

the request for the institution of the Informative Process. On the 14th October 1926, the Cardinal issued the relative rescript (c.f. *Public Copy*, pp. 7-10), and the Process was formally opened on the 16th October. It ended on the 7th September 1928, and was delivered to the Sacred Congregation by the new Postulator Fr. Carlo Miccinelli S.J. The Process was opened on the 20th November that same year.

In the following month of May, 1929, the lawyer, L. Toeschi, after having examined the *Public Copy*, said that it was necessary to complete the information and strengthen it with other documentary evidence. Consequently, on the 25th October, 1930, the Sacred Congregation authorized an Additional Process. This took place in Lyon from the 24th November 1930 to the 30th June 1933. Four Rogatory Processes, held respectively in Barcelona (1st to 13th December 1930), Madrid (22nd to the 26th December, 1930), Valencia (30th March to the 14th April, 1931), and Buenos Aires (1931), were included in it, as well as fifteen written reports and a list of 106 favours attributed to the intercession of the Servant of God.

In the meantime, to be exact, on the 6th February 1930, the Supreme Pontiff published the *Motu Proprio Gia da Qualche Tempo*, by which he instituted the Historical Section, and the Cause of the Servant of God, Mother Mary St. Ignatius, had now to be dealt with according to the norms of the aforesaid *Motu Proprio*.

II — The Work of the Historical Section

The Informative Process of Lyon was opened by the Sacred Congregation of Rites on the 30th October 1933, and the preparation of the *Positio Super Introductione Causae et Virtutibus* was entrusted to the Historical Section. On the 1st October, 1935, the Postulator, Fr. Miccinelli, presented the *Copia Publico* to Fr. Ferdinando Antonelli, the Relator General who succeeded Dom. Enrico Quentin (14th February 1935) and who is today the Secretary of the Sacred Congregation.

Mother Eufemia, principal collaborator of the Historical Section of the Cause, died in Rome on the 18th April, 1936. That same year saw the beginning of the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), and then came the Second World War (1939-1945). These events had a notable influence on the progress of the preparatory studies. The Holy Office granted the

nihil obst at for the introduction of the Cause on November 12th, 1940.

Before commencing the writing of the *Positio*, the documentation that had been collected, and which was in the possession of the Historical Section, was examined by two Historical Consultors. They recognized that the documents were insufficient, but that they offered a good foundation on which the *Positio* could be drawn up, in case new historical research and re-examination of the documentation collected for the Cause should clarify some points less well known, or insufficiently documented. Therefore it was necessary to carry out more research in archives. This work was entrusted to Fr. Bernardino Llorca, S.J., professor of Church History at the Pontifical University of Salamanca, who succeeded in completing the documentation with some important pieces of work. But his own work at the University did not leave him time to follow the work up with sufficient regularity. Fortunately in 1960 the Historical Section was able to give him, as collaborator, Mother Gabriela Maria (Clotilde Montesinos), a religious of Jesus and Mary who, having been occupied for several years with the study of the history of the Congregation, had a good knowledge of the documentation, both literary and in archives.

Towards the end of 1961 a first outline of work was presented. Mgr Amato Pietro Frutaz, Relator General from the 21st November 1959, and at present Under-Secretary for the Causes of Saints, did not find it completely satisfactory, and, under the direction of the Historical Section, Mother Gabriela Maria undertook more research in the archives of Lyon, Monistrol, Belleville, Le Puy and Rome, through which she succeeded in enriching the documentation in a notable way, thanks to the efficient collaboration of Rene Lecour, Director of the Departmental Archives of Rhone, of Henri Hours, Archivist of the Municipality of Lyon, and of Fr. J. Permezal, Superior of the "Institution des Chartreux". At the same time, other specialists studied particular problems, such as Canon J. Jomand, Archivist of the Archdiocese of Lyon, who worked on questions regarding the relations of the Servant of God with the Sisters of St. Joseph, and Dom. Mario Pinzuti, Director of the Institute for the Restoration of Books, who applied his calligraphic expertise to the Registers of the Congregation, which were among the principal sources of corroboration, indicating the historical situation of some facts, and resolving certain specific difficulties.

While the work of research mentioned above was being carried out the mortal remains of the Servant of God were transferred from the public cemetery to a place near the apse of the chapel of the Mother House of Fourviere, on the 4th and 5th July, 1963, under the presidency of Cardinal Gerlier, Archbishop of Lyon (fl 7.1.1965). At the same time the Process *De non Cultu* was instituted, and was opened on the 10th September, 1964.

The scarcity of documentation stimulated a microscopic research, as is well illustrated by the following catalogue of archives consulted, and by the bibliography quoted as occasion arises.

Casting the eye over the list, it can be seen immediately what was the result of the research. Positive results are indicated in two ways. If the Roman numeral of the document is preceded by an asterisk, this indicates that in the archives in question useful elements for the preparation of the critical introductions were found, and if the Roman numeral of the Document is not preceded by an asterisk, this indicates that one or more documents of those archives are reproduced here.

BELLEVILLE (Rhône)

Municipal Archives: * IX.

Parish Archives: * IX.

LE BLANC (Indre)

Archives of the Parish of St. Genitour: XVIII.

BLOIS (Loir-et-Cher)

Episcopal Archives: Negative result.

