

Chronology of notable Franciscan Moments

Compiled by Gilberto Cavazos-González, OFM (updated February 2024)

352-366	According to a 17th century legend, Pope Liberius has the chapel which will come to be called the Porziuncola built in the Josephat Valley for a group of hermits.
0516	The same 17th century legend relates that the chapel built by Pope Liberius in the Josephat Valley is given to St. Benedict and dedicates it to Saint Mary and the Angels that assumed her into heaven.
1045	Earliest documented mention of the Porziuncola (little portion of land) appears in a document now in the San Rufino archives.
1100s	Various Byzantine style Christus Triumphans Crucifixes are painted for chapels in Assisi area. One of these was given to the Church of Saints Cosmo and Damiano. The Christus Triumphans was the only Crucifix style permitted before 1236, it represents the triumphant risen Lord reigning in majesty on the Cross the symbol of his victory over sin and death. It is known as the San Damiano Crucifix or Cross.
1174	Assisi in Umbria is under the domination of the German Emperor who had taken it from the Pope. The <i>minori</i> ¹ begin a civil war which is defeated.
1177	Frederick places a German garrison in the fortress of La Rocca atop Assisi. He places Conrad d'Urslingen as its commander.
1181/2	Birth of Giovanni to the <i>minori</i> house of di Bernadone (parents: Pietro and Pica? ²) His father nicknames him <i>Francesco</i> (Frenchman) and begins to dream that his son will one day escape his <i>minori</i> roots and become a <i>Maggiore</i> .
1193/4	Clare's birth to the Offreduccio a <i>Maggiore</i> Household (parents: Ortulana & Favarone)
1197	Lady Ortulana gives birth to Catherine (Agnes of Assisi)
1198-1200	Innocent III is named Pope. He begins dialogues with Conrad d'Urslingen about the possible reincorporation of Assisi to the papal states. Francis joins other merchants in a civil war which destroys the fortress of La Rocca. The houses of many <i>Maggiori</i> families are destroyed. <i>Maggiori</i> women and children of Assisi are exiled to Perugia. The child Clare goes with them.
1202	Assisi declares war on Perugia. The Assisians are beaten in Collestrada, Francis is taken prisoner, but because of his fine clothing he was mistaken for a <i>Maggiore</i> and put in their prison rather than the prison for the <i>Minori</i> .
1203	After a year in prison, Francis returns to Assisi and is ill for another year. His conversion process slowly begins.
1204	Francis joins soldiers and knights headed to Apulia.

¹ Medieval Umbria and much of Italy was divided into two primary classes the *Maggiore/i* (first or noble class) and the *minore/i* (lower or second class). Besides these two classes there were also the destitute or truly miserable like the destitute and the lepers. In the High Middle Ages there was a growing number of upwardly mobile merchants who although belonging to the *Minori* began to rival the *Maggiori* in both power and wealth and began to demand position, civil rights and responsibilities. They were, however considered usurers and mistrusted if not actually shunned by the *Maggiori*.

² There is no certainty as to the real name of his mother. Pica is from a story inserted into one copy of the *Legend of the Three Companions*. It is missing from most copies of this legend. Cf. Gilberto Cavazos-González, *Greater than a Mother's Love*, 63.

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	Clares return from Perugia with other noble women and children
1205	Francis tries to join the Papal armies and has a dream in Spoleto which encourages him to return to Assisi. His conversion process takes on a more pronounced direction. Francis redacts his <i>Prayer before the Crucifix</i> (OrCru)
1206	Francis kisses a leper and in response to the command of the San Damiano Crucifix, he sells his father's goods to donate money for the reconstruction of the chapel. His father takes him before Bishop Guido and Francis finds himself forced to break with his family. Francis begins his life as a penitent and goes to Rome on pilgrimage
1207	Elizabeth of Hungary was born on July 7.
1208	The early companions of Francis begin to join him as he repairs the chapel of St. Mary of the Angels (Porziuncola). He begins to live Matthew 10:9-12.
1209	With 11 companions, Francis receives oral approval of his rule from Pope Innocent III at the Lateran Palace and they begin to live in Rivo Torto. One of these companions was Clare's cousin Rufino.
1210	Peace treaty is signed between Assisi and Perugia. Francis and his brothers move to St. Mary of the Angels.
1211	Francis and Clare meet and begin to discern her future. Agnes of Prague is born in Bohemia. Clare's sister Beatrice was born around this time as well.
1212	Palm Sunday: Clare flees her home to go with the friars at St. Mary of the Angels where Francis tonsures her. It may be that Pacifica joined her that same night. She is taken to the Benedictine monastery of San Paolo in Bastia as a servant. She is moved to the Beguine (?) community of Sant'Angelo di Panzo. Her sister Catherine (Agnes of Assisi) joins her a week later. Clare, Pacifica, Agnes and others move to San Damiano beginning the Damianite community of Sisters Minor or Poor Women. Francis writes a Form of Life (FormViv) for Clare and her sisters.
1213/14	Francis travels through France and Spain on his way to Morocco. An illness forces him back to Assisi. Francis writes his first redaction of a Letter to all the Faithfull (1EpFid). Luchesi Modestini and his wife Buonadonna are converted by Francis in Poggibonzi and the Brothers and Sisters of Penance (Third Order) is slowly developed. Francis writes the "Exhortation to the praises of God" with his first reference to the Blessed Virgin Mary.
1215	Fourth Lateran Council called by Innocent III. Francis probably was present among the faithful. He may have met Domingo de Guzman at the Council. Francis gives the Damianites a Form of Live (FormVit). Clare reluctantly accepts unwanted Benedictine title of Abbess as head of the Monastery of San Damiano at the insistence of Francis who was required to do so by the Fourth Lateran Council. Marriage is declared a Sacrament by Lateran IV. The council also declares that no new Rules would be written for Religious Orders.
1215/16	Innocent III grants Clare the <i>Privilege of Poverty</i> in writing. It is the first authorizing document of the Franciscan movement given by the Church.
1216	Pope Innocent III dies July 16 and at the end of August Cencio Savelli, tutor of Federick II becomes Pope Honorius III

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	Francis has a vision of Jesus (and Mary) granting him the Porziuncola Plenary Indulgence
1216/17	Francis receives approval from Honorius III for the Porziuncola Plenary Indulgence. It is now known as the Pardon of Assisi
1217	Cardinal Hugolino arrives in Tuscany as Papal legate. Pentecost of that year some 5000 Friars Minor gather in general Chapter for the first time and divide into 12 provinces.
1217	Card. Hugolino writes Rule for the Damianites based on the Benedictine Rule. He omits the Privilege of Poverty and removes the ministry by the Friars Minor for the Sisters Minor Francis begins to redact his <i>Rule for the Hermitages</i> (RegEr) establishing the maternal-fraternal tension of Franciscan life. Bonaventure is born in Bagnoregio to Maria Ritelli and Giovanni di Fidanza
1219	Clare's sister Agnes is sent to open a Monastery of Poor Women in Monticelli, near Firenze. This is the first documented Monastery tied to the Order of San Damiano. Cardinale Hugolino, confirms the exemption of San Damiano to the monasteries of Santa Maria al Santo Sepolcro in Monticelli, Florence and Santa Maria di Monteluca, Perugia allowing them to observe the <i>formula vitae</i> composed by him. The Order of San Damiano begins to spread in Italy. Pope Honorius III writes <i>Cum dilecti</i> a letter to bishops reassuring them of the full Catholicity of the Friars Minor. It is the first official document regarding the Friars Minor in the Church. Thanks to this document the Friars begin to have missions outside of the Italian peninsula. The Friars celebrate the second General Chapter in Assisi and begin their mission outside of the Italian peninsula in earnest. They also mandate the brothers honor St. Mary on Saturdays. Five Friars Minor arrive in Morocco where they will eventually become the protomartyrs of the Franciscan family. Francis goes to Acre and Damietta where he rejects the Crusades and spends time with the Muslim Sultan. He then went to the Holy Land where he left a small community of Brothers to care for pilgrims. Francis writes a Letter to all clerics (EpCler) as well as two letters to Custodians (1 & 2 EpCus) Francis writes a Letter to the Rulers of the Peoples (EpRect) encouraging them to sound bells for prayer throughout the day as he had seen the Muslims do in the Middle East. Many regard this to be the origins of the <i>Angelus</i> .
1220	Francis appoints Peter Catani as general Minister of the Order and Cardinal Hugolino is made Cardinal Protector of the Order. Pope Honorius establishes the requirement of a novitiate year for entry into the Order of Friars Minor. Agnes of Prague is engaged to the future Holy Roman Emperor (Henry). Cardinal Hugolino spends Holy Week with Clare and her sisters in San Damiano Anthony of Lisbon joins the Friars Minor. Francis writes his second redaction of the Letter to all the Faithful (2EpFid)
1221	Peter Catani dies and is replaced by Br. Elias as general Minister. Francis writes a Rule that does not receive papal approval. This early Rule is best known as the Non-bulled Rule (RnB).

