

GIVING THEIR OWN LIVES

58 WITNESSES OF THE RISEN CHRIST

LASALLIAN MARTYROLOGY

PREFACE

The Second Spanish Republic, proclaimed on 14 April 1931, was marked by fierce anticlericalism. Just a month after its founding, fires broke out in churches in Madrid, Valencia, Málaga and other cities; the Government took no steps to prevent such acts and no attempt was made to find those responsible so that they could be brought before the law. The Church, even if not enthusiastic about this situation, for the good of Spain, showed a spirit of cooperation. These were the instructions which Pope Pius XI and the Bishops gave to Catholics. But the sectarian laws increased day by day. It was in this context that the Society of Jesus was suppressed and the Jesuits expelled.

During the Communist Revolution in Asturias (October 1934), the blood of many priests and religious was shed; among these were our Brothers of Turón, beatified on April 29th, 1990 and canonized on November 21st 1999 by Pope John Paul II.

During the first half of 1936, after the victory of the Popular Front - a movement comprised of socialists, communists and other radical groups - acts with graver consequences were perpetrated as more churches were set on fire, crosses were destroyed, parish priests were driven away, burials and processions were forbidden, etc., and there were threats of even greater violence. This violence was unleashed with great fury after 18 July 1936. From then until April 1st, 1939 in the territory of the Republic began the most extensive religious persecution known to history since the time of the Roman Empire, a persecution greater even than that of the French Revolution: Spain became once again a land of martyrs.

The three-year period from 1936 to 1939 was both tragic and glorious, and must be faithfully recalled so that the historical memory may not be lost.

Before the persecution came to an end, the number of martyrs grew to almost ten thousand: they were Bishops, diocesan priests and seminarians, religious men and women and many thousands of lay men and women, active members of *Acción Católica* and other apostolic associations, the exact number of whom we are still unable to determine.

The clearest testimony of this persecution was offered by Manuel de Irujo, a Basque named Minister of the Republican Government with the intent to reestablish, if possible, an appearance of justice in the republican zone. At the beginning of 1937, during a Government meeting in Valencia (then the capital of the Republic), he presented the following *memorandum*:

"The actual situation of the Church, since July last, in all of the loyal areas except the Basque region, is the following:

a) All altars, images and liturgical objects, with very rare exceptions, have been destroyed, and for the most part with contempt.

b) All churches are closed to public worship, which has been totally and absolutely stopped.

c) A great number of churches have been burnt down, and in Catalonia this was done to order.

d) Parks and official organizations have received bells, chalices, monstrances, candelabras and other liturgical objects which they have melted down, even using the material for the war effort and for industrial purposes.

e) Churches have been turned into warehouses of all kinds: markets, garages, meeting halls, barracks, shelters and other such purposes.

f) All convents have been vacated and religious life has been eradicated. The buildings, liturgical objects and other possessions have been burnt, appropriated, occupied or demolished.

g) Priests and religious by the thousands have been detained, thrown into prison and summarily executed by firing squad. Such treatment, although on the decrease, is still going on, not only in rural areas - where priests and religious have been savagely hunted down and killed - but also in the towns. Madrid and Barcelona and the other big cities have hundreds of prisoners in their jails for no other reason other than the fact that they are priests or religious.

h) There is now an absolute prohibition against private possession of images or liturgical objects. The police responsible for making house searches, invading homes and people's intimate personal and family lives, show contempt and violence in destroying images, prints, religious books and anything connected with religion or constituting a reminder of it."

John Paul II summed up, with great historic and spiritual sensitivity, the meaning and the value of the Martyrs in the life of the Church: "Throughout Christian history, martyrs, that is "witnesses", have always been numerous and indispensable to the spread of the Gospel". (*Redemptoris Missio*, 45) "The Church of the first millennium was born from the blood of the martyrs. In our century, at the end of the second millennium, the Church became again the Church of martyrs. As far as possible we must not lose their testimony" (*Tertio millennio adveniente*, 37).

Some data

In the Pontifical Yearbook we read that in 1936 there were 29,902 priests in Spain and slightly more than 10,000 religious. At the end of the persecution we count 13 bishops killed with 4,171 priests and seminarians, 2,648 male and female religious and an undetermined number of Catholic and committed lay people. 13% secular clerics and more than 25% of religious, Brothers and Sisters included, were killed. (*)

In the same year there were 1,087 Brothers of the Christian Schools in Spain, spread out over 3 Provinces: Barcelona, with 353 religious, Madrid, with 311 and Valladolid with 423. At the end of the persecution there had been killed 165 Brothers, or 15,7% of the total. Quite different is the percentage in the 3 Provinces, where we had 97 Brothers killed in Barcelona, that is 28%, 60 in Madrid, 17% and 8 in Valladolid, 2%. (**)

Up to the present, among the Spanish Martyrs we have 9 canonized and 12 beatified Brothers.

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Postulator General*

(*) Data taken from HISTORIA DE LA PERSECUCION EN ESPAÑA (1936-1939) of A.Montero, pp. 762-763, Biblioteca de Autores Cristianos, Madrid, 1961.

(**) Data taken from the Archives of the Mother House of the FSC, Roma, Via Aurelia 476.

BARCELONA

In 1936 lasallian institutions in Catalunya were 32. When the persecution came, they all had to be abandoned; many were pillaged and some burned. The fate of the Brothers was more painful, because 26 communities had Brothers killed and in one case, the entire community.

In July, when the persecution became more violent, **Bro. Leonardo José**, Visitor, and **Bro. Dionisio Luis**, Director of the Bonanova school, were in a monastery in the Cerdaña area, preparing the District's four retreats, which were to begin a few days later. On July 17 they left the monastery and went to the school at La Seo de Urgel, since the next day there was to be a pilgrimage from the school to the Shrine of the Virgin of Meritxell in Andorra. But when they arrived they learned of the sad news that came from Barcelona and from other places. They wanted to leave immediately for Barcelona, in order to be close to the Brothers and to those in formation, but the transportation connections were impossible. They also attempted to go to Toulouse to reach Barcelona by air, but this, too, was impossible. They sought accommodation in the Cadi Hotel on July 22. The owner, Jamie Sarriá, was a fervent Catholic. Meanwhile, they kept on searching for other ways to reach Barcelona.

But, on August 7, they were caught and the next day killed at a place called "Baños de Sugrañes" near Traverseras. Some inhabitants of the village buried their bodies, which later were exhumed and identified. Today their remains are in San Martin de Sasgayolas.

The same fate was reserved for other 95 Brothers of the District; the youngest among them wasn't yet 20 and the oldest was 60. In the canonical process of the diocese of Barcelona are included 44 of these Brothers.

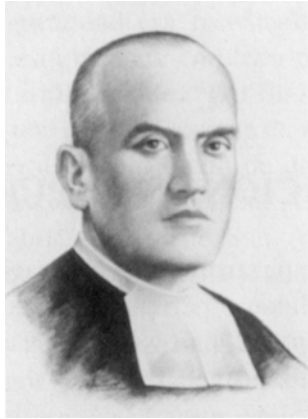
The Cause

“Lucas a Sancto Joseph, Leonardus Joseph et LXII Socii et Sociae”.
Barcelona.

The Cause concerns 64 “presumed Martyrs”: **44 De La Salle Brothers**, 15 Discalced Carmelites, 1 Carmelite Sister of Charity, 4 Carmelite Missionary Sisters and 1 Seminarian. Given the high number of the “presumed Martyrs” and the examination of a very large number of witnesses (474) presented by the various ecclesiastical jurisdictions, the canonical process presented numerous difficulties. The competent Bishops for territorial jurisdiction addressed a request to the Congregation of Rites (now Congregation of the Causes of the Saints) in order to obtain the constitution of a single Tribunal and to celebrate a single process for all 64. They obtained the Rescript from the Congregation (The Bishop of Vich on November 24th, 1951; the Bishop of Gerona on November 28th, 1951; the Bishop of Urgel on November 23rd, 1951; the Bishop of Zaragoza on November 23rd, 1951) and authorized the Archbishop of Barcelona to establish in his diocese the ecclesiastical Tribunal.

On November 13th, 1952 the Archbishop of Barcelona opened the Session, entrusting later sessions to a Delegate Judge, a Capuchin Archbishop. The Process had 542 Sessions and ended on June 7th, 1959. Once the material collected in Barcelona arrived in Rome, it had to wait until October 18th, 1991 to obtain the Decree of validity of the diocesan Investigation in order to begin the composition of the “Positio super martyrio.” On June 22nd the canonical route was finally achieved with the proclamation of the Decree on the Martyrdom by His Holiness John Paul II.

These Martyrs have been beatified on October 28th 2007.



1 - Brother LEONARDO JOSÉ
(JOSÉ MARIA ARAGONÉS MATEU)

Tarragona, diocese of Tarragona,

21.05.1886

(Birth)

Barcelona, 01.09.1917

(Perpetual vows)

Traverseras (Urgel), 08.08.1936

(Martyrdom)

S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)

(Present grave)

Before entering the Institute he studied in the Seminary. But he was directed towards the religious life before receiving the sub-diaconate. He was employed for a time at the school in Tarragona and there he decided to become a Brother. At the age of 24 he began his novitiate at Bujedo in 1910. He began his apostolic career in Berga. In 1914 he went to the boarding school section at Bonanova and was named Sub-director of the school in 1922. In 1925 he was appointed director of the Grace school. In 1928 Brother Pedro Luis, Visitor, was elected Assistant and Brother Leonardo replaced him as Visitor of the District.

He had filled this role for eight years when the religious persecution, which was to torment the District of Barcelona a great deal, began. He was at Seo de Urgel, with Brother Dionisio Luis, the Director of Bonanova, preparing the District's four retreats, when they learned of the sad news that came from many places of Catalonia. They wanted to leave immediately for Barcelona, in order to be closer to the Brothers and to the youngest in formation, but the transportation connections were cut off. They had to stay at the Cadi Hotel and when they asked for safe passage on August 7, the militia arrested them. They were shot the following day, August 8. When they saw that they were about to be killed, they embraced each other and that is how they died, riddled with bullets.

Brother Leonardo was 50 years old.



2 – Brother DIONISIO LUIS
(MATEO MOLINOS COLOMA)

Forcall (Castellón), diocese of Tortosa,
21.08.1890

(Birth)

Cambrils, 24.08.1918

(Perpetual vows)

Traverseras (Urgel), 08.08.1936

(Martyrdom)

S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)

(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate at Cambrils in 1906 at the age of 16 and he soon entered the Novitiate. His formation continued until 1908, when he finished the Scholasticate and then went to begin his ministry at a school of the Brothers in Tarragona. He was changed to Bonanova and he taught there for 12 years, after which he was appointed prefect of the second division and, in 1932 Director of that school. He was there when the religious persecution began.

He was meeting with Brother Visitor Leonardo Luis, in a monastery in the Cerdaña, near La Seo de Urgel, preparing some District retreats, when the persecution erupted violently and the communication with Barcelona was cut off. On July 22 they found lodging in the Cadi Hotel and they hoped that the situation would improve. On August 7 Brother Dionisio went to the UGT headquarters to ask for safe conduct, but he looked suspicious and so they arrested him, searched his room at the hotel and ordered Brother Leonardo to show up for questioning. On August 8 they shot him, together with Brother Leonardo, in a place called Baños de Sugrañes, near Traverseras.

Brother Dionisio was 45 years old.



3 - Brother ADOLFO JAIME
(ANTONIO SERRA HORTAL)

Bañolas, diocese of Gerona,
19.12.1880
(Birth)
Barcelona, 25.07.1909
(Perpetual vows)
Carretera de Roda y Olot (Manlleu),
06/7.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.María de Corcó
(Present grave)

He spent three years in the junior novitiate and took the religious habit in January, 1897. In 1889 he began his apostolate in Bonanova where he stayed for 8 years. In 1907 he went to Teruel for two years and then in 1909 he went to Malleu for 11 years. In 1920 he returned for another year at Teruel followed by 6 years at Bonanova. In 1927 he was appointed Director of Berga but at the end of two years he insisted on being relieved of the duty. In 1929 he went to Condal as a teacher. Finally, in 1930 he was named Procurator of Manlleu.

When the religious persecution of 1936 began, Brother Adolfo was in Rosas. He had been there since July 12, visiting his family. Due to certain events he obtained a passport to go to France but when he reached the border it was already closed. He returned to Rosas where he was questioned by a squad of militia. He stated that he resided in Manlleu and that he was visiting his relatives. On August 6 they brought him to Manlleu and the city militia took charge of him. Then they threw him in a car and left the town. They shot him at the highway crossing of roads from Roda and Olot. His body was recovered the following day and buried in the Santa Maria Corcó cemetery.

