

= Marie @-@ Rosalie Cadron @-@ Jetté =

Marie @-@ Rosalie Cadron Jetté , S.M. , ( née Cadron , January 27 , 1794 ? April 5 , 1864 ) , also known as Marie of the Nativity , was a Canadian widow and midwife who undertook the charitable care of unwed and struggling mothers between 1840 and 1864 . Out of this work , she became the foundress of the Congregation of the Sisters of Misericorde . The cause for her canonization is now being studied in the Vatican . Pope Francis declared her " Venerable " in 2013 .

Cadron @-@ Jetté was born and raised in Lavaltrie , Quebec , and in 1811 married Jean @-@ Marie Jetté . They had 11 children , several of whom died young . In 1827 she moved to Montreal and in 1832 her husband died of cholera . From 1840 , in collaboration with Ignace Bourget ( then Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Montreal ) , she engaged in the charitable care of unwed mothers . At this time in Montreal , unwed mothers and those associating with them attracted a significant social stigma . Cadron @-@ Jetté operated initially out of her own home and the homes of her children , and later , with the aid of other women , worked from a series of buildings known as the Hospice de Sainte @-@ Pélagie . In 1848 , she took religious vows , along with several other women , and founded a Roman Catholic religious institute known as the Sisters of Misericorde , dedicated to the care of unwed mothers and their children . In 1849 she obtained formal midwifery qualifications . In 1853 the Misericorde Sisters built a convent on the corner of Dorchester Boulevard and Saint @-@ André Street and she lived there the remainder of her life .

Cadron @-@ Jetté died in 1864 . After her death , Ignace Bourget , with whom she had worked closely throughout her life , proposed that Cadron @-@ Jetté be considered for canonization by the Roman Catholic Church . Over a century later , in 1989 , the proposal was put into effect and her canonization cause was opened .

= = Early life = =

Rosalie Cadron was born in Lavaltrie , Quebec on January 27 , 1794 , the older of two daughters . Her father was Antoine Cadron , a farmer , and her mother Rosalie Roy , a midwife . Her sister was Sophie Cadron ( born March 21 , 1806 ) . Her family was Roman Catholic and shortly after birth she was baptized by the Abbé Louis Lamotte . She lived at a family home on the Rue Notre @-@ Dame in Lavaltrie until 1822 .

Cadron undertook brief education while boarding at a convent located in Pointe @-@ aux @-@ Trembles in east Montreal , but returned home due to loneliness after only a few weeks . She did not learn to read until later in life , and appears to have never learned to write . After returning from the convent , she was educated at home in housekeeping , sewing and crafts . In 1806 Cadron took First Communion .

At the age of 16 or 17 , Cadron met a travelling salesman named Jean @-@ Marie Jetté , possibly while at a family gathering , and married him on October 7 , 1811 at the Church of Lavaltrie . Jean @-@ Marie was the brother of Paul Jetté , Cadron 's uncle by marriage , and at the time the two met he was in his thirties . After the wedding , Rosalie Cadron took her husband 's name and was known as Rosalie Cadron @-@ Jetté . Jean @-@ Marie moved into Cadron @-@ Jetté 's parents ' house with her , and undertook a new career as a farmer . In 1811 , that house , along with the surrounding land and outbuildings , was donated to Cadron @-@ Jetté and Jean @-@ Marie by Cadron @-@ Jetté 's parents , on the condition that the parents be allowed to live there until their death , and that Cadron @-@ Jetté and Jean @-@ Marie assume the care of Cadron @-@ Jetté 's sister Sophie until her age of majority .

Between 1812 and 1832 Cadron @-@ Jetté and Jean @-@ Marie had 11 children , five of whom died young ( four prior to Jean @-@ Marie 's death , and one afterwards , in 1836 ) . The children were Jean @-@ Marie Junior ( born 1812 ) , Marie @-@ Rose ( born 1813 ) , Pierre ( born 1815 ) , Francois ( born 1817 ) , Léocadie ( born 1819 ) , Joseph @-@ Léonard ( born 1819 ) , an anonymous stillbirth ( 1823 ) , Marie Edwige ( born 1825 ? died 1827 ) , Antoine ( born 1827 ? died 1827 ) , Hedwige ( born 1830 ? died 1831 ) , and Marie Hedwige ( born 1832 ? died 1836 ) .