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	Francis writes the “Salutation to the Blessed Virgin Mary”
1221	Francis writes a Way of Life for the Third Order (Secular Franciscans) in a second redaction of a Letter to All the Faithful
1222	Francis writes the “Office of the Lord’s Passion” with it’s Marian antiphon.
1223	<p>The Bishop of Milan affirms that the nuns of Sant’Apollinaro must follow the way of life of the Order of Blessed Damiano in the Spoleto Valley by the town of Assisi.</p> <p>Elizabeth of Hungary joins the Third Order of St. Francis to serve the poor and sick.</p> <p>Pope Honorius III approves the Feast of the Porziuncola: Saint Mary of the Angels</p> <p>Francis receives written approval of his Bull Rule (RB) in November from Pope Honorius III. In this Rule he names his Order the <i>Minorum Fratrum</i> (Friars Minor) which is best translated as “Second Class Brothers” because it is a reference to Francis’s acceptance of his condition as a second class citizen (<i>minore</i>) who no longer aspires to be a <i>Maggiore</i> (First or Noble class).</p> <p>San Damiano becomes an Exempt Monastery with Cardinal Hugolino’s Form of Life.</p> <p>Francis celebrates Christmas in a grotto with the people of Greccio plus an live ox and donkey by the altar.</p>
1224	<p>Francis receives the Stigmata on Mount La Verna, during his Lent of St. Michael the Archangel. Clare’s long crippling illness begins. Afterwards he writes his Blessing for Brother Leo (BenLeo)</p> <p>Francis writes to Anthony of Lisbon and puts in charge of the theological formation of the friars, encouraging study but never at the cost of the spirit of devotion.</p> <p>In September he writes his blessing for Br. Leo (BenLeo) and his Praises of God Most High (LDei). The original of this document is conserved in the Basilica of San Francesco. It is one of two original documents containing Francis’s handwriting. The other is in Spoleto and is the Letter to Brother Leo (EpLeo) in which Francis clearly exercises the maternal-fraternal tension (<i>sicut mater</i>) of Franciscan life.</p> <p>Clare’s father Favarone dies sometime around this year and lady Ortulana joins the Poor Women at San Damiano.</p> <p>English Aristotelian scholar Haymo of Faversham joins the Friars Minor at the university of Paris</p>
1225	<p>Francis is taken care of by Clare and her sisters at San Damiano. He begins to write the Canticle of the Creatures (CSol)</p> <p>Francis writes a letter to all the Order (EpOrd)</p> <p>Sometime before 1225 Francis writes his Salutation to the Virgin Mary and his Office of the Passion with the Marian Antiphon.</p> <p>In these two documents he clarifies his experience of Mary as model of Christian Life where we are all called to be children of the Father, Mothers of the Son and Espoused in and to the Holy Spirit.</p> <p>Francis writes <i>Audite Poverelle</i> (AudPov: Listen Poor Women) and his <i>Last Will for Clare and her Sisters</i> (UltVol).</p>
1226	<p>Francis finishes his Canticle of the Creatures also called Canticle of Brother Sun. He also writes a Blessing for Brother Bernard (BenBer) as well as a Blessing for Clare and her sisters (BenClara). He also writes two final will and testaments (Test and TSen).</p> <p>Francis writes to Br. Jacoba (EpJac). A few days later he dies during the night of Oct 3. His body is taken for viewing by Clare and her sisters on its way to burial at San Giorgio.</p>

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1227	<p>Honorius III dies and Card Honorius becomes Pope Gregory. He then dispenses the Damianites from the ideals of poverty and removes the Friars Minor as chaplains. Clare and the sisters go on a hunger strike in protest. Elizabeth of Hungary becomes a widow. Gregory IX writes <i>Quoties cordis</i>, requiring the general Minister of the Second Class Brothers (Friars Minor) the care of the monasteries of the poor recluse nuns. Gregory IX writes the <i>Memoriale propositi</i> as a rule for the Third Order Penitents. This document is vastly different than Francis's EpFid and Kajetan Esser eventually declares it to having nothing specifically Franciscan.</p>
1228	<p>Francis is canonized by Gregory IX. Thomas of Celano writes the <i>Vita</i> of Francis. Br Elias and Pope Gregory IX lay the foundation stone for the Lower Basilica of St. Francesco at the lower hill of Assisi then known as the Hill of hell. Gregory IX began to call it Paradise Hill. Gregory IX restores privilege of Poverty in writing to the Damianites and reinstates Friars Minor as their Chaplains. There are already more than 28 houses of Poor Women in Italy Anthony of Lisbon is commissioned by Pope Gregory to publish his <i>Sermons for Feast Days</i> and he is called "Doctor Ark of the Testament"</p>
1229	<p>Clare's sister, Beatrice joins the Poor Women of San Damiano.</p>
1230	<p>Francis' Body is moved from his tomb in the Church of San Giorgio to underneath the main altar of the Lower Basilica of San Francesco Small refectory and common rooms added to the Porziuncola, eventually bedrooms and a small cloister area were added over the centuries. Brother Leone da Perego requested clarifications on Francis's Rule in the general Chapter and contested the legal value of Francis's Testament. Responding to the OFM general Chapter with the letter <i>Quo elongati</i>, Pope Gregory IX, denies the legal value of Francis's <i>Testament</i> but affirms that the OFM could not own anything personally or as a community. Friars are permitted to use the tools of their trade in order to do manual labor. The Bull also lessens contact between the friars and the Poor Women. Clare responds with open protest to Gregory's decision.</p>
1231	<p>Secular Franciscan Elizabeth of Hungary dies at age 24. Anthony of Lisbon dies at the age of 35 of Ergotism (St. Anthony's Fire) in the Monastery of the Poor Women at Arcella (Padua).</p>
1231/32	<p>Agnes of Prague rejects the emperor's proposal of marriage and becomes a Poor Lady founding the Hospital of St. Francis and 2 OFM friaries. She begins correspondence with Clare of Assisi.</p>
1232	<p>Clare sends 5 Damianite Sisters to Agnes of Prague and together they formed the first monastery of Poor Women outside of Italy. Anthonio de Lisbona is canonized as Saint Anthony of Padua by Pope Gregory IX becoming the second Franciscan Saint. Court Poet, Henry of Avranches writes his beautiful Versified Legend of St. Francis (HenAv).</p>
1232-39	<p>Elias of Cortona is elected general Minister of the Friars Minor Brother Julian of Speyer writes his <i>Life of St. Francis</i> (JulSpi)</p>
1234	<p>50 Damianites sign a document selling some property that they possessed Clare writes her first letter to Agnes of Prague (EpAgn 1)</p>