Brother Adolfo was 55 years old.



4 - Brother ADOLFO MARIANO
(MARIANO ANEL ANDREU)

Josa (Teruel), diocese of Zaragoza,
16.06.1910
(Birth)
Bujedo, 30.08.1907
(First Vows)
Barcelona, ?10.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate at Cambrils on February 16, 1926. He went to the novitiate and soon afterwards took the religious habit on February 2, 1927 After the scholasticate he began his apostolate in Alcora and he spent two years there. In 1931 he was assigned to the Santa Madrona school and when it closed in 1933 he went to the Bononova school. When the school was attacked on July 19 by hordes of militia he managed to escape and hide himself in a cousin's house. The cousin's name was Donato Anel Nebra and he lived in Rambla de las Flores. But the militia were quick to come to search the house. Fortunately the cousin managed to hide Brother Adolfo. But the militia said when they left: "We know that a villain is hiding here and we will not let him escape". After that frightful event, someone advised him that in order to escape more easily, he should join the militia. And so he did, as a volunteer.

Fifteen days went by and then we came running to his cousins house and he emptied his pockets: "I think they suspect me and are going to send me to the front. I have to leave immediately. Here, I will leave you everything I own!" From the time he said goodbye nothing more was heard of him. His relatives several times asked for information about him but they told them in the end: "Don't worry any more about him. He is where he must be!" There is no record of any regiment nor patrol leaving for the front at that time. It was clear that they had assassinated him. This occurred during the first two weeks of October, 1936. He was 26 years old.



5 - Brother AGAPIO
(JOSE LUIS CARRERA COMAS)

Santa Coloma de Farnés, diocese of Gerona,
04.02.1881

(Birth)

Barcelona, 20.08.1918

(Perpetual vows)

Barcelona, 09.12.1936

(Martyrdom)

?

(Present grave)

From the age of 9 he was a boarder at the Brothers' school in Béziers, France. He entered the junior novitiate at Bujedo on July 19, 1894. He took the religious habit on May 20, 1897. After completing the scholasticate he began his ministry in Tarrasa and he also worked at other free schools for 6 years. In 1905 we went to Bonanova. In 1909 he was sent to Arenys de Mar where he stayed for ten years. In 1919 he went to Berga and then to Condal in 1923. In 1928 he was appointed Director of the Our Lady of Carmen school in Barcelona, where he remained until 1935 when he was named Director of San Hipólito de Voltregá. It was here where the religious persecution surprised the entire community.

On July 23, 1936 the revolutionaries threw the Brothers out of the school. They had to rely on the charity of some families. But after a short time the word was out that they were going to search the entire town in order to kill all the priests, friars and Catholics. For that reason they fled to the mountains where they wandered around for a few days. Then they returned to the town. The Director quickly rented a house and was able to gather four Brothers and also a religious from the Holy Family community. On August 18 a large group of militia crowded around the house and began knocking at the door. The Holy Family Brother and Brothers Honorato Alfredo and Olegario Angel went to answer the door. Since they were looking for three "friars" they did not inquire if there were others. They took the three of them and shot them in the road from San Boy, some four kilometers from San Hipólito. A truck from the committee brought the bodies to the town cemetery.

Brother Agapio and the other Brother were saved on that occasion, but they left the house, Brother Agapio went to Vich, and from there he traveled to Barcelona and found lodging in a boarding house run by Mr. Jodar Motta. It was September 10, 1936. There he met a priest from the Carmen church, Juan Ramón Munt.

On December 9, at noon, a squad of militia showed up at the boarding house demanding the two "priests". "Don't be afraid, this is just so they can make a statement". Three of them accompanied the two prisoners to the police station on Cortes street. They were not heard from again. The priest's assistant tried at various times to ask for information. At her insinuations they told her the truth, that they had been shot.

Brother Agapio was 55 years old.

From the altar of sacrifice
bearing the triumphant words
of the hymn from the
liturgical office of the Martyrs
STAINED WITH BLOOD
THEY SHED THEIR BROWS
ENCIRCLED WITH RESPLENDENT LAURELS,
two hands are raised,
shackled by chains
of hate and violence,
offering to the Lord the wreath they won
by their fidelity and their martyrdom.
The transfigured soul
bears the palm of victory
and enters triumphantly
into eternal glory.



6 - Brother BENITO CLEMENTE
(FÉLIX ESPAÑA ORTIZ)

Pancorbo, diocese of Burgos,
01.02.1889
(Birth)
Barcelona, 20.08.1918
(Perpetual vows)
Vallvidriera (Barcelona), ?.09.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

In March of 1902 he entered the junior Novitiate, where his brother Eladio Vicente, he too destined for martyrdom, already was. He went to the Novitiate in 1905. After the Scholasticate he began his ministry at Castro Urdiales. In 1909 he was assigned to Bonanova. In 1922 he was appointed sub-Director at Benicarló. Towards the end of the 1936 school year he went to Berga to help the Director to complete the school year. On July 19 the prizes were handed out and once that ceremony was over, due to incoming news, the Brothers were advised to disperse.

Brother Benito went to the farm of a former student in Noet, but when they told him that he could not continue staying there without committee authorization, he returned to Barcelona and passed some nights sleeping on a park bench in Paseo de Gracia. A former student, seeing the condition he was in, brought him to a hotel. In the middle of August he asked for accommodation with a certain Mrs. Figueras who was moved to pity and welcomed him, telling him the possible danger, since they searched the house frequently. He spent his time praying and teaching the lady's children. On August 31 he took them for a walk and when they returned he was very happy because he had run into some former students who owned a business and promised to give him a job. But that same day, at 9 o'clock p.m., a FAI car stopped in front of the house and the militia entered looking for him. When the lady tried to give him some clothing, he said: "What for, if they are going to kill me?" He spent a few days in prison in San Juan street. He was shot during the first few days of September, 1936. He was 47 years old.



7 - Brother CANDIDO ALBERTO
(JOSÉ RUIZ DE LA TORRE)

Fresno de Rodilla,
diocese of Burgos, 26.03.1906
(Birth)
Barcelona, 27.08.1933
(Perpetual vows)
Vallvidriera (Barcelona), 03.11.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

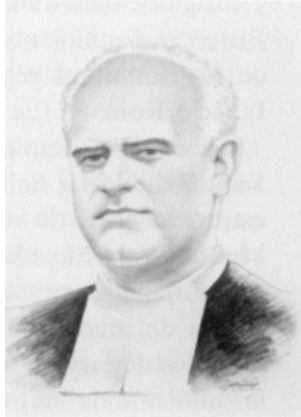
In October of 1920 he entered the junior novitiate. He took the religious habit on August 14, 1922. After having completed the Scholasticate he began his apostolate in 1925 at the Condal school in Barcelona. In 1933 he was assigned to the school in Tarragona.

In 1935 he was assigned to the Procure, along with Brother Crisóstomo.

When the religious persecution broke out, he sought refuge with the Brother Procurator, in an apartment, from where they tried to help the Brothers who were dispersed throughout the city. On November 2, 1936, when he returned to the apartment after having helped some Brothers, he was arrested, accused by a waiter of the community, angry over the refusal of a sum irregularly claimed. He was shot on November 3 along with Brother Crisóstomo, Brother Leónides and two other seculars who had aided the Brothers. His remains are in San Martin de Sasgayolas.

Brother Cándido was 30 years old.

Brother Candido had another brother in the Institute, named Bonaventura Pio. He too was martyred on September 1st in Tortosa. Brother Bonaventura is included in the Process of Tarragona.



8 – Brother CAYETANO JOSÉ
(RAMÓN PALOS GASCÓN)

Forcall (Castellón), diocese of
Tortosa, 11.08.1885
(Birth)
Barcelona, 20.08.1918
(Perpetual vows)
Pedralbes (Barcelona), 30.07.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He first met the Brothers at the age of 17 in Benicarló and his contact with them provided the impetus for his vocation. In 1908, at the age of 23, he entered the novitiate at Bujedo where he took the habit on October 21. He began his ministry in 1910 at the school in Teruel. In 1919 he went to the free school that was under the sponsorship of Bonanova. In 1925 he was appointed the bursar for Bonanova.

He was still in this position when on July 10, 1936 a horde of armed militia invaded the school. They burned the church and destroyed a lot of materials. All the Brothers ran away. The militiamen found Brother Cayetano in his office and they arrested him along with some of the employees. Ten days later, on July 30, they took him away on the pretext that they wanted him to explain about the school's sponsorships. He immediately realized that they had taken him in order to shoot him and he left the prison foreseeing how things would turn out. In fact they assassinated him on the same day July 30.

On the official death record it is noted that he had died as a result of bullet wounds to the head, neck and chest the very same day, July 30. We do not know where they threw his body, probably in a common grave of Barcelona cemetery.

Brother Cayetano was 51 years old.



9 - Brother CELESTINO ANTONIO
(ISMAEL BARRIO MARQUILLA)

Piedrahita de Juarros,
diocese of Burgos, 22.04.1911
(Birth)
Barcelona, 02.02.1929
(First vows)
Torrente Cister (Barcelona),
19/20.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the novitiate at Cambrils and a few months later he went to the Novitiate in Benicarló in 1928, where he received the habit of the Brothers and took the name of Celestino Antonio. He made his Scholasticate in Cambrils. In 1930 he began his apostolate in a primary school in Barcelona, at Bonanova College. It was there he was taken by surprise by the force of the religious persecution.

On July 19, 1936 he sought refuge with two other Brothers in the house of a Mr. Coderk, one of whose sons was a student of Brother Celestino. A few days later he was with the family alone since the other Brothers had sought refuge elsewhere. Several times he was warned that it was dangerous to stay in that neighborhood, but he said: "If they kill me, blessed be God". On August 18 more than 40 militia of the F.A.I. (Anarchic Iberic Federation), surrounded the house and threatened to take the man and his children away if he didn't give the priest he had. In the end they took Brother Celestino since they said that he was a priest. Nothing more was heard of him. In the official death record it states that he died by gunfire in the Cister stream, near Barcelona. The date was put as August 20, 1936.

Brother Celestino was 25 years old.



10 - Brother CIRILO PEDRO
(CEGILIO MANRIQUE ARNÁIZ)

Monasterio de Rodilla,
diocese of Burgos, 01.02.1909
(Birth)
Fortianell, 15.08.1926
(First Vows)
Barcelona, 03.11.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate in Cambrils on October 29, 1921. In August, 1925 he went to the novitiate in Fortianell. After completing the Scholasticate he began his ministry in Benicarló. In 1930 he went to Cambrils and then in 1933 he went to the Our Lady of Carmen school in Barcelona. That same year he was assigned to the Procure which had just been located in a new residence. In 1935 he fell ill with typhoid and had to spend some time in the Cambrils infirmary.

When the religious persecution broke out he sought refuge in a relative's house but he maintained contact with Brother Crisóstomo, who was, in addition to being Procurator, Director of his community. On November 3, 1936 he was arrested in the university square by militia.

The crimes he had committed and of which he was accused were two: first, to be religious, and so counter-revolutionary and enemy of the people; secondly, he had Burgos origins, Burgos, the capital city of Spanish nationalists, and so he was surely a spy. They were faults more than enough to be shot. In fact they shot him immediately.

Brother Cirilo was 27 years old.



11 - Brother CHRISÓSTOMO
(JOSÉ LLORACH GRETO)

Benicarló (Castellón), diocese of
Tortosa, 09.02.1881
(Birth)
Barcelona, 25.07.1909
(Perpetual vows)
Vallvidriera(Barcelona),02/4.11.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

He was a student of the Brothers in the school at Benicarló and at the age of 12 he entered the seminary at Tortosa. At age 17, during vacation time and after having received counsel, he left the seminary to seek admission to the novitiate. And so he entered at Bujedo in 1898. He took the religious habit on June 9, 1898. He began his apostolate at Arenys de Mar where he taught all the classes during a six-year period and later he assumed the role of Director for 4 years. Sub-director of the scholasticate in Cambrils, in 1911 he was assigned to Manlleu where he stayed for 8 years.. Later on he was in charge of the administration of the Santa Madrona school. At San Hipólito de Voltregá he taught until 1920 when he received a mandate to go to Manlleu as Director for three years. He spent another stage of his life at Bonanova as a teacher and then he began his last assignment, that of District Procurator, in 1926.

The violent religious persecution that Barcelona underwent affected the Brothers in a terrible way. On July 19 Brother Crisóstomo, along with the Director of Condal arranged for the Brothers of that important community to disperse. On July 23, during lunch, a squad of militia showed up to search the house. On Sunday, July 26, at 6:00 in the afternoon, another squad took 5 Brothers away. After taking their statements someone intervened on their behalf and they were freed.

