

## Philippine Time Line

29 August 1769	Birth
8 September 1769	Baptism, Church of St. Louis of France
26-27 October 1778	"Flood of Saint Crispin" Duchesne family assists in relief efforts
1781	Begins Boarding School at Sainte Marie, Convent of the Visitation, with her cousin Josephine
19 May 1782	First Communion, at Sainte Marie
1783	Philippine is withdrawn from Sainte Marie by her parents upon learning of her desire to become a nun
Spring 1788	Philippine visits Sainte Marie, and refuses to leave
10 September 1788	Philippine receives Novice's Habit at Sainte Marie
September 1792	Philippine is forced to leave Sainte Marie due to the Revolution
30 June 1797	Death of Madame Duchesne, Philippine's mother, in Philippine's arms
3 May 1800	Pilgrimage to the Tomb of St. Francis Regis in La Louvesc; "I left the shrine completely gripped by a desire to devote myself to the instruction of the poor in imitation of St. Frances Regis."
Pentacost Sunday 1801	Visit to abandoned Sainte Marie with sister Melanie and niece Amilie de Mauduit. Philippine decides to possess Sainte Marie and turn to prayer.
10 December 1801	Philippine takes possession of Sainte Marie
26 August 1802	Mother de Murinais and the Visitation sisters leave Sainte Marie, leaving Philippine with only 4 women, including herself, and Ursuline, and two lay women, with 6-8 pupils
1 August 1804	Father Varin, during a visit to the convent to celebrate Feast of Saint Ignatius, agreed to send for Mother Barat to found a convent at Sainte Marie
13 December 1804, 11AM	Mother Barat and companions arrive at Sainte Marie to join Philippine and her companions to the Society
31 December 1804	Novitiate at Sainte Marie is formally opened
Summer 1805	Retreat given by Louis Barat; reawakens Philippines desire to be a missionary
21 November 1805	Philippine makes her first vows in the Society with 6 others
6 January 1806	Dom Augustin de Lestrangle visits Sainte Marie as part of a begging tour for the missions. Philippine is inspired by the discussion of Louisiana and Illinois, as she had until that time desired missionary work in Canada
3 February 1806	After revealing her desire for missionary work to Mother Barat, Philippine receives a reply expressing Mother Barat's desire the Society to have a missionary

	vocation, and counsels hope to Philippine, but does not yet say yes to her mission
25 December 1814	Euphrosine enters the Novitiate at Sainte Marie, after Philippine's determined advocacy for her.
Late October 1815	Philippine leaves Sainte Marie for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> General Council, never to return
14 December 1815	Philippine is elected Secretary General of the Society
14 January 1817	Du Bourg arrives at the convent in Paris, to plead with Mother Barat for a Foundation in his diocese. Mother Barat reflects, "Things are certainly looking well for Mother Duchesne."
16 May 1817	Du Bourg makes a final visit to the Paris convent. As he is leaving, Philippine asks Mother Barat's consent, and it is given.
8 February 1818	Philippine and her companions depart from Paris
19 March 1818	Holy Thursday; Mission band boards <i>Rebecca</i>
21 March 1818	Holy Saturday; <i>Rebecca</i> finally gets to sea
29 May 1818	Feast of the Sacred Heart; Mission band makes landfall in New Orleans
12 July 1818	Mission band departs New Orleans aboard the <i>Franklin</i>
21 August 1818	<i>Franklin</i> drops anchor in St. Louis
7 September 1818	Philippine Arrives in St. Charles, at the home of Madame Duquette
14 September 1818	Philippine opens the first free school for girls west of the Mississippi
3 October 1818	The Boarding School opens with three children: Emilie Pratte, Therese Pratte, and Pelagie Chouteau
15 December 1818	First Postulant, Mary Mullen joins them at St. Charles
30 August 1819	Close of school at St. Charles – Prepare for move to Florissant. Students beg to spend first Friday with RSCJ
3 September 1819	Move to Florissant begins
21 December 1819	Philippine, accompanied by Mary Ann Summers, moves from Du Bourg's Chateau to the newly constructed convent
21 March 1820	Construction of the School House at Florissant
2 February 1821	2 Orphans are accepted by Philippine at Florissant
15 April 1821	Lucille Mathevon arrives in Florissant
5 August 1821	Eugenie Aude and Mary Layton depart for Louisiana at Du Bourg's insistence
20 July 1822	Philippine departs for Louisiana to help Eugenie Aude, and to visit Grand Coteau and New Orleans
11 September 1822	Philippine departs Louisiana to return to Florissant. The trip would be marked with many hardships and last 80 days
2 June 1823	Fr. Van Quickenborne arrives, marking the beginning of the Jesuit presence in Florissant