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	<p>Gregory IX writes <i>Sincerum animi</i> confirming the exemption of the Poor Women to Agne of Prague's monastery of St. Francis.</p> <p>In his letter <i>Celestia quaerentibus terrenis</i> sent to all the monasteries of Poor Women, Pope Gregory IX officially uses the title <i>Ordo Sancti Damiani</i> for the first time.</p>
1235	<p>Clare writes her second letter to Agnes of Prague (EpAgn 2)</p> <p>Pope Gregory IX canonizes the Secular Franciscan, Elizabeth of Hungary in Perugia. She is the first patron saint of Francis's Third Order.</p> <p>The teenaged Bonaventure is sent to Paris to get his education.</p>
1236	<p>English philosopher important to the development of Scholasticism, Alexander of Hales joins the Friars Minor. He became the first Franciscan to hold a University Chair setting the stage for the Franciscan School of Theology as a movement now known as the Franciscan Intellectual Tradition.</p>
1238	<p>Clare's mother, Ortulana dies at San Damiano.</p> <p>Clare and the chapter of San Damiano instruct Messere Oportulo di Bernardo to sell a land. Fifty sisters signed the document. This raises the issue of when Clare sold her and part of Beatrice's inheritance. We know her family tried to buy it from her at the highest price, she however refused to sell to them "so as not to cheat the poor" according to the witnesses at her Process of Canonization.</p> <p>Clare writes her third letter to Agnes of Prague (EpAgn 3)</p> <p>With <i>Pia credulitate tenentes</i>, Gregory IX grants the privilege of poverty to the Agnes's community of Poor Women in Prague.</p>
1239	<p>The Upper Basilica of San Francesco is begun. Brother Elias ends his role as general Minister. He is replaced by the first cleric to become general Minister of the OFM, Brother Alberto da Pisa.</p>
1240	<p>Saracens invade the Monastery of San Damiano, which is spared (liberated) at the crippled Clare's intercession before the Eucharist, which she had brought to the Refectory door.</p> <p>Brother Elias is excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX for various reasons among which was his defense of Clare and her Order of the Cloistered Poor Women of San Damiano against <i>Quo elongati</i>.</p> <p>Brother Alberto da Pisa dies, and Brother Haymo of Faversham takes over as general Minister beginning the slow clericalization of the OFM.</p>
1241	<p>Clare's miraculous liberation of Assisi from the attacks of Vitale d'Aversa.</p> <p>Brother Leone da Perego becomes the first Friar Minor consecrated a Bishop (Milan).</p>
1242	<p>Responding to the general Chapter of Montpellier, some OFM professors from Paris note problems with Francis's Rule. It is the first comment of the OFM on their own Rule.</p>
1243	<p>Bonaventure enters the Order of Friars Minor in Paris</p>
1244-1247	<p>Brother Crescentius of Iesi is general Minister of the OFM. He moves for new documentation on Francis. With his conventual leanings he did what he could to squash the spiritual reform proposed by Francis's earliest companions. The OFM Conventuals were not yet officially recognized by the Church but many in the Community had conventual leanings meaning a more relaxed understanding of Francis's way of life and a desire to build great Convents for the friars like that of the Basilica of San Francesco to live a semi-monastic life rather than the ordinary huts found in the first Franciscan hermitages like Santa Maria degli Angeli.</p>

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1245	<p>Alexander of Hales falls victim to a pandemic in Paris and dies. During his time at the University he taught most of the original Franciscan scholars and is thus called <i>Doctor Doctorum</i> (teacher of teachers). He is credited to be the founder of Scholasticism.</p> <p>With <i>Paci et saluti</i>, Innocent IV commits the care of the monasteries of the Order of San Damiano to the general Minister and the Order of Friars Minor.</p> <p>Pope Innocent IV sends Brother Giovanni da Parma on mission to Mongolia.</p> <p>Pope Innocent IV issues the Bull <i>Ordinem vestrum</i> explaining the Rule of the OFM allowing the friars to have spiritual friends for their material needs and making all the possessions of the OFM papal property.</p>
1245/46	<p>Brothers Leo, Rufino and Angelo (possibly with Clare's input) write the <i>Legend of the Three Companions</i>. This is the first time the event of the San Damiano Crucifix speaking to Francis is mentioned. Celano takes the story and inserts it in his Second Life of St. Francis.</p>
1246	<p>Umiliana of Cerchi, Third Order member and hermit died and immediately was promoted by the Friars Minor as a model of secular holiness.</p>
1247	<p>Rule of Innocent IV replaces the Rule of St. Benedict with his own redaction of the Rule of St. Francis for the Damianites. He lessens fasting and permits possessions. Clare begins to write her own Form of Life in protest.</p> <p>Thomas of Celano writes his second life of St. Francis: <i>Memoriale in desiderio animae</i></p> <p>The theologian, Brother John of Parma of the Spiritual reform replaced Crescentius as general Minister of the OFM. His election thrilled the remaining early companions of Francis because of his desire to a strict adherence to Francis's way of life.</p>
1250	<p>Innocent IV declares that the Damianites are not bound by his Rule</p>
1252	<p>Cardinal Raynaldus approves Clare's Form of Life (RegCl)</p> <p>Clare writes her forth letter to Agnes of Prague (EpAgn 4)</p> <p>Conflist begins to grow between Secular Professors and Professors belonging to Mendicant Orders like the OFM at the University of Paris.</p> <p>Clare at San Damiano sees and hears the Midnight Mass at the Basilica of San Francesco</p>
1253	<p>Pope Innocent IV visits Clare and her sisters. He consecrates both the Lower and Upper Basilicas of San Francesco.</p> <p>Agnes of Assisi returns to San Damiano to be with her sister Clare. Clare writes a Blessing for her sisters, present and future (BenCl) She also writes her final will and testament TestCl).</p> <p>April 22 Brother Elias dies in Cortona. He was reconciled to the Church, shortly before his death, thanks to the intercession of Clare and the Friars.</p> <p>Aug 8 A Damianite sister has a vision of Mary and 6 virgins coming to Clare</p> <p>Aug 9 Innocent IV approves Clare's <i>Form of Life</i> (RCl) with the Bula <i>Solet annure</i>. It is the first and only Rule written by women for women that has ever been approved with a Papal Bull.</p> <p>Aug 11 Clare dies at San Damiano. Innocent IV wants to recite the Office of Virgins for her funeral but is dissuades by his advisors. On Oct 18 he orders inquiry into her life beginning the Process of her canonization.</p> <p>Nov 16 Agnes of Assisi dies at San Damiano</p> <p>Nov 24-29 Testimony gathered for her <i>Process of Canonization</i> (Proc). This document will eventually be lost a century or so later.</p>

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	Third Order penitent Rosa di Viterbo dies leaving behind a group of young women penitents
1254	The Spirituals are condemned by the Chapter of Metz. This chapter also denies the repudiates the Bull <i>Ordinem vestrum</i> returning to the stricter observance of <i>Quo elongati</i> . Bonaventure da Bagnoregio completed his <i>Commentary on Luke's Gospel</i> in this time period and becomes a Professor of Theology in Paris. This commentary gave importance to the role of St. Joseph in the story of Jesus's Incarnation and witness to Mary's Virginitly, giving rise to a devotion to St. Joseph. Till then he had been ignored as a Saint.
1255	Aug 15 Clare is canonized by Alexander IV (Raynaldus) with the Bull <i>Clara, claris praeclara</i> (Bull). Someone writes the <i>Vita of St. Clare</i> , many believe it was written by Thomas of Celano (LegCl) with some help from Brother Leo. At the same time an anonymous author writes a <i>Versified Legend of St. Clare</i> (LegVer). Pope Alexander issues <i>Quasi lignum vitae</i> in defense of the Mendicant Professors at the University of Paris.
1256	English scholar Roger Bacon became a Friar Minor in Paris. Because of his work in mathematics and empiricism he is recognized as the forerunner of modern scientific method. The war on the mendicant Orders led by the Secular Clergy of Paris comes to a head in Paris. Bonaventure and Thomas Aquinas lead the defense of the mendicant insistence on the poverty of Christ and his disciples. Pope Alexander IV condemned the secular clergy's criticism of apostolic poverty. With <i>Cum ad promerenda</i> , Pope Alexander IV granted to various OFM friaries and monasteries of the Order of San Damiano indulgences on the feasts of Franciscan saints including that of St. Clare.
1257-1260	Brother John of Parma calls an emergency General Chapter. The Mendicant disputes around the Poverty of Christ had given way to his being accused of Joachimism. He resigned for the good of the OFM and moved into exile in the hermitage of Greccio. At John's recommendation, Bonaventure da Bagnoregio becomes the new general Minister at the Franciscan church of Santa Maria Ara Coeli in the heart of Rome and in the presence of Pope Alexander IV. His installation as General Minsiter served to deepen the rift between the friars who followed the accommodating spirit of the Sacro Convento in Assisi and the friars of the strict observance of the Porziuncola and the hermitages.
1260	Clare's body is transferred to the new Basilica of Santa Chiara and buried underneath the main altar. The whole community of San Damiano moves to the Basilica taking with them the Cross of San Damiano and other relics of their time in San Damiano Clare's sister, Beatrice of Assisi dies. OFM Chapter of Narbonne issues new Constitutions and has Bonaventure write the definitive life of St. Francis (LegMai) to keep Order from internal fights. This becomes the only life of St Francis used for the formation of the Friars Minor until almost the mid twentieth century. Buonadonna and Luchescio, the first secular followers of Francis, died.
1262	Brother Giles of Assisi dies, 52 years after having been received in the Order by St. Francis. An anonymous author in Perugia writes <i>The Beginning or Founding of the Order</i> (AnPer).

