is appointed by the General Administration and serves as a staff level administrative assistant reporting to the office of the General Secretary.

There is no Canon Law governing the maintenance, organization, preservation or use of Archives for religious.

Job descriptions developed for archive positions but some objection to whether or not separate job descriptions can be written. There is generally an expectation that one be able to work under nominal supervision, be able to make independent judgments and decisions at times. A job description for Archivist and complementary personnel solidified 9-27-69.

General Secretary; Sister Dolora Marie

Appointed September 1969--

Archives Administrator/Archivist: Mother Kathryn Marie (Gibbons)

Appointed April 1969--

Assistant Archivist/Record Manager: Sister M. Alma Louise (Fitch)

Mother Kathryn Marie has a good sense of community history, has a great sense of order, "but her immediate goals seemed to be an uncluttered desk." She translates the first six years of the general council minutes from the French. [Campion 1992.]

North end of the re-named Augusta Hall (former Novitiate) becomes residence for juniors and seniors of Saint Mary's College. The south end in 1970 will be a convent for college sisters.

1970 Lillie O'Grady Center added on to Saint Mary's Convent; "Modern" style.

1972 Renovation of Lourdes Hall for additional offices and residences for College personnel.

1973-1979
Sister Kathleen Anne Nelligan, Superior General
Sister M. Rose Anne (Schultz), General Secretary

November 1973 Sister M. Alma Louise (Fitch), Assistant Archivist, to Sister M. Rose Anne (Schultz), General Secretary and Division Director, asks in a Status Report to "do something" with regard to communications to Archives Department. The feeling is that too much travels "via the grapevine" without "positive criteria from administration" [at the general level]. Sister Alma Louise also indicates that there has been an excessive amount of duplication "rather than simplification existent in the past. There is enough work to do without making more." The Assistant Archivist summarizes that in the 1960's and 1970's "things got organized more systematically" but in one form or another similar attempts were made to organize" but were

neglected and/or discontinued at intervals leaving gaps and making tasks very difficult in reconstruction."

December 28, 1974-January 5, 1975

Extraordinary Chapter for Regional Restructuring

1976-1977

Saint Mary's builds a new athletic facility, Angela Athletic Facility, west of Havican Hall.

1976

Mother Kathryn Marie (Gibbons) is still listed as General Archivist and reports to Sister M. Rose Anne (Schultz), General Secretary who acts a liaison with general level. Sister M. Alma Louise (Fitch) is listed as still in charge of record management. Most of the correspondence seems to be from Sister Alma Louise.

Sister M. Campion (Kuhn) receives a \$50,000 grant from the National Archives and Records Administration to microfilm the first hundred years of records of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, excluding **all** health-related activities except war-time nursing and to prepare a printed guide for 52 rolls of film.

Prior to the 1976 celebration of the United States Bicentennial, concerns were expressed by the membership that there is a need to continue the work of recording and preserving community history. The Western Regional Chapter of 1975 recommends the formation of a heritage committee, out of which the Oral History Project is undertaken in the western United States. Interview of 21 sisters in the west are conducted by the Western Region Moreau Heritage Team are conducted, transcribed, and collected 1979-1981.

Subsequently other oral histories of the sisters are gathered 1983-1985 (104 sisters) under the leadership-of Sister M. Julien at Saint Mary's. The Charles Redd Center for Western Studies received permission to interview 20 former students of Holy Cross School of Nursing. Jessie Embry used the source material for a presentation to the 2006 Holy Cross History Conference. In Spring 2008 the US History class of Abby Van Viera, Saint Mary's College, interviews 23 sisters. James Harden, working on a doctoral dissertation, interviewed 4 sisters in 2014-2015 on the Congregation's response to what was happening in hospitals and in the order during the late 1980's onward. An index of the oral histories are available with the recordings in the Congregational Archives.

1977

New Policy Manual compiled based on 1969 edition.

Miss Mary Rita Hellmuth joins the staff of the Archives Department as Assistant in Department of Archives and will do "other work as designated by the General Secretary."

Sister M. Alma Louise writes of "a deluge of materials covering a period of thirty years descended upon the Department of Archives" which she said one did not want to repeat. Sister came with a background as a medical records administrator. She was an active member of Indiana Archivists, Midwest Archives Conference, and Society of American Archivists.

During Sister Alma Louise's time as Records Manager/Archivist she continues to expand the work begun by Sister Joan of Arc putting together an index card file for every living sister; begins a file for every deceased sister, including a sheet which includes the nature and place of her apostolic service; creates a file of sisters arranged according to the year of their birth. The file proves to be a boon when the Congregation buys into Social Security. She begins the cemetery book where every sister is listed in alphabetical order with the year of death and the location of her grave. She also continues the other version arranged according to plots in the cemetery, plus a list of places away from Saint Mary's where any sister is buried. Sister Alma Louise begins a list of establishments of the Congregation in alphabetical order according to state and then diocese within that state. Her lists also include a chronological list of former members, a complement to the card file begun by Sister Joan of Arc. She compiles lists of sources of vocations by state and country, a roster of family names of everyone who has ever been a member of the Congregation, finding some familial unknown familial connections. Her congregational census for each year since 1843 encompasses 13 large loose-leaf binders. And she begins to organize census data by age groups starting with 1843. [Campion, 1992]

December 20, 1978

An Ad Hoc Resource Committee has its third meeting. Minutes indicate that Sister Alma Mary is taking initial steps to revamp the community history room. Sisters M. Ann Josephine and Monica report on the ongoing reflection on the congregation's history in "response to regional requests for development of an organized approach for capturing 'folklore' of community." Methods for interviewing and questions to facilitate interviews are discussed. Pilot groups of sisters to be interviewed will be the "Bertrand Hall community and Queen of Peace communities." Sister M. Alma Louise reports on the need to better develop the Record Management Program and Sister M.

Campion joins her in a similar desire to reassess Archives, especially having a good Index of Archives, a schedule of items to be retained, and a better system for labeling items.

May 3, 1979

General Council Minutes mentions renovation of the parlor on the first floor of Bertrand Hall for use as an historical museum. The cost estimate is \$8,500 with the expectation that donated funds will be used on the work to begin soon.

1979 General Chapter

Constitution and Statutes adopted by General Chapter makes two references to archives. A local superior "has the responsibility annually for approving...the archives narrative and financial report for the community." (#25.1) The general secretary "Under the authority of the superior general...preserves...the archives of the Congregation, including the annual archives narratives from all local communities." (#46.1). The Constitution was published in 1982.

September 12, 1979

Sister M. Rose Anne {Schultz}, outgoing General Secretary, tells Sister Maryann O'Neill, incoming General Secretary that the work of an ad hoc committee to work with the development of community history and related topics has only just begun after a year. Sister Rose Anne coordinated the committee. Sister Campion arriving full-time in Archives will make it easier to proceed with some areas that have been projected.

[Attached is an agenda dated November 8, 1978 of the Ad Hoc Committee on Archives, Congregation History. Members are: Sisters M. Ann Josephine, M. Alma Louise, Alma Mary, Campion, Monica, and Rose Anne. "Sister M. Monica is presently engaged in translating some of the letters of Mother Seven Dolores," related to sisters at Saint Mary's. Future projects include an Oral History Project (Sisters Ann Josephine, Monica, Campion) and a Community History Room (Sister Alma Mary).]

The Community History Ad Hoc Committee's vision is ambitious. In hindsight they initiated or catalyzed action in the renewal of archives and an historical consciousness in the post-Vatican Council II years.

Fall 1979

Sister M. Campion (Kuhn) appointed General Archivist when poor health necessitates Mother Kathryn Marie's retirement from the office in Fall 1978. Sister Campion begins her duties after the work of the Constitution Committee has ended. Sister had been a member of the Constitution Committee.

1979-1984

Sister Olivia Marie (Hutcheson), Superior General
Sister Maryanne O'Neill, General Secretary
Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), General Archivist
Sister M. Alma Louise (Fitch), Record Manager

January 23, 1980

Member of Notre Dame University Art Dept. has been contacted for help evaluating and/or repairing some of the oil paintings which are to hang in Community History Room. Some furniture must be assessed as to its value before it is sold or stored. Sister Georgia is enthusiastic writing the history for the panels in Community History Room.
[General Council Minutes]

January 18, 1980

Memo to Sister Maryanne O'Neill, General Secretary, from Sisters M. Alma Louise and Campion regarding plans for the Department of Record Management and Archives 1980-1981 budget. They make several recommendations based on their objective, "effective utilization of space": a. discard use of safes in favor of a vertical type filing equipment; b. use a small room (Room 3-difficult to identify which room since number designation has changed) as a conference room, for teaching, and a reference library; c. use Room 6 [?] for supplies, storage, and materials with retention periods; d. purchase an IBM electric typewriter; e. purchase a new microfilm reader printer; f. purchase space saver type shelving.

1980

Archives Policies and Procedures Manual updated.

April 25, 1980

Indiana Office Systems, South Bend, Indiana price quotation submitted to Sister Campion, Dept. of Archives, for KOMPAKT Mechanical Assist Moveable Shelf Files which will include: 3 fixed shelf ranges (2 sections each); 7 moveable ranges (2 sections each); finished end panels on front; all necessary track, ramp plates, installation, and freight. Price quotation: \$13,750. In addition one Minolta Reader/Printer which includes dual lens capability, roll film carriage, microfiche carriage will cost \$3,385.

September 15, 1980

Sister M. Campion, General Archivist, in letter to sisters on individual assignment reminds them they are to "write an annual report of [your] ministry." There is no one form of narration, she says, that would be suitable for everyone.

1981

General Secretary: Sister Maryanne O'Neill
Record Manager: Sister M. Alma Louise (Fitch)
Archivist: Sister M. Campion (Kuhn)

Heritage Room created and opens in Bertrand Hall on main floor above basement or ground floor.

Associates move into Room 100 briefly, then the health claims office for Holy Cross Shared Services {later moving to larger quarters in Bertrand Annex, formerly known as the music hall}.

Archives moves 20 file cabinets of academic records into Room 100 of Bertrand Hall, across from the main office of Archives (Room 101).

Completion of construction of Andre House by Casteel Construction Company, Architects Cole and Associates. The residence is originally built for college sisters but sisters in various ministries have lived there. In December 1982 is divided into two separate local communities, Andre East and Andre West.

March 9, 1981

Report to Sister Maryanne O'Neill, General Secretary, from Archives Office: "Historically, the relationship of archivist to records manager has depended very much upon the personalities and gifts of the sisters holding the two positions. While each has a particular area of competence, overall responsibility is jointly held. This arrangement should continue so that in case of necessity either sister can respond to requests for immediate service."

April 4, 1981

On the occasion of the first centenary of the opening of the Vatican Secret Archives, Pope John Paul II attends the inauguration of a documentary exhibit at the Vatican Secret Archives. The pope declares, "There is no doubt, therefore, that also the Archives can be called *sapientiae temp/a* ("temples of wisdom"¹¹), due precisely to that wealth of information and knowledge which they contain, and the preservation, the worthy and adequate presentation of these documents, from the most humble to the most precious, becomes a service rendered to Truth." [*L'Osservatore Romano*, 27 April 1981, "Archives work is an act of love for truth," photocopy in Archives furnished to Sister M. Campion April 21, 1986 by Robert J. Hohl, Cushwa-Leighton Library, Saint Mary's College, based on the research of Sister M. Bernice Hollenhorst, Librarian.]

