

### Cornelia's Europe Timeline

1835	12 December. Connellys sailed for Europe.	December: The Great Fire of New York destroys 530 buildings, including the New York Stock Exchange. <sup>1</sup>
1836	02 February. Connellys arrived in Marseilles.	January: Queen Maria II of Portugal marries Prince Ferdinand Augustus Francis Anthony of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
	25 February. They arrived in Rome and lodged at Hotel Spillman, Via della Croce.	Texas Revolution: The Battle of the Alamo begins, with an American settler army surrounded by the Mexican Army, under Santa Anna.
	16 March. Pierce Connelly petitioned the Holy Office to be admitted to the Catholic Church, to be confirmed, and to be considered for holy orders.	
	22 March. Rescript to Carlo Cardinal Odescalchi, Vicar, to received Pierce's abjuration. It stressed that he would know "that neither Confirmation nor Sacred Orders by Anglican Bishops were to be considered valid."	March: Texas Revolution– Convention of 1836: The Texas Declaration of Independence is signed by 60 delegates, and the Republic of Texas is declared.
	March. Audience of Pierce with Gregory XVI.	
	27 March (Palm Sunday). Pierce received into the Church by Cardinal Odescalchi.	
	31 March (Maundy Thursday). Pierce and Cornelia confirmed by Thomas Cardinal Weld.	March: The first monthly part of Charles Dickens's <i>The Pickwick Papers</i> (" <i>The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club...</i> , edited by Boz") is published in London.
	May. Pierce in England for several months. Cornelia remained in Rome at Palazzo Simonetti where Lord Shrewsbury resided and she must often have met there Monsignor Nicholas Wiseman, rector of the English College.	

	August. Bishop Flaget first met Pierce on journey back to Rome where he also met Cornelia.	August: The Marriage Act in the United Kingdom establishes civil marriage and registration systems that permit marriages in nonconformist chapels, and a Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
Cornelia and the children spend five months in Rome during Pierce's absence. She likely spent time caring for her two young children, learning French, Italian, and music and painting. This also gave her the time to learn more about her new faith and making friends in the Church.		
<b>1837</b>	25 April. Connellys had a private audience with Gregory XVI.	
	29 April. Connellys left Rome for Vienna where Pierce had interview with Prince Metternich	May: W. F. Cooke and Charles Wheatstone patent a system of electrical telegraph.
	13 June. News came from friend from Natchez, Dr. William Mercer, of financial crisis in USA; he urged return.	
	22 June. John Henry born in Vienna and baptized two days later.	June: Queen Victoria, 18, accedes to the throne of the United Kingdom, on the death of her uncle William IV without legitimate heirs (she will reign for more than 63 years).
	August. Connellys in Paris.	
	07 November. Left Europe from Le Havre.	October: Henry David Thoreau makes his first journal entry, at the suggestion of Ralph Waldo Emerson.