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1263	The Poor Women of San Damiano become the Poor Women (often translated as Ladies) of St. Clare (Poor Clares). In his letter <i>Beata Clara</i> , Pope Urban IV sends his Rule to all monasteries of the newly established Order of St. Clare. Bonaventure finished his <i>Legenda Maior</i> (Major Life of St. Francis) Spanish Mathematician and philosopher, Ramon Llull joins the Third Order of St. Francis and began to study Islamic mysticism
1265	Pope Clement IV consecrates the Basilica of Santa Chiara
1266	The OFM Chapter of Paris orders that all lives and hagiographies of Francis be destroyed so that only Bonaventure's <i>Legenda</i> would be used to learn about Francis's life and charism. Many were destroyed, others were hidden away in various Benedictine monasteries and other libraries friendly to the Spiritual movement of Francis's early companions. Some of these are redacted into the <i>Assisi Compilation</i> (CompAs) between 1266 and 1318. Some are also redacted into the <i>Legend of Perugia</i> (LegPer)
1271	Francis and Clare's friend Brother Leo dies in November. He outlived Francis by some 45 years and Clare by some 18 years.
1274	Spanish Franciscan mystical writer Ramon Llull writes his Book on the Contemplation of God in which he reflects on the 9 dignities of God. Sometimes this work is considered the source of the Modern Enneagram
1275	The Franciscan in Bourbonnais France name their Church in honor of St. Joseph as the culmination of the 13 th century Franciscan devotion to Joseph the spouse of the Virgin
1277	The oldest documentation of the Porziuncola Plenary Indulgence is notarized. It contains the testimony of Bl. Benito de Arezzo who claims to have been informed by Brother Masseo that Francis received the concession of the Indulgence from Pope Honorius III in Perugia.
1280	Cimabue begins to decorate the Upper Basilica with Frescoes based on Bonaventure's <i>Legenda</i>
1282	Agnes of Prague dies on March 2.
1283	The oldest image of St. Clare, known as the Clare Dossal, is painted. Soon after the enormous crucifix hanging over the main altar of the Basilica is also painted at the request of the Abbess, who is painted with Francis and Clare at the feet of Jesus.
1288	Friar Minor Girolomo Masci became first Franciscan Pope with the name of Pope Nicholas IV. He was the 191 st pope of the Christian Church.
1288-1292	Franciscan artists Jacopo Torriti and Jacopo Camerino redecorate the Apse of Cathedral of St. John Lateran. They kept much of the original Christ and angels, as well as 6 major saints and the cross. To these they added Francis of Assisi and Anthony of Lisbon/Padua) and Pope Nicholas.
1288	The first Franciscan pope, Nicholas IV raises the Basilica of San Francesco to the status of a Papal Church
1289	Pope Nicholas IV recognized the Third Order of San Francis in a formal manner and issued the "Memoriale Propositi", the Way of life written in 1221 in a more juridical form.
1290	The Poor Women of St. Clare are given the Monastery of San Lorenzo. Tradition has it the sisters would distribute bread (pane) and ham (perna) from their new home resulting in it being nicknamed di Panisperna.

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1291	The widow Angela of Foligno joins the Third Order of Saint Francis. The OFM are forced out of the Holy Land by Muslim raids.
1292	Franciscan scholar, Roger Bacon dies near Oxford at the age of 73
1295	Pope Boniface VIII promulgated the papal bull <i>Cupientes cultum</i> which approved a religious style of community life for groups of Third Order Men or Women and the pastoral ministry they offered.
1296-1304	The Giotto Cycle of St. Francis based on Bonaventure's Life of St. Francis is painted in 28 Frescoes. The fame of Angela of Foligno's mystical teachings led her to begin one of the earliest communities of Third Order Regular Sisters refusing to live a Monastic lifestyle in view of serving the poor.
1298	Pope Boniface VIII imposed enclosure on all women religious with the decree <i>Periculoso</i> forcing Franciscan women to be creative about avoiding the Cloister
1297	French King and Third Order Penitent, Louis IX becomes the only French King to ever be canonized. He is recognized as one of the patrons of the Third Order of St. Francis. Franciscan mystic, Margherita di Cortona dies leaving behind a group of women called the Poor Little Sisters
1305	<i>Doctor Fondatus</i> , English Franciscan William of Ware and defender of St. Mary's Immaculate Conception dies. He was a professor of John Duns Scotus and other prominent theologians of the time.
1308	Franciscan University Professor, Brother John Duns Scotus dies at the age of 42. The Poor Clares coming from Trastevere and Campo Marzio establish a monastery at San Lorenzo in Rome. Because of their custom of giving bread (panis) and ham (perna) to the poor on August 10 in memory of the Spanish martyr Lorenzo, the Church and Monastery came to be called San Lorenzo in Panisperna.
1309	Third Order Penitent and Mystic Angela di Foligno dies leaving behind a group of secular brothers and sisters that cared for lepers.
1315	Third Order Franciscan scholar Ramon Llull dies on his way to Majorca.
1318	Francis's life, <i>The Mirror of Perfection</i> (SpecPer) is written. Lady Francesca of the Sant'Eustachio noble family is named first Abbess of the Poor Clares at San Lorenzo in Panisperna.
1320	Castilian Franciscan, Juan Gil De Zamora dies. He was a scholar of hagiography, history, music theory, natural science, poetry and sermons. He is the earliest Spanish Franciscan poet.
1321	The secular Franciscan, Dante Alighieri uses St. Peter in the Divine Comedy to criticize Pope Boniface VIII and the Avignon papacy.
1323	Nobleman and Secular Franciscan, St. Elzear of France dies.
1327	Franciscan Philosopher and originator of Ockham's Razor, William of Ockham is accused of heresy because of his defense of the Franciscan teaching on the poverty of Christ and the Apostles.
1328	Brother Ugolino Boniscambi writes the Deeds of Blessed Francis and His Companions Franciscan scholar, William of Ockham is excommunicated for attacking Pope John XXII as a heretic.
1333	The OFM return to the Holy Land to care for the various shrines dedicated to the Lord Jesus Christ. The Egyptian Sultan gave them the right to hold religious services at the Holy Sepulcher.

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1345-50	Franciscan Friar, Niccolò da Poggibonsi, made his famous pilgrimage to the Holy Land with 7 companions. His <i>Libro d'Otramare</i> is his journal of the event and is an invaluable document for scholars of the history of the Middle East because of his architectural detail and recounting of various invasions and conquests that he was able to witness
1347	Brother William of Ockham dies in the court of King Louis IV of Bavaria.
1350	St. Bridget of Sweden becomes a Tertiary Franciscan and went to Rome to combat the moral decay of the Church. She lived at the Benedictine monastery of San Lorenzo (di Pannisperna) for some 23 years probably with the Poor Clares.
1358	Blessed Delphina, Secular Franciscan and wife of St. Elzear dies. She and her husband are the only Franciscan couple ever canonized and beatified.
1359	Fabled German-African Franciscan alchemist, Berthold Schwarz perfects gun powder for use in artillery.
1360	The <i>Chronicles of the Twenty-Four general Ministers (24Gen)</i> is redacted and compiled covering the events of the first Franciscan Century
1373	Brigid of Sweden dies in Rome and is buried in the Church of San Lorenzo in Panisperna. Eventually her remains were sent to Sweden.
1380	Bernadine of Siena is born to the noble Albizzeschi family in Tuscany.
1390	An anonymous author writes the Little Flowers of St. Francis (Fioretti)
1391	Franciscan Friar Giovanni Giorgi of Florence teaches people to recite the Salutatio to the Blessed Virgin Mary as Hail most sweet and immaculate Virgin Mary: full of grace, the Lord is with you: blessed are you among women and blessed is the fruit of your womb, Jesus. Saint Mary, Mother of God, pray for us now and at the hour of our death. Amen.
1393	Ilario da Viterbo paints the retablo of the Incarnation of the Word of God and scenes of the life of Francis above the altar in the Porziuncola.
1402	The Beguine Colette of Corbie takes vows as a Third Order Sister of St. Francis.
1403	Bernadine of Siena joined the Observant branch of the Order of Friars Minor
1406	Sister Colette of Corbie with the blessing of the Antipope Benedict XIII becomes a Poor Clare nun and she begins a reform of the Order of St. Clare.
1409-10	Pontificate of Franciscan pope, Alexander V
1410	The Colettine Poor Clares are founded with their own Constitutions
1415	The Roman Curia at the Council of Constance officially recognized the growing split between the Observant movements of the zealous OFM and those with conventual leanings. The Council decreed that the friars who joined the OFM before this date cannot be called either Conventual or Observant or by any other title other than Friars Minor. It would take another 100 years before the recognized split became official.
1417-1431	The Third Order Franciscan Cardinal-Deacon Otto Colonna became Pope Martin V on Nov. 11. He was ordained a priest on Nov 13 and consecrated Bishop on Nov 14. His election ended the Western Schism.
1422	A young Franciscan novice received an apparition from the Blessed Virgin who instructed him on reciting a rosary of seven decades in honor of her seven joys, so that he might weave a crown that would be more pleasing to her than the material wreath of

