



Victoriano  
Pío



Cirilo Bertrán



Marciano  
José



Benjamín  
Julián



Augusto  
Andrés



Aniceto Adolfo



Benito de Jesús



Julián Alfredo

**B. Cirilo Bertrán y comps., m.**

### **Bienheureux Cirilo-Bertran et compagnons, martyrs de Turon**

Les martyrs de Turon, dans les Asturies (Espagne), sont huit Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes qui dirigeaient l'école de cette localité située dans une vallée minière de la région.

Voici les noms de ces Frères: Cirilo-Bertran, Marciano-José, Victoriano-Pío, Julian-Alfredo, Benjamin-Julian, Augusto-Andrés, Benito de Jesus et Aniceto-Adolfo.

L'Espagne traversait alors une situation sociale et politique difficile. La franc-maçonnerie et le communisme visaient à s'emparer du pouvoir et à annihiler les traditions religieuses du pays. Le 5 octobre 1934, lorsqu'éclata la révolution aux Asturies, un groupe de rebelles arrêta les huit Frères qui enseignaient dans l'école chrétienne de la commune. Le "comité révolutionnaire" les condamna à mort sans jugement, uniquement parce qu'ils étaient religieux. La nuit du 9 octobre, ils furent fusillés dans le cimetière de la localité. Dès lors les habitants de la contrée les regardèrent comme des martyrs.

Jean-Paul II les a béatifiés le 29 avril 1990. Leur mémoire liturgique se célèbre le 9 octobre.

### **Beatos Cirilo Bertrán y compañeros, mártires de Turón**

Los Mártires de Turón, en Asturias, España, son ocho Hermanos de las Escuelas Cristianas que dirigían la escuela de dicha localidad, enclavada en un valle minero de la región.

Sus nombres son: Hermanos Cirilo Bertrán, Marciano José, Victoriano Pío, Julián Alfredo, Benjamín Julián, Augusto Andrés, Benito de Jesús y Aniceto Adolfo.

España atravesaba una situación social y política muy difícil. La masonería y el comunismo pretendían hacerse con el poder y aniquilar las tradiciones religiosas de la nación. El 5 de octubre de 1934, al estallar la Revolución en Asturias, un grupo de rebeldes arrestó a los ocho Hermanos que trabajaban en la Escuela cristiana del pueblo. El "comité revolucionario" los condenó a muerte, sin juicio y por ser religiosos; fueron fusilados en el cementerio del pueblo la noche del 9 de octubre. Los habitantes de la zona los consideraron como mártires desde el primer momento.

Juan Pablo II los beatificó el 29 de abril de 1990. Su memoria litúrgica se celebra el 9 de octubre.

### **Blessed Cirilo Bertran and companions, martyrs of Turon**

The martyrs of Turon, a town in the Asturias region of Spain, are 8 Brothers of the Christian Schools who ran the local school in a mining valley in the area.

Their names are: Cirilo Bertran, Marciano Jose, Victoriano Pio, Julian Alfredo, Benjamin Julian, Augusto Andres, Benito de Jesus and Aniceto Adolfo.

Spain was going through a difficult period at the time, both socially and politically. Freemasons and communists were intent on siezing power and destroying the religious traditions of the country. On October 5th 1934, when revolution broke out in the Asturias, a group of revolutionaries arrested the 8 Brothers who taught in the local Christian school. The "revolutionary committee" condemned them to death without trial for the sole reason they were religious. On the night of October 9th, they were executed by firing squad in the local cemetery. From that time onward, the people of the area considered them as martyrs.

They were beatified by John Paul II on April 29th 1990. Their feast is kept on October 9th.

### **B. Cirilo Bertràn e compagni martiri di Turòn**

I Martiri di Turòn (Asturie, Spagna) sono otto Fratelli delle scuole cristiane che dirigevano la scuola di Turòn, un paese al centro di una valle mineraria della regione delle Asturie.

I loro nomi sono: Cirilo Bertràn, Marciano José, Victoriano Pio, Juliàn Alfredo, Benjamìn Juliàn, Augusto Andrès, Benito de Jesùs, Aniceto Adolfo.