June 7, 1981

Heritage Room blessed as the "Community History Room."

May 23, 1982

Beatification of Brother Andre {Alfred Bessette} as "Blessed."

September 15, 1982

Canonical approval of post-Vatican II *Constitution and Statutes*.

October 20, 1981

Sister Maryanne O'Neill, General Secretary, in letter to hospitals sponsored by the Congregation, clarifies that the annual report of each hospital becomes part of the Congregation archives. Hospital convents are urged to attempt to make their local community archives reflect the combination of work, prayer and celebration. The convent archives are also to include sisters who do not minister primarily in the hospital but live in the convent.

March 18-20, 1982

First annual Holy Cross History Conference gathers at Moreau Seminary, Notre Dame, Indiana. Sister M. Alma Louise {Fitch} serves on organizing committee of the association. Presenters include Sisters: M. Campion (Kuhn), Maria Assunta (Werner), Miriam Ann (Cunningham). The conference convenes annually thereafter.

March 11, 1983

Havican Insurance Company, Englewood, Colorado memorandum to Sister M. Campion, Archivist, on the subject of fire protection for historical records, documents and Heritage items makes pertinent recommendations based upon their study of "the basement Archives, Microfilm areas and the Heritage Room."

A) The Archives Room should be protected by a Halon system with a preactivation device on the sprinkler system. B) Underwriters Laboratory listed fire resistive storage filing cabinets should be used for records that cannot be replaced. C) A fire resistive refrigerator should be purchased for the storage and preservation of microfilm records. D) The glass tops and display cases in the Heritage Room should be re-designed and sealed to protect from water damage should sprinkler leakage occur. E) Future consideration of obtaining powered fire resistive filing cabinets for the microfilm area "as a means of possibly preventing back injuries and improving the efficiency of the department." F) Also consider a Carbon Dioxide fire protection system and Halon systems for the Heritage Room but the dimensions of the room may prohibit insulation of such systems. John S. Ramirez from Havican concludes, "In spite of the initially substantial cost for protection, I fear that restoration after disaster (if this is even possible) would cost substantially more."

April 7, 1983

Johnson Controls, Inc. of South Bend, Indiana submits a proposal itemizing costs for fire alarm and Halon systems for "Bertrand Hall" (Heritage Room, Archives Room 2, Microfilm Room 3) totaling; \$41,487. A handwritten "NO" appears by the Halon discharge test for all three rooms at the cost of \$15,380. The Halon system set up for the Heritage Room is \$10,843 and that for Archives Room 2 (probably Room 101 Bertrand) is listed as \$10, 534. [Only sure that Halon system was ordered for

Room 101 depository, then disconnected years later due to federal regulations].

1984-1989

Sister M. Francis Bernard (O'Connor), Superior General
Sister Judith Marie Hallock, General Secretary
Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), General Archivist

July 1984

Sister Judith Marie (Hallock), General Councilor, raises issue of needing more detailed Generalate archives because many events, etc. have not been included.

1985?

Halon gas system for fire suppression installed in Archive depository. [Requisition for Capital Item form to Campus Management Services for Budget Year 1986-1987 requests Halon protection for Room 100 estimating cost at \$11,000. Handwritten notation indicates "This item was never approved." Requested by Sister M. Campion. Not certain as to when Halon system was installed in Room 100 but system was eventually removed years later due to new regulations from the Federal government according to Rich Reth, Director of Facilities Services 2015.]

August 9, 1985

Memo from Sister M. Campion to Sister Judith Hallock reports that the budget submitted by Sister Julien for the Oral History Project "this year" is \$2,221 to be added to the revised Archives budget.

March 27, 1986

Memo to Budget Committee from Sister M. Campion, Archivist, mentions remodeling needed in Room 100 Bertrand "necessitated by loss of rooms 105 and 102." Room 100 is described as "the new storage room." In addition to the 6 bays of shelving, 6 shelves per bay, removed from Room 105 Bertrand, Sister Campion estimates she needs 12 more bays.

"There will have to be two tanks of Halon, one for the store room and one for the main office [includes Archives proper]." She explains that Shared Services stores its back-up microfilm in Archive's Halon-protected store room. Finally, "Archives, Room 101, will probably have to be painted once the file cabinets are moved out. At the same time I would like narrow, horizontal Venetian blinds in place of the old drapes that are presently there." She has delayed purchasing both a typewriter and desk, already approved, because there has been no room for them.

September 16, 1986

Memo from Sister M. Campion, Archivist, to Saint Mary's College archivist (unnamed) on the Origins of Archives Narrative for the College-and all other sponsored institutions:

"In years past, when many sisters were involved with the College and there were no provinces, any material of interest to any part of Saint Mary's was kept by the congregational archivist. Her narrative-or chronicle-included activities at the Academy and then at the College....

"When the Congregation was divided into provinces, and the College became part of the Midwestern Province, the sisters who taught in the College had their own superior, and supposedly that convent kept its own archives. Unfortunately, that was a low period in the keeping of the narrative and the account was either not done at all or poorly done. In any case, College and convent accounts were all one-this was also the case when other colleges were founded.

"In one of the chapters subsequent to that of 1967-probably that of 1968-it was decided that the institutions and convents should be separate entities. Colleges and hospitals were to have separate convents for the sisters who worked in them, and the archives narrative was to be separate."

Sister Campion also addresses the suggestion made that institutions do not necessarily need a narrative. Saving every scrap of paper would be sufficient, runs the argument. Sister Campion counters that without a narrative "reasons and consequences are never recorded. Some people might say that the reasons given by a chronicler can be colored-or tend to be-but my answer is that the future historian can check, if he wants, but I have found that people usually want to learn why something was done, not just that it was done."

July 1987

Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), Archivist, expresses fear about more and more sisters are on individual assignments. Writes regional superiors to encourage sisters "to write some account of their work, something which will explain the nature and scope and character of their work." She addresses "a rumor afloat that I disapprove of the use of word processors-that is not so." The issue was good quality bond paper should be used for the narrative. She clarifies that archives means more than the narrative. "Archives are everything: minutes of meetings, publications, programs, letters, etc., in other words, all relevant materials for the historical account of the local community and the apostolic ministry of the sisters who live there." The

chronicle is only part of the whole story. Sister Campion admits that she herself did not like writing the local archives.

May 31, 1989

Capital expenditure approved by Sister Judith Hallock, General Councilor, for Archives purchase of commercial steel shelving for storeroom (Room 103 Bertrand), 8 bays -- 36"W x 12"D x 72"H each. Estimated total cost: \$2,080. "Needed for store room to get stuff off floor."

1989-1994

Sister Thomas More (O'Brien), President
Sister Ann Donnelly, General Secretary
Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), General Archivist (until May 1993)

1990-1993

Remodel and renovation of Church of Our Lady of Loretto in line with contemporary liturgical norms and to promote greater accessibility and fuller participation for the older sisters and those with physical disabilities. Evans Woollen Associates, Indianapolis, architects.

March 29, 1990

Plans for moving the Heritage Room from 2nd floor Bertrand Hall to 5th floor Bertrand Hall underway and mention of which table and other items to be moved. [Letter from Sister M. Campion to Sister M. Agnes Anne]

) April 2, 1990

Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), General Archivist, writes Sister Patricia Mulvaney, Councilor for Retirement, during Sister Thomas More's presidency, indicating a need to improve the Heritage Room since its establishment 10 years before.

A little later Sister Campion receives a letter from Sister Ann Donnelly, General Secretary, questioning how the original estimate to refurbish the Heritage Room went from \$10,000 to \$34,000. The General Council insists that the expenses be limited to \$10,000. [By September 12, 1990 Sister Ann Donnelly, General Secretary, sends memorandum to Sister M. Agnes Anne, Campus Management Services, authorizing a budget of \$20,000-\$25,000 for the renovation of the Heritage Room. The 5th floor of Bertrand Hall allows for future expansion which the 2nd floor of Bertrand Hall did not. The intent is to complete the renovation by the Sesquicentennial year, 1991. Throughout 1990 the General Archivist oversees the relocation and rededication of the Heritage Room. The rededication ceremony will be part of the opening of the Sesquicentennial at Saint Mary's.]

December 11, 1990

Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), General Archivist in letter to Sister Ann Donnelly, General Secretary regarding sisters who have

expressed an interest in archives: "The problem is that any sister who is interested seems to think it is work for an older person. So much would be easier for a younger Sister. She would have the stamina and be able to see material on lower shelves and in bottom file drawers better than those of us who are seventy. Furthermore a younger Sisters will have longer years to work at the job-WHICH NEEDS CONTINUITY VERY MUCH. I was fifty-seven when I came and I have enjoyed every bit of it. In a sense, very real, I do minister to the entire Congregation."

In an attachment to Sister M. Campion's letter, Sister M. Georgia (Costin) writes of her progress on the book she is writing on the early history of the Congregation. She is not interested in any other position in Archives other than that of historian so she can more conveniently do her research. In the search to find someone to replace Sister Campion there needs to be sufficient time to "break in the next archivist. I am not convinced that the importance of this office, which guards the community's entire heritage, is appreciated either by the superiors or by the congregation at large. Someone under sixty needs to be brought on board very soon."

1991

Planning for the 1991 Sesquicentennial of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross has been underway since 1986. By the time of the observance of the anniversary several historical volumes have been researched by several sister-authors and published:

Fruits of the Tree, Vol. I, a collection of four papers (1988)
Fruits of the Tree, Vol. II, a collection of seven papers (1989)
Fruits of the Tree, Vol. III, Leadership, chapters covering general administrations from 1925 to 1984 and beyond {1991)

On the Way: Sesquicentennial 1841-1991, an engagement calendar book with photos and key dates noted in the history of the Congregation

The staff is involved in a prodigious amount of other Sesquicentennial preparations which include: writing articles for diocesan newspapers where Sisters of the Holy Cross serve; writing articles for *Today's Catholic*; writing a three-part series for *The Courier*; preparing and presenting slide shows for employees; planning and directing two bus tours to Bertrand and Silver Creek; collecting and preparing an art exhibit of sister artists at Saint Mary's College; and numerous other festivities, consultations, and archive and history conferences.

February 5, 1991

In a letter from Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), General Archivist, to Sister Felicitas Powers, Diocese of Savannah, Georgia, whose services or a referral were being sought for an audit of the CSC Archives, Sister Campion documents the physical dimensions of the depository at the time:

--438 linear ft. in Hollinger boxes

--10 four-drawer files on deceased and living members

--22 four-drawer files of student records

--100 linear feet of books.

April 5, 1991

Sister Ann Donnelly, General Secretary, sends a memorandum to Sisters Mary Ellen Vaughan and Joan Mader inviting them to join her in forming "a sub-committee of the General Council to monitor the evaluation of the General Archives operation." Among the desired outcomes of the evaluation are: "to know what we need to do to begin to bring General Archives up to state-of-the-art; to know how to formulate a position description for the person who could direct that process as well as help to integrate current and future Archival material into the evolving information system at Saint Mary's." Sister M. Campion has been involved in the preparation for the project.