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	flowers he had been wont to place on her statue. From that time the practice of reciting the crown of the seven joys became general in the Franciscan Family. It came to be known as the Franciscan Crown
1426	Brother Bernadine of Siena is tried for heresy due to his promotion of the Holy Name of Jesus (IHS). He was found innocent and Pope Martin V encouraged him to promote the devotion. His famous HIS in a sun burst is found in many of the ancient friaries that he founded. Bernadine also promoted devotion to St. Joseph and slowly the Franciscans began the move to get Joseph on the Calander of Saints. Bernadine's sermon on St. Joseph is the reading for the Office on the conemporary Solemnity of St. Joseph
1431	The adjective "conventual" was used officially for the first time to distinguish the OFM that would eventually become the Conventual Franciscans in 1517.
1440-1475	Franciscans translate the Latin Salutatio to the BVM into the vernacular. Giovanni di Capistrano taught it to the Germans in the German popularizing the addition of "Saint Mary, Mother of God, pray for us (sinners) now and at the hour of our death. Amen."
1444	Brother Bernadine of Siena dies at the age of 63.
1447	Pope Nicholas V united Third Order eremitical communities of men in Umbria and the Marches into a single community under a general minister. Although they are only one part of the Third Order Regular they came to be called the TOR. With this move the Third Order (Tertiary) Franciscans were effectively split into Religious Congregations and Secular Communities.
1450	Pope Nicholas V canonizes Bernadine of Siena
1452	Brother Amadeo da Silva leaves the Hieronymite Monastery of St. Mary of Guadalupe to join the Friars Minor
1456	Law student, Martin Tomitani joined the Observant Friars as Bernadine of Feltre, he became a popular preacher who spoke simply and forcefully against vanity, ambition and greed.
1464	Francesco della Rovere became general Minister of the Friars Minor Inés founds the Franciscan Beaterio of Santa María de la Cruz in Cubas (Spain)
1471	The Franciscan, Francesco della Rovere became Pope Sixtus IV. He took Brother Amadeus da Silva with him as his confessor. Amadeus writes his catechetical dialogue with the Archangel Gabriel and commentary on the Book of Revelation, <i>Apocalypsis nova</i> , which inspired Leonardo da Vinci and other artists of his day.
1473	Sixtus IV ordered the construction of the <i>Cappella Magna</i> , it is now recognized as the Sistine Chapel
1475	Sixtus IV formally established the Vatican Apostolic Library
1476	Franciscan Pope Sixtus IV became the first Pope to support the future dogma of the Immaculate Conception of St. Mary of Nazareth, establishing a feastday Mass and Office that can be used on December 8 th .
1480	Pope Sixtus IV extends the Porziuncola Plenary Indulgence of August 2 from the Porziuncola to all the churches of the First and Second Orders of Sts. Francis and Clare. The Franciscans receive permission from Pope Sixtus IV to celebrate St. Joseph on March 19 th . Mary's husband was all but ignored by Christianity till the 10 th century when some communities began to remember him on March 19 th . The Franciscan adoption of

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	this memorial in honor of Jesus's step-father did much to spread the idea of honoring him with a feast day.
1482	Brother Amadeus dies at age 62, leaving behind an Observant branch of the Friars Minor called the Amadeans. Pope Sixtus canonized Bonaventure di Bagnoreggio
1483	Pope Sixtus IV consecrates the Sixtine Chapel to the Virgen Mary on August 15.
1484	Bernardino da Feltre established the charitable credit organization called Mont-de-Pietes sometimes referred to as Mounts of St. Joseph. They were an alternative to the high interest loans of the banks
1484	Beatriz da Silva together with 12 young ladies founded the monastic Order of the Immaculate Conception inspired by the Observant Franciscans who had educated her family.
1487	Bernardino da Feltre promoted the popular devotion to St. Joseph and his wedding ring, introducing his feast for the first time in Perugia
1492	Conceptionist Franciscan foundress, Beatriz da Silva dies at the age of 69.
1493	The Friars Minor Juan de la Deule and Juan de Tisin accompanied the Third Order Franciscan Christopher Columbus during his second expedition to America. They celebrated the first mass in the American continent on the island of Hispaniola.
1500's	Franciscans popularize the Stations of the Cross moving it from the Holy Land to Europe.
1504	Hungarian Franciscan scholar, Pelbartus Ladislaus de Temesvár and opponent of St. Mary's Immaculate Conception dies
1508	Third Order Regula Sister Juana de la Cruz Vasquez Gutierrez began a preaching ministry that gained her quite a reputation and attracted Bishops, Nobles and the Spanish Royal Family to her sermons.
1509	Franciscan Cardinal Francisco Jimenez de Cisneros gave the parish church of San Andres to the Franciscan sisters, making Juana de la Cruz Vasquez Gutierrez the local Pastor and making the previous pastor her vicar. She fired him and hired another priest in his place. Pope Julius II eventually recognized her as Pastor in response to priests of the area who complained that woman should not be a pastor.
1512	The first American diocese was established in Santo Domingo with the Franciscan Bishop Garcia de Padilla.
1513	University student Francisco de Osuna joins the Observant Franciscans in Spain.
1515	Pedro de Alcantara joins the Franciscans of the Strict Observance or Discalced Friars in Spain. He progressed greatly in Recollection and Mysticism and was for time Spiritual Director for Teresa de Avila.
1517	Franciscan mathematician, Luca Pacioli dies at the age of 70. He is often considered the forerunner of accounting. Franciscan Cardinal and Reformer, Cisneros dies in Toledo Spain
1516	Mariano da Firenze writes the Book on the Dignity and Excellence of the Order of the Seraphic Mother of the Poor Women, St. Clare of Assisi)
1517	After 300 years of struggles, debates and literal fights that began during Francis's lifetime around how to live faithfully the Way of St. Francis the First Order was split into two orders the OFM and the OFM Conventuals. The Bull of Union (<i>Ite vos in vineam meam</i>) by Pope Leo X meant to unite the many Franciscan reforms and movements served to split the First Order into the Friars Minor

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	receiving the official seal of the Order with the right to elect the general Minister to govern all the OFM observant and reformed communities as one and to confirm the general Master of the Conventuals (OFM Conv). At that time 1 sixth of the OFM began to live officially as Conventuals while the rest remained in one of the several Observant, Reformed, Recollect and Discalced groups under the OFM general Minister.
1520s	The so called <i>Doce Apostoles</i> arrived on American soil as missionaries in Mexico. Jesuit scholars working on verifying the lives of the Saints called Angela of Foligno the “Mistress of Theologians” because of her Doctrine of Christ
1521	To introduce uniformity to the numerous TOR congregations, Pope Leo X gave a new form to the Rule, retaining much of the Rule published by Nicholas IV and adding new points, especially the three solemn vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.
1527	Franciscan Mystic and teacher of Recollection, Francisco de Osuna publishes his <i>Third Spiritual Alphabet</i> a book that will greatly influence Teresa de Avila and other Spanish mystics of the Golden Age of Mysticism. The Franciscan Juan de Zumarraga becomes the Bishop of the newly established Diocese of Mexico.
1528	The Friar Minor Matteo da Bascio with the help of the Pope’s niece founds the Capuchin reform of the Friars Minor. He eventually left them, returning to the Order of Friars Minor.
1529	Bernardino de Sahagún arrives in América and begins his work among the Nahuatl peoples. He spent over 50 years documenting Nahuatl beliefs, culture and history making him the precursor to modern anthropological studies and the father of ethnography.
1530	Pope Clemente VII approved the Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus for the Franciscans
1534	Franciscan sister and pastor Juana de la Cruz Vasquez Gutierrez known as la Santa Juana by the Spanish faithful dies at the age of 53. Work begins on the story of her life and a collection of her 72 mystical sermons in a manuscript called <i>El Conhorte</i>
1535	Third Order Penitent Thomas More was martyred for his Catholic faith in England.
1536	Bernardino de Sahagún and other Friars Minor founded Colegio Imperial de Santa Cruz de Tlatelolco, the first school of higher learning in América.
1537	The Franciscans add the Feast of the Marriage of Mary and Joseph to the Franciscan calendar on Jan 23, thus moving closer to the commemoration of St. Joseph in the Christian calendar.
1538	The Capuchin Poor Clares are founded with their own constitutions.
1540	Brother Francisco de Osuna dies leaving behind a great legacy in Mystical writing.
1541	The Spaniard, Ignacio de Loyola takes St. Bernadine’s IHS Christogram as the emblem of his new Society of Jesus (Jesuits).
1545ff	Bernardino de Sahagún begins to write his most famous ethnographic work on Mesoamerica <i>The Florentine Codex</i> . In Book xI of the Codex, he denounces the association of Santa María de Guadalupe en Tepyac with the Nahuatl goddess Tonantzin (our mother). He offered the corrective Guadalupe Dios-inantzín (mother of God).
1550	Fray Francisco de Bustamente, (Franciscan provincial minister) denounced the cult of Guadalupe de Tepeyac as a continuation of the cult of the goddess Tonantzin
1550s	Brother Pedro de Alcantara slowly begins to found and spread around Spain and Italy what will become the Alcantarine Franciscans.