From then on he did what he could so that the Brothers from the community might be placed out of harm's way by whatever means. Brother Crisóstomo himself lodged in the house of a friendly family. When he saw how dangerous it would be for him to continue living with the family that had

taken him in, he looked for a place to lodge. From his apartment he organized how he was to care for the Brothers. Each day he met some of them in predetermined areas of the city, in order to give them information about the situation and to help them economically when he had the means to do so.

But both Brother Crisóstomo and his loyal collaborators, Brother Cándido Alberto and an employee from the Procure named Juan López, raised suspicions and the militia followed them secretly.

On November 2, 1936, a group of militia showed up to arrest him. At the door of the house already there were Brother Cándido and Juan López, as well as Félix Poza, the concierge at the Condal school and they were all handcuffed. At the secret police headquarters they already had Brother Léonides, Director of Santa Coloma de Farnés. They took the five of them and nothing more was found out until Friday, November 6, when their bodies were recognized at the city morgue. There was a note that said: "Bodies found in Vallvidriera". He was 52 years old.

The French Consul, who had a close relationship with Brother Crisóstomo took charge of the burial and obtained five niches for their interment. The Chancellor of the Consulate presided over the burial honors which occurred under the French flag as the procession went through the city.

On October 23, 1939 the mortal remains were identified and moved to Cambrils.



**12 - Brother EDMUNDO ANGEL
(PEDRO MASSÓ LLAGOSTERA)**

San Juan las Fonts,
diocese of Gerona, 20.04.1897

(Birth)

Cambrils, 29.08.1922

(Perpetual vows)

Estanyol (Gerona), 05.08.1936

(Martyrdom)

S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)

(Present grave)

He was a student of the Brothers in Salt. He entered the junior Novitiate in 1914 at the age of 17 and to the Novitiate after a brief time. After the Scholasticate, he began his apostolic career in the school in Horta. In 1923 he had to do his military service and he went to Cuba, where he served for 3 years; he stayed in the communities at Regla and Vedado. In 1926 he returned to Spain and was assigned to Fortianell, where he had several different tasks. In 1933 he went to Salt and was caught up in the religious persecution.

On July 21, 1936 he sought refuge with another Brother in Can Oller, near Gerona. He was there until July 27, when he, dressed as a poor person, set off on foot to Vescano. His intention was to cross the border. But as he passed before a hermitage, a militia patrol told him to stop. As he raised his hands, they saw that he was carrying a rosary that he recited as he walked. When questioned he said that he was going to Bascano to Joaquin Paradell's house, who was the father of one of the students from Salt. They took him to Mr. Paradell's house and they said he would be responsible if he escaped. On August 5 a car filled with militia stopped in front of the house and they demanded to see the Brother. They made him get in the car and they took him to the Olot road and at kilometer 16 they diverted towards Estañol. In a place called Mas Llanes, around 5 in the afternoon, they shot him. He was 39 years old. The next day the Estañol committee members crushed his skull and burned the body. What was left was buried. On December 29, 1939, after locating the place, his remains were exhumed and now are at rest in San Martin de Sasgayolas.



13 - Brother ELISEO VICENTE
(VICENTE ALBERICH LLUCH)

Benicarló (Castellón), diocese of Tortosa, 29.01.1906
(Birth)
Cambrils, 16.08.1934
(Perpetual vows)
Valderrobres (Teruel), 23.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

He entered the Institute at Cambrils at the age of 21 in 1927 and spent a few months in the junior novitiate in spite of his age so as to accustom himself to the new environment. Immediately after that period he went to the novitiate at Fortianell and took the religious habit on August 14, 1927. His first assignment was manual labor at the Sacred Heart community in Cambrils. During his free time he studied in order to update himself in the areas he did not have the opportunity to study in previous years. In 1929 he was assigned to Teruel, also for manual work, but he replaced a Brother who was ill and showed that he was able to teach. He had to do his military service and when he finished it, in 1935, he was assigned to teach in the Our Lady of Carmel school.

This is the place where he first experienced religious persecution. Together with Brother Valeriano-Luis, his blood brother, he sought refuge in Benicarló in his parents' house. They took refuge in a far away property and only at night they returned home. One day they met an old school mate, and this was their end. They had to leave their house and fled to Teruel on foot, in order to make contact with their religious Institute. In Valderrobres they were both arrested and incarcerated by the militia. On August 23, 1936 they were killed at "Plá de Catali" while shouting "Long live Christ the King". His remains are in San Martin de Sasgayolas.

Brother Eliseo was 30 years old.



14 - Brother EMERIO JOSÉ
(JOSÉ PLANA REBUGENT)

La Sellera de Anglés,
diocese of Gerona, 16.09.1900
(Birth)
La Habana (Cuba), 23.08.1925
(Perpetual vows)
Riudellots de la Creu (Gerona),
12.09.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

He was a student of the Brothers at Anglés. He entered the Novitiate at Hostalets on July 28, 1916 and took the religious habit on September 7, 1916. In 1918, after the Scholasticate, he began his apostolic duties in the Josepets school of Barcelona, where he remained for one year. In May, 1919 he went to the San Narciso school of Gerona where he stayed for a total of 15 years. In 1925 he had to do his military service in Cuba and he was in the communities of Marianao and Havana. In 1928 he returned to Spain and went again to Gerona where he worked very hard since he was the headmaster of the school, sub-Director of the community, school prefect and he taught in the commercial department.

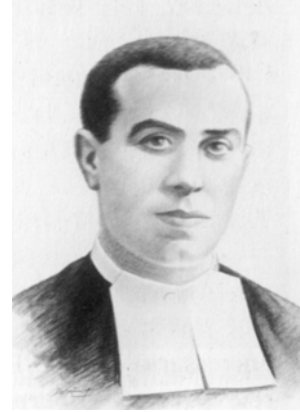
It was here that he first experienced religious persecution in 1936. At the beginning he was hosted by the Genis and Colomer families. Later he went to stay at the "Quima" hotel whose owner, Mr. Meléndez, was a good Catholic. Brother Hugo Julián was also staying in that hotel. One day the revolutionary committee went to inquire about the hotel residents. They told the hotel's owner that they were going to work out some details and that they would return. In fact, on September 12 at 9 o'clock in the evening, a car filled with militia stopped in front of the hotel and demanded to see the two Brothers. They took the road from Ruidellots and at kilometer 1,600, across from the Casa Dorca, they made them walk to the middle of a small wood and there they assassinated them. On September 13 some townspeople buried their remains and also the body of a priest from Caldas de Malavella, who had been assassinated in the same place some time before. Brother Emerio José was 36 years old. On July 31, 1939 they were exhumed and their remains identified. They now rest in San Martin de Sasgayolas.



15 - Brother ESQUIO JOSÉ
(BALDOMERO MARGENAT
PUIGMITJÁ)

Salt, diocese of Gerona,
04.07.1897
(Birth)
Barcelona, 24.08.1923
(Perpetual vows)
Orriols (Gerona), 02/3.09.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Hostalets on March 23, 1911. He went to the Novitiate at Bujedo, where he took the religious habit on December 28, 1912. He stayed at Bujedo to do his Scholasticate program. He began his ministry in Salt, he spent two years in Limoux, France, where he devoted his energies to agricultural work. In 1922 he went to Fortianell, where he spent 14 years and where he was overtaken by religious persecution of 1936. While all of the personnel in the Fortianell house of formation were saved, thanks to the fact that the city government made available to them two buses that transported them to Fonserannes, near Béziers, Brother Esiquio remained alone to take care of the house. A short time after, a squad of militia invaded the house looting, destroying and profaning everything. They found the chaplain and savagely killed him. Brother Esiquio escaped and went to Figueras, where he wandered around for two days. Finally he went to Salt, to his brother's house, where he could hide for some time. On August 30 he went to the French consulate to ask for permission to go to France to work as a temporary vine grower. They did not give him permission to do so. On September 2 a group of militia from the FAI surprised Brother Esiquio and his brother and they made them board a truck and headed towards Orriols. Just before reaching the town they stopped the truck and ordered them to return to Gerona, except Brother Esiquio, whom they kept. The next day, when his brother went to ask for information, they answered him cynically: "Are you speaking about the friar? They shot him yesterday as he attempted to cross the border". The truth was that the militia of the Orriols committee assassinated Brother Esiquio shortly after taking him captive on September 2, 1936. He was 39 years old.



16 - Brother EUSEBIO ANDRÉS
(EUSEBIO ROLDÁN VIELVA)

Nava de Santullán,
diocese of Palencia, 15.12.1895
(Birth)
Barcelona, 27.08.1921
(Perpetual vows)
Barcelona, 17.11.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate at Bujedo on September 12, 1911. After a few months he went to the Novitiate. He made his Scholasticate in Bujedo and was assigned to the District of Béziers-Figueras. He began his apostolate at Granollers and later on he went to Gerona, Hostalets and Figueras. In 1917 he went to Burgos for military service and he was hosted by the Jesuit Fathers, who have very good memories of him. Upon finishing his service, he was assigned to the Josepets school in Barcelona until 1927 when he made the second novitiate. In 1929 he was appointed Director of Horta but due to the events of 1933 he went to Josepets. His last community was at the Gracia school and he was there when the religious persecution began.

At the beginning of the persecution he took refuge in Mr. Giravent's house but when he was warned that they were looking for him he left and went to hide in the mountains. He decided to return to Barcelona and he asked for the help of Juan Faura, who looked for shelter for him in his brother-in-law's house. He would pose as a store clerk. Not much time passed and the militia searched the house and faced with numerous tricky questions he had no choice but to declare that he was a Brother of the Christian Schools. He was arrested and they brought him to the police station, on Nueva street. No more was heard about him until his riddled and tortured body appeared in Can Tunisi, near the cemetery west of Barcelona. They killed him on November 17, 1936.

Brother Eusebio was 41 years old.



17 - Brother FÉLIX JOSÉ
(JOSÉ TRILLA LASTRA)

Lérida, diocese of , 14.09.1908
(Birth)
Barcelona, 03.09.1935
(Perpetual vows)
Monistrol (Barcelona), 19.03.1937
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He was a student at our school in Barcelona known as Gracia. He entered the junior novitiate at Cambrils in July, 1924. He took the habit on February 2, 1925. After the scholasticate he began his ministry at Berga. In 1925 he went to Tarragona and then later he went to Tortosa and back to Berga. In 1934 he was assigned to Monistrol of Monserrat. He was in this community when the religious persecution broke out. On July 20 a horde of militia burned the church that was next to the Brothers' school. The Brothers had to flee and Brother Félix was on the road towards the Monastery of Montserrat where a pilgrimage was in progress. There he met his parents and along with them he returned home, where he lived a sober existence, praying and studying. He went out as little as possible. But one day he ran into a man called Adolfo Calonge from Monistrol who had a close relationship with the Brothers and they set up a date to meet on March 11. That man was well known for his religious convictions and the militia kept spying on him. When he met with Brother Félix José on March 11, they arrested both of them.

Later documentation revealed that on March 18, 1937, he appeared before a tribunal. As he was returning to his cell he was so disfigured that his companions did not recognize him: his hair was disheveled, there was a look of fear in his eyes and he was pale, trembling and smiling. According to his own words, in order to force him to "deny his religion", which they did not achieve, they squeezed his testicles. On March 19, 1937, they tortured him and after they threw him still alive to the pigs and then they burned him. He was 28 years old.



18 - Brother FLORENCIO MIGUEL
(RUPERTO GARCIA ARCE)

Carcedo de Buseda ,
diocese of Burgos, 10.07.1908
(Birth)
Barcelona, 03.09.1935
(Perpetual vows)
Berga (Barcelona), 13.10.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate at Cambrils and went to the Novitiate at Fortianell on August 15, 1924. He then returned to Cambrils to make his Scholasticate. He began his apostolate in Tarragona in 1926 and then went to Manlleu where he spent three years. In 1929 he went to the junior novitiate in Cambrils as a teacher. In 1933 he went to Berga where he experienced religious persecution.

Faced with the situation, the Brother Director sought to find a place for each Brother. Brother Florencio managed to find lodging in a country house, the property of a former student, some kilometers from the town. But faced with the threats that were made against the owner, he opted to go to Barcelona. When he arrived there he stayed three days in Dr. Agustin Ferrer's house, a former student from Berga. He met another Brother there who was intending to go to Valencia. But as they were on the train on October 13, 1936 the militia arrested the two Brothers. One of them managed to escape. The militia had been spying on the two Brothers for some time. After questioning him they shot him. Afterwards the militia showed up in Dr. Ferrer's office and they told him: "Today we trapped two birds that left your house. One of them escaped but the other one no one will ever find".