Fall 1991

Proposal [probably from Sister M. Campion] that all financial, legal and business affairs be combined into a separate archives and indexed on a computer and that Holy Cross Shared Services undertake **the** project. "Neither Sister Alma Louise nor I am trained or knowledgeable in financial and business matters Financial, business and legal affairs have assumed a much greater place in our Congregational life than they once did."

[October 29, 1992 copy of the Archives Study: Action Sequence lists 14 action items of which #7 Financial Records is: "Have Jackie Norris and the accounting department cull financial records, especially those dealing with Holy Cross Shared Services, Havican, and old Congregational records so the appropriate financial records can be preserved in archives.")

October 1991

AS/400 Program (Sisters Data Bank) initiated.

November 1991

Sister Mary Marjorie Paeker appointed Coordinator of General Council Information Resources [Holy Cross Shared Services] tasked to coordinate the information system needs of the General Council.

March 17, 1992

Memorandum from David Burk, Holy Cross Shared Services, to Sister Ann Donnelly, General Secretary regarding project to determine role of archives and recommend appropriate organizational and management structure for archives lists issues:

What a CSC Archives should be.

What should be/not be in the CSC Archives.

Where archives fits into the overall Congregation organization.

What level of archives management technology is appropriate.

What a CSC archivist should be (job description/pay range).

Mr. Burk judges that the project can be completed in five months (by August 1992) producing a report which includes an executive summary plus an analysis of research findings and recommendations on the five points above. An Action Plan accompanies the memorandum.

April 1992

The General Council commissions a study project to determine the role of Archives and recommend appropriate organizational management structure for Archives.

May 1, 1992

Issues raised by Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), General Archivist, on the history of Archives Department in context of assessment coordinated by Sister Mary Marjorie Packer on the information needs of the General Council:

Additional file space: Unclear as to how much space was requested but seems that she met some resistance and she doesn't understand why "all these concerns." She links need for more space with "the intent of the project [assessment of information system needs of the General Council] was to come up with what was the best way for the Congregation to maintain its historical records for the future." She notes that the National Archives has over 500 miles of files and her request is nothing in comparison.

Maintenance of records: paper or technology? The Archives staff (Sisters Campion, Alma Louise, Georgia) fear everything in archives will be computerized or microfilmed and paper eliminated and original documents. Sister Campion asks, "What good is a disc if it can't be read?" [because the technology keeps changing and equipment becomes outdated]. Sister Campion asserts that Sister Joan of Arc, former Archivist, is "satisfied" with the current "excellent" operations and sees

no need for changing the present technology.

Criteria for what is of enduring value: Sister Campion asks "What do we need to keep, what are the canonical requirements? What do we want to keep?"

Centralization of records: "Archives should have access to Sisters Data Bank." It seems that General Administration or other departments may have had easier access.

May 14, 1992

In a memo to Diana Hullinger, Vice President of Operations, Holy Cross Shared Services, from Sister M. Campion regarding the evaluation of General Archives, the holdings of the Sisters of the Holy Cross General Archives in linear feet are stated as:

Room 100-269 feet, plus books in storage; 6 feet of notebooks of special studies, including a yearly census by name of every sister since 1843

Room 101-687 linear feet

Room 102-27 feet of faculty records; 80 feet of microfilm for Holy Cross Shared Services; 31 feet of congregational material

Total-1100 linear feet

June-September 1992

Diana L. Hullinger, Vice President of Operations, Holy Cross Shared Services, contacts a range of professional archivists seeking their help on the Archives Project. Receives position descriptions and other practical guidance from: St. Joseph County Dept. of Records Management and Archives; Indiana University South Bend Library; University of Notre Dame Archives; Adrian Dominican Sisters; Sisters of Providence, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods Archives and others.

June 26, 1992

Diana L. Hullinger, Vice-President of Operations, Holy Cross Shared Services sends out a 10-question survey on CSC Archives-The Future, a project that is intended to determine the appropriate future direction, both organizational and management structure, of the Archives Department. Working with her is a Steering Committee composed of: Sister Ann Donnelly, Chair and Sisters Beverly Ann Nelson, Campion, and Patricia Mulvaney. The survey is sent to a sampling of sisters which includes present and past council members, past regional council members, and sisters in different ministries including missions abroad.

When the CSC Survey Results of 10 questions are tabulated from the random sampling, the importance of maintaining Congregational Archives is affirmed. Other findings: Large

majority believe that Archives requires a long-term commitment for which one would be prepared formally. Of the 58 who chose to respond to whether or not the Congregational Leadership should look outside the membership for competent archives administrators and make the necessary investment and time for orientation to the culture of the Congregation if necessary, 35 said yes and 23 no. Many comments from the raw data suggest a change in the way narratives are written such as: summarize in general the flow of the year but highlight key developments; skip all the trips and meetings and dates!

[May 21, 1992 summary of survey to sister archivists who belong to the Midwest Archives Conference addresses question of whether or not a lay person could be the archivist for a religious congregation. A conference session was to be "Who Will Administer Religious Archives in the Future?" Thirty responses to Sister M. Campion (Kuhn) were received. The congregations range from 75 to 8000 members in the United States. Half the respondents said, "Yes" or "Yes, but..." At the end of the summary Sister Campion states her own reflection, the "gut reaction is NO," with a page of reasons to support her opposition.]

August 3, 1992

Response from Sister M. Campion, Archivist, to Sister Mary Ellen Vaughan, First Assistant, regarding what information should be sent to Archives when a sister leaves the Congregation and when a sister makes final profession. Having answered those questions Sister Campion raises another issue: "One current problem is that we have to beg for information about new sisters, especially those from abroad-things like biographical data, dates of arrival, reception, profession, etc.-or departure."

September 1992

Sister Ann Donnelly, General Secretary, is Chair of a committee, Congregational Archives Project. A subcommittee consists of: Sisters Beverly Ann Nelson, Patricia Mulvaney, Campion (Kuhn).

Archives Study Report and Recommendations approved by the General Council. Goal is to find a General Archivist who will put in place a system for archives within 2 years upon whom her replacement could build upon. The following General Archivist would ideally be "a sister who has a keen sense of history."

October 9, 1992

Issue of *Announcements*: Sister M. Campion (Kuhn) has asked to be relieved of administrative responsibilities. The Congregation is looking for a General Archivist to succeed her in that capacity. Sister Campion will continue to serve in Archives in other ways.

A sister who applies should be computer literate; should have a keen sense of history and interest in working with Congregational Archives material; should be willing to acquire formal education in this field and on-the-job training in archives administration; should be willing to give five years of creative energy and dedication to the task.

October 27, 1992

Sister M. Campion (Kuhn) critiques the position description for a General Archivist in a memo to Sister Ann Donnelly, General Secretary. She advises against saying that the position requires dealing with tedium. "If the person likes the work, she would never consider it tedium; if she is an archivist, she knows what the work is like. Anyone would consider the work tedium, should not have it. The work is absorbing, often exciting and because we are few, the tasks are greatly varied and each of us can do the work of the other." She also thinks it unnecessary to specify a degree in history or a minor in library science. "We have had some great women archivists but I am the only one who has a degree in history." Library science and archives **are** very different work. Finally Sister Campion asks, "Whatever happened to the professional archivist who was supposed to evaluate the archives? The only people who have come to this office have been programmers and data processors who know nothing about archives."

Elsewhere Sister Campion recounts the variety of backgrounds of those sisters who have worked in archives such as Sister Bernadette Marie a secretary and Sister Rosaleen a biologist. Sister Bernice Hollenhorst who had served on library boards and in college archives is quoted as saying that an archivist need not have worked in library science. Sister Campion backs up the latter's argument by citing Sister Mercita, Saint Mary's college librarian, who trained at the National Archives for college archives and "hated archives work."

October 27, 1992

Sister Ann Donnelly, General Archivist, drafts letter to Sister Kathryn Callahan at the Pontifical Mission for Palestine in Amman, Jordan then decides to call her on telephone. Draft indicates that the deadline for applicants for General Archivist position has passed and there is only one tenuous offer. "I have moved into the shoulder-tapping stage. Your name is first on my **list.**" Sister Ann follows up on October 30, 1992 by sending her a copy of the Archives Study to Sister Kate's Roosevelt Island, New York address.

December 23, 1992

Sister Ann Donnelly, General Secretary, acknowledges Sister Kathryn Callahan's willingness to assume position of General Archivist "with no strings attached." Sister Ann hints that Sister "Kate" might want to stay longer in the position than 2 years. In January 15, 1993 *Announcements* the appointment of Sister Kathryn Callahan is publicized.

May 3, 1993

Sister "Kate" Callahan succeeds Sister M. Campion (Kuhn) as General Archivist. Sister Campion has served 14 years. Sister Kathryn Callahan will serve as General Archivist until January 20, 2009. She will serve a comparable length of time and prove to be a strong force in organizing the archives and records using modern technology and making the information more accessible.

October 8, 1993

In a Memorandum to Sister Ann Donnelly, General Secretary, Sister Kathryn Callahan responds to a request for an Organization Chart for the General Archives by sending a graphic of two models designed by Sister Kate, one which she describes as a "hierarchical model" which clearly shows the official lines of authority. The attached chart looks like a traditional flow chart with the General Secretary in the top box and a direct line under her leading to the General Archivist box. Under the General Archivist are three distinct boxes showing the Assistant Archivist & Historian, the Records Manager & Genealogical Researcher, and another Historian. All three report directly above them to the General Archivist. There are no lines connecting them laterally to one another, only directly to the General Archivist.

"However, our preferred way of operating is the 'team' approach, so I have included a 'functional model.' This chart names the personnel, and outlines the general functions of the Archives. Even though each person usually **takes** care of specific tasks, when that person is not available and something needs to be done, whoever is available takes care of it." At the top of this graphic is a box over a circle. In the box at the top is the General Secretary. A large expansive circle appears directly under the General Secretary. Inside the circle at the top, but not in a box, is the heading General Archives which is underlined. Four personnel are listed without titles. Under the list of personnel appears a listing of General Functions:
Archives Organization and Preservation
Records Organization and Preservation
Museum Organization and Preservation

Historical Research and Writing
Genealogical Research
Congregation Census
Participation in Professional Societies
Outreach and Historical Presentations
Responses to Requests for All the Above

October 29, 1993

Sister Kathryn Callahan places order with Imaging Office Systems, Fort Wayne, Indiana for 1000 3x5 microfilm jackets and 1000 Sx8 microfilm jackets for total cost of \$373.78.

December 1993

Direct line positions listed
under the General Secretary:
Director of Congregational Records and Archives****
Asst. Archivist and Historian*
Historian
Records Manager and Genealogical Research
Records Assistant for Sisters Information Services

{Three sisters are listed plus an added Records Assistant for Sisters Information Services to take over the work that Sister Marjorie Packer has been doing.)