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1562	A letter from Brother Pedro de Alcantara convinces Teresa de Avila to found her first Reformed Carmelite Monastery. Much of what we know about Brother Pedro comes from her writings about him.
1565	Juan Bermudo joined the Order of Friars Minor in Andalusia. He became known as a composer, music theorist and mathematician
1566ff	The Friary of Santa Maria degli Angeli is torn down by Pope Pius V.
1568	Pope Pius V suppress the Amadean Franciscans and other groups united them in the Observant Friars Minor.
1569	Construction begins on the present Basilica and friary of Santa Maria degli Angeli around the Porziuncola.
1570	Pope Pius V officially proclaims a feast in honor of St. Joseph on March 19 th . It is the first of 2 feast days in his honor. It was an optional memorial until 1917 when it is raised to a first class feast.
1570	Although a commemoration of St. Joseph had been celebrated in some areas on March 19 since the 10 th century and eventually in Rome itself in 1479, it only became universally celebrated since July 1570 when it was promoted as a second class memorial by Pope Pius V with <i>Quo primum</i>
1573	Franciscan missionaries arrive in what is now the USA establishing a colony in Florida
1572	Mexican Franciscan Felipe de Jesús along with Paul Miki, Peter Baptist and several other OFM, Secular Franciscans and Jesuits were crucified in Nagasaki, Japan.
1580	The Conventual Franciscans finalize their split from the OFM by getting a Cardinal Protector.
1585	The Franciscan Friar Felice Piergentile became Pope Sixtus V.
1587	Brother Evangelista Pelleo was elected as the 55 th general Master of the Conventuals. To show that the OFM Conventual were no longer under the OFM he began to call himself general Minister instead of general Master. The Conventuals requested that the Roman Curia remove from the OFM general Minister the title of “General Minister of the Whole Order.” The request was denied.
1588	San Francisco Solano arrived in Peru with the first Franciscan missionaries to South America. He had the gift of tongues and was able to communicate with 8 different language groups of the region.
1590	Fray Bernardino de Sahagún died on Feb 5 in Tlatelolco at 91 years of age.
1597	Five Franciscans were martyred in Florida by native uprisings
1620-1629	Through bi-location, Conceptionist Franciscan Nun, María de Agreda appeared to the Jumano natives of West Texas and New Mexico speaking their language and inviting them to find the OFM and ask for Baptism and instruction on the faith. Because the blue and white Conceptionist habit, the Jumano called her the Lady in Blue.
1619	The OFM Capuchins became a separate Order
1621	The beatification process for Mother Juana de la Cruz, pastor and mystic begins
1622	Pope Gregory XV places the conditions of Confession and reception of Holy Communion to the Porziuncola Plenary Indulgence of August 2 and reconfirms that it can be had in all the churches of the OFM and Poor Clares. He extends the privilege to all Capuchin churches as well.
1623	The OFM in the Holy Land were organized into a Custody working in Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Cyprus and Rhodes.

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1625	The OFM conventual requested once again that the Roman Curia remove from the OFM general Minister the title of “General Minister of the Whole Order.” The request was denied in 1631 Friar Minor Scholar and Forerunner of Franciscan Studies Luke Wadding sets up a formation house in Rome at the church of Sant’Isidoro.
1630	Conventual Friar Joseph of Cupertino levitates for the first time during a procession, At least 70 levitations were documented during his lifetime earning him the nickname of the Flying Friar
1631	Capuchin Cardinal Antonio Barberini ordered the remains of thousands of Capuchin Franciscans moved to the crypt of Santa Maria della Concezione where they were arranged into various designs on the walls a small chapels. For this reason it is known in Rome as the Bone Church. Brother Alonso de Benavides of New Mexico went to Agreda to interview María de Agreda, confirming her bilocation to the Jumano area.
1635	Franciscan Friar, odh Buidhe Mac and Bhaird, OFM, founder of Irish archeology dies.
1639	Brother Luke Wadding dies in Rome. Besides his editions of the works of Duns Scotus and the Immaculate Conception, he made one of the first attempts at collecting the writings (Opuscula) of St. Francis
1643	Pope Urban VIII extends the Porziuncola Plenary Indulgence to all the churches of the Third Order Regular of St. Francis.
1645	The Observant Friars Minor in Toledo declared the Immaculate Conception as the Marian invocation for the OFM
1655	Polish Franciscan theologian (Dobrosielski) began to systematize the study of the spiritual life in a field he called “Ascetical Theology”
1665	Sister María de Agreda dies in the Monastery where she had been Abbess.
1670	Pope Clement X extends the Porziuncola Plenary Indulgence to all the churches of the Conventual Franciscans. Sister María de Agreda writes her controversial life of St. Mary of Nazareth, <i>The Mystical City of God</i> . It was banned by the Spanish Inquisition.
1679-1699	English Friars worked in the New England area moving west towards Illinois and Minnesota. Construction of the Basilica of Santa Maria degli Angeli was finally finished.
1697	Poor Clare mystic, Veronica Giuliani receives the stigmata. She is one of about 70 women whom the Church recognizes as having received some form of Jesus’s stigmata
1700s	21 Franciscan Missions were built in the Texas area staffed by 160 friars Junipero Serra with some OFM missionaries built 21 missions in the California region
1707	Friar Constantine Dehalle was martyred in Native uprising in New England.
1721	The Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus is extended to the entire Church by Pope Innocent XIII.
1727	Sister Veronica Giuliani dies in the Por Clare Monastery of Castello
1728	English historian, Anthony Parkinson, OFM died. He is best known for having written a history of the Order of Friars Minor in England, the <i>Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica</i>
1728	The OFM conventual requested once again that the Roman Curia remove from the OFM general Minister the title of “General Minister of the Whole Order.” The request was denied by Pope Benedict XIII who imposed a perpetual silence on the matter so that the Conventuals would no longer bring up the issue.

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1747	The ban on María de Agreda's <i>Mystical City of God</i> was lifted.
1769	Conventual Franciscan Friar Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli became Pope Clement XIV
1773	Pope Clement XIV suppresses the Jesuits with his document <i>Dominus ac Redemptor</i>
1777?	Sometime during his pontificate, Pope Pius VI canonized Brother Giles. He is the only one of Francis's early companions to be official canonized.
1787	Secular Franciscan Alfonso de Ligouri founded the Redemptorists.
1794	Conventual Franciscan, Blessed Jean-Baptiste Triquerie along with 14 men and 4 women is martyred during the French Revolution. Poor Clare nun, Blessed Joséphine Leroux was martyred along with 2 Ursuline and 2 Bridgettine sisters for running a religious school during the French Revolution.
1812	The "comforter of Naples," Alcantarine Franciscan Brother Egidio Maria di San Giuseppe dies at the age of 82.
1818	The tomb of St. Francis is discovered. Pope Pius IX has a neoclassical crypt chapel built around it.
1829	The fresco of the Porziuncola Indulgence is painted by Johan Friedrich Overbeck above the entrance of the Porziuncola.
1832	The central nave of the Basilica of Santa Maria degli Angeli caved in during an earthquake. The cuppula remained intact saving the Porziuncola underneath it.
1834	Maria Magdalena Bentivoglio was born to Count Domenico Bentivoglio of Bologna and Angela Sandreda
1850	Clare's body is exhumed in an incorrupt state. The crypt was built around the place her body had been buried
1851	Marian University was founded in 1851 in Indianapolis, IN by the Sisters of St. Francis, Oldenburg, Indiana, as a liberal arts school.
1854	Poor Clares of Perpetual Adoration are founded with their own constitutions. Quoting the Franciscan Scholar John Duns Scotus, Pope Pius IX declares the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception of St. Mary of Nazareth who "was preserved from the stain of original sin, in view of the merits of Christ."
1858	8 friars from the German Province of the Holy Cross arrived in the USA to care for German speaking immigrants
1864	Maria Magdalena Bentivoglio and her sisters join the Poor Clares at Pannisperna
1870	Secular Franciscan Pope Pius IX declares St, Joseph patron and protector of the Universal Church. Friar Minor general Minister, Bernardino da Portoguardo asks Brother Fedele da Fanna to begin work on the Complete Works of Sr. Bonaventure. This begins the Quaracchi editions and study of what makes up the Franciscan Intellectual Tradition.
1871	The Poor Clares are kicked out of San Lorenzo in Pannisperna by the newly formed Italian government in a process of secularization. They move into one half of a Monastery of the Augustinian nuns in Via dei Selci.
1872	Clare's body is placed in the crypt chapel of the Basilica of Santa Chiara
1875	With the approval of the OFM General Minister, Bernardino da Portoguardo, Maria Magdalena and her sister Maria Costanza are sent by Pope Pius IX to found Monasteries of Poor Clares in the USA. Quaracchi scholars set up house in Florence.