6 April 1825	Two Indian children are brought by Van Quickenborne to be educated by the Sacred Heart
17 April 1825	First profession of Final Vows in America, by Mathilde Hamilton at Florissant
26 March 1826	Mary Ann Summers, who was devoted to the Sacred Heart from their first days in St. Louis, dies at Grand Coteau; First RSCJ to die in America.
26 April 1826	Bishop Du Bourg pays his last visit to Florissant before leaving for Europe, never to return
1 March 1827	Philippine Accepts John Mullanphy's proposal for the creation of the City House
2 May 1827	Philippine leaves Florissant to Found the City House; her original plan of leaving on the 1 <sup>st</sup> is refused by the community and the children, who wished to celebrate her feast day with her
10 October 1828	Philippine travels to St. Charles to begin reopening the convent there
5 November 1829	Philippine departs St. Louis to visit the Louisiana Houses and to mediate disputes between them, after much prodding from Sophie
21 December 1829	Conference between Mothers Duchesne, Aude, Murphy and Dutour ends. Difficult time
29 August 1833	John Mullanphy, great patron of the City House, dies on Philippine's 64 <sup>th</sup> birthday
16 September 1833	Octavie Berthold dies after a long illness, 1 <sup>st</sup> member of the original mission band to die in America
13 April 1834	Mother Aude arrives in St. Louis on a visit in her new capacity as Assistant General
11 October 1834	Philippine is transferred to become superior of Florissant, at Mother Barat's direction, in order for more rest and an easier administration.
24 September 1840	Mother Galitzin arrives in St. Louis in her new role as Provincial and Visitatrix. Philippine is relieved of her role as superior at Florissant after years of begging to be unburdened. Philippine moves to City House
6 January 1841	Fr. De Smet Visits Philippine in St. Louis, imploring her to ask permission to found a missionary school in Sugar Creek. Philippine has only just begun to recover from a serious illness of several weeks.
25 January 1841	De Smet arrives at St. Michael's bearing Philippine's plea. Mother Galitzin initially refuses.
10 March 1841	After receiving encouragement from Mother Barat, Mother Galitzin writes De Smet to grant the request, naming Mothers Mathevon and Duchesne to the mission band

Early Summer 1841	Philippine is very weak from illness. The mission band believes she is near death, and will not be able to go. Fr. Verhaegen, who will escort them to Sugar Creek, insists upon her participation
29 June 1841	The mission band departs for Sugar Creek aboard the <i>Emilie</i> . Philippine's condition improves along the Journey
7 July 1841	The mission band arrives in Sugar Creek, warmly received by the Potawatomi. No house is ready for them, so they are rented an Indian hut
9 October 1841	Religious move into log cabin
19 March 1842	Mother Galitzin arrives in Sugar Creek for two day visit. It is decided that Mother Duchesne will return to Missouri, though Philippine is not informed of this decision
19 June 1842	Philippine departs Sugar Creek, on the encouragement of Bishop Kenrick and at Mother Barat's order. Fr. Verhaegen travels to Sugar Creek to escort her home.
29 June 1842	Arrival in St. Louis. After a brief time at the City House, Philippine moves to St. Charles
Fall 1843	Mother Galitzin orders the closure of the boarding school at St. Charles
8 December 1843	Mother Galitzin dies during her visit to St. Michael's, during which she nursed those suffering from yellow fever
2 May 1844	St. Charles receives a letter from Mother Barat, instructing them to reopen the Academy and for the convent to persevere.
Late May 1846	Decision to close Florissant is made. Philippine writes to Mother Barat pleading that it remain open. Having not written to her in over a year, in deference to Mother Galitzin's instruction.
September 1847	Mother Amelie Jouve, bound for the Canadian foundation, arrives in St. Charles. Mother Barat sent Philippine's niece on this circuitous route to demonstrate her love and regard for Philippine, despite the lapse in correspondence
November 1851	Mother Regis Hamilton arrives in St. Charles, much to Philippine's joy. Mother Hamilton becomes Philippine's nurse, a reversal of roles from their time together at the City House
16 August 1852	Philippine is very weak and requests Last Rites, Fr. Verhaegen comes to deliver them.
16 November 1852	Mothers Cutts (Mother Vicar) and Mother du Rousier (Visitatrix) arrive in St. Charles. Mother du Rousier bore a message from Mother Barat to Philippine

18 November 1852

Fr. Verhaegan arrives to bring Communion to Philippine  
and to hear her confession, as well as last rites