La situazione in Spagna era difficile: la massoneria e il comunismo volevano giungere al potere e demolire le tradizioni religiose della Spagna. Fu così che il 5 ottobre 1934 un gruppo di ribelli arrestò gli otto Fratelli che operavano nella scuola di Turòn. Il "comitato rivoluzionario" li condannò a morte e furono fucilati nel cimitero del paese la notte del 9 ottobre 1934. Gli abitanti del paese li considerano subito come martiri.

Giovanni Paolo II li beatificò il 29 aprile 1990. La memoria liturgica è fissata il 9 ottobre.



Victoriano  
Pio



Cirilo Bertrán



Marciano  
José



Benjamin  
Julián



Augusto  
Andrés



Aniceto Adolfo



Benito de Jesús



Julián Alfredo

### ***Blessed Cirilo Bertrán and companions, martyrs of Turón***

The martyrs of Turón, a town in the Asturias region of Spain, are 8 Brothers of the Christian Schools who ran the local school in a mining valley in the area. Their names are: *Cirilo Bertrán, Marciano José, Victoriano Pio, Julián Alfredo, Benjamin Julián, Augusto Andrés, Benito de Jesús and Aniceto Adolfo*. Spain was going through a difficult period at the time, both socially and politically. Freemasons and communists were intent on siezing power and destroying the religious traditions of the country. On October 5th 1934, when revolution broke out in the Asturias, a group of revolutionaries arrested the 8 Brothers who taught in the local Christian school. The "revolutionary committee" condemned them to death without trial for the sole reason they were religious. On the night of October 9th, they were executed by firing squad in the local cemetery. From that time onward, the people of the area considered them as martyrs. They were beatified by John Paul II on April 29th 1990. Their feast is Kept on October 9th.



M. CAFFARO - RORE DISEGNO '981

**St Jean-Baptiste de La Salle**

### **Saint Jean-Baptiste de La Salle**

Il est né à Reims (France) le 30 avril 1651. Ordonné prêtre le 9 avril 1678, il a compris le besoin urgent de pourvoir à l'éducation chrétienne des enfants du peuple et a ouvert la première communauté lasallienne en 1680. Après avoir rénové radicalement l'école primaire, il a fondé des écoles secondaires professionnelles et techniques, et créé des écoles normales.

Il est mort à Rouen le 7 avril 1719. Il a été béatifié par Léon XIII le 19 février 1888 et déclaré saint par le même Pape le 24 mai 1900.

Le 15 mai 1950, Pie XII l'a proclamé patron céleste des éducateurs. Ses reliques sont vénérées à Rome dans la chapelle de la Maison généralice.

L'Eglise universelle fait mémoire de lui le 7 avril. Dans l'Institut, la solennité en son honneur est communément transférée au 15 mai.

### **San Juan Bautista de La Salle**

Nació en Reims, Francia, el 30 de abril de 1651. Ordenado sacerdote el 9 de abril de 1678, intuyó la urgencia de atender a la educación cristiana de los hijos del pueblo, fundando la primera escuela lasaliana en 1680. Además de renovar radicalmente la escuela primaria, fundó también escuelas secundarias, escuelas técnicas y profesionales e inició las escuelas normales.

Murió en Ruán el 7 de abril de 1719. Fue beatificado por León XIII el 19 de febrero de 1888 y declarado santo por el mismo Papa el 24 de mayo de 1900.

El 15 de mayo de 1950, Pío XII lo proclamó celestial patrón de los educadores. Sus reliquias se veneran en la iglesia de la Casa Generalicia, en Roma.

Su memoria se celebra en la Iglesia universal el 7 de abril. En el Instituto es solemnidad y se traslada, comúnmente, al 15 de mayo.

### **St. John Baptist de La Salle**

He was born in Rheims, France, on April 30th 1651 and ordained priest on April 9th 1678. He realised how urgent it was to provide a Christian education for the sons of poor people, and opened the first Brothers' community in 1680. In addition to giving primary education a radically new form, he established vocational and technical secondary schools and teacher training colleges.