In 1822 , seeking more land in order to provide for their children 's inheritance , the Jetté family sold

their farm under a staggered payment arrangement whereby they would not have the full payment for three years . While waiting for the payments to come through , the Jettés lived in Vercheres , either in rented property or residing with relatives . Cadron @-@ Jetté , Jean @-@ Marie and their children were accompanied in the move by Rosalie 's parents and Rosalie 's sister Sophie . In 1823 they moved again to Saint Hyacinthe and in 1824 they bought land there from a Charles Jarret . However , they later discovered the seller did not own the relevant land , leading in late 1826 or early 1827 to the repossession of the majority of the Jetté family 's property . Following this setback the family moved to Montreal , took residence in the borough of Saint @-@ Laurent , and joined the congregation of Saint @-@ Jacques Cathedral .

= = Widowhood = =

On June 14 , 1832 , Cadron @-@ Jetté 's husband Jean @-@ Marie died of cholera , one of many victims of that year 's cholera epidemic , leaving Cadron @-@ Jetté widowed . Cadron @-@ Jetté responded to her husband 's death by vowing to be in mourning , or wear black , for the remainder of her life . At that time , Cadron @-@ Jetté 's eldest two sons , Jean @-@ Marie and Pierre ( 20 and 17 years old , respectively ) , were employed as shoemakers , and the eldest daughter , Rose ( 19 ) was engaged ( and was married in July 1833 ) , while Cadron @-@ Jetté 's other four surviving children still required Cadron @-@ Jetté 's care , as did Cadron @-@ Jetté 's elderly mother . It was not until 1838 , following the death of Cadron @-@ Jetté 's mother and the maturity or death of her remaining children , that she found herself with time free to devote to charitable activities .

= = Hospice de Sainte @-@ Pélagie = =

Several sources describe an incident which purportedly had an influence on Cadron @-@ Jetté 's future career . Between 1830 and 1832 , while living in Montreal , Cadron @-@ Jetté was visited at her house in the middle of the night by a prostitute who was seeking asylum from two sailors with intentions of violence . Cadron @-@ Jetté hid the woman for the night in her cellar , fed her , and counselled her to change her way of life . Subsequently Cadron @-@ Jetté received a letter from the woman informing her the woman had emigrated to the United States and made positive changes to her life , including marriage .

In any case , during her time in Montreal , Cadron @-@ Jetté made the acquaintance of Ignace Bourget , Bishop of the Diocese of Montreal . She met Bourget through her attendance at Saint Jacques Cathedral , where he became her spiritual director . Cadron @-@ Jetté joined his Archiconfrérie du Très Saint et Immaculé Coeur de Marie , a group formed by Bourget to pray for the conversion of sinners . Beginning in 1840 , Bourget began to call upon Cadron @-@ Jetté to find crisis accommodation for unwed mothers who had approached him for confession and help . This accommodation was to be secret , as unwed mothers carried a significant social stigma at the time and were often the targets of hostility , and it was to be " with a kind and prayerful woman " . Cadron @-@ Jetté undertook this work , and between 1840 and 1845 helped around 25 women during their pregnancy , childbirth , and recovery . She would often place the women with her ( now @-@ independent ) children , and sometimes offered the women accommodation in her own home . After the birth of each child , Cadron @-@ Jetté would take the newborn to be baptised at Montreal 's Notre Dame church , and stand as godmother for the child .

In 1845 , in response to growing demand brought about by Montreal 's burgeoning population , Bourget began an organised project to assist unwed mothers in need of crisis accommodation and medical care . Although the Grey Nuns had been doing work in this area since 1754 , their efforts were limited to the care of illegitimate newborns , and no services existed to aid the unwed mothers themselves . In addition , the work of the Grey Nuns did not address the rate of abortions and infanticides among unwed mothers , which was of concern to Bourget due to Roman Catholic Church prohibitions on these activities . Therefore , rather than partnering with an existing religious community for this project , Bourget hoped to create a new one " free of traditions or previous hampering ties " , and asked Rosalie Cadron @-@ Jetté to take a leading role . Cadron @-@ Jetté

agreed , and on May 1 , 1845 she founded the Hospice Sainte @-@ Pélagie ( also known as the Maternité de Sainte @-@ Pélagie ) , operating out of the attic of a house on Saint @-@ Simon Street , Montreal , which her son Pierre had leased from a widow named Aurelie Vinét . The hospice derived its name from Saint Pelagia , a 5th @-@ century reformed courtesan who chose to martyr herself rather than be raped by soldiers , to whom the Hospice was blessed and dedicated by Bishop Bourget shortly after its inception .