Brother Florencio was 28 years old.



19 - Brother FRANCISCO ALFREDO
(FRANCISCO MALLO SÁNCHEZ)

Santa María del Rey (León), diocese
of Astorga, 16.08.1916
(Birth)
Fortianell, 08.09.1933
(First Vows)
Torrent, 13.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate in Fortianell in 1929. He took the religious habit on September 7, 1932. He made his Scholasticate in Fonseranes, where he was trained for his short mission as a religious teacher. He carried out his apostolate in Palamós beginning in 1933. After three years of teaching in this community, the religious persecution started.

Together with Brother Hilarión Eugenio, on account of the order of the town Committee, he had to abandon the school and take a bus to Palamós. Along the road they were surprised by a group of militia who made them get off the bus, which continued on its way. They led them to a small wood and shot them. This happened on August 13, 1936. Their bodies remained unburied for days, until a woman by chance saw them and informed the police, who burned the corpses. The few remains were buried close by.

On July 29, 1939, thanks to the indications received, they were able to identify the place and exhume the remains, which now are in San Martín de Sasgayolas.

Brother Francisco was not yet 20 years old and is the youngest Brother martyred.



20 - Brother FRANCISCO MAGIN
(ANTONIO TOST LLABERÍA)

Montroig, diocese of Tarragona,
17.01.1915
(Birth)
Cambrils, 19.03.1932
(First Vows)
Balsareny, 27.07.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

At the age of 11 he was orphaned because his parents died in a highway accident. He entered the junior novitiate in April, 1928. He took the habit on March 18, 1931. In 1933, after the Scholasticate, he began his apostolate in the Our Lady of Carmen school in Barcelona. Around 1934 he suffered from severe attacks of rheumatism and he was sent to Sampedor in the hope that the climate would be favorable to him and it was. He was there when the religious persecution began.

On July 27, 1936 he was arrested at the "Paco" boarding house along with the Brother Director. They were led to the gates of the Balsareny Cemetery. Brother Director said: "Have courage for now this miserable life is ending and we will begin another one which is eternal and full of happiness". They placed the two Brothers on either side of the gate; first they killed Brother Raimundo and when they asked Brother Francisco Magín if he wanted to die with his back to them or facing them. Pointing to his chest "to Christ: shoot here", he said showing his chest and then he cried "Long live Christ the King". He then rejected the amorous advances of an unhappy female militia and he succeeded in putting her off, throwing her to the ground with a punch as he said: "Get away from here, you snake!" As she was getting up she asked them to kill him for having rejected her! They let loose a fusillade, in between shouts of "Long live Christ the King!". They cut off his genitals and again shot him with buckshot that same day, July 27, 1936.

He was 21 years old. His remains can be found in San Martín de Sasgayolas.



21 - Brother HILARION EUGENIO
(EUGENIO CUESTA PADIERNA)

Villanueva de Rebollar,
diocese of Palencia, 02.03.1912
(Birth)
Fortianell, 15.08.1929
(First vows)
Torrent, 13.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Cambrils on August 17, 1926. He took the religious habit in Fortianell on August 15, 1928. He pronounced his first vows on August 15, 1929. He made the Scholasticate in Fonserannes. In August of 1930 he was assigned to Salt where he remained for 3 years. In 1933 he went to Palamós where he was overtaken by religious persecution.

Together with Brother Francisco Alfredo, by order of the town Committee, he had to abandon the school and to take a bus to Palamós. Along the road they were surprised by a group of militia who made them get off the bus, which continued on its way. They led them to a small wood and shot them. This happened on August 13, 1936. Their bodies remained unburied for days, until a woman by chance saw them and informed the police, who ordered the corpses to be burned. The few remains were buried nearby.

On July 29, 1939, thanks to the indications received, they were able to identify the place and exhume the remains, which now are in San Martin de Sasgayolas

Brother Hilarión was 24 years old. His remains are in San Martin de Sasgayolas.



22 - Brother HONESTO MARIA
(FRANCISCO PUJOL ESPINALT)

Sampedor (Barcelona), diocese of
Vich, 09.04.1894
(Birth)
Barcelona, 27.08.1921
(Perpetual vows)
San Fructuoso de Bages (Manresa),
27/28.07.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He was a student of the Brothers in the Sampedor school. He entered the junior novitiate at Cambrils at the age of 13 in 1907. In 1908 he was chosen to continue his junior novitiate studies in Lembecq-les-Hal. In 1910 he made the novitiate in Bettange. On October 10, 1911 he went to the scholasticate in Lembecq. He began his apostolate in Benicarló in 1912. In 1916 he had to go to Tarragona for his military service. At the end of three years, in 1919, he stayed in Tarragona, where he worked for another 6 years. In 1925 he went to Condal, where he fell ill and they assigned him to Manlleu to recover. In 1929 he moved to San Feliu de Guixols. In 1933 he went to Bonanova and finally, in 1935 he went to Manresa where he experienced firsthand religious persecution.

The Manresa community had to disperse on July 21, 1936. The following morning they found out that the militia had attacked the school and had burned all religious symbols in the schoolyard. Brother Honesto sought refuge in his aunt's house but on July 27, at 9 o'clock at night, a group of militia showed up demanding to see the "friar" who was hiding. They took him by car and killed him in San Fructuoso de Bages.

Brother Honesto was 42 years old.



23 - Brother HONORATO ALFREDO
(AGUSTÍN PEDRO CALVO)

Cobatillas (Teruel), diocese of
Teruel, 08.09.1913
(Birth)
Cambrils, 13.08.1931
(First vows)
San Boi de Llusanés, 18.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate in Cambrils (Barcelona) when he was 14. He had some academic difficulties during the years of his formation, but his piety and simplicity were reason enough to keep him. He took the religious habit on February 2, 1930. In 1933 he was assigned to the school in Teruel and then to the one in Tarragona. On January 3, 1936 he arrived at San Hipólito de Voltregá as the religious persecutions began.

On August 18, 1936, a group of militia knocked at the door of the school, searching for "three friars". Brothers Honorato, Olegario and a religious belonging to the Congregation of the Holy Family, a guest in the house, opened the door. They did not think that there were another two in the house and they immediately arrested them. Without any trial they brought them in a solitary road and near San Boy de Llusanés, some four kilometers from San Hipólito, they were shot as they shouted "Long live Christ the King". His remains are in San Martin de Sasgayolas.

Brother Honorato was 23 years old.



24 - Brother HUGO JULIAN
(JULIÁN DELGADO DÍEZ)

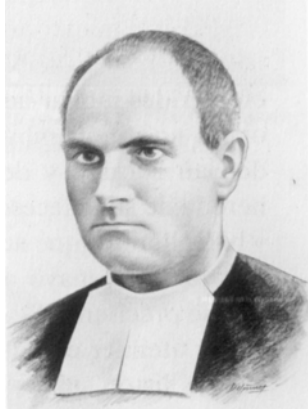
Villarodrigo de la Vega, diocese of León,
09.01.1905
(Birth)
Tarragona, 30.08.1930
(Perpetual vows)
Ruidellots de la Creu (Gerona),
12.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate in Hostalets at the age of 13 on August 26, 1919. He took the religious habit in 1921. He began his apostolate in Gerona and it was here that he first experienced the religious persecutions of 1936.

At the beginning he sought refuge in the house of some friends from Ruidellots. Afterwards he was welcomed at Mr. Bachs house for a period of six weeks. On August 20, along with Brother Emerio José, he went to stay at the "Quima" hotel, whose owner Mister Meléndez, was a good catholic and helped many religious and priests.

One day some members of the Revolutionary Committee went to look for the guests of the hotel. On September 12, 1936 at 9.00 pm they came back and took the two Brothers, who were registered as teachers. They killed them in a small wood across from Casa Dorca on the road from Ruidellots. On July 31, 1939 their remains were exhumed and identified. They are now in San Martin de Sasgayolas.

Brother Hugo Julián was 31 years old.



25 - Brother ILDEFONSO LUIS
(DOSE CASAS LLUCH)

Sampedor (Barcelona), diocese of
Vich, 20.06.1886
(Birth)
Figueras, 28.08.1915
(Perpetual vows)
Barcelona, ?.10.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate at Bujedo on August 11, 1899. He went to the Novitiate in 1902 and took the religious habit on September 2, 1902. After finishing the Scholasticate he began his apostolate at Condal in 1904. In 1905 he was assigned to the "Provenza" day-school which the District of Béziers had just opened as a result of the school reform laws in France. He was there for 13 years. During this period he came to be known as an excellent miniaturist, watercolorist and sketcher. He also acquired fame for his knowledge of telephony and chemistry and he was expert in both of these areas. In 1919 the "Provenza" school closed and he went to the junior novitiate in Hostalets and from there to Granollers. In 1925 he began a two-year period in Josepets and then in Gerona. In 1933 he was appointed Director of Horta.

He was there when the religious persecution began. He had the opportunity to go to France at the beginning but he refused to go until he could obtain security for all the Brothers in his community. When he tried to go, it was too late. He was arrested in Gerona and brought to Barcelona to the San Elías police headquarters, where a Carmelite priest and Juan Soler from Manlleu were his companions. In October 19 they were freed. But when one day he was speaking on the telephone with one of the Brothers from his community, there was a search at that Brother's residence and a militiaman took the telephone and asked for the address of the origin of the call. Brother Ildefonso gave the address with no suspicion at all. In a short time a group of militia from the FAI showed up at his house and took him away. This occurred at the end of October and they assassinated him that same day. He was 50 years old



26 - Brother INDALECIO DE MARIA
(MARCOS MORÓN CASAS)

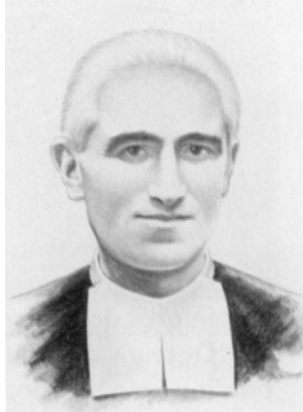
Noguera (Teruel), diocese of
Albarracín, 25.04.1899
(Birth)
Barcelona, 25.08.1925
(Perpetual vows)
Barcelona, 24/25.07.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate at Cambrils on July 16, 1911. He went to the Novitiate in Bujedo in 1914 and took the religious habit on December 15, 1914. After the Scholasticate he began his ministry at the Condal school in Barcelona where he stayed until 1921. That year he had to go to Melilla where he was assigned to the Health Corps. His lovable character, his devotion and patience, made him very popular in the hospital, where he helped in the most menial tasks. For his heroic behavior he was awarded two medals.

In 1923 he returned to the District and was assigned to the school in Barceloneta. In 1925 he went to the Las Corts school. In 1928 he went to Condal again where he remained for 8 years until the religious persecution broke out.

On July 20, 1936 the community had to disperse and each one looked for asylum wherever possible. Brother Indalecio spent a few days in the house of some acquaintances but they recommended that he look elsewhere for lodging because it was dangerous there. He found another residence in the Gracia neighborhood and he was scarcely there two days when a car filled with militia stopped in front of the house and demanded to see him. His record card was found in the morgue dated July 24 and "priest" was listed as his profession.

Brother Indalecio was 37 years old.



27 - Brother JACOB SAMUEL
(JOSEPH HENRI CHAMAYOU)

Pomardelle (Tarn – France), diocese
of Albi, 21.04.1884
(Birth)
Lés-les-Bains (Val d’Aran),
09.09.1913
(Perpetual vows)
Cortinglés, Carretera de Andorra,
18.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

At the age of 13 he entered the junior novitiate at Pibrac on October, 1897. He took the religious habit on February 2, 1900. After the Scholasticate he taught at Saint-Gaudens. In January, 1903 he went to Bagnères-de-Luchon. In 1904, when the St. Joseph of Toulouse school was moved to Les, Brother Jacob was assigned to that community. He spent a short time at Agramunt and then returned again to Les, where he remained for 19 years. When the school returned to Toulouse in 1925, he was assigned to Manresa. In 1928 he was appointed Director of Guisona and in 1929 he was appointed Director of La Seo de Urgel. During the years from 1933-1935 he remained at the school as a teacher and he took up the role of Director again in 1936.