He died in Rouen on April 7th 1719. He was beatified by Leo XIII on February 19th 1888, and canonised by the same pope on May 24th 1900.

Pope Pius XII proclaimed him heavenly patron of all teachers on May 15th 1950. His relics are venerated in the Generalate chapel in Rome.

He is commemorated by the universal Church on April 7th. In the Institute, his feast is normally celebrated on May 15th.

### **S. Giovanni Battista de La Salle**

Nacque a Reims (Francia) il 30 aprile 1651. Ordinato sacerdote il 9 aprile 1678, intuì l'urgenza di provvedere all'educazione cristiana dei figli del popolo, dando vita alla prima comunità lasalliana nel 1680. Oltre a rinnovare radicalmente la scuola primaria, fondò anche scuole secondarie, professionali e tecniche e iniziò istituti magistrali.

Morì a Roano il 7 aprile 1719. Fu beatificato da Leone XIII il 19 febbraio 1888 e dichiarato santo dallo stesso Papa il 24 maggio 1900.

Il 15 maggio 1950 Pio XII lo proclamò celeste patrono degli educatori. Le sue reliquie sono venerate nella chiesa della Casa Generalizia in Roma.

Il 7 aprile festa nella Chiesa universale. Il 15 maggio solennità nell'Istituto.



*Saint John Baptist de La Salle*

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IN CATECISMO-RORRE DISEGNO 381

**Bx Salomon Leclercq**

### **Bienheureux Salomon, martyr**

Nicolas Leclercq est né à Boulogne-sur-Mer (France) le 15 novembre 1745. Enseignant, directeur, sage administrateur, puis secrétaire du Supérieur général Frère Agathon, il a fait preuve d'un grand amour pour les âmes et d'un entier dévouement dans les charges qui lui ont été confiées.

La sainteté de sa vie s'est révélée lors de la Révolution française quand il s'est joint aux membres du clergé qui refusaient le serment à la Constitution civile.

Il est mort martyr le 2 septembre 1792. Pie XI l'a proclamé bienheureux le 17 octobre 1926 avec ses 188 compagnons martyrs.

Sa mémoire se célèbre le 2 septembre.

### **Beato Salomón, mártir**

Nicolás Leclercq nació en Boulogne-sur-Mer, Francia, el 15 de noviembre de 1745. En sus actividades como profesor, director, hábil administrador y secretario del Superior General, H. Agatón, manifestó gran amor por las almas y plena dedicación a las tareas que se le encomendaron.

La santidad de su vida tuvo confirmación durante la Revolución francesa, poniéndose valientemente y sin temor al lado del clero que había rehusado jurar la Constitución Civil.

Murió mártir el 2 de septiembre de 1792. Pío XI lo proclamó beato el 17 de octubre de 1926, con el grupo de sus 188 compañeros de martirio.

Su memoria se celebra el 2 de septiembre.

### **Blessed Solomon, martyr**

Nicolas Leclerc was born in Boulogne sur Mer, France, on November 15th 1745. As a teacher, Director, competent administrator and finally secretary to the Superior General, Br. Agathon, he showed a great love for souls and complete dedication to the work entrusted to him.

The sanctity of his life was confirmed during the French Revolution when he sided with the clergy in refusing to swear allegiance to the Constitution.

He was martyred on September 2nd 1792. He was beatified by Pius XI on October 17th 1926 with his 188 fellow martyrs.

His feast is kept on September 2nd.

### **B. Salomone, martire**

Nicola Leclercq ebbe i natali a Boulogne-sur-Mer (Francia) il 15 novembre 1745. Insegnante, direttore, saggio amministratore, segretario del superiore generale Fr. Agathon, rivelò amore per le anime e piena dedizione agli uffici affidatigli.

La santità della vita ebbe conferma durante la Rivoluzione francese che lo vide schierarsi col clero che si era rifiutato di giurare la Costituzione civile.

Morì martire il 2 settembre 1792. Pio XI lo proclamò beato il 17 ottobre 1926, insieme a 188 compagni di martirio.

La memoria è fissata il 2 settembre.





*Blessed Solomon, martyr*

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