Early on , conditions in the hospice were rudimentary , consisting only of a table , some chairs , a stove , and a few beds for the mothers ( called " penitents " ) , with Cadron @-@ Jetté herself sleeping on the floor . The attic could only be reached by a ladder on the exterior of the house and was not insulated . For this reason , Cadron @-@ Jetté 's new occupation was unpopular with her ( now mature ) children , who objected to the conditions of dire poverty in the Hospice and attempted to dissuade her from her new calling , on one occasion going so far as to begin moving her belongings out of the Hospice . Despite this , Cadron @-@ Jetté persevered , expanding the Hospice 's operations to provide accommodation for up to seven or eight women at a time , and , from July 1845 , taking on an additional caregiver . This caregiver was Sophie Raymond née Desmarests , herself a widow , who in addition to helping with the mothers , undertook fundraising activities on behalf of the hospice . Through the combined efforts of Raymond and Bourget , the Hospice attracted the attentions of Antoine @-@ Olivier Berthelet , a wealthy philanthropist , who provided money , food and firewood , and later contributed to the building of facilities for the Misericordia Sisters on Dorchester Boulevard .

On May 4 , 1846 , the hospice moved to an address on Wolfe Street in Faubourg Quebec owned by Jean @-@ Baptiste Bourgault . The new premises consisted of two storeys plus an attic , with the Hospice occupying one side of the house and the owner occupying the other . The expanded space provided room for a small chapel featuring Stations of the Cross , where Mass was held twice weekly . It also allowed for the addition of three extra staff at the Hospice , including a Mrs Montrait , a midwife . During the Hospice 's second year of operation it was host to 33 pregnant women and saw the birth of 25 infants .

On July 26 , 1846 , Bishop Bourget unilaterally opened the noviciate of the Saint @-@ Pélagie Community , and placed the assembled female staff of the Hospice as novices within that program . This effectively established the Hospice de Saint @-@ Pélagie as a religious community , of which Bourget proclaimed Sophie Raymond to be the superior . It also allowed for women to join the community as postulants , with the aim of eventually taking religious vows . Bourget designated himself spiritual and canonical director of the novitiate , and delegated a priest , the Abbé Antoine Rey , to be Director of the Hospice . Later that year at the direction of Coadjutor Bishop Jean @-@ Charles Prince ( later Bishop of Saint @-@ Hyacinth ) the Wolfe Street premises were expanded through the acquisition of the first floor adjacent to the hospice .

On September 17 , 1846 , Josephite Malo @-@ Galipeau joined the community , bringing with her a large endowment of funds left to her by her late husband , which substantially enriched the community . Despite these additional funds the women of the Hospice were still forced to do odd jobs outside the hospice to make ends meet . Cadron @-@ Jetté during this time undertook occasional work as a shoemaker . Elections were held within the community on November 6 , 1846 , with the result of Cadron @-@ Jetté being appointed as the new superior for a period of one year , with Malo @-@ Galipeau named as her assistant . From December 1 , 1846 , the women of the community began wearing a religious habit at the direction of Bishop Prince .

In early 1847 , Jean @-@ Baptiste Bourgault , owner of the Wolfe Street premises , notified Cadron @-@ Jetté and the Hospice that he was evicting them , citing concern for his reputation . After exhaustive enquiries , a new premises was located on the corner of Sainte @-@ Catherine and Saint @-@ André streets , provided by John Donegani , a Montreal businessman , at a rent of 60 dollars a year . On April 26 , 1847 the Hospice moved to the new site .

A typhus epidemic swept Montreal in late 1847 and Montreal 's religious communities , including Cadron @-@ Jetté and the staff of the hospice , were called upon by Bishop Bourget to assist in combating it . The hospice 's chaplain and director , Antoine Rey , and its midwife , Madame Montrait , were among the nine priests and 13 Religious Sisters of Montreal who were killed by the

disease . One of the hospice 's penitents also died due to the disease . Bishop Bourget subsequently named Father Venant Pilon as Rey 's replacement as Director of the Hospice .

= = Sisters of Misericorde = =

On January 16 , 1848 , at the age of 53 , Cadron @-@ Jetté took Religious vows , along with seven other women who had worked with her at the Hospice . Those in attendance as observers at the profession ceremony included Bishop Ignace Bourget , and Émilie Gamelin , under whose leadership the Sisters of Providence had been founded five years previously . Along with her vows Cadron @-@ Jetté took the religious name Soeur de la Nativité ( Sister Nativity ) , a reference to the role of the Virgin Mary in the birthing of Christ . Together , the eight women of the Hospice formed the Institute of the Misericordia Sisters .