When the persecution broke out he made the Brothers leave the school for greater safety. But each day he met with the Brothers to encourage them. Later he made it possible for all the Brothers to go to France and he stayed at La Seo alone. When he found out about the deaths of Brother Visitor Leonardo and Brother Dionisio, he got ready to go to France also, by way of Andorra. He obtained a permit of safe conduct and took the bus. But those who issued the permit alerted other militia who blocked the road with a truck. When the bus stopped, a militia shouted: "The gentlemen from Chamayoy and Calvet, get off the bus" (they were Brother Jacob and the parish priest from Andorra). The bus continued its journey, but they were shot at kilometer 5 on the highway on Saturday, August 18, 1936. Brother Jacob was 52 years old. A kind farmer buried them near the place of death but in time a rushing stream carried them away.



28 - Brother JAIME BERTINO
(ANTONIO JAUME SECASES)

Alás (Lérida), diocese of Urgel,
01.11.1905
(Birth)
Mollerusa, 28.07.1931
(Perpetual vows)
Manresa, 26/27.07.1936
(Martyrdom)
Cemetery of Manresa
(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate at Mollerusa in March of 1918. He made the Novitiate in Irún in 1921. His Scholasticate was done in Talence. He began his apostolate in Manresa where he spent the first phase of his career. He was there for 9 years. Then he went to Calaf and again returned to Manresa at the beginning of 1935.

He was in this community when the religious persecution began. On July 21, 1936 he managed to find refuge in the Constantino Mitjana's house. But on July 26 some 20 militiamen pounded on the door of the house demanding to see the Brother. As they were identifying him, they noticed that the address of the school was on his documents. One of the militia said to him: "Oh, you're one of those who wear the bib...! Well, you can take it off now because you won't need it any more". And they took Brother Jaime away.

They killed him in a place called "La Torre del Mitje". The next day his body appeared in the Manresa cemetery. From its appearance it was clear that they had sadistically beaten him with clubs and then shot him.

Brother Jaime was 30 years old.



29 - Brother LAMBERTO CARLOS
(JAIME MASES BONCOMPTE)

Agremunt (Lérida), diocese of Urgel, 14.04.1894
(Birth)
Lembecq-lez-Hal (Belgium), 13.11.1921
(Perpetual vows)
Barcelona, 26.12.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He was a student of the Brothers in Agramunt when they took over the school in 1906. In 1908 he entered the junior novitiate at Calaf. In 1910 he made his novitiate in Irún. He made his scholasticate in Talence. After, he stayed on there as a teacher for two years, then he taught at Manresa and at Mollerusa. In 1922 he made the second novitiate. In 1924 he was appointed sub-Director of Mollerusa. In 1927 he was named Director of Pons and then of Monistrol. In 1931 he returned to Pons as Director again. In 1933 he became the Director of Mollerusa. In 1935 he taught at Bonanova and he was there when the religious persecution began.

On July 19 the Bonanova school was attacked by a multitude of militiamen who surrounded the school on three streets. Some Brothers were not able to escape. Those who could sought refuge wherever they could. Brother Lamberto spent some time in his brother's house since he lived in the city. When Brother Crisóstomo was assassinated Brother Lamberto assumed the dangerous role of contacting the Brothers who were scattered throughout Barcelona and giving him necessary resources. His safety obliged him to change houses and so on October 1 he went to his cousin's house, Francisca Galcerán Mases. Since he noticed that he was arousing suspicion, he dressed in overalls, got himself dirty and even put grease on his hands. Then he began to head towards the boats in port as if he were a dock worker. The plan had worked for others and he had his sight on escaping on a boat. Nothing more was known of Brother Lamberto until after the war when a militiaman confessed to having burned him alive on December 16, 1936.

He was 42 years old.



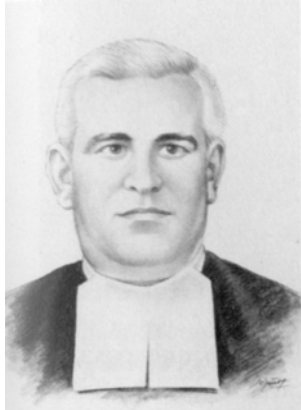
30 - Brother LEÓN JUSTINO
(FRANCISCO DEL VALLE VILLAR)

Grañon (Logroño), diocese of Calahorra, 25.05.1906
(Birth)
(Mollerusa, 28.07.1931
(Perpetual vows)
Manresa, 01/2.12.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate in 1919, encouraged by his older brother, who was already there. He made the Novitiate in Irún. He took the religious habit on September 30, 1922. He made the Scholasticate in Toulouse. He began his apostolate in 1926 at the Pobla de Segur school where he spent 2 years. Then he went to the Pons school and to Seo de Urgel. In 1931 he was assigned to Manresa where he was when the religious persecution started.

At the beginning he hid with two other Brothers in the cook's house. They spent 15 days there. Then he looked for another family, since his staying there made him uncomfortable since he continuously noticed the danger that his presence was causing everyone. So on October 30 he went to Juan Munt's house. On December 2, 1936 the militia showed up to conduct a search. They tore off his scapular. While they were taking it off, he gave the Imitation of Christ to the owner of the house. One of the militia shouted: "Oh, this is the book that you use to say Mass every day". He responded: "I am not a priest". Then they left him. But they returned a short while later and they forcibly took him out to the street. He was shot in Bruch street across from numbers 91 and 93. He was buried in the Manresa cemetery. His remains are in San Martín de Sasgayolas.

He was 30 years old.



(Present grave)

31 - Brother LEÓNIDES
(FRANCISCO COLOM GONZÁLEZ)

Santa Magdalena de Pulpis
(Castellón), diocese of Tortosa,
12.07.1887
(Birth)
Barcelona, 21.08.1916
(Perpetual vows)
Vallvidriera (Barcelona),
02/4.11.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)

For a few months he was in the junior novitiate and then he went to the Novitiate and he took the religious habit on May 14, 1903. He began his apostolic career in Calonge (province of Gerona). In 1906 he went to the San Pedro school in Tortosa where he spent two years. Later he was assigned to Manlleu where he taught for three school years. He then went to Cassá de la Selva for one year. In 1912 his apostolate was centered in San Feliu de Guixols. In 1917 he was changed to the Condal school, where he stayed for two years. In 1919 he was appointed Director of San Hipólito de Voltregá. In 1925 he administered at Cassá de la Selva until 1929 when he was sent to the second novitiate. In 1930 he was appointed Director of the school in Las Corts.

In 1933 he went to Santa Coloma de Farnés as Director. He was in this community when the religious persecution began. On August 7 a group of militia showed up at the school and they claimed the property in the name of the town. The Brothers had to disperse. Two succeeded in reaching their families. Brother Leónides, along with the youngest Brother, went to Gerona with the intention of entering France. But seeing that this was impossible, they headed towards Barcelona and stayed in a hotel. Brother Leónides was arrested on November 2, 1936 and then shot along with Brothers Crisóstomo and Cándido Alberto and their collaborators Juan López and Félix Poza in Vallvidriera.

Brother Leónides was 49 years old.



32 - Brother LORENZO GABRIEL
(JOSÉ FIGUERA REY)

Pobla de Segur (Lérida), diocese of La Seo
de Urgel, 22.08.1912
(Birth)
Pibrac, 22.09.1929
(First Vows)
Barcelona, 09.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He was a student of the Brothers in Pobla de Segur. He entered the junior Novitiate in Mollerusa and in 1928 he went to the novitiate in Pibrac, France. He made his Scholasticate in Talence, France. He exercised his ministry in Pons, Calaf and Manresa. When a section of the District of Toulouse which was in Catalonia became part of the District of Barcelona in 1935 he was assigned to the Condal school in Barcelona.

When the Brothers from Condal had to disperse on account of the religious persecution he succeeded in reaching his grandmother's house. There he lived an exemplary life, working in the orchard and praying.

During the night and early morning of August 8-9 two truckloads of militia arrived at the house to conduct a search. They looked for Brother Lorenzo. They asked him what he was doing there and he responded that he was a teacher who was preparing for exams and he was spending a few days with his grandmother. In the meantime, a group searched his room and in a suitcase they found a picture of him dressed in the habit. - "So, you have lied to us! You say that you are a teacher but really you are a monk".- "I did not lie. I am a teacher and also a religious of the Brothers of the Christian Schools". They took him away, telling his grandmother that since he had lied they were going to scare him a little. He did not return. His records indicate that he was shot on August 9, 1936.

Brother Lorenzo was 23 years old.



33 - Brother LOUIS DE JÉSUS
(JOSEPH Louis MARCOU)

Peyrégoux (Albi–France), diocese
of Albi, 19.08.1881
(Birth)
Figueras, 26.08.1914
(Perpetual vows)
Barcelona, 29.07.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Fonseranes. He took the religious habit on November 1, 1897. After the Scholasticate he began his apostolate in 1899 at the Saint-Nazaire School in Béziers. In 1902 he went to the Immaculate Conception boarding school. In 1907, due to the exodus of the Brothers from France, he went to Granollers, in Spain. In 1912 he was assigned to Ripoll. In 1915 he had to return to France, called to military service and was in Montpellier until the end of the World War. In 1918 he went to the Josepets School in Barcelona. On December 1920 he was appointed Director of the school in Horta, on April 1923, of San Celoni and in 1928 of Granollers. In 1930 he went to Fonseranes as a teacher in the junior Novitiate. In 1932 he taught at the Limoux Agricultural Institute. In 1933, due to the situation in Spain, he offered to take the place of another Brother, and he was assigned to Josepets. He was there when the religious persecution began.

On July 19, 1936 the Brothers had to disperse. Brother Luis sought refuge in Dr. Turó's house, who was a friend of the school. The following day he returned to the school to remove the Eucharist, bring it to the church and give it to the priest. Very carefully they celebrated Mass and consumed all the consecrated hosts in order to avoid possible profanation. Brother Luis put a lot of faith into his French nationality and he dared to make other visits to the school, where he removed some things that could be useful to the Brothers. This is also what he did on July 22, when at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he went to the French Consulate to get his passport. But he never arrived because someone was waiting for him and killed him. Brother Luis was 55 years old.



34 - Brother MIGUEL DE JESUS
(JAIME PUIGFERRER MORA)

Manlleu (Barcelona), diocese of
Vich, 12.07.1898
(Birth)
Barcelona, 24.08.1923
(Perpetual vows)
Manlleu, Carretera de Roda y Olot,
12.09.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

He was a student of the Brothers at the Manlleu school. He entered the juniorate in Cambrils, where his brother, Joaquín Camillo, was a teacher, at the age of 12 in 1910. He made the Novitiate in Bujedo and took the religious habit in 1914. After two years in the Scholasticate he began his ministry at the Condal school in Barcelona. There he was afflicted with a nervous disorder and it was necessary to relieve him of his teaching duties. Ever since then he devoted himself to the maintenance of the house.

At the beginning of the religious persecution the Brothers of Condal had to disperse. Brother Miguel took refuge in the chaplain's house. After a few days he managed to get to his mother's house in Manlleu. He was there until September 12, 1936 when at 6 o'clock in the afternoon four militiamen from the Manlleu revolutionary committee showed up. They asked him point-blank: "Are You a Brother of the Christian Schools?". He responded: "Yes, I am". So they arrested him, in front of his mother, who feared the worst. When shortly afterwards a sister went to inquire about the detainee, they led her to believe that they had already killed him. That same night some neighbors in the town were on the road from Roda in a car and they found the body some two kilometers from the town. He was buried in the Roda cemetery the following day. His remains are in San Martin de Sasgayolas.

Brother Miguel was 37 years old.



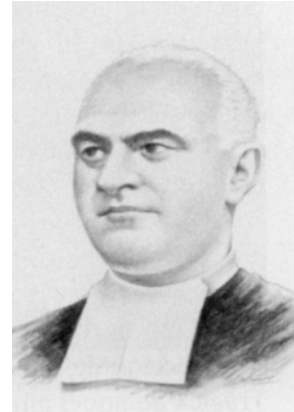
35 - Brother OLEGARIO ANGEL
(EUDALDO RODAS SAURINA)

Santa Coloma de Farnés,
diocese of Gerona, 01.08.1912
(Birth)
Cambrils, 01.11.1931
(Perpetual vows)
San Boi de Llusanés, 18.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

He was a student of the Brothers at the Santa Coloma de Farnés school. At the age of 18 he felt a calling towards a religious vocation. After several attempts, he was finally admitted to the Novitiate in 1930. He took the religious habit on October 31, 1930. During the Scholasticate he suffered an illness and had to spend some time in the Holy Family community while doing manual work. When he recovered completely, he was sent to exercise his school ministry and in 1933 he was assigned to Condal.

On August 18, 1936, a group of militiamen knocked at the door of the school, searching for “three friars”. Brothers Olegario, Honorato and a religious belonging to the Congregation of the Holy Family, a guest in the house, opened the door. They did not think that there were another two in the house and immediately arrested them. Without any trial they brought them to a solitary road and near San Boy de Llusanés, some four kilometers from San Hipólito, they were shot as they shouted "Long live Christ the King". His remains are in San Martin de Sasgayolas.