BOURG (Ain)

Departmental Archives: * I.

BOURGES (Cher)

Departmental Archives: * XVIII.

BUZANCAIS (Indre)

Parish Archives: * XVIII.

VATICAN CITY

Archives of the S. Congregation for Religious: * IV, XIX, * XVII.

Archives of the S. Congregation of Rites: V, VII, XVI.

Archives of the S. Congregation of Prop. Fide: XVI, * XIX, * XXVII.

Archives of the S. Congregation of the Council: nothing
Secret Archives of the Vatican: Nunciature of Paris: * IV, * XVI,

* XXVII. *Rescripts S.C. of Indulgences: XVI*

*Registers of nuns: * XIX.*

*Napoleonic Period, France: * III, * XVI.*

*Library: * XIX.*

CHENAUD (Dordogne)

Archives of the family Montariol-Laporte: * IX.

GAP (Hautes-Alpes)

Episcopal Archives: * XXVII.

GRENOBLE (Isère)

Episcopal Archives: negative result.

LAUZON (Canada)

Archives of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary: XXVII.

LYON (Rhône)

Archiepiscopal archives: * I, IX, X, XI, XIV, XVI, * XVIII, XIX, XX, XXVII.

Departmental archives: I, II, * VI, VII, IX, X, XVI, XXVII.

Municipal archives: VI, VII, XX, XXVII.

Archives of the Propagation of the Faith: * V, * VII, * XVI.

Archives of the 'Missionaires des Chartreux': III, * IV, XVI, * XVII, XXVI, * XXVII.

Archives of the Notary Guinad: IX.

Archives of the parish of St. Bruno: III, * IV, * VI.

Archives of the Institute of the Sisters of St. Joseph: III, IX.

Archives of the "Dominican Fathers": * V, * VII, * XVI, XXIX.

Archives of the Mayet family: XXV.

MONISTROL (Haute-Loire)

Municipal Archives: * X, XV.

Archives of the parish: negative result.

PARIS

Archives of the Mayet family: I, II, * VII.

Archives of the Ministry of War: * XXVII.

National Archives: * III, * XIV, XV, * XVI, * XVIII, XXVII.

PRISSAC (Indre)

Parish Archives: * XVIII.

LE PUY (Haute-Loire)

Episcopal archives: negative result.

Archives of the parish church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel:
* XVI.

Departmental archives: XI, * XV, XVI.

Municipal archives: * XXVII.

ROME

General archives of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary: IV, VII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX.

General archives of the Society of Jesus: XVIII.

General archives of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart: * IV, VIII, * XIV, XVI, * XVII, * XIX, * XXVI, * XXVII.

General archives of the Society of Mary: IX, * XXV.

SAINT-AMAND (Cher)

Parish archives: * XVIII.

SAINT-DIE (Vosges)

Episcopal archives: negative result.

VERDUN (Meuse)

Episcopal archives: * XXVII.

YSSINGHAUX (Haute-Loire)

Archives of the Seminary: * X, * XVI.

III - Notes on the documentation

Our documentation is divided into three sections, each of which groups together the historical and biographical information relative to a determined period in the life of the Servant of God. These sections are subdivided into parts which explain by means of documents a particular aspect of the life and reputation of sanctity of the Servant of God. The sequence of the documentation has always been in chronological order of the principal events, especially in the first two periods.

Within the first part are included five documents illustrating the most significant and characteristic points regarding the Servant of God, until the foundation of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary. In fact, Documents I-II (pp. 4-18) present the family milieu, together with the social and political background, which undoubtedly influenced the formation of her strong and unflinching character, and of which we can find traces in the initiatives undertaken by her, and carried into effect. Doc. III (pp. 18-38) describes her first apostolic and charitable good works undertaken in favour of young abandoned children and girls, who were gathered together and helped in the Institute called the *Providence*. This work, which would become one of the specific aims of her life and foundation, becomes a reality in both its spiritual and practical aspects in the Pious Union, the Society or Association of the Sacred Heart (Doc. IV, pp. 38-172), whose nature is perfectly outlined in the *Rule*, and is documented in the *Register* of the Minutes of the ordinary and extraordinary assemblies of the same Association. These are two fundamental documents which give information about the activities of the Servant of God in those years. For this reason they are published for the first time, preceded by a comprehensive introduction, and illustrated by explanatory notes. Finally, much light is thrown on the person of the Servant of God by some evidence of Pauline Marie Jaricot (f 1862) who was first her disciple and then her collaborator (Doc. V, pp. 172-181).

The second part includes 14 documents, which, within the general framework, can be divided into four sections.

In the first section are described the first stages of the new Congregation which began its activity (1818) with the foundation of a new *Providence* situated in *Pierres-Plantees* (Doc. VI). It was soon transferred to *Fourviere* (1820), which became the Mother House (Doc. VII, pp. 186-200). At the same time as these events were taking place the Servant of God was providing for the internal organization of the Institute in collaboration with Fr. Andre Coindre, drawing up the Rules in accordance with the experience gained in the first years of the Institute, and inspired by the Rule of St. Augustine and the Constitutions of St. Ignatius (Doc. VIII, pp. 200-215). Fr. Coindre gave the same Rules to the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, which he founded. Later on this led to a certain confusion about the origin of these Rules, and for whom they were first intended — a confusion