



May 10, 2021

**CELEBRATING AND GETTING TO KNOW SANTA LUISA DE MARILLAC**

**ENGLISH**

**SISTER PAULE FREEBURG DC  
UNITED STATES**

Louise de Marillac whose feast we celebrate on May 9<sup>th</sup> was born into a noble family, the De Marillac family.

Her father loved her very much - but she never knew her mother, so as a child she never knew the joy of family life.

When she was a toddler, her father married a woman who had three children of her own and she did not want Louise to live in the house.

Wealthy families often sent their children to convent schools to be educated. But Louise was sent because she was not wanted in her own home. She was sent to Poissy, a Dominican convent where her Aunt Louise was a nun.

She received a classical education. She knew Latin, Greek, literature; she learned philosophy, theology, Bible, and painting. We have many of her paintings in our motherhouse in Paris.

When her Father died, she was between 12 and 13, and she was sent to a boarding house to learn domestic skills because her uncles did not want to pay for her education at Poissy.

Both her classic education and her domestic education served her well all her life.

Louise wanted to enter the Capuchins, a cloistered community.

She was rejected because of her fragile health. She was disappointed but she believed that God had other plans for her.

When she was 22, her uncle arranged a marriage with Antoine le Gras, secretary to the Queen mother, Queen Marie de Medici.

Antoine was also of the nobility but of a lower level than Louise's family.



It was a happy marriage. They had one son, Michel.

Louise traveled in social circles and joined the Ladies of Charity which Vincent had founded in 1617 in Châtillon and they were now beginning in Paris.

Her husband became ill in 1625. When he was dying, Louise stayed by his bedside day and night until he died.

Soon after she met Vincent de Paul, Louise was scrupulous and nervous. They didn't get on well at first. Both were well educated but she was refined, and he was a rough peasant. He reluctantly agreed to be her spiritual advisor.

Eventually, Vincent was able to realize her own natural talents, especially in organization. He began to engage her in his works of charity. She became more confident.

### **Over the years they became great friends and collaborators**

In 1629 – St. Vincent sent her on mission to visit the Ladies of Charity all over France. Wherever the Vincentian Priests gave a parish mission, they started a group of Ladies of Charity and then left. Louise was sent to see how they were doing. She wrote contracts for them to start hospitals and manage them. She gave them conferences and set them on course to be leaders. The Ladies of Charity prepared women to teach in schools. They were decision makers everywhere they worked. But primarily they used their leadership in working directly with the poor.

Louise directed some of the Ladies in annual retreats. She became what today we would call the National Moderator of the Ladies of Charity in France.

In 1633 Vincent de Paul and Louise de Marillac co-founded the Daughters of Charity. At the beginning, the Daughters worked with and under the direction of the Ladies of Charity.

Through spiritual direction, Vincent de Paul led Louise de Marillac to set aside her fears and doubts and become a servant of the poor.

Louise de Marillac died in 1660. The women she mentored, especially the Ladies of Charity and the Daughters of Charity, are spread all over the world serving poor people and trying to give them a better life. Louise de Marillac was canonized in 1934 and she was proclaimed the patroness of Social Work.

As a remarkable woman and leader, she remains as a model for women today. As we celebrate her feast day on May 9<sup>th</sup>, let's pray to her to keep us helping others as she taught us.