Brother Olegario was 24 years old.



36 - Brother ONOFRE
(SALMO TOLOSA ALSINA)

Cassá de la Selva,
diocese of Gerona, 31.01.1880
(Birth)
Premiá de Mar, 30.08.1911
(Perpetual vows)
Vidreras (Gerona), 25.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate in Bujedo in January, 1894 and in 1896 he entered the novitiate. After the scholasticate he was assigned to schools in San Feliu de Guixols, Manlleu and Benicarló, In 1910 he went to the free school in Premiá del Mar. After that he was appointed Director in Arenys de Mar. He spent some time at Condal and in 1922 he was appointed sub-Director at Manlleu. He was appointed Director of Roquetas and he was there until 1926, at which time he went to Las Corts as Director and he stayed there for 4 years. As his health declined, he went to Cambrils, Tarragona and Manlleu as a part-time worker. In Bonanova, finally, he helped out in the business office.

It was here in this community where he encountered religious persecution. He fled to Casá de la Selva where he stayed at his brother's house but he went on so that his presence would not be a danger to his brother. As he was crossing the checkpoint at Llagostera someone recognized him as a religious and told the militia. On August 25, 1936 he was arrested and incarcerated. They killed him that same day at noon on the highway from Llagostera to Vidreras. His remains are in San Martin de Sasgayolas.

Brother Onofre was 56 years old.



37 - Brother RAIMONDO ELOY
(NARCISE SERRA ROV[RA])

Quart, diocese of Gerona,

01.05.1876

(Birth)

Barcelona, 25.07.1905

(Perpetual vows)

Balsareny, 27.07.1936

(Martyrdom)

S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)

(Present grave)

At the age of 16 he went to the junior novitiate at Béziers where he began to study French. In a few months he was able to begin the novitiate, which he did in 1893. On May 14, 1893 he took the religious habit. He made the scholasticate in Bujedo. In 1894 he began his apostolate in the free schools of Barcelona. In September, 1897 he was assigned to San Feliu de Guixols and the following year he went to Bonanova, where he stayed for 9 years. In 1907 he was appointed Director and he also served as Director at San Hipólito de Voltregá (5 years), at Teruel in 1912, at Tortosa in 1919 and at Alcora in 1929. In 1935 he was the Director at Sampedor when the religious persecutions began.

On July 21, 1936, with two Brothers from his community, since one was home visiting his family, he took up lodging in a "pension". On July 27, the way things were going, the young Brother Francisco Magin brought up the possibility of going to his family's house in Barcelona. The Director wanted to go along with him but when he requested the safe conducts they were denied him. Shortly afterwards the militia showed up at the "pension" demanding to see the two "friars" who had tried to escape. Brother Francisco Magín showed up since he was one of the two. But since the Director was not present at the time they made him tell where he was hiding. He was in another "pension" and they went to look for him. Then they threw both of them in a car and killed them on the highway leading to Salient. They died while praying on their knees and before being shot they were heard to shout "Long live Christ the King!". Their remains can be found in San Martín de Sasgayolas.



38 - Brother VALERIANO LUIS
(NICOLÁS ALEBRICH LLUCH)

Benicarló (Castellón), diocese of

Tortosa, 01.01.1898

(Birth)

Barcelona, 15.08.1925

(Perpetual vows)

Valderrobres (Teruel), 23/25.08.1936

(Martyrdom)

S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)

(Present grave)

He entered the juniorate in Cambrils at the age of 12. He went to Bujedo to make the Novitiate and took the religious habit on February 8, 1914. After the Scholasticate he was assigned to the Bonanova school. From 1922 until 1925 he was on a military campaign in Morocco. In 1925 he was assigned to the Scholasticate in Cambrils and he stayed there for 6 years. Finally, in 1931 he went to the Condal school where he met face to face with religious persecution.

Along with his blood brother, Brother Eliseo Vicente, he decided to go to Benicarló and seek refuge in the house of relatives. They took the precaution of arriving separately and of taking refuge in a remote property and only went into the town at night. One day, when they returned, they bumped into a childhood companion. At home they told what had happened and right away they were told: "That's it. You have had it!" They escaped and hid themselves in the open fields, but the militia showed up at the houses of their relatives and threatened them if they did not hand over the "friars". Their relatives told them to escape and so they set out on foot towards Teruel, hoping to be able to get to the other side of the front. But near Valderrobres some militia told them to stop. While they were questioning them they realized that they were religious and that meant the death sentence. This happened on August 22, 1936. The next day at 3 in the afternoon they shot them in the "Plá de Catalí". Brother Valeriano was 38 years old. Brother Eliseo was 30. Their remains were exhumed on August 17, 1939. They are now in San Martín de Sasgayolas.



39 - Brother VICTORIO
(MARTIN ANGLÉS (DLIVERAS))

San Menau de Sentmanat
(Barcelona), diocese of Barcelona,
01.10.1887
(Birth)
Barcelona, 01.09.1917
(Perpetual vows)
Pruit (Barcelona), 01/2.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

He entered the Institute at Bujedo in October of 1900. After the Novitiate he began his Scholasticate in 1905. In 1906 he began his apostolate at the Beneficencia school in Madrid, but the Visitor of Barcelona called him back to the District and he spent five years at Manlleu, then at San Feliu de Guixols. In 1914 he went to the Gracia school. Because of a certain illness, he went for a complete rest at Monreal de Campo. After his recovery, he was sent to Manlleu in 1921 where he stayed for 6 years. In 1927 he was appointed Director of Benicarló, where the novitiate was being housed temporarily. After that, he was Director of San Hipólito de Voltregá and finally of Manlleu when the religious persecution began.

During the first days of the crackdown he took refuge in the house of the Verdaguer family. But soon the town committee made him report to them each day. Fearing the worst, on July 29, 1936 he went away with another Brother and they looked for refuge in a country house in the middle of nowhere, which was known as "La Casassa". On the night of July 31 a group of militia surrounded the property to search the house. Faced with the questions that were asked, Brother Victorio confessed immediately that he was a Brother of the Christian Schools. It was all the proof they needed to arrest them. They killed them between kilometers 37 and 38 on the highway to Vich and Olot. They left them there on the highway. A bus found their bodies the following morning and the passengers covered them up with hazel tree branches. The bodies were interred in the San Martin de Sacalm cemetery. Brother Victorio was 48 years old. His remains are now in San Martin de Sasgayolas.

The tragedy of the Brothers of MONTCADA

Montcada, a village near Valencia, of 8,000 inhabitants in 1936, serves as an example of the tragedy that was experienced during the years of religious persecution. The number of assassinations and burials in common graves during this period numbers about 1,700 persons. After the war many of the bodies were identified and moved to other places.

The story of the Montcada Brothers unfolded over a period of a few days. They were Brothers **Arnoldo Julián**, **José Benito**, **Mariano León**, **Vicente Justino** and **Benedicto José**. They had to disperse but four of them managed to hide themselves in the "Mas Rampiño", which was the property of D. Pedro Garau. They were hidden in a remote area of the property, they spoke to no strangers and they only went to the house of their benefactor to take meals. But a large number of militia showed up to look for them. They managed to stay free by hiding in a kidney bean field. But a few days later, on July 25, they returned and said to the owner: "We know that you are keeping four priests here". "No. I have four teachers here". "For us it's all the same. Bring them to us". When the Brothers appeared before the militia they were arrested: "You don't have to be afraid. We are going to take you to France". Where they did actually take them was to the town cemetery. They shot them there at midnight. Some neighbors from the town were awake waiting to hear the shots. And that is what happened: the crime had been consummated. The following day some neighbors buried their bodies.

Brother Benedicto José, who belonged to the same community, was killed the same day, but alone, near the river Besós. In April 1940, once Spain had reestablished order, the exhumation of the remains of these four Brothers was undertaken. Their grave had been easily found. The bodies were identified. Today their remains are in San Martin de Sasgayolas.



40 - Brother ARNOLDO JULIAN (JESÚS JUAN OTERO)

Abastas (Palencia), diocese of León,
06.06.1902

(Birth)

Figueras, 01.09.1927

(Perpetual vows)

Montcada, 25.07.1936

(Martyrdom)

S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)

(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate at Hostalets de Llers on August 28, 1917. He went to the Novitiate and took the religious habit on November 1, 1918. He completed the Scholasticate at Bujedo. On September 1, 1920 he began his apostolate at San Celoni where he was seen as an excellent teacher. He stayed there until 1933. In 1933 he was sent to Montcada. During the 1934-1935 school year he suffered from a strange illness which obliged him to follow a strict meal plan with a milk base. But he recovered. In this community Brother Arnolde experienced religious persecution.

The tragic and at the same time glorious conclusion of his life we have reported on page 52.

Regarding this Brother we can add the following very meaningful detail. When the five Brothers arrived at the cemetery, one of the assassins who knew Brother Arnolde, wanted to take him aside to save him. Brother Arnolde asked him what would happen to the other Brothers. "We are going to shoot them". "Well, then, I want the same fortune as my Brothers", he answered. And so he stood with them before an open grave and together with them he shouted "¡Long live Christ the King!" They were felled by a fusillade of bullets.

Brother Arnolde was 34 years old.



41 - Brother BENEDICTO JOSÉ
(JOSÉ BARDOLET COMPTE)

Capsanes (Tarragona), diocese of
Tortosa, 20.07.1903
(Birth)
Manlleu, 29.08.1928
(Perpetual vows)
Rio Besos (Barcelona), 25.07.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the juniorate in Salt and from there he went to the junior novitiate at Hostalets on August 9, 1916. He went to the novitiate on February 4, 1919. He took the religious habit on March 18, 1919. In August of 1920 he went to make the scholasticate at Bujedo. He began his apostolate in 1921 and he spent time at the schools of San Celoni, Granollers, Palamós, Gerona and Montcada. He was in the latter community when the religious persecution broke out.

On the 19 of July the entire community had to disperse. Brother Benedicto hid himself and spent the night in an abandoned hut. On the 21 he was welcomed by the Arranza family. The situation made him very nervous but he calmed down little by little. "I don't want to die", he said. "But if I have to die in this upheaval, I accept it, because in this way I will be able to serve God's cause". On July 25, in mid-afternoon, when he was giving a French lesson to one of the children in the family, eight militiamen came to look for him. He gave himself up with no resistance. When they brought him out handcuffed the mob was shouting: "Death, death!". They gave him a mock trial and they condemned him for being a religious. That same afternoon they shot him in the river bed of the Besós River.

Brother Benedicto was 33 years old.



42 - Brother JOSÉ BENITO
(JOSÉ MÁSPUJOLRÁS)

Mieras, diocese of Gerona,
13.08.1913
(Birth)
Fortianell, 02.02.1930
(First Vows)
Montcada, 25.07.1936
(Martyrdom)
S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)
(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Fortianell in June, 1926. He took the religious habit on August 15, 1929. He made his Scholasticate in Cambrils. He began his apostolic ministry in 1932 at the school in Horta. In 1933 he went to Salt. In 1934 he was assigned to Montcada and this is where he found his martyrdom in 1936.

The tragic and at the same time glorious conclusion of his life we have reported on page 52.

Brother José Benito was 23 years old.



43 - Brother MARIANO LEON
(SANTOS LÓPEZ MARTÍNEZ)

Viñambres de Valduerna (León),
diocese of Astorga, 16.10.1910

(Birth)

Figueras, 14.08.1935

(Perpetual vows)

Montcada, 25.07.1936

(Martyrdom)

S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)

(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate on September 23, 1926. In February, 1927 he went to the Novitiate. He took the religious habit on August 14, 1927. Before completing the Scholasticate in Cambrils he began his apostolate in Horta because he had to replace a Brother who was ill. He went there on May 30, 1930. He went to Mancada where he spent three years. Then he spent a short time at Palamós and Salt and he returned to Mantcada in 1934 just when the religious persecution of 1936 broke out.

The tragic and at the same time glorious conclusion of his life we have reported on page 52.

Brother Mariano was 26 years old.



44 - Brother VICENTE JUSTINO
(VICENTE FERNÁNDEZ CASTRILLO)

Piedrahita de Muño,
diocese of Burgos, 31.08.1912

(Birth)

Fortianell, 02.02.1930

(First Vows)

Montcada, 25.07.1936

(Martyrdom)

S.Martín de Sasgayolas (Barcelona)

(Present grave)

He entered the junior novitiate in Cambrils on August 17, 1926. He took the religious habit on February 1, 1929 in Fortianell. He began his apostolate in 1931 as a teacher in the junior novitiate. He spent some time in Josepets and in 1934 he was assigned to Montcada. This is where he was martyred when the religious persecution broke out.