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	99 friars and 22 candidates fleeing the Kulturkampf in Germany joined the 8 friars from German Province of the Holy Cross in the Midwest USA
1877	Mary of the Passion founds the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary (FMM)
1878	Secular Franciscan Pope Pius IX dies in the 31 st year of his pontificate.
1879	Quaracchi scholars (4 Italians and 6 Germans) live in Quaracchi a suburb of Florence. The German friars working in the USA erected the first U.S. Province as the Franciscan Province of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus.
1882	Quaracchi scholars get a printing press and begin to publish Bonaventure's Complete Works in 10 volumes.
1883	Pope Leo XIII approves a revised Rule of the Third Order Secular of St. Francis
1885	The Quaracchi scholars begin to publish the invaluable <i>Analecta Francescana I-III</i>
1886	After 635 years of having their general Curia at Santa Maria in Araceoli at the Campidoglio the Friars Minor were forced to move our on January 5 th
1887	Brother Bernardino del Vago da Portogruaro begins a general house of studies for the OFM in the Lateran area of Rome on Via Merulana. The Basilica of the structure was dedicated to Saint Anthony and consecrated in December
1890	With the blessing of Pope Leo XIII, the OFM house of studies in Rome became the Collegio Internazionale Sant'Antonio (CISA). Friar Bonaventure Loffredo da Alghero painted the <i>Apoteosi</i> (Divinization/Glorification) of the Franciscan Family in the apse of the Basilica di Sant'Antonio in Laterano of the CISA.
1893	Bl. Caritas Brader began the Congregation of the Franciscan Sisters of Mary Immaculate in Tuquerres, Colombia.
1897	With the Apostolic Constitution <i>Felicitate quadam</i> , Pope Leo XIII reunited all the various reforms of the Observant OFM as one Order of Friars Minor confirming it with the right of precedence given the OFM by Pope Leo X in 1517, thus answering the question of which of the three branches of the first Order of St. Francis came first. If truth be told the OFM and the Conventuals can both trace their lineage back to Francis's later years. The Capuchins on the other hand can only go as far back as 1528.
1893	The original copy of Clare's Form of Life is found in her mantle. Lutheran Pastor and Scholar, Paul Sabatier writes the first modern Life of St. Francis based on the <i>Speculum perfectionis</i> , attributed to Brother Leo. that had been ordered destroyed in 1266. This opens up the Franciscan Question as to how the hagiographies of Francis are related to each other are which one depends on the others. This is the so-called Franciscan Question is being debated even now by Franciscanologists
1903	Third Order Franciscan, Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto became Pope Pius X. The Quaracchi scholars begin working on the Summa Theologica of Bonaventure's teacher Alexander of Hales
1908	The Quaracchi scholars put out the first issue of <i>Archivum Franciscanum Historicum</i>
1909	The Basilica of Santa Maria degli Angeli is made a patriarchal basilica and papal chapel by Pope Pius X. The Aula Sant'Antonio of the CISA is dedicated for Academic Events of the Collegio and it was decorated to highlight the Franciscan Spiritual and Intellectual Tradition the young Franciscan scholars were joining in defending their work.
1910	The movement to canonize Brother Leo and Francis's early companions became pending.

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1911	Italian Enrico Guizzoni produced the first movie about Francis and Clare of Assisi entitle <i>Il Poverello di Assisi</i> (The poor man of Assisi).
1912	The misnamed “Prayer of St. Francis” was published anonymously for the first time in a French Catholic Magazine. The first part of the “Peace Prayer” is very self-centered and nothing like the known prayers of St. Francis and never once mentions God or Jesus which is very unlike St. Francis. The second half of the prayer is very similar to the sayings of Blessed Brother Giles, one of Francis’s early companions.
1917	The memorial of St. Joseph became a first class feast, now called a solemnity
1918	Brother Étienne Benoît, a French Friar printed the “Peace Prayer” on the back of a Holy Card of St. Francis.
1920	Friar Zeferino Lazzeri discovers and edits the Umbrian version of the Process of Canonization
1921	Franciscan physician and psychologist, Agostino Gemelli founded the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan Italy.
1925-1932	The chapel of Francis’s tomb under the Lower Basilica of San Francis is remodeled in a neo-Romanesque style.
1927	The Quakers translated the “Peace Prayer” into English and mistakenly translated “A French Prayer for Peace” as the “Peace Prayer of Francis.” Cardinal Francis Spellman had it printed during WWII and incorrectly called it the Prayer of St. Francis. He should have done his homework. Quaracchi scholars establish the Scotist Commission to publish the works of Bl. John Duns Scotus
1933	The OFM House of Studies in Rome is erected as the Athenaeum Antonianum on Via Merulana by Pope Pius XI granting CISA the right to give academic titles at three levels in theology making it the Pontifical Atheneum Antonianum (in 1938).
1934	Friars Angelo, Maseo, Leo and Rufino are buried around Francis’s tomb. Brother (Lady) Jacoba is moved to the entrance of the crypt.
1938	The Scotist Commission moves from Quaracchi to the Antonianum in Rome
1940	Quaracchi scholars establish a commission to publish works of St, Bernadine da Siena
1943	The Academy of American Franciscan History is established to recover the history of the Franciscan presence on the American continent since the 16 th century.
1946	The OFM general Minister created the <i>Commissio Marialis Francescana</i> at the Atheneum Antonianum to promote Marian doctrine and devotion, under the guidance of Brother Carlo Baliç
1947	The OFM general Definitorium transformed the <i>Commissio Marialis Francescana</i> into the Academia Mariana Internationalis. Brother Carlo Baliç began to work immediately with international scholars on the question of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary into heaven
1948	Franciscan Historian, Brother Antonine Tibesar of the Franciscan Province of the Sacred Heart is named director of the Academy of American Franciscan History
1950	Pope Pius XII defines the Dogma of the Assumption with the Apostolic Constitution <i>Munificentissimus Deus</i>
1955	Ingrid Peterson entered the Sisters of St. Francis, she went on to become an outstanding scholar of Franciscan Studies, Philosophy, Theology and Spirituality
1956	The Aula Magna “Maria Assunta” and Library were added to the Antonianum in Rome