Bourget petitioned the Church of Montreal to recognise the Institute and that recognition was granted . The institute received the ecclesiastical mandate to " live the mercy of Jesus the Saviour with girls and women in a situation of maternity out of wedlock and their children , and with the mothers of families who are having a difficult time with their maternity . " The Institute was the first religious community in Canada to receive such a mission . The vows of the Misericordia Sisters were the traditional vows of poverty , chastity and obedience , together with a fourth vow , being that of " assisting in their labour fallen girls and women " , with a consequence to " form a corps of midwives " .

On January 17 , 1848 , elections were held to determine leadership of the new community , and at the first election Josephite Malo @-@ Galipeau ( now Sister Sainte @-@ Jeanne @-@ de @-@ Chantal ) was appointed mother superior , and Cadron @-@ Jetté made councillor , with responsibility for the infirmary . This position left Cadron @-@ Jetté free to undertake care for the ill and disadvantaged , including home visits and visits to prisons . Sources , including Grégoire 's 2007 book Rosalie Cadron @-@ Jetté . A Story of Courage and Compassion , suggest Cadron @-@ Jetté may have been offered the position of mother superior , but declined it .

Beginning January 17 , 1848 , the eight founders of the Misericorde Sisters , including Cadron @-@ Jetté , commenced practical training in midwifery under Dr Eugène @-@ Hercule Trudele , a young obstetrician . The objective of the training was to better prepare the sisters to meet the obligations of their fourth vow . The training lasted for 18 months and concluded with an examination before two members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada , with the result that on July 12 , 1849 , the women received formal certificates of midwifery . It is most likely during this period or the years immediately following that Cadron @-@ Jetté learned to read and write .

In 1849 Malo @-@ Galipeau was again elected Mother Superior with Cadron @-@ Jetté being given the position of assistant . Around this time the relationship between the two women became strained . Despite the election result Malo @-@ Galipeau did not bestow formal titles on Cadron @-@ Jetté and is recorded as referring to Cadron @-@ Jetté disrespectfully as " Nativity " ( a short form of her religious name ) and on at least one occasion " fool " . Malo @-@ Galipeau on several occasions during this period reprimanded Cadron @-@ Jetté for decisions Cadron @-@ Jetté had made in discharge of her formal responsibilities , and imposed punishments , including barring Cadron @-@ Jetté from communion . The 1849 election was the last election to be held by the community until late 1858 .

The Misericorde Sisters were not well liked by the Montreal community . Throughout the early years of the Hospice de Sainte @-@ Pélagie and the Institute , the locations in which Jetté and the Sisters worked were kept secret , in order to protect the single mothers from public hostility towards prostitutes and unwed mothers . On some occasions when the Sisters brought newborns to church for baptism , garbage was thrown at them . People in prayer were reported to leave when the Sisters would enter the church .

The Sisters faced controversy not only from public opinion , but also within the medical profession . Initially the response of Montreal doctors was positive , and in 1850 the College of Physicians petitioned Bishop Bourget for permission to send students to the Hospice de Sainte @-@ Pélagie for training , which Bourget granted over the objections of the Sisters . However , friction arose

between the Sisters and the students ; the Sisters did not want the students present ( a position shared by many of the unwed mothers ) , while the students were often contemptuous , rude , or dismissive towards their patients . Combined with the competency of the Misericorde Sisters , and their non @-@ profit mandate , this friction bloomed into hostility between the Sisters and Montreal physicians , who came to see the midwives as a professional threat .

On May 13 , 1851 , Antoine @-@ Olivier Berthelet purchased land on the corner of Dorchester Boulevard and Saint @-@ André Street ( in Montreal ) for use by the Misericorde Sisters , and in December 1851 , following renovations to the two pre @-@ existing structures on the land , the Sisters moved to the new address . In 1853 work began on a Mother House ( or convent ) for the Institute . The Motherhouse was planned to be a multistory building , built of grey stone , financed by borrowed money . Plans for the motherhouse had been drawn up in 1852 but the Montreal fires of July 8 , 1852 , which destroyed around 11 @,@ 000 homes along with the Saint @-@ Jacques Cathedral , had the result of delaying construction projects throughout the city .