The tragic and at the same time glorious conclusion of his life we have reported on page 24.

Brother Vicente was 24 years old.

CIUDAD REAL

In 1936 **Santa Cruz de Mudela** was a small town in the province of Ciudad Real and it had a school which was run by the Brothers. There were **five Brothers** who made up the community: **Agapito León**, Director; **Dámaso Luis**, **Josafat Roque**, **Julio Alfonso** and **Ladislao Luis**.

On July 22, 1936 a group of militiamen tumultuously surrounded the school, completely overrunning it and they arrested the five Brothers. They brought them to the town's secret police headquarters where they spent five days. Then, together with two other detainees, they brought them to another prison where they held them until August 19. They delighted in tormenting the Brothers, humiliating them and making them suffer. Several times they made them sweep the public square while insulting and verbally abusing them. They made them do military marches while singing Marxist slogans. On more than one occasion they slapped their faces.

In the midst of their suffering during captivity they still showed themselves to be spirited and indeed it was they who supported and encouraged the other prisoners. Many were priests and Catholic militants from the area. While they were under arrest a female benefactress from the school, Doña Cecilia Ramiro, took charge of the sustenance and daily brought them needed items to the jail. On August 18, the liturgical feast of St. Agapito, Brother Director received from Doña Cecilia some bakery goods; he shared with everyone, including even the jailers. But the following day, August 19, 1936, a group of militiamen showed up at the jail demanding to see the Brothers as well as 25 other prisoners, among them five priests. They put them into a truck and at midnight they assassinated them in the cemetery at Valdepañas. They threw all the bodies into a common grave.

The Cause

“*Narcisus Esténaga Echevarría et X Socii*” – *Clunien.*

This Cause concerns 11 Servants of God: Mons. Narciso Estenaga Echevarría, Bishop of Ciudad Real, his secretary, 3 other priests, **5 Brothers of the Christian Schools**, and a layman. They have been included in one Process because they belong to the same diocese and were assassinated within a relatively short time-frame.

The diocesan Investigation was held in the Curia of Ciudad Real from January 18th, 1956 to June 27th, 1958; it had 102 sessions and 84 witnesses. Once the material collected in Ciudad Real arrived in Rome, it had to wait until November 20th, 1992 to obtain the Decree of validity of the diocesan Investigation. On April 28th, 2006 the canonical route was finally achieved with the proclamation of the Decree on the Martyrdom by His Holiness Benedict XVI.

In the diocese of Ciudad Real during this period 6 churches were burned and all the others were profanated or looted. Of the 243 diocesan priests, 97 were assassinated.

These Brothers have been beatified on October 28th 2007.



1 - Brother AGAPITO LEÓN (REMIGIO ANGEL OLALLA ALDEA)

Acinas (Burgos), diocese of Osma,
02.08.1903

(Birth)

Bujedo, 26.08.1928

(Perpetual vows)

Valdepeñas, 19.08.1936

(Martyrdom)

Cemetery of Valdepeñas

(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Bujedo in 1916 at the age of 13. He made his first vows on August 9, 1921 and final vows on August 26, 1928. After the Scholasticate he began his apostolate as a teacher in the junior novitiate at Griñón. In 1935 he went to Lembecq-les-Hal to participate in the second novitiate program.

When he returned he was made the provisional Director of the Santa Cruz de Mudela community because the Director had taken ill. He was there when he was overcome by the religious persecutions in July of 1936.

The tragic and at the same time glorious conclusion of his life we have reported on page 61.

Brother Agapito was 33 years old.



**2 - Brother DÁMASO LUIS
ANTOLÍN MARTÍNEZ MARTÍNEZ)**

Harmellada (León), diocese of
Oviedo, 12.01.1915

(Birth)

Griñon (Madrid), 28.08.1928

(First Vows)

Valdepeñas, 19.08.1936

(Martyrdom)

Cemetery of Valdepeñas

(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Bujedo on September 29, 1928. He took the habit on February 1, 1931. After the Scholasticate he was assigned to Santa Cruz de Mudela in 1934.

This was to be his only apostolic field of endeavor as he was there when he succumbed to religious persecution in 1936.

The tragic and at the same time glorious conclusion of his life we have reported on page 61.

Brother Damaso was 21 years old.



**3 - Brother JOSAFAT ROQUE
(URBANO CORRAL GONZÁLEZ)**

Navajos, diocese of Burgos,
06.12.1899

(Birth)

Bujedo, 04.09.1924

(Perpetual vows)

Valdepeñas, 19.08.1936

(Martyrdom)

Cemetery of Valdepeñas

(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Bujedo in September of 1913. He took the religious habit on February 2, 1916. After the Scholasticate in Bujedo he exercised his apostolate at the Maravillas school in Madrid in 1919. After that he was assigned as a religion teacher in the novitiate and then we went back to Maravillas and he was there when the school was burned in 1931. He then went to the San Fernando school in Andalusia and in 1933 he was assigned to Santa Cruz de Mudela where he was overcome by religious persecution.

The tragic and at the same time glorious conclusion of his life we have reported on page 61.

Brother Josafat was 36 years old.



**4 - Brother JULIO ALFONSO
(VALERIANO RUIZ PERAL)**

Arconada, diocese of Palencia,
15.09.1911
(Birth)
Bujedo, 06.09.1928
(First Vows)
Valdepeñas, 19.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
Cemetery of Valdepeñas
(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Bujedo on February 1, 1926. The following year, February 1, 1927, he began the novitiate. When he finished the Scholasticate in 1931 he began his apostolate at the San Martin school in Madrid. On September 12, 1933 he arrived at his new community in Santa Cruz de Mudela where he was to be overcome by the religious persecution of 1936.

The tragic and at the same time glorious conclusion of his life we have reported on page 61.

Brother Julio was 24 years old.



**5 - Brother LADISLAO LUIS
(ISIDRO MUÑOZ ANTOLÍN)**

Arconada, diocese of Palencia,
08.05.1916
(Birth)
Griñon (Madrid), 28.08.1928
(First Vows)
Valdepeñas, 19.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
Cemetery of Valdepeñas
(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Bujedo on February 7, 1929. He received the religious habit on September 28, 1932. After the Scholasticate he began his apostolate at Santa Cruz de Mudela where he arrived on September 6, 1935. It was his only apostolate since it was there that he was overcome by the religious persecutions of 1936.

The tragic and at the same time glorious conclusion of his life we have reported on page 61.

Brother Ladislao was 20 years old.

CARTAGENA

In Lorca, a town in Murcia, the Brothers of the Christian Schools were in charge of the San José elementary school in 1936.

There were **five Brothers** in this community: **Ovidio Bertrán, Hermenegildo Lorenzo, Estanislao Victor, Lorenzo Santiago, and Luciano Pablo.**

Religious persecution broke out throughout Spain in July, 1936. The basic thrust of the revolutionary committees and of the militia was to eliminate priests and religious and to destroy any religious symbols. On July 30, 1936 a group of persons showed up at the San José School who said they were "Workers for Education" and they demanded that the property be turned over to them in the name of the "Popular Front" (made up of leftist parties and organizations). Brother Director called the school's lawyer, José Maria Campoy, who succeeded in putting off what those men demanded. But when the Brother Director was waiting for them to return to demand the handover of the building, those who came were 20 militiamen from the C.N.T. (National Confederation of Labor). They invaded the house, made a search of

all the rooms looking for weapons and money. They found neither so they ended up placing the Brothers under arrest, tying them up and taking them away. On that day they were locked up in the basement of the building that housed the CNT headquarters, the so-called palace of Count St Julian.

On August 1 the Brothers were moved to a jail where there were already incarcerated other priests, religious and Catholics who were well-known for their beliefs. While the Brothers were under arrest a charitable lady along with her four daughters, brought food to them daily which she herself had prepared. In jail the Brothers' life was highly edifying to all observers. They spent most of their time praying, they recited the rosary together and they meditated on the Stations of the Cross. They read aloud from pious books and they also wrote letters, the majority of which never reached their destination because the jailers opened them up.

On September 30 a popular court was convened to judge the Brothers and the judge, Lino Martin Carnicero ordered that they be set free because the charges against them did not amount to any crime. Reason had won out. But on October 2 a document from the Committee of the Popular Front of Lorca ordered the judgment to be set aside since those prisoners were considered dangerous. As a result, the Brothers were still detained. Days passed with no clear future in sight except that of death. It was Wednesday, November 18, 1936. One of the militiamen who took part in the assassination, Juan Meras, later spoke of the event. A militiamen chief by the name of Avelino ordered that the two priests and five Brothers be taken from their cells at 5 o'clock in the morning. They tied their arms, ordered them into a truck and told them that they were being taken to another place in order to testify. But where they did take them was to the outskirts of the town up to a mountain where there were sulphur mines. One of the mine's pools was more than 100 meters (300 feet) deep. They ordered them to sit down while still tied up and to pray. A squad of militia went behind them and the order was given to fire. Afterwards, they were finished off with a revolver one by one with a bullet to the head. The story goes that some of the militia began to dance and trample on the corpses. Then they untied them and, dragging them by the feet, they brought them to the pool where they threw them in. "It's deep enough so that no one will find out that they're here and even if they do, Catholics will not come to venerate their remains", said one of the militia. The pool is currently known as the "Pool of martyrs".

The Cause

*“Ovidius Bertrandus et IV Socii, necnon Joseph Maria Cánovas Martínez”
- Carthaginen. in Hispania*

This Cause concerns 6 Servants of God: **5 Brothers of the Christian School of the Community of Lorca** and the parish priest of the village, Don José Canovas Martínez. The ordinary Process was held in the diocese of Cartagena from October 27th 1958 to March 24th 1959. There were 24 witnesses and 44 sessions.

All the material collected during the diocesan Investigation in Cartagena was brought to the Congregation of Rites (today Congregation of the Causes of the Saints) in Rome, but it had to wait May 29th, 1992 to obtain the Decree of validity. On December 16th 2006 the canonical route was finally achieved with the proclamation of the Decree on the Martyrdom by His Holiness Benedict XVI.

These Brothers have been beatified on October 28th 2007.



1 - Brother OVIDIO BERTRAN
(ESTEBAN ANUNCIABAY
LETONA)

Mijancas (Alava),
diocese of Vitoria, 26.12.1892
(Birth)
Madrid, 23.07.1921
(Perpetual vows)
Lorca, 18.11.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Bujedo at the age of 16 and a few months later he began his Novitiate. He took the habit on June 28, 1909. He had to return home because of illness but he returned restored to health on October 2, 1910. He pronounced his first vows on October 31, 1911 in Bujedo. He made his perpetual profession in Madrid on July 25, 1919. After the scholasticate he began his apostolic career in the "Beneficencia" school in Madrid. He was appointed Director of Chiclana and later on of Puente Vallecas in one of the poorest neighborhoods of Madrid. He was here in 1931 when the revolutionaries tried to burn the school since they were enraged at the marvelous good that was being done in the area. Afterwards he went to administer the San Fernando school near Cádiz.

After two years there he went to the San Luis school in Seville and two years later he went to Lorca where he was overtaken by religious persecution and brought to martyrdom. Arrested with the Brothers from his community on July 30, 1936 he was assassinated in Lorca with the Brothers and some priests on November 18, 1936. His body was thrown into a sulphur pool.

Brother Ovidio was 43 years old.



2 - Brother ESTANISLAO VICTOR
(AUGUSTO CORDERO FERNÁNDEZ)

Bustillo de la Vega, diocese of León,
08.10.1908
(Birth)
Bujedo, 30.08.1933
(Perpetual vows)
Lorca, 18.11.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at the age of 16 but due to his being behind in his studies he was held back one year before going to the Novitiate. He made his first profession on August 26, 1927 and his perpetual profession on August 30, 1933. After the scholasticate he began his apostolate at the Peñuelas school in Madrid in 1930.

In 1933 he was assigned to the San José school in Lorca where he was overtaken by religious persecution. He was arrested with the other Brothers from his community on July 30, 1936 and he died with them on November 18, 1936. His body, like that of his martyred companions, was thrown into a pool of a sulphur mine.

Brother Estanislao was 28 years old.



**3 - Brother HERMENEGILDO
LORENZO**
(MODESTO SÁEZ MANZANARES)

Revilla del Campo, diocese of
Burgos, 30.07.1903
(Birth)
Bujedo, 26.08.1928
(Perpetual vows)
Lorca, 18.11.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Bujedo in July of 1916. He took the habit on February 2, 1919. He made his first vows on February 2, 1921 in Bujedo. He made his final profession on August 28, 1928 in Bujedo. After the Scholasticate he began his apostolic endeavors at the Puente Vallecas school in Madrid. From there he went to Melilla where he was for a short time. He then went to the Santa Susana school in Madrid and from there he went to the Sagrado Corazón school in Jerez and then to Almería.