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1957	The San Damiano Crucifix is moved from the private chapel of the Poor Clares at the Basilica di Santa Chiara and placed in public display for the first time in about 700 years. It was probably at the time that the Clare Dossal (Tavola) was also placed in public view.
1959	Franciscan scholar Agostino Gemelli dies at age 81. Pope John XXIII raises the OFM Marian Academy at the Antonianum to the <i>Pontificia Academia Mariana Internationalis</i> (PAMI) giving it the responsibility to organize International Mariological-Marian Congresses
1962	Secular Franciscan Pope John XXIII inserts the name of St. Joseph for the first time in the celebration of the Mass by adding his name to Eucharistic Prayer 1 (the Roman Canon).
1967	The Second Vatican Council confirms the Porziuncola Plenary Indulgence with an Apostolic Constitution <i>Indulgentiarum Doctrina</i> . South-African Secular Franciscan Sebastian Temple sets the “Peace Prayer” of 1912 to music as “Make me a Channel of your Peace.”
1971	The Quaracchi scholars move to Grottaferrata outside of Rome
1972	Italian Director and Producer Gian Franco Corsi Zeffirelli produced a movie on Francis and Clare of Assisi entitled <i>Brother Sun, Sister Moon</i>
1973	Brother Marion Habig, OFM edits the first collection of Franciscan Sources in English with Francis’s Opuscula and his hagiographies, vitae and legenda. It is simply called <i>St. Francis of Assisi: Omnibus of Sources</i>
1976	Conceptionist Franciscan Beatriz da Silva is canonized by Pope Paul VI
1978	Pope Paul VI promulgates a revised Rule of the Secular Franciscan Order Friar Minor and Franciscanologist Kajetan Esser dies in Germany. His excellent work on the critical edition of the Opuscula of St. Francis has inspired and enriched Franciscan scholarship adding to the ongoing Franciscan Question. The Franciscan Pilgrimage Programs began sending pilgrimage groups to the Franciscan shrines in Italy.
1979	Pope John Paul II names Francis of Assis patron of Ecology and Environment
1980	Restoration of the oldest effigy of Saint Clare (the Clare Dossal). Medievalist, Marco Bartoli publishes his article “Analisi storica e interpretazione psicanalitica di una visione di S. Chiara d’Assisi” in <i>AFH 73</i> calling attention to Clare’s astonishing vision of being nursed by St. Francis. Capuchin Franciscanologist, Lázaro Iriarte publishes his comprehensive work on the Franciscan-Clarian vocation: <i>Vocación Franciscana. La opción de Francisco y Clara de Asís</i> .
1982	Pope John Paul II promulgates a revised Rule for the Franciscan Third Order Regular
1984	Capuchin Spiritual Writer and Prophet of Prayer, Ignacio Larrañaga founded his school of Christian Prayer <i>Talleres de Oración y Vida</i> which responded to the issue that the Church invites us to pray without really teaching us how to pray instead of simply reciting prayers.
1986	Pope John Paul II gathers 235 leaders of world religions in at Santa Maria degli Angeli (Porziuncola) to pray for peace making Assisi the City of Peace. Mary Melone joined the Franciscan Sisters of Angela of Foligno
1989	Pope John Paul II canonizes Saint Agnes of Prague. Capuchin Franciscanologist, Opatus Van Asseldonk publishes his work on the maternal-fraternal inclinations of Francis and Clare in his work entitled <i>Maria, Francesco e</i>

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	<i>Chiara</i> . His work led to my work on the maternal-fraternal tension of Franciscan spirituality.
1992	Bonaventurian, Zachary Hayes, OFM published his book: <i>The Hidden Center: Spirituality and Speculative Christology in St. Bonaventure</i> . Brother Antonine Tibesar, OFM dies in San Antonio, TX where I had the privilege of being his last Guardian. He is also the friar who encouraged me to get my doctoral degree.
1993	Franciscan theologian John Duns Scotus was beatified by Pope John Paul II Poor Clare Nun María Victoria Triviño publishes her biographical study of St Clare: <i>Pan y Hermosura. Clare de Asís</i> Franciscan Sister Ingrid Peterson publishes her biographical study on <i>Clare of Assisi</i> . Italian Scholar Marco Bartoli publishes his biographical study on Clare of Assisi <i>Santa Chiara tra memoria e attualità</i> . Franciscan Sister and Franciscanologist, Margaret Carney publishes her work on St Clare: <i>The First Franciscan Woman: Clare of Assisi and her Form of Life</i> . Franciscan Spiritual Writer and Itinerant Preacher, Albert Haase publishes his book <i>Swimming in the Sun: Discovering the Lord's Prayer with Francis of Assisi and Thomas Merton</i> . He has since published several other books on the spiritual life. Franciscan musician and composer Robert Hutmacher revised and published a collection of early Franciscan chants and melodies revised for Clare's 8 th centenary entitled <i>Clare and Francis: O Let the Faithful People Sing</i>
1995	U.S.American Capuchin porter, Brother Solanus Casey was declared Venerable by Pope John Paul II. Italian Art Historian, Chiara Frugoni publishes her massive and controversial work on the discovery of Francis's stigmata in word and imagery: <i>Francesco e l'invenzione delle stimmate: una storia per parole e immagini fino a Bonaventura e Giotto</i>
1996	Franciscanologist and student of Kajetan Esser, OFM, Fernando Uribe. OFM published his excellent work on the Franciscan Sources: <i>Introduzione alle agiografie di S. Francesco e S. Chiara d'Assisi (sec XIII-XIV)</i> . I am proud to say he was my teacher. Pop John Paul II canonizes Alcantarine Brother Egidio Maria di San Giuseppe.
1997	Basilica and Monastery of Santa Chiara is badly damaged in an earthquake All but 4 Poor Clares are moved to surrounding monasteries and friaries
1998	Gilbert Ostdiek, OFM, one of the founding members of the Catholic Theological Union in Chicago received the 1998 Michael Mathis Award from the Notre Dame Center for Pastoral liturgy. His colleagues in the field of Word and Worship published <i>Finding Voice to Give God Praise: Essays in the Many Languages of the Liturgy</i> in his honor.
1999	Diocesan priest and scholar, Innocente Gárcia Andrés edits the 72 sermons of Juana de la Cruz Vasquez Gutierrez bringing her work to contemporary readers and scholars. Pope John Paul II canonizes the Polish Queen King (Cunegunda) who had died in 1292 after living her final years as a Poor Clare.
2001	Poor Clares return to their restored monastery. St. Clare's body is placed in its life-size urn for viewing in the crypt of the Basilica. The OFM English Speaking Conference sets up a Commission on the <i>Franciscan Intellectual Tradition</i> to promote retrieval of the theology and spirituality that animate the Franciscan family and movement.

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	Robert Karris publishes the first volume of the English translation of Bonaventure's Commentary on the Gospel of St. Luke with the Franciscan Institute Publications.
2003	Franciscan Institute Publications launches the Franciscan Heritage Series with Kenan Osborne, OFM's book <i>The Franciscan Intellectual Tradition: Tracing Its Origins and Identifying Its Central Components</i>
2005	Pope John Paul II makes Antonianum in Rome a university with the title Pontificia Università Antonianum.
2008	The Quaracchi scholars move from Grottaferrata to Sant'Isidoro in Rome where it is called the <i>Collegium Sancti Bonaventurae</i>
2010	Spiritualogian and Franciscanologist, Gilberto Cavazos-González publishes his work on the kinship language and maternal-fraternal tension of Franciscan-Clarian life: <i>Greater than a Mother's love: The Spirituality of Francis and Clare of Assisi</i> . Having encouraged its publication, Clarian scholar and Franciscan Sister Ingrid Peterson graciously writes the preface for the book.
2013	Capuchin Spiritual writer Ignacio Larrañaga dies in Guadalajara Mexico at age 85. The Jesuit Jorge Bergoglio of Argentina is named pope and he takes the name of "Francesco" wanting his papacy to be inspired by Francis of Assisi. Pope Francis adds the name of St. Joseph spouse of St. Mary into every Eucharistic Prayer for the Celebration of the Eucharist.
2014	Bonaventure scholar, Zachary Hayes, OFM passed away at the age of 81. Franciscan Sister, Mary Melone is installed as Rector of the Pontificia Università Antonianum becoming the first woman to head a Pontifical University
2015	Pope Francis proclaims Franciscan Mystic, Sister and Pastor Juana de la Cruz Vasquez Gutierrez venerable moving along the process of her canonization.
2016	The Poor Clares allow the San Damiano Crucifix to be taken to San Damiano from June 15 to 19.
2017	Thomas Nairn, OFM was elected as the last Provincial Minister of the oldest OFM Province in the USA: the Franciscan Province of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus
2017-18	William Short, OFM published his Audiobook <i>The Franciscan Intellectual Tradition</i> Mary Beth Ingham, CSJ published her Audiobook <i>Duns Scotus: The Subtle Doctor</i> John Kruse published his book <i>Discovering the Franciscan Intellectual Tradition: A Life-Giving Vision</i>
2020	Rochester Franciscan, Sr. Ingrid Peterson died at Assisi Heights on June 28.
2021	At the end of September, the Poor Clare community of San Lorenzo in Panisperna residing in Via dei Selci, Rome is disbanded, and the remaining sisters are sent to various monasteries around the world.
2022	In the Fall of 2022, Gilberto Cavazos-González, OFM returned to the Catholic Theological Union as the John Duns Scotus Chair of (Franciscan) Spirituality. He immediately set about to organize a CTU Franciscan Spirituality website and the school began a new Franciscan Spirituality Certificate program.
2023	In October of this year 6 of the 7 OFM provinces in the USA came together as a single province dedicated to the Virgen de Guadalupe (de Tepeyac). 8 th Centenary of Francis's Christmas at Greccio with an Ox and a Donkey
2024	8 th Centenary of the Stigmata of Br. Francis of Assisi
2025	8 th Centenary of Br. Francis's Canticle of the Creatures (Br. Sun)
2026	8 th Centenary of the death (Transitus) of Br. Francis of Assisi

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