*) "Associate Archivist & Historian" is typed on back of picture of Sister M. Campion {Kuhn} dated Jan. 1994

****CEO Holy Cross Shared Services is linked parallel with Director of Congregational Records and Archives above. Under CEO Holy Cross Shared Services is Director of Information Services

Re-allocated to Archives: Residence Directory and Ministry Directory.

Already allocated to Archives: Birthdays and Death Days

Mention that "space in Archives is getting tight."

By the end of 1993 computer capability is added to Archives making possible a variety of reports previously done by hand. One program instituted in November 1993 assists in tracking requests for information. Documentation is available indicating that Archives receives and responds to an average of 60 requests per month and spends an average of 45 hours per month in this activity alone. Types of requests vary widely, and time spent to research takes from a few minutes to as many as 60 hours. A need for finding aids was one recommendation

from the 1991-1992 study of the archives. By the end of 1993 the computerization of finding aids is well underway.

January to February 1994

Because of the increased number of documents being generated by the Congregation, the purchase of additional shelving in Archives is necessary. New moveable shelves are installed in Rm. 101 where 3 desks, numerous file cabinets, and work table have been. The following information comes from March 27, 1991 capital expenditure request form for Budget Year 1991-92 which was initially denied until a later time:

Kardex Mechanical Assist Movable Shelving System with shelf dimensions 18" D x 33 ¾" W (5 shelves, 2 sections per range, 10 shelves per range, 100 shelves total).

Pencil diagram indicates the length is 22'6" x 8'6". There is one 30" wide aisle on the west wall (closest to hallway) and two 34" aisles running across the depository with a fixed row of shelving in between. At both ends of the depository is one fixed shelving unit. To the north are four movable rows of shelving in addition. To the south are three other movable rows of shelving. The drawing accompanies the estimated net cost quotation as \$12,034.95 from Indiana Office Systems, Inc., Fort Wayne, Indiana dated April 19, 1991. The 1991 quotation indicates a Stacor mechanical assist movable shelving system. Indiana Office Systems sold the first moveable space-saving shelves and installed them in 1st floor Bertrand, Archives 8-10 years earlier.

Floor plan of depository in Room 101 Bertrand Hall is 44'4" x 23'2" [in 2015].

January 26, 1994

Memorandum from Sister Ann Donnelly, General Secretary, to Holy Cross Shared Services: "Because of a recent organization change, Sister Kathryn Callahan's responsibilities have been expanded to include congregational records in addition to general archives. Sister is in the process of developing implementations for the expanded responsibilities." All communications and requests to HCSS Information Services will be channeled through Sister Kathryn. Examples of communications and requests include: standing reports, special reports, requests for changes in the program/reports, etc. A "Request for Information from Sisters' Database" form is attached to the memorandum. The administrator of the database is located in 202 Bertrand Hall.

March 14, 1994

Sister M. Georgia (Costin) book on the early history of the Congregation, *Priceless Spirit: A History of the Sisters of the Holy Cross: 1841-1893*, is completed and to be published by the University of Notre Dame Press.

The five staff members in place are:

Sister Kathryn Callahan, Director of Congregational Archives and Records

Sister M. Campion Kuhn, Assistant Archivist and Historian

Sister M. Georgia Costin, Historian

Sister M. Alma Louise Fitch, Records Manager and Genealogical Researcher

Sister Mary Jeanne Finske, Records Assistant for Sisters' Information Services

All the staff are members of various professional associations related to historical associations and archivist societies.

Involvements include the Society of American Archivists Women Religious Archives Roundtable.

Priorities for 1994 and beyond include:

Development of a mission statement for Archives and Records;
Development of policies and procedures for all general archives and records management;

Development of a cataloguing system for shelving of Hollinger files;

Continuing the computerization of finding aids:

Continuing the development of procedures to maintain and provide reports using the Sisters' Data Base program;

Cooperating with the Congregation Heritage Committee and the archivists of other Holy Cross Congregations to standardize selected computer formats and share information; and

Working with the General Treasurer to identify and preserve financial documents. [Sister Kathryn Callahan, Report 1989-1994 to Sister Ann Donnelly, General Secretary]

May 1994

New edition of *Policies and Procedures for the Congregational Archives and Records* approved by Sister Catherine O'Brien, President.

April 10, 1994

Pontifical Commission for the Cultural Heritage of the Church, a newly formed commission in Rome, sends a document addressed to major superiors of Institutes of Consecrated Life

and Societies of Apostolic Life on the conservation of the artistic and historic heritage of the Church. Key excerpts follow:

"The Cultural Heritage of the Church should not just be a heritage to 'conserve' but rather a treasure which should be known and used to carry out the process of a new evangelization..." "This is to re-emphasize the importance of a unified effort of promotion and coordination in the area of artistic and historic collections." And most importantly, The Archive of Religious Communities is not a place where one takes refuge in the past but rather the space where one opens up to the future."

Summer 1994

With the additional responsibility for maintenance of and reports from the Sisters' Data Base, a fifth position is added to Archives Department.

1994-1999

**Sister Catherine O'Brien (former Sister Thomas More),
President**

Sister M. Geneva (Rolf), General Secretary

**Sister Kathryn Callahan, Director of Congregation Archives and
Records**

Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), Assistant Director

1995-1998

Renovation of Saint Mary's Convent at mother house; H.G. Christman Construction, Architects are Troyer Group.

1996

Archives Director: Sister Kathryn "Kate" Callahan
Assistant Director: Sister M. Campion (Kuhn)
Records Manager, Genealogical Researcher: Sr. M. Alma Louise
Associate Archivist and Historian: Sister M. Georgia (Costin)
Assistant Archivist for Finding Aids: Sister M. Jeanne Finske
Secretary in Archives: Carolyn Landgrebe
Archives Volunteer: Sister M. Mercedes
Sorting: Sister Bernice Hollenhorst (formerly Saint Mary's College librarian)

Bertrand Hall Community History Room, 5th floor, publicized in March 29, 1996 *The Observer*.

February/March 1996

Issue of *Life Signs* summarizes the work of the Congregational Archives and Records department and the dramatic changes over the past few years. Computerization was introduced in 1993 and has been expanding ever since. [Direct quotes below are from Sister M. Campion's draft for LS article]

"All Sisters of the Holy Cross and members of its sponsored ministries are also part of the 'Archives staff.' Without them, the various documents, photographs and artifacts might never reach the archives. This is a vital responsibility."

The most challenging new responsibility is maintaining the residence directory, preparing it for publication and constantly updating the information. Archives continues to maintain the necrology and birthday list of sisters but is now to oversee the printing and publication. The department updates and distributes the list of deceased relatives. Four separate software programs are used for these and other tasks.

The director's computer is connected with the AS400, the main computer which also stores the sisters' data base (each sister's Apostolic Service Sheet and other data). "For twenty-five years that has been kept up-to-date by Sister Alma Louise," without benefit of a computer but with her skilled background in statistics and record management.

PARADOX is the program documents all requests of Archives and time required to respond. ARCS is a software program for recording the finding aids, equivalent of a library's card catalogue. This is Sister Jeanne Finske's role. "So far Sister has completed 237 boxes [Hollinger boxes, acid-free gray archival storage boxes or files] on the general congregational level." Yet to complete are "twenty-some bays of shelves (approximately 330 feet) of archival materials for the individual houses [convents] have not yet been started."

WORD PERFECT is the program: to update changes in residence directory and to make a shelf list of the order of boxes on each shelf in the depository; records holdings of official congregational library on history of the founders and Holy Cross congregations, copies of books by Sisters of the Holy Cross; other pertinent books.

Records include some financial records and files of academic records of closed community-sponsored schools (3 colleges, 7 schools of nursing, countless academies).

June 1996-1997

Augusta Hall is remodeled into apartments for the sisters living in local community. The Troyer Group does the renovations. The first floor is put to use for offices, work rooms, gathering spaces.

August-December 1998	Holy Cross Intercongregational Heritage Committee coordinates planning for preservation of the heritage of Holy Cross which lives in the members and is preserved in the documents and artifacts of each congregation. Sister Kathryn Callahan, Director of Archives for the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, and Sister Mary Kay Viellion, MSC send questionnaire to other Holy Cross archivists (general and provincial levels) and historians. They summarize their findings. [See File box D 5.5 Four General Councils of Holy Cross Congregations Heritage Study Committee]
1999-2004	Sister Aline Marie (Steuer), President Sister M. Veronique (Wiedower), General Secretary Sister Kathryn Callahan, Director of Congregational Archives and Records
1999-2005	Sister Kate Callahan is both Director of Congregational Archives and Records and Area II Coordinator, North America: USA Midwest
December 30, 1999	Letter from Father Hugh Cleary, CSC to Sister Aline Marie asking if the sisters are interested in a joint venture of consolidating congregational archives. He has the impression that "the Marianites are set" and probably are not interested. He mentions that the Rome archives are deteriorating. Rome has primary source documents from Father Moreau and other essential people in CSC history. "Brother William seems to think there would be funds if we hooked up with a university."
January 2000	Proposal from Rev. William D. Dorwart, CSC, Indiana Province Provincial, floats an idea to consolidate the archives of six US provinces of the Holy Cross priests and brothers and the archives of the Rome Generalate on property owned by the Congregation of Holy Cross to be located in Notre Dame, Indiana. He does not know if the Holy Cross Sisters' congregations, universities, colleges or provinces outside the US would be interested. There is also a proposal for a Holy Cross Heritage/Spirituality/Research Center where Holy Cross religious and others around the world might come to spend time in formal study and research.
March 2000	Positions listed for Sisters of the Holy Cross Archives, Saint Mary's: Director (flex time) Associate Director and Historian (part time) Assistant Director (full time) Finding Aids Project Manager (part time) Volunteer (8 hours per week)

	Research hours: approximately 48 hours a week among 5 people on staff Secretary (lay woman, full time, paid) Existence of a "Common Archives Committee"
May 31, 2000	Letter from Rome indicates that the General Council of Holy Cross men have some reservations about consolidating archives. They are not opposed but roles, etc. have to be clearly defined. Lots of questions. There is no archivist in Rome. Research into cost of a common depository of congregational archives requiring 50,000 square feet-anywhere from \$5 million (cost of Ave Maria Printing Plant) to \$11million (cost of Northern Indiana Center for History).
July 2001	Pictures of Archives Staff: Sister Kathryn Callahan, Director of Congregational Archives; Sister Julie McGuire, Assistant Director of Congregational Archives; Carolyn Landgrebe, Secretary. All three desks are located in Room 101, the Archives Office.
2002	Archives Room 102 is a storage room for pink labeled files (file boxes on individual sisters whose archival material does not fit in the usual file envelopes in file cabinets). Archives Room 100 next door is a large room with an office in the corner. Photographs show the office being dismantled-to widen the room?
September 2003	Picture of Archives Staff includes: Sister Julie McGuire and Sister Sister Jeanne Finske. Sister Bernice Marie Hollenhorst, Assistant Archivist (9.2.03-7.1.13)
November 2003	Sister M. Veronique (Wiedower), General Secretary clarifies expectations of Archives regarding the memento for a deceased sister: "Some years ago Sister Campion took on the responsibility of preparing mementos for our deceased sisters. This was never intended to be an archives function, but rather a personal decision of Sister Campion." In that context the Leadership Team decides to ask the Pastoral Care Department <u>to facilitate</u> the process of requesting a person to write the memento for a sister's wake or funeral. Pastoral Care will not necessarily write the memento but facilitate the asking of someone to do so. Congregational Archives and Records staff will continue to collaborate by providing information, etc.
2004-2009	Sister M. Joy O'Grady, President Sister Mary Louise Full, General Secretary