In 1853 , Bourget met with the Sisters and questioned whether their fourth vow ( that of assisting in labour ) should be abandoned , with the consequence of the medical work of midwifery being done by physicians and lay midwives . Bourget 's concerns stemmed both from pressure and criticism from the Montreal medical community , and from a desire to expand the membership of the Sisters , as he feared potential candidates would be deterred by the necessity of learning and practicing the craft of midwifery . Cadron @-@ Jetté took the firm position that the vow should be retained , citing the general contempt held by physicians for the Sisters and their patients , the incompetence of the student doctors who were the Sisters ' primary competition , and the expressed preference of her patients to deal with the Sisters rather than doctors . Bourget retreated in the face of Cadron @-@ Jetté 's opposition and the matter was not raised again for some years .

In 1856 the City of Montreal donated a building located across the street from the convent for the use of the Misericordia Sisters . Called " Corporation House " it was put to use as a residence for the single mothers cared for by the Institute , with the mothers being charged rent by the Sisters while they stayed there . In late 1858 new elections were held by the Sisters , with Malo @-@ Galipeau reappointed as mother superior and Cadron @-@ Jetté given the position of Councillor . Around this time of these elections Bishop Bourget also gave the Sisters permission to baptise children at the Hospice , rather than take them to Notre Dame Cathedral for baptism , which was significant as by 1858 the Sisters were supervising around 137 births per year , each requiring a trip to the Cathedral for baptism .

By 1858 , Malo @-@ Galipeau had become widely recognised as foundress of the Misericordia Sisters , partly due to her role as Mother Superior and partly due to the endowment she had brought to the community upon her arrival . This understanding was reflected in published works of the time , including a souvenir album prepared by the City of Montreal in 1853 . However , during Bourget 's visit to the Institute in late 1858 , he made a speech to the assembled community confirming that in the eyes of himself and of the Church , Cadron @-@ Jetté should receive credit as the foundress of the congregation . He also bestowed upon Cadron @-@ Jetté the title of Mother ( such that her religious name became Mother Mary of the Nativity , or Mère de la Nativité ) and confirmed that she was second in authority only to the current Mother Superior of the community .

For some years , beginning prior to 1853 , the Institute had been taking in what were called " madeleines " or " magdalens " , and in 1859 this practice was formally recognised with the Magdalens made a secondary order of the Misericordia Sisters . The practice of taking in Magdalens followed a tradition originating in Europe , where religious orders would take in " repentants " or " penitents " and place them under the protection of Mary Magdalene , a famous reformed sinner of Roman Catholic tradition , and from whom they took the name . In the case of the Misericordia Sisters , Magdalens were recruited from those unwed mothers who did not wish to leave the care of the sisters even after recovering from giving birth . They were allowed to take religious vows and live within the Misericordia Sisters community , obeying particular rules of dedication to contemplation . During the time the program lasted , about 1 % to 1 @. 5 % of mothers helped by the Institute stayed on as Magdalens .

= = Later life and death = =

By 1859 , Rosalie Cadron @-@ Jetté 's health was worsening significantly . Information about the particular conditions she was afflicted with is contradictory . Testimony from Cadron @-@ Jetté 's family suggests that Cadron @-@ Jetté had become ill when she was 36 years old and never fully recovered . Other sources suggest generalised edema , known at the time as dropsy , while still others diagnose her with chronic nephritis , known at the time as Bright 's disease , which worsened over the following years . Symptoms observed in Cadron @-@ Jetté by her contemporaries included difficulty breathing , almost constant coughing , fits of breathlessness while standing and at rest , and swollen legs displaying open sores .

In any case , from around 1859 , due to declining health , Cadron @-@ Jetté ceased her work as a midwife , and from 1862 stopped making house visits to care for the ill . As the convent did not yet have an infirmary , she spent most of her days during this time in the convent 's dormitory , until 1861 , when at Bishop Bourget 's request a private room was prepared for Cadron @-@ Jetté by Malo @-@ Galipeau . In 1863 , Cadron @-@ Jetté , by then bedridden , was moved to a room adjoining the convent 's newly constructed chapel .