His last community was Lorca where he was overtaken by the religious persecution of 1936. He was arrested with the Brothers of his community on July 30 and assassinated in the early morning hours of November 18. His body was thrown into a pool of a sulphur mine.

Brother Hermenegildo was 33 years old.



4 - Brother LORENZO SANTIAGO
(EMILIO MARTÍNEZ DE LA PERA
ALAVA)

Hueto de Arriba (Alava), diocese of
Vitoria, 08.08.1913
(Birth)
Griñon, 15.08.1930
(First Vows)
Lorca, 18.11.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Bujedo on February 16, 1926. He took the religious habit on August 14, 1929 and made his first vows on August 15, 1930. After he finished the Scholasticate he was assigned to the San José school of Lorca where he arrived in September of 1933.

It was to be his last community since it was there that he was overtaken by religious persecution. He was arrested with the rest of the Brothers in his community on July 30, 1936 and he died with them on November 18, 1936. His body, like that of his martyred companions, was thrown into a pool of a sulphur mine.

Brother Lorenzo was 23 years old.



5 - Brother LUCIANO PABLO
(GERMÁN GARCÍA GARCÍA)

Quintanilla de la Mata, diocese of
Burgos, 28.05.1903

(Birth)

Bujedo, 26.08.1928

(Perpetual vows)

Lorca, 18.11.1936

(Martyrdom)

?

(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate at Bujedo on November 11, 1916. He took the religious habit on July 26, 1919. He made his first vows on February 28, 1921 and perpetual vows on September 7, 1928 in Bujedo. In September of 1922 he began his apostolate in the San Martin school in Madrid. In 1926 he went to the Maravillas school, also in Madrid, where he spent five years. When the school was burned by the revolutionary crowds on May 11, 1931 he was transferred to the Immaculate Conception school in Santiago de Compostela. He spent one year at the La Purísima School in Seville, he returned to Madrid for another year and then finally in 1934 he was assigned to Lorca, where he arrived on September 9.

He was in this community when he was overtaken by religious persecution. He was arrested with the rest of the Brothers of the community on July 30, 1936 and along with them he died on November 18, 1936. His body, like that of his companions in martyrdom, was thrown into a pool of a sulphur mine.

Brother Luciano was 33 years old.

TOLEDO

Consuegra was a small town of some 14,000 inhabitants in the diocese of Toledo where the Brothers were in charge of a school called "Fundación Díaz-Cordovés". There were only **four Brothers**: three who worked in the school and one who cooked and did house domestic services. The Director was Brother **Teodosio Rafael**, the two who taught were Brothers **Carlos Jorge** and **Felipe José** and Brother **Eustaquio Luis** took care of the kitchen and house chores.

When the religious persecution began in July, 1936, the neighbors warned the Brothers to be very careful because there was

some talk about wanting to kill priests and religious. Given the political-social climate they were already aware of this and were ready to accept God's will. As a precaution for what might happen, Brother Teodosio gathered the documentation relating to the school and took it to a reliable neighbor asking her to watch over it. After having delivered it to her, he realized that such documents could prove to be compromising for the family if they were to be discovered during a search by the militia. So he took them back to the school and disposed of those that might compromise some persons because of their relationship to the school or to the Church.

That is the background in which the Brothers lived when on July 21, at approximately 9 o'clock in the morning, while they were in chapel at Mass, a group of militiamen gathered in front of the school. As they heard their shouts, the chaplain and the Brothers consumed the remaining consecrated hosts and left the school by a rear exit. They then sought refuge in the house of a neighbor, Blas Navarro. When the militia invaded the school and did not find the Brothers, they surrounded other houses in the immediate vicinity and when they reached the one in which the Brothers had sought refuge, the Brothers thought that the best thing would be to surrender. And so that is what they did, offering no resistance. They were taken to a jail which already housed other citizens and they prepared themselves for death since they were sure that it would soon come. The days during which they were incarcerated they were taken care of by charitable neighbors who brought them food and other needed items.

The militia there as well as elsewhere, each night took a group of prisoners to assassinate them in remote places where there were no witnesses. The Brothers' time came on the night and early morning of August 6-7. The militia showed up at the jail, shouted their names, they responded and then were made to get in a truck and they were taken away. They assassinated them in a place called "Boca del Congosto" at the boundary of Los Yébenes (Toledo). But Brother Felipe José, the youngest member of the community, did not go with the other three Brothers that night. The reason was not because he did not want to share in their martyrdom but because among the detainees was another person with the same name who was an employee in a religious community and they chose him. Brother Felipe said that that person was not a Brother, that he was a Brother, but they paid no attention to him. In the end, his time came two days later on the night and early morning of August 7-8. They took him in another batch, using the same procedures as always and he was assassinated with other Catholics in Fuente del Fresno (Ciudad Real).

The Cause

“Theodisius Raphaël et III Socii” – Toletana

This Cause concerns only 4 Servants of God : **the 4 Brothers of the Christian Schools of the Community of Consuegra**. The ordinary Process was held in the diocese of Toledo from February 15th, 1955 to June 21st, 1957. The witnesses were 28 and the sessions 61.

All the material collected during the diocesan Investigation in Toledo was brought to the Congregation of the Rites (today Congregation of the Causes of the Saints) in Rome, but it had to wait until June 19th, 1992 to obtain the Decree of validity. On April 28th, 2006 the canonical route was finally achieved with the proclamation of the Decree on the Martyrdom by His Holiness Benedict XVI.

These Brothers have been beatified on October 28th 2007.



1 - Brother **TEODOSIO RAFAEL** (DIODORO LÓPEZ HERNANDO)

Salgüero de Juarros, diocese of Burgos, 27.09.1898

(Birth)

Barcelona, 01.09.1917

(Perpetual vows)

Boca de Congosto, 06/7.08.1936

(Martyrdom)

Consuegra, Saint Mary's Church

(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate in Bujedo on August of 1912. On June 27, 1914 he took the habit and began his novitiate, also in Bujedo. After the Scholasticate he began his apostolate in Mieres and then he went to Melilla, in the northern part of Africa, where he spent 5 years. In 1925 he went to the junior novitiate in Griñón as a teacher and he spent two years there. From there he went to the Scholasticate in Bujedo as sub-Director. In 1931 he was appointed director of the school in Puerto Real where he encountered serious difficulties.

With the coming of the laws of secularization and school reform in 1933 he had to change and he was appointed Director of the school in Consuegra. There he was overtaken by religious persecution. His entire community was immolated.

Brother Teodosio was 37 years old.



2 - Brother CARLOS JORGE
(DALMACIO BELLOTA PÉREZ)

Capillas, diocese of León,
22.11.1908
(Birth)
Barcelona, 01.09.1917
(Perpetual vows)
Boca de Congosto, 06/7.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
Consuegra, Saint Mary's Church
(Present grave)

He entered the junior Novitiate in Bujedo at the age of 12. He took the habit at the Bujedo Novitiate on February 2, 1925. He began his apostolate at the Maravillas school in Madrid until it was set on fire in 1931. Then he was sent to the Cuevas community in Almería. One year later he returned to Madrid to the Chamberí school.

With the changes that occurred in 1933 he was assigned to Consuegra where he was overtaken by religious persecution. Arrested with the Brothers of his community on July 21, 1936 he was assassinated during the night and early morning hours of August 6-7 in the place known as "Boca del Congosto" in Los Yébenes in the province of Toledo.

Brother Carlos was 27 years old.



3 - Brother EUSTAQUIO LUIS
(LUIS VILLANUEVA MONTOYA)

Cucho, diocese of Burgos,
10.10.1888
(Birth)
Barcelona, 01.09.1917
(Perpetual vows)
Boca de Congosto, 06/7.08.1936
(Martyrdom)
Consuegra, Saint Mary's Church
(Present grave)

He took the habit in the Bujedo Novitiate on March 8, 1907. As he was little disposed to studies he himself expressed a desire to involve himself in temporal jobs. He carried out his work for 14 years in Bujedo and in 1922 he was assigned to the newly established novitiate in Griñón. He was sent to the school in Consuegra as a cook in 1933 he went to the Peñuelas school in Madrid. He spent one year at the Procure and in 1936 he returned to Consuegra.

There he was overtaken by religious persecution and was assassinated in "Boca del Congosto" in Los Yébenes in the province of Toledo during the night and early morning hours of August 6-7, 1936.

Brother Eustaquio was 47 years old



4 - Brother FELIPE JOSE
(PEDRO ALVAREZ PÉREZ)

Carmena, diocese of Toledo,

27.06.1914

(Birth)

Barcelona, 01.09.1917

(First vows)

Boca de Congosto, 06/7.08.1936

(Martyrdom)

Consuegra, Saint Mary's Church

(Present grave)

He was a student of the Brothers at the Sacred Heart Professional School in Madrid. He entered the junior Novitiate at Griñón in March of 1927. He took the habit on August 14, 1930. After the Scholasticate he was assigned to Consuegra where he was overtaken by religious persecution.

Arrested along with the Brothers of his community, he did not meet his death the same day as they did because he was mistaken for another person with the same name who was arrested for being an employee at a convent. His martyrdom came during the evening and early morning hours of August 7-8 when he was assassinated along with other persons in the place called "Fuente del Fresno" (Ciudad Real).

Brother Felipe was 22 years old.

**BROTHERS OF CATALONIA NOT INCLUDED
IN THE PROCESSES FOR LACK OF DATA.**



Brother ALONSO CARLOS
(FELIX ALONSO MARTINEZ)

Briviesca (Burgos), diocese of
Burgos, 08.03.1913
(Birth)
Cambrils, 15.08.1930
(First vows)
Barcelona, 16.09.1936
(Martyrdom)
Consuegra, Saint Mary's Church
(Present grave)

Novitiate: Cambrils 1929-30
Class: Bonanova y Condal



Brother AUGUSTO JAIME
(JAIME FERRATE ARAGONES)

Botarell (Tarragona), diocese of
Tarragona, 20.11.1909
(Birth)
Benicarló, 02.02.1929
(First vows)
Lanaja, ?. ?.1937
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

Novitiate: Benicarló 1927-28-29
Class: Barceloneta/Condal/Cassá de la Selva/Manlleu



Brother EDUARDO ANTONIO
(JUAN GALINDO DAUDEN)

Aguilar del Alfambra (Teruel),
diocese of Teruel, 07.10.1909
(Birth)
Fortianell, 02.02.1927
(First vows)
? - ?, 1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

Novitiate: Fortianell 1925-26
Class: Sampedor/Bonanova/Alcora/Condal



Brother EMERIO DE JESUS
(ALEJANDRO SANTOS DELGADO)

Villambroz (Palencia), diocese of
León, 14.11.1902
(Birth)
Fortianell, 01.09.1927
(Perpetual vows)
? - ?, 12.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

Novitiate: Hostalets 1918-19
Class: Horta/Granollers/Palamós/Gerona



Brother MEDARDO
(LORENZO PARACHE COLLADOS)

Oliete (Teruel), diocese of Teruel,
07.08.1899
(Birth)
Barcelone, 26.08.1928
(Perpetual vows)
Barcelone, ?, ?, 1937
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

Novitiate: Hostalets 1918-19
Servicio militar: Melilla
Class: Tarragona/Manlleu/Bonanova



Brother RAIMUNDO BERNABE
(RAMON ALTADILL CID)

Tortosa, diocese of Tortosa,
25.12.1920
(Birth)
Cambrils, ...?
(First vows)
Ebro - Tortosa, ?, ?, 1939
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

Novitiate: Cambrils 1936-37
.....



Brother NICASIO SANTIAGO
(SANTIAGO COLLADOS GUILLEN)

Lidón (Teruel), diocese of Teruel,
15.06.1914
(Birth)
Cambrils, 01.11.1931
(First vows)
Front Pirineo ?, ?, ?, 1938
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

Novitiate: Cambrils 1930-31
Class: S.Coloma de Farnés/Bonanova/Mollerusa



Brother RAMON NONATO
(SILVESTRE COSTA FONT)

Ciurana (Gerona), diocese of
Gerona 30.11.1878
(Birth)
Barcelone, 24.08.1911
(Perpetual vows)
Barcelone, ?, 08.1936
(Martyrdom)
?
(Present grave)

Novitiate: Bujedo 1894-95
Class: Manlleu/Bonanova/Bujedo/Soller/Condal/Tarragona/Cambrils/
Barcelone: Carmen

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