Sister Kathryn Callahan, Director of Congregational Archives and Records (until Jan. 20, 2009)

2005-2006

During the 2005-2006 academic year the Board of Trustees of Saint Mary's College expresses strong interest in promoting a relationship between the college and the Sisters of the Holy Cross in the context of the identity of the college. The college's Core Value of Learning will focus on Heritage. A history series of six lectures on campus, already planned, hopes to raise awareness on campus about the history of Saint Mary's College and the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The Heritage Committee of Saint Mary's College begins in August 2005 to brainstorm use of photographic historical material to be displayed in buildings throughout the campus. Sisters M. Agnes Anne (Roberts), M. Louisita (Welsh), and M. Rose Anne (Schultz) are three key members of the committee but will engage others. Sister Kathryn Callahan and the Archives staff will assist in research. [Heritage Meeting Minutes Aug. 16, 2005, Saint Mary's College]

2006-2011

Sister Bernice Hollenhorst compiles and updates lists and historical information on all the buildings on campus as a member of the Archives staff. [See binder labeled "Assorted Research" in Director of Archives Office and File box SI 4.6 INDIANA, Notre Dame, Saint Mary's College 1844-Information about Buildings]

2007

Picture of Archives Staff includes: Sister Julie McGuire, Barbara Jeanne (Fehr), and Mary Jeanne Finske.
Sister Bernice Marie Hollenhorst, Assistant Archivist

September 14-16, 2007

Pilgrimage by the Congregations of Holy Cross and laity to France for the Beatification of Father Basil Anthony Moreau visiting sites such as: Laigne-en-Belin, Father Moreau's home; St. Augustine's Church, where he prayed; the renovated buildings and grounds of the Solitude; Notre-Dame de Sainte-Croix, the conventual church of the Holy Cross family built by Father Moreau in Le Mans, to pray at the sarcophagus of the founder. Seventy-two Sisters of the Holy Cross represent a congregation numbering more than 500 sisters in eight countries around the world.

Beatification liturgy held September 15 at Centre Antares presided by Bishop Jacques Faivre of Le Mans. Proclamation of the apostolic letter of Pope Benedict XVI by Cardinal Jose Saraiva Martins, prefect of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints, proclaiming the founder as Blessed Basile-Antoine Marie

Moreau. The Mass of thanksgiving is celebrated on September 16 at the Cathedral of St. Julien, Le Mans, presided by Cardinal Theodore Mccarrick, archbishop emeritus of Washington, DC.

Sister Jeanette Fettig, General Archivist, served on the International Beatification Committee which planned and implemented the world-wide celebration.

May 3, 2009

Dedication of Moreau Remembrance Garden to the memory of Blessed Basil Anthony Moreau, founder of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

2009-2014

Sister Joan Marie Steadman, President

Sister Sharlet Wagner, General Secretary

Sister Jeanette Fettig, Director of Congregational Archives and Records (as of Jan. 20, 2009)

Sister Kathryn Callahan, Assistant Archivist (1.20.09-5.10.12)

January 20, 2009

Sister M. Jeanette Fettig beginning date as Director of Congregation Archives and Records.

2010

Canonization of Brother Andre Bessette who had been beatified in 1982.

2014-2019

Sister M. Veronique (Wiedower), President

Sister Brenda Cousins, General Secretary

Sister Jeanette Fettig, Director of Congregational Archives and Records (until 5.19.2016)

Sister Catherine Osimo, Director of Congregational Archives and Records (as of 5.20.2016)

Archives staff:

Sister M. Madeleine Therese (Wilhoit)-Asst. Archivist leaves Sept. 1, 2014 (began June 22, 2012)

Sister Maureen Rooney-Asst. Archivist leaves Sept. 8, 2014 (began in Archives August 1, 2007)

Sister M. Barbara Jeanne (Fehr)-Asst. Archivist leaves circa summer 2015 (pictured on staff 2007)

Sister Joanne Becker-Asst. Archivist begins June 7, 2012

Sister Catherine Osimo- -Asst. Archivist begins Sept. 8_, 2015

Sister M. Timothea (Kingston)-Asst. Archivist, Sept. 8, 2015

Shirley Presnell --Admin. Asst. retires Dec. 9, 2015; volunteer

Cynthia Hamill --Admin Asst. begins Nov. 23, 2015

Sister Grace Shonk-Aux. Staff since Sept. 7, 2016

Sister Hashi Margaret Pereira-Intern Aug. 14-Nov. 8, 2017

January 20, 2016

Opening of a yearlong celebration of the 175th anniversary of the founding of the Marianites of Holy Cross in Le Mans, France. From this beginning in 1841 grew three branches of Holy Cross women: the Marianites, Sisters of Holy Cross and Sisters of the Holy Cross. The celebration includes the proclamation of 175 Years of Service, which briefly states the history of the women Holy Cross, their ministries and their mission to spread God's message of love, compassion and mercy. The leadership teams of the three congregations of Holy Cross women signed the proclamation. Copies of the proclamation were placed in prominent places at the motherhouse and on the Congregation's website. The text reads:

WHEREAS, Blessed Basile Moreau was inspired to found the religious family of Holy Cross in 1837 to continue the mission of the People of God; and

WHEREAS, 2016 marks the 175th anniversary of the founding of the Marianites of Holy Cross when, on August 4, 1841, Blessed Basile Moreau said to Leocadie Gascoin, "You are for Holy Cross"; and

WHEREAS, the Marianites in Indiana became the Sisters of the Holy Cross in 1869; and

WHEREAS, the Marianites in Canada became the Sisters of Holy Cross in 1883; and

WHEREAS, the Congregations send us among God's people in our apostolic ministries of education, health care, social work, parish ministry and community service; and

WHEREAS, today the Women of Holy Cross are united with Mary standing beneath the Cross as they work for peace and justice for all people; and

WHEREAS, because of their continued commitment to their varied ministries throughout the world and their shared charism;

BE RESOLVED, that January 20, 2016 through January 20, 2017 be a year of celebrating the good things God has done in and through us, and continues to call us to be about the work of RESSURECTION.

July 15, 2016

Presidents' Panel of six living presidents speak at Saint Mary's of their administrations as part of celebration of 175th Anniversary. Sisters are: Frances B. O'Connor; Catherine O'Brien, Aline Marie (Steur), Joy O'Grady, Joan Marie Steadman, and M. Veronique (Wiedower). Their full essays to be published in 2017 as a follow-up to the *Fruits of the Tree* volumes, 1988-1991, in observance of the 150th Anniversary. Archives staff assisted with research questions and helped prepare the Appendix for Visionary Women: Six Presidents Reflect 1984-2016, published in late 2017, listed as "175th Anniversary Chronicles." September 2017, *Fruits of the Tree, Volume IV: Leadership*, was published containing an extended essay by Sister Catherine Osimo, "The Life, Leadership & Legacy of Sister M. Olivia Marie, CSC, 1979-1984."

August 17, 2016

First meeting of Archives/Heritage Task Force convened by Sister Jeanette Fettig, Director of Special Projects, under supervisor Sister Suzanne Brennan, General Finance Councilor. As part of future planning the purpose of the task force was to help determine where to locate (re-locate) the Congregational Archives and Records, along with the Heritage Rooms in light of the buildings assessment underway. There was also an ongoing discussion of collaboration with Saint Mary's College on "sharing" archive facilities and the artifacts for display. In addition, communities of women religious are concerned and interested in having a safe place for their archives to be preserved. Sister Jeannette had communicated with as many as six communities who were "interested".

Phase I was to address the questions: What do we need for housing archives in terms of space, types of shelving, types of storage boxes/files, security, care and preservation, etc.? The task force members included from the Sisters of the Holy Cross: Sister Jeanette Fettig, Sister Catherine Osimo, Sister Brenda Cousins, Sister Karla McKinnie and Sister M. Timothea (Kingston). Saint Mary's College members were: Janet Fore, Director of Cushwa-Leighton Library, Dr. Robert Shaddy, College Archivist and eventually Judy Fean from the College Mission Division. Periodic meetings began with hammering out a Mission Statement which both groups could accept. Other agenda included measuring the linear feet of shelved materials and room dimensions of Bertrand Hall's Congregational Archives and Records. Dr. Shaddy did the same for the College Archives which were in disarray. In March 2017 Dr. Shaddy resigned after finding professionalizing the archives as a staff of one was too physically demanding. He felt his budget was not realistic and he needed more support.

Sister M. Timothea was appointed chair by Sister Suzanne Brennan after about three or four monthly meetings. On Nov. 10, 2016 Sisters Timothea and Catherine Osimo gave a status report to the General Leadership Team on the progress of the task force and presented an outline of the paradigm envisioned for archives/heritage center of the future in contrast to the current paradigm. Sister Catherine shared her opinion that she thought the College was more interested in a Heritage Center which would also function as a Welcome Center more central on campus-and **less** interested in building a joint archives. Paper work was completed by March 20, 2017 but there was never any official "last meeting" or closure. The group just waited to hear.

November 30, 2016

Ceremonial Presentation of the U.S. Army Civil War Campaign Medal to the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Mr. Michael Ferrill, a retired Lt. Colonel, U.S. Army, documented and advocated for the awarding of the medal. He solicited the support of Representative Jackie Walorski, 2nd Congressional District. Her aide, Mr. Ben Parsons, and Sister Catherine Osimo worked closely together. Rep. Walorski was not able to attend the ceremony held in the Lillie O'Grady Center. Eight medals were presented to representatives of institutions associated with the Sisters of the Holy Cross and health care. The full program is housed in the Congregational Archives (and two medals).

June 1, 2017

Sisters Catherine Osimo, Jeanette Fettig and M. Timothea (Kingston) attended the Thirty-Sixth Annual Holy Cross History Conference evening session only at Holy Cross College, Notre Dame, Indiana. Archives personnel set up a display using the poster boards prepared for the November 2016 Presentation of the Civil War Campaign Medal. Sister Jeanette planned to present a replica of the medal as a thank you to Margaret Hultz and Marie Davis, following their evening digital presentation, *Willing Hearts*, about the service of the Sisters of the Holy Cross as nurses during the American Civil War. The women were very touched by Sister Jeanette's expression of gratitude to them. Archives staff had provided research help since 2015 for the project.