Advised of her failing health , Bishop Ignace Bourget visited Cadron @-@ Jetté on April 4 , 1864 , and administered to her the last rites . Rosalie Cadron @-@ Jetté died shortly thereafter , during the early hours of April 5 , 1864 . Her death was witnessed by Sister Marie @-@ des @-@ Saints @-@ Anges , who said this of the occasion : " I witnessed her blessed death . I was sitting vigil with our good sister Sainte @-@ Béatrix . Around 2 a.m. she made the sign of the cross and asked us to recite the Litanies of the Virgin Mary ; then she arranged herself as if to prepare for sleep , then in a high pitched voice she said : O my Jesus ! Then I noticed she was getting weaker ; we brought the light closer to her and realized she had already passed over to a better life . "

Several unexplained incidents are associated with Cadron @-@ Jetté 's death . According to Hélène Grégoire 's 2007 book *Rosalie Cadron @-@ Jetté . A Story of Courage and Compassion* , at the moment of Cadron @-@ Jetté 's death an " unknown , elderly sister " holding a lantern was observed by women in the Magdalens ' dormitory . The " elderly sister " is recorded as addressing one of the Magdalens who was ill and telling her that " if she is very brave and prays with confidence , she will be healed " . The unknown sister then left the dormitory . Grégoire also claims that the other Sisters were mysteriously awakened during the night of Cadron @-@ Jetté 's death , and that following Cadron @-@ Jetté 's death the wounds on Cadron @-@ Jetté 's legs were observed to be inexplicably healed over .

A funeral was held for Cadron @-@ Jetté on April 8 , 1864 at the chapel of the Misericordia Sisters , with Bishop Bourget and several dignitaries of the Church of Montreal in attendance . At the time of her death , the Institute of Misericordia Sisters comprised 33 professed religious , 11 novices and postulants , and 25 magdalens and other women .

= = Cause for canonization = =

In 1879 , Ignace Bourget suggested to Sister St @-@ Thérèse de Jésus ( then mother superior of the Misericordia Sisters ) that she gather testimonials from Cadron @-@ Jetté 's contemporaries for use in a possible future canonization cause . In 1881 , in a letter to the Misericordia community , he said , " Your Mother of the Nativity must be canonized ; you must have enough faith and confidence in her protection to obtain miracles from her , then the Church will make a formal declaration . "

In 1989 , Cardinal Paul Grégoire ( then Archbishop of Montréal ) , signed a degree opening a canonical inquiry into Rosalie Cadron @-@ Jetté , beginning a process within the Roman Catholic Church which as of 2011 is still ongoing and which may eventually result in the elevation of Cadron @-@ Jetté to sainthood . The process is overseen by the Congregation for the Causes of Saints ( the CCS ) in Rome . On November 6 , 1990 , the Diocesan Tribunal tasked with investigation of Cadron @-@ Jetté 's cause was officially opened , granting to Cadron @-@ Jetté the title of " Servant of God " , the first of four steps which may culminate in canonization . An inquiry was then made into whether Cadron @-@ Jetté was the object of any public cult . Diocesan Acts of the Trial

were drawn up for scrutiny by the under @-@ secretary of the CCS , and on January 29 , 1993 a decree was signed sanctioning those Acts by Jean @-@ Claude Turcotte , Archbishop of Montréal , and read by Michel Parent , chancellor of the Montréal diocese .

Following the decree , a positio was drafted in Montréal by Sister Gisèle Boucher for presentation in Rome , presenting the evidence collected during the diocesan enquiry and creating a foundation for further enquiry into the elevation of Cadron @-@ Jetté . The 856 @-@ page positio was tabled at the CSS on July 1 , 1994 . In 2011 , the positio was presented to a committee of expert theologians . Pope Francis , in an audience at the Vatican on Monday , December 9 , 2013 , with the Cardinal Prefect of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints , Angelo Amato , S.D.B. , gave his assent to the finding that she had lived such a life of heroic virtue , and so she may now be known as Venerable .

= = Legacy = =

As of 2010 , the Misericordia Sisters are still operating , with a presence in several countries and on multiple continents .

A number of buildings throughout North America are named after Rosalie Cadron @-@ Jetté , including :

Rosalie Manor in Milwaukee , established by the Misericordia Sisters in 1908 .

Rosalie Hall in Toronto , a young parent resource centre .

Rosalie Hall in the Bronx , New York , a care and comfort centre for pregnant and parenting teens , originally part of the former Misericordia Hospital founded by the Sisters .

Villa Rosa in Winnipeg , a care centre for mothers and babies .

Rosalie Cadron @-@ Jetté 's childhood home in Lavaltrie is today known as the Maison Rosalie @-@ Cadron and since 2006 has been open to the public between the months of May and October .