June 8, 2017

Father Stephen Newton, CSC, Saint Mary's College Chaplain, arranged for a visit of an actor, Matthew Goodrich, to the Congregation Archives. Mr. Goodrich was preparing for a one-man play about Reverend Edward Sorin and wanted to get the viewpoint of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Sisters Catherine Osimo and M. Timothea sat down with Mr. Goodrich and shared with him spontaneously their knowledge of Sorin's personality and impact

on the sisters based on community history and lore. The play had not yet been completed as of the day of the interview. In Fall 2017 the play on Sorin premiered as part of Notre Dame's 175th anniversary. A sister who saw Goodrich perform said, "Even without Sorin's beard, the actor gave a convincing performance of Father Sorin." The sisters learned that the University of Notre Dame played a video of the play on the huge television screens in the new football stadium every home game in Fall 2017 during the long wait time for the game to begin.

August 24, 2017

Cindy Hamill represents the Archives staff at the Notre Dame Trail dinner at Saint Joseph Farm on the evening of August 24. Cindy took with her some artifacts for display, namely a large picture of Mother M. Angela (Gillespie) and the U.S. Army Civil War Campaign Medal the Congregation had been awarded November 30, 2016-along with an American flag and the commemorative booklet listing the names of the Sisters of the Holy Cross who had served as nurses.

August 26, 2017

Notre Dame Trail ends as a core group of 25-30 "pilgrims" on foot or bicycles ended the week-long anniversary trek from Vincennes to Notre Dame, Indiana 175 years before, replicating the journey of Father Edward Sorin and the Holy Cross priests and brothers to found Notre Dame du Lac. The pilgrims were joined in South Bend by thousands of local citizens who joined them and walked north on the Dixie Highway and turned east onto the Notre Dame campus, directly across from the main entrance of Saint Mary's College. Sisters Catherine Osimo and M. Timothea (Kingston) greeted them that Saturday morning along with Judy Fean, Mission Division Vice-President, Saint Mary's College as they passed by. The Archives staff had helped "Notre Dame Trail" coordinator Katherine Lane since May 2017 by providing artifacts for the ending celebration (see above). December 2017, the Archives received from Sister Suzanne Brennan, one of the pilgrims, a commemorative book sent to her by the Notre Dame Trail organizing group. Participants received a small commemorative traditional medal of Mary of the Immaculate Conception on one side. On the other side was struck the logo of the 175th anniversary, a log cabin with the script above it, "Notre Dame Trail 175." Sister M. Veronique (Wiedower) donated her medal to the Congregational Archives.

September 29, 2017

First meeting of the newly-constituted Joint Sub-Committee on Heritage and Archives. Sister Catherine Osimo and Cynthia Cindy Hamill (Archives Admin. Asst.) were appointed to the sub-committee, a joint effort of collaboration by the Sisters of the Holy Cross and Saint Mary's College. Sisters Mary Ann Pajakowski, Education Director of Holy Cross Ministries (Utah) and Anne Horner Hoe, Vice Head Principal of Colegio Santa Maria (Brazil) participated via phone. Sister Amy Cavender declined membership and agreed only to be a consultant if needed. The other eight members were from Saint Mary's College, except for an associate professor at the University of Notre Dame Cushwa Center for Study of American Catholicism, Kathleen Cummings. Judy Fean chaired the sub-committee. She was the Vice-President for Mission at Saint Mary's College. She announced that Phase One was complete: "Archives and Heritage Task Force has completed the inventory and needs of the archives of the Sisters of the Holy Cross and Saint Mary's College as of February 2017."

The sub-committee was to address Phase II: to continue the visioning and strategic planning needed to prepare a feasibility and business plan for a Heritage Center. Another task was to "compose a conceptual plan that includes a program plan, a research component and exhibit component that leads to a facility proposal." Strategic initiatives were to be developed eventually in the following areas: preservation and circulation of the history and stories of the Congregation and the College; research of women in early history, especially women religious and their impact on leadership; and educational opportunities for the future. Phase 111, a facility proposal, was a long way off. One year later the subcommittee had never reconvened. The minutes of smaller committees were never published.

Membership: Judith "Judy" Fean, Vice President for Mission, chaired the new sub-committee. Other Saint Mary's College members: Susan Baxter, Senior Lecturer, Communication Studies; Janet Fore, Director, Cushwa-Leighton Library [retired December 31, 2017]; Molly Gower, Assist. Professor, Religious Studies; Arlene Montevicchio, Director, Center for Spirituality; Sarah Noon, Assist. Professor, English; Patty Doyle, Development Office [retired December 31, 2017]; Laura Haigwood, Professor, English. From the University of Notre Dame: Kathleen Cummings, Director, Cushwa Center for Study of American Catholicism, Associate Professor of American Studies and the Department of History.

October 2017

Heritage Tour statistics for two years were totaled from September 2015 through October 2017. Saint Mary's College requested most of the Heritage Tours. From September 2015 to Mid-September 2016, Sister Catherine conducted 13 tours for 201 persons. From Mid-September 2016 to Mid-September 2017, Sister Catherine conducted 19 tours for 257 persons. The total for two years was 32 tours for 458 persons associated with Saint Mary's College.

The other requests for Heritage Tours were from Human Resources (20 tours for 50 new employees); from the Sisters of the Holy Cross internally (6 tours for 52 persons); and others, mostly Holy Cross high school faculties, youth and chaperones (6 tours for 150 persons).

December 18, 2017

Decree of Heroic Virtue: Father Patrick Peyton, CSC. On Christmas Day a front-page article appeared in the *South Bend Tribune* about the approval by Pope Francis on December 18, 2017 of the Decree of Heroic Virtue of Father Patrick Peyton, CSC, part of the process of examining whether the famous "Rosary Priest" should be recognized as a saint of the universal Church. Peyton died in 1992 and was declared "Venerable" in 2017.

January -April 27, 2018

Planning for a Collaborative Archives Day of Dreaming occurred from January 2018 led by Sisters Sharlet Ann Wagner, First Councilor, Sister Brenda Cousins, General Secretary and Sister Catherine Osimo, Director of Congregational Archives and Records. Friday, **April 27, 2018** was set as the **Day of Dreaming** Saint Mary's, the motherhouse. The January 30, 2018 letter from Sister Brenda Cousins invited congregations of women religious in the Midwest to send an archivist and/or representative to a one-day meeting. The meeting's purpose was to begin exploring a collaborative archives and heritage center on the Saint Mary's College campus that would house the archives of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, the College, and other congregations of women religious.

Sister Brenda's letter stated, "We see the center as one that would house the archival collections of participating congregations and would open those collections to researchers. It would also include a heritage center that would invite the public into the remarkable history of apostolic women religious in the United States and highlight the contributions of women religious to the development of the Church and society in this country."

Fifty-three attendees participated. The day went well, beginning at 10:00 AM and ended a half-hour early at 2:30 PM due to the quality and directness of the participants. Sister Catherine Osimo typed up the input from the worksheets used for the table discussions. A week later she emailed an 11-page summary to all the participants as well as a mailing list to keep everyone informed of the next steps which had been suggested at the end of the day.

May -August 2018

An **Archives Assessment Plan** was necessary. Sister Catherine Osimo and Cindy Hamill, Archives administrative assistant, met on the afternoon of Thursday May 10, 2018 in Le Mans Hall at Saint Mary's College with Judith Ann Fean, Vice-President for Mission at the College. The purpose of the meeting was to review the two proposals submitted by two persons hoping to be contracted as a consultant to work up an assessment plan on the archives of the College and that of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The Congregation had already paid for an online course which Cindy took earlier in the year and completed on such a task. Cindy's draft of an assessment plan for the Congregation's archives had been submitted, critiqued, and improved. The consultant, once hired, would use the Congregation's draft, much of the work having been completed. The consultant would spend far more time on the College archives which lacked order and intellectual control.

In June Sister Catherine was notified by Sister Brenda Cousins that the Sisters of the Holy Cross and Saint Mary's College had agreed to select Valerie Vanden-Bossche to be the archives consultant for the assessment plan. Sister Catherine and the Congregation's archives staff was quite happy, having met Valerie when she paid an on-site visit May 17. Valerie was finally contracted and began her temporary position **as a** consultant for archives the week of June 25 to August 24, 2018. The Congregation agreed to reimburse the College \$4,000 for her stipend, approximately a third of the stipend since far less time was needed to assess the Congregational Archives and Records. The completed assessment was delivered on August 24, 2018.

July 11-13, 2018 Sister Brenda Cousins, General Secretary, and Cindy Hamill, Archives Admin. Asst., attend **Boston College Working Conference, "Envisioning the Future of Catholic Religious Archives."** The white paper had yet to be published as of the end of 2019. YouTube videos were later available featuring conference speakers. Monte Abbott, one of the speakers, was later used as a facilitator and consultant in the development of the archive collaborative at Saint Mary's. Sister Ginger Downey, OLVN, conference organizer, also

worked closely with the Sisters of the Holy Cross in forming the archive collaborative.

June 22, 2018

Friday morning at 11:00 AM on June 22, 2018, Sister Suzanne Brennan, Finance Councilor, chaired a meeting on Archives in the Leadership Team Meeting Room, second floor, Bertrand Hall. Sister Catherine Osimo, Sister M. Timothea, and Cindy Hamill attended. Others present were Rich Reth, manager of buildings and facilities who provided line drawings of the current Center Building layout. The Center Building was under serious consideration as the new site for the Congregational Archives and Records. To Sisters Catherine and Timothea's surprise, plans were underway to include the Saint Mary's College Archives in the Center Building as well. Mary Burke (College Board President), Judy Fean (Vice-President for Mission), and Ben Bowman (College Facilities) were also present. Sister Brenda Cousins was present and Lori Farkas (Finance Office).

The minutes of the meeting that day reported the purpose of the meeting was "to begin discussions regarding the potential location of a combined Archives-Heritage Center for both the Sisters of the Holy Cross and Saint Mary's College." The leadership Team of the Congregation had suggested Center Building as "a potential location for the combined Center." The minutes continued: "Our team was tasked to evaluate this option based on needs and potential space." Because of "a change in occupancy" some changes to the building would be required "for life safety at a minimum. Further study is needed to determine the full impact."

Rich Reth went through the current floor plans and measurements of each floor of the Center Building and possible structural changes which might be needed to reinforce walls and floors. Sister Timothea then shared a thorough overview of the Phase 1 findings from the Archives/Heritage Task Force which she had chaired in collaboration between the Congregation and the College members of the task force. Phase 1 included material on the mission, conceptual plan for the program, goals and benefits, a business plan, and space requirements. Sister Catherine had also served on the task force which had been dissolved.

Judy Fean reported thoughts on looking toward the future, the rich history on the campus, and how the new center would be more than a building. She did not mention that the College's new strategic plan was yet to be published which could have made more concrete how the students and the Congregation would share in telling "the story of Women of Action and Discovery." None of the sisters, except Sister Suzanne Brennan, believed the minutes' assessment, "Overall the group expressed excitement over the project and possibility of joining the two organizations to create the combined Archives and Heritage Center." The main reason for disbelief was that the College continued to fail to take seriously the hire of a College Archivist to begin bringing better order to their own archives-and to provide a reasonable budget for supplies and continued upkeep of the archives. The College was short of cash and kept talking about securing grants. Meanwhile, their library staff focused on the library, not on their archives.

August 30, 2018	Sisters Catherine Osimo and M. Timothea attended a book signing held at the UND Bookstore for <i>Soldiers of a Different Cloth: Notre Dame Chaplains in World War II</i> . The author was a resident of Trenton, Michigan, John F. Wukovits, who had visited the Congregational Archives two or three times 2015-2017, to do research on Sisters M. Caecilius (Roth) and M. Olivette (Whalen), two of six "Notre Dame missionaries" caught in the Manila, Philippines area at the onset of the war. All six, along with other prisoners of the Japanese at Los Banos, were liberated in a daring raid on February 23, 1945. The sisters did not return to Saint Mary's until May 21, 1945. The author interspersed their stories throughout the book, along with that of other Holy Cross "chaplains" (priests, brothers, sisters) who were present in either the Pacific or European Theaters. The book was published by University of Notre Dame Press.
September 11, 2018	First of several meetings with architects on change of occupancy of Center Building chaired by Sister Suzanne Brennan. Center Building was being considered as future site of a joint archives-heritage center in collaboration with the Congregational Archives and Records and Saint Mary's College Archives.
October 5, 2018	Resignation announced of Saint Mary's College President, Janice "Jan" Cervelli. No reason given. She had been president since June 2016. Mary Burke, board president of the College, said that the College initiatives would continue. Dr. Nancy Nekvasil, the current provost set to retire, was appointed interim president.
December 2018	Statistical report based on January through December 2018 is as follows: Grand Total of 30 Heritage Tours for 409 persons. The breakdown for 2018 was Saint Mary's Colleges asked for 14 Heritage Tours for 299 persons. Sisters of the Holy Cross had 83 guests total who attended 10 Heritage Tours. Sister Catherine did 6 Heritage Tours for Sisters of the Holy Cross orientations for 27 employees.
May 12-22, 2019	Twenty-sixth General Chapter in Shillong, India.
September 8, 2019	Sister M. Veronique (Wiedower), President Sister Pushpa Teresa Gomes, First Councilor Sister Mary Tiernan, Councilor Sister Suzanne Brennan, Councilor Sister Esther Adjoa Entsiwah, Councilor Sister Kathleen Moroney, General Treasurer (non-voting) Sister Catherine Osimo, General Secretary (non-voting)

May 20, 2020

Sisters of the Holy Cross, Inc. become sponsors of The Heritage and Research Center at Saint Mary's, accept Articles of Incorporation, Its Bylaws, Officers and Board of Directors. The archives collaborative was only in its beginning phases, heretofore run by a steering committee of representatives from nine religious congregations and Saint Mary's College. The officers of the Members (sponsor) were Sisters: M. Veronique (Wiedower), chair; Pushpa Teresa Gomes, vice-chair; Kathleen Moroney, secretary-treasurer; Esther Adjoa Entsiwah; Mary Tiernan, Catherine Osimo, and Suzanne Brennan. The officers of the Board of Directors were: Sister Virginia Downey, OLVN (president); Judith R. Fean (vice-president); Sister Catherine Osimo, CSC (secretary); Sister Suzanne Brennan, CSC (treasurer). The directors were: Monte Abbott (lay archivist for Sisters of the Good Shepherd, St. Louis, Missouri); Jennifer Head (lay archivist for Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Dubuque, Iowa; Rebekah McFarland (lay archivist for Sisters of the living Word, Arlington Heights, Illinois). (Judy Fean retired Spring of 2021, and Joe Thomas, Cushwa-Leighton Library Director, replaced Judy on the Board)

March 2021

On March 10, 2021, the General Administration of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross gathered in Bertrand Hall with [Saint Mary's College](#) President Dr. Katie Conboy and members of her cabinet to complete the long-awaited transfer of Congregation property to the college.

2024

Sisters of the Holy Cross Employees begin the move from Bertrand Hall, Bertrand Annex and Lourdes Hall to new spaces throughout the various buildings.

July 26, 2024

A groundbreaking ceremony was held for the new Heritage and Research Center (HARC) in Notre Dame, Indiana. When completed, the new 12,000-square-foot facility will house the archives of at least nine women's congregations, highlighting their lives and countless contributions to society. The mission of HARC "...is to preserve and honor the rich histories of women religious and their sponsored ministries through partnership and collaboration of congregations of women religious"

X. Campus Shrines & Monuments

Inventory of shrines, statues, memorials, and notable campus features at the Saint Mary's / Holy Cross campus, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Feature	Location	Notes
Father Moreau Park / Moreau Remembrance Garden	South of Church of Loretto	Memorial garden
Angel and Child (Guardian Angel)	South of Church of Loretto	Statue is broken
Labyrinth (seven-circuit)	Near River Road, east from Bertrand Hall	Walking meditation labyrinth
St. Anthony & Child	Near Labyrinth	Dedicated June 13, 1932; votive offering for the 7th centenary of St. Anthony's birth, from Sister M. Reynalde
Blessed Mother	Façade of Holy Cross Hall	
St. Michael 'Who is Like to God'	North of Holy Cross Hall	Placed on pedestal in 1906, marking the 50-year anniversary of Saint Mary's at its present site; originally described in a 1906 narrative
St. Therese	West of Augusta Hall	Statue transported from Holy Cross Sanatorium, Deming, New Mexico, following devastating fire and later sale of the property
Pietà	West of Augusta Hall	Originally from Church of Loretto; by Sibbel
Sacred Heart	Holy Family Park	
St. Joseph and Child	Inner Garden/Courtyard near convent library	Possibly a gift from Sister M. Dominica, CSC, 1964
Infant of Prague	Teardrop north of Bertrand Hall	
St. Francis of Assisi Wayside Shrine	Teardrop north of Bertrand Hall	
Our Lady of Consolation	Inside Chapel, west of Church of Loretto	
St. Joseph	South of Cemetery	
Crucifixion & Mary	Cemetery, south end (near plaque)	
Angels with flower pots	Cemetery entrance	Two angels
Crucifixion & 2 Angels	Cemetery middle	

Feature	Location	Notes
Blessed Mother & Child	Cemetery, north end	
Our Lady of Peace Shrine	Northeast of Cemetery	Erected 1930 by Mother Francis Clare; diamond jubilee of Saint Mary's; blessed by Bishop John Francis Noll, May 1930
Stations of the Cross	East of Cemetery	Fourteen stations
Sacred Heart Shrine	East of Regina Hall	
Blessed Mother	East of McCandliss Hall	From Holy Cross Retirement House at Twyckenham; funded by Jerry & Dorine Hammes
Our Lady of Fatima	Island, Lake Marian	Gift from Professor William Downey and other friends; blessed July 7, 1951
St. Francis of Assisi	Madeleva Special Garden	
Christ the Teacher	In front of Madeleva / Centennial Library	
Holy Cross Post Office	North end of Holy Cross Hall	Established January 1936 through efforts of Mother M. Vincentia; Sister M. Nazarene appointed first postmistress

Cemetery of Our Lady of Peace

The convent burial ground contains graves in rows, with some bearing a second marker — these symbolize the gratitude of the United States to the Holy Cross Sisters who served as nurses in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars. The memorials were unveiled in November 1919 with bugle taps and a salute of guns, following a Pontifical Military Mass. In autumn 1939, the cemetery boundaries were enclosed in iron fencing and a new gate placed at the south entrance, bearing the title 'Our Lady of Peace Cemetery,' named by Mother M. Vincentia for its proximity to the shrine. A Calvary group, the gift of Mrs. Stella Hamilton Stapleton, was erected in summer 1940.

XII. Important Dates in Saint Mary's History

Year	Event
1841	Founding of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Le Mans, France
1843	First four Sisters of the Holy Cross came from France to Notre Dame, Indiana
1844	Establishment of a school at Bertrand, Michigan
1848	First commencement
1851	Charter granted by the State of Michigan
1855	Saint Mary's Academy moves to present site at Notre Dame, Indiana; Chartered by Indiana — First Catholic Women's College empowered to grant degrees
1859	First permanent chapel on campus: Holy House of Loretto
1861–65	Sisters of the Holy Cross serve in hospitals and on battlefields of the Civil War
1862	Bertrand Hall erected
1879	Alumnae Association founded — first among Catholic women's colleges, seventh among all women's colleges
1885	Church of Loretto constructed
1897	First alumnae club established in Chicago
1899	First successful wireless message in the United States received at Saint Mary's College from the University of Notre Dame
1903	Holy Cross Hall dedicated
1923	Pine Grove Club House built as a social center for seniors; Class of 1922 helped finance
1925	Le Mans Hall completed
1927	First alumnae office established on Saint Mary's campus; Marion McCandless named Alumnae Association Secretary
1939	Riedinger House (home economics 'practice' house) opened
1941	Alumnae Centennial Library built for a student body of 500
1943	Graduate School of Sacred Theology for women established — the first of its kind
1956	O'Laughlin Auditorium/Moreau Hall (fine arts complex) completed
1966	McCandless Hall and new Dining Hall completed
1968	Madeleva Hall dedicated; Regina Hall acquired for student residence
1975	Campus School renamed Havican Hall; renovated for reinstituted nursing program

Year	Event
1977	Angela Athletic Facility completed
1982	Cushwa-Leighton Library completed for a student population of 1,800
1983	Alumnae Centennial Library converted into Haggar College Center and Shaheen Bookstore
1986–87	Science Building renovation begun and dedicated
1994	Saint Mary's celebrated 150th anniversary of its founding

XIII. CSC Projects

Records Manager subject/project listings compiled by Sister M. Alma Louise (Fitch), CSC, from the Congregational Archives and Records. These entries document a remarkable range of institutional activities from the earliest automobile purchases through building construction records and blue print inventories.

Subject	Date	Details
Alcohol (laboratory)	April 19, 1909	Application made and bond given to obtain alcohol free of duty for laboratory and medicinal purposes (Feb. 7, 1904)
Automobile	May 9, 1912	Auto purchased in Chicago for \$4,864.00; driven down by Dr. Olney; steam seven-passenger; chauffeur engaged at \$70/month
Automobile Insurance	Dec. 19, 1912	Decided to insure the auto for \$3,000; Garage \$1,000
Automobile — Truck	Sep. 4, 1913	Buick Motor Truck purchased for Commissioner's use; touring car ~\$895
Automobile — 2-pass.	Oct. 27, 1913	Two-passenger auto for daily use to save the limousine
Automobile — Chauffeur	Oct. 28, 1913	Leo Mahler taught by John Seibert; got license to drive for the priest
Blue Prints on File	Various	Holy Cross Convent, Rockville, MD (2 sets); Holy Cross Hospital, Silver Springs, MD (2 sets); Saint John's Hospital, Anderson, IN; Dunbarton College Library & Master Plan, Washington, D.C.; Holy Cross Hospital, San Fernando, CA (2 sets); Mount Carmel Hospital, Columbus, OH; Saint Agnes Hospital, Fresno, CA; Augusta Hall, Notre Dame, IN; Proposed Generalate, Notre Dame, IN
Cottage from Bertrand	1898–1939	Demolished 3/2/1898; originally a blacksmith's shop in Bertrand, purchased for \$5, converted to parlor for Father Sorin; moved to Saint Mary's June 1855
Main Building (Academy)	1860–1862	Erected by Sister M. Ambrose Corby, Stewardess; Architect: William Thomas, Chicago; Supervised by Patrick Dillon and Rev. Edward Sorin; Cost: \$16,993.87
Steam Heat	1862	Steam apparatus cost \$3,000–\$4,000; all in favor of it over hot air
Music Hall & Steam House	1865	Architects: Thomas and Son, Chicago; Sister M. St. John (McLoughlin), Stewardess; Cost: \$16,173.56
Augusta Hall	1870	'Long Building' running North-South; superintended by Mother; Charles Flynn, contractor; Cost: \$45,667.00
Kitchen & Steam House	1871	Cost: \$14,813.72

Subject	Date	Details
Academy Wing	1871–1872	Used as convent until 1889; Architect: Thomas Brady, St. Louis; Mother M. Augusta, Stewardess; Cost: \$45,667.10
Wash House	1873	Architect: Slattery; Cost: \$4,481.20
Ladies Hall	1880	Cost: \$28,173.32
Convent (Clock Tower)	1888–1889	Mother M. Augusta, Superior; Mother Colette, Stewardess; Fr. Sorin superintended foundation but withdrew; M. Hoban, mason; Cost: \$25,413.67
Saint Angela Hall	1891–1892	Architects: Edbroke and Burnham, Chicago; Cost: ~\$20,000; Dedicated May 31, 1892
New Steam House	1892	Cost: \$15,182.34
Novitiate	1893	Werst and Sons, Builders; Mother Augusta superintended; Cost: \$48,550.88
Sisters Infirmary	Jun. 8, 1897	Mr. Barnsdorf, contractor; Mr. Blair, plumbing; Completed October; Total cost: \$14,106.94
Tunnel to St. Angela	Oct. 5, 1898	Completed 1899; Cost: \$3,379.07

Note: This is a representative selection from the extensive projects list compiled by Sister M. Alma Louise (Fitch). The original compilation contains 13 pages of detailed project and subject records.

XV. Campus Building Files & Histories

Detailed building histories, construction records, and use timelines for campus buildings. These data sheets follow a standardized format recording the building name, name explanation, construction date, superior general, contractor/builder, uses over time, architects, historical events, and other notes.

Building: Guest House

Field	Details
Building Name	Guest House
Former Names	St. Joseph's Hall (1902–1949); Immaculata Hall (1968–1998); Guest House (1998–)
Name Explanation	Based on current use — for guests of the Sisters
Date of Construction	1901–1902
Superior General	Mother Perpetua
Contractor/Builder	Stone and brick work by outside carpenters (not named)
Uses Over the Years	1902–1949: Infirmary for Saint Mary's students 1949–1968: Residence and offices for CSC General Administration 1968–1969: Residence for Novices 1969–1998: Local CSC Convent 1998–present: Guest House for CSC guests
Architects/Awards	W.B. Parker
Other Notes	Original furnishings were gifts of Saint Mary's Alumnae; Jacobean Revival Style

Building: House of Shalem

Field	Details
Building Name	House of Shalem
Former Names	Residence #3 (Wienholt family home)
Name Explanation	Shalem chosen because the word speaks of wholeness: to be complete, full, sound, whole
Date of Construction	1936 (?); Remodeled 1989
Superior General	Mother Vincentia (original); Sister Catherine O'Brien (renovation)
Contractor/Builder	Unknown

Field	Details
Uses Over the Years	Formerly residence of the Wienholt family (succeeded George Taylor as resident farmer); Currently a convent for 2 Sisters
Architects/Awards	Unknown
Other Notes	Garage made into bedroom and chapel; stained glass window from Cardinal Cushing College placed in chapel; wooden tabernacle fashioned by Leo, a Campus Management carpenter

Building: Lillie O'Grady Center

Field	Details
Building Name	Lillie O'Grady Center
Name Explanation	Named after Lillie O'Grady, sister of Sister Elisa Marie McDade, the chief donor
Date of Construction	1980–1985 (Solarium); Enlarged 1992–1995
Superior General	Sister Francis Bernard (original); Sister Catherine O'Brien (renovation)
Contractor/Builder	Sollitt Construction Company (Solarium); Christman Construction Company (renovation)
Uses Over the Years	Gatherings of the Sisters
Architects/Awards	Woollen, Molzan and Partners, Indianapolis; Later renovation: Troyer Group

Building: Loretto Convent

Field	Details
Building Name	Loretto Convent
Name Explanation	Named to honor Our Lady of Loretto (Blessed Mother); adjacent to Chapel and Church of Loretto
Date of Construction	1914–1915
Superior General	Mother Perpetua
Contractor/Builder	Kemble and Kuehn
Uses Over the Years	Presbytery (rectory) for priests; Guest House; Convent for Sisters; Laundry in basement after Basil Hall torn down in 1991
Architects/Awards	Freyermuth and Maurer
Other Notes	Laundry moved to lower level in 1991

Building: Angela Athletic Facility

Field	Details
Building Name	Angela Athletic Facility
Name Explanation	Named for the old Saint Angela's Hall (gymnasium and auditorium), which honored Mother Angela Gillespie, CSC
Date of Construction	1976–1977
Superior General	Sister Kathleen Anne Nelligan
Contractor/Builder	Hickey Construction Company
Uses Over the Years	Athletic center (as designed); Graduation, Orientation, and Baccalaureate Liturgies (inclement weather)
Architects/Awards	Helmut Jahn of C.F. Murphy Associates, Chicago
Other Notes	AIA Honor Award 1979 for use of sunlight; glass and structural steel (translucent fiberglass); 42,000 sq. ft.; 'Designed and built solely for women'

Building: Cushwa-Leighton Library

Field	Details
Building Name	Cushwa-Leighton Library
Name Explanation	Named after chief donors: Margaret Cushwa (Youngstown, OH) and Mary Lou Leighton (Niles, MI)
Date of Construction	1980–1982
Superior General	Sister Olivia Marie
Contractor/Builder	Sollitt Construction Company
Uses Over the Years	Library; College Archives and Rare Book Room; occasional dinners and receptions; 24-hour study room later converted to computer study lounge; some areas became CWIL offices
Architects/Awards	Evans Woollen Associates (Woollen, Molzan and Partners)
Other Notes	AIA Award of Excellence 1982

Note: This section presents a representative selection of building data sheets. The original compilation contains approximately 65 pages of building files covering dozens of campus structures, including detailed histories of the Church of Loretto, steam heating systems, council minutes regarding construction decisions, and extensive newspaper excerpts.

XVI. Bertrand Hall & Lourdes Hall

Focused building histories for Bertrand Hall and Lourdes Hall, including sale records, historical summaries, timelines, and detailed building histories. These buildings hold particular significance as they were among the last to be vacated during the 2024 relocations in preparation for the HARC project.

The original compilation contains 19 pages of detailed material on these two buildings, including sale notices, historical summaries, and focused timelines. Researchers should consult the original source for complete building histories.

XVII. College Buildings Reference

Modern campus building reference sheets, including the campus accessibility guide. This section covers buildings associated with Saint Mary's College operations.

Campus Accessibility Reference

Building	Accessibility Features
Angela Athletic Facility	Ramp on front and back; no accessible bathrooms; no gym floor access for wheelchairs
Church of Our Lady of Loretto	Ramp entrance, electric door opener, accessible restroom
Cushwa-Leighton Library	Electric door on front entrance; elevator to all floors including basement computer lab
Dalloway's Coffee House	Accessible bathroom; ramp on front entrance; electric door
Haggar College Center	Ramp and electric door (Lake Marian entrance); elevator 1st–3rd floor; accessible bathroom (2nd floor)
Havican Hall	Ground level entrance; electric door on North entrance
Holy Cross Hall	Ramp access 7am–5pm (contact Security after hours); electric door; elevator basement to Annunciata
Le Mans Hall	Two ramps (west and north, 7am–5pm); two elevators (basement–4th floor); no elevator to 5th floor annex; accessible bathroom (3rd floor)
Madeleva Hall	Elevator in each wing; ramps on 2 west entrances; electric doors; accessible bathroom (2nd floor, north wing)
McCandless Hall	Ramp front and back; electric door (front); accessible bathroom and shower (2nd floor)
Moreau Center / O'Laughlin	Ramp (Le Mans side) with electric door; accessible entrance (west/Riedinger side); elevator basement–2nd floor
Opus Hall	Ramp and electric door (softball field entrance); elevator to upper floors
Regina Hall	Ground level entrance; electric doors; accessible rooms, showers, restrooms (2nd floor, N & S towers)
Science Hall	Ramp on front entrance; elevator; accessible bathroom (1st floor)
Spes Unica Hall	Access at north and south entrances; elevator (near north entrance); accessible restrooms on each floor
Student Center / Noble Family Dining	Wheelchair access from library green side door and front quad doors; accessible bathrooms; elevator between levels

Building	Accessibility Features
Welcome Center	Accessible bathroom; ramp on front

Campus Security: (574) 284-5000 — Contact for after-hours accessibility assistance.

XVIII. Miscellaneous Reference Notes

Additional dates, archival notes, and supplementary reference material from the original compilation.

2019 General Administration

Position	Name
President	Sister M. Veronique (Wiedower)
First Councilor	Sister Pushpa Teresa Gomes
Councilor	Sister Mary Tiernan
Councilor	Sister Suzanne Brennan
Councilor	Sister Esther Adjoa Entsiwah
General Treasurer (non-voting)	Sister Kathleen Moroney
General Secretary (non-voting)	Sister Catherine Osimo

HARC Board of Directors (as of May 2020)

Role	Name	Affiliation
President	Sister Virginia Downey, OLVM	Our Lady of Victory Missionary Sisters
Vice-President	Judith R. Fean	Saint Mary's College (VP for Mission)
Secretary	Sister Catherine Osimo, CSC	Sisters of the Holy Cross
Treasurer	Sister Suzanne Brennan, CSC	Sisters of the Holy Cross
Director	Monte Abbott	Lay archivist, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, St. Louis
Director	Jennifer Head	Lay archivist, Sisters of Charity of the BVM, Dubuque
Director	Rebekah McFarland	Lay archivist, Sisters of the Living Word, Arlington Heights

Sponsor (Members) Officers

Sisters of the Holy Cross, Inc. — Chair: Sister M. Veronique (Wiedower); Vice-Chair: Sister Pushpa Teresa Gomes; Secretary-Treasurer: Sister Kathleen Moroney; Additional members: Sisters Esther Adjoa Entsiwah, Mary Tiernan, Catherine Osimo, and Suzanne Brennan.

About This Edition

This modernized edition was prepared from the original compiled archival reference materials maintained by the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The original compilation drew upon decades of work by multiple archivists, including Sister Catherine Osimo, CSC (Director of Congregational Archives and Records), Sister M. Campion (Kuhn), CSC, and Sister M. Alma Louise (Fitch), CSC (Records Manager), among others.

This edition reformats the content for modern readability with consistent typography, structured tables, navigational front matter, and a comprehensive topical index. The substantive content is preserved as faithfully as possible from the source materials. Researchers requiring access to the original typewritten documents, manuscript materials, council minutes, and newspaper clippings should consult the archival collections at HARC.

Heritage and Research Center (HARC)
Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556