

— and the Marist Fathers entered the world of education. Fr Colin soon provided his fellow teachers with firm, gentle guidelines which were to inspire later generations of Marist educators.

### Rome

In the early 1830s Fr Colin made several journeys to Rome to plead for approval of the Marist project. The curial authorities said *'No... a multi-branched society with one superior of priests, religious and lay alike. Monstrous!'*

In 1836, the opportunity came. Pope Gregory XVI was looking for missionaries for the south-west Pacific. *'We will do the work of Mary on whatever distant shore'*, said Fr Colin. And the priests' branch of the Society of Mary was approved.

### Professions and the Pacific

The first professions of the priests and brothers of the Society of Mary took place in the chapel of La Capucinière, by now the residence of the Belley Marists. Reluctantly Fr Colin agreed to become the first superior-general of the Marist institute.

Immediately he set about preparing the pioneer mission band for Oceania. It would be led by Bishop Pompallier, newly-consecrated vicar apostolic of Western Oceania. Amongst the small but enthusiastic band of missionaries was the gentle Fr Peter Chanel, soon to become the first martyr of the Pacific.

### The Society of Mary grows

In subsequent years Jean-Claude Colin led the Society of Mary through years of extraordinary growth both in France and Oceania.

Many bishops were calling for Marist schools and missionaries in their dioceses and to staff their seminaries and shrines.

The demand for more missionaries in the Pacific continued. Vocations to the infant apostolic group blossomed as Marists were to be found in an increasing number of ministries, especially amongst the young.

In the midst of this growth was the person of Jean-Claude Colin, founder and father of Marists near and far.

And whilst his dream of a family with several branches was never approved by the Holy See, each branch soon received



the Church's recognition: the Marist Brothers under Fr Champagnat's leadership and the Marist Sisters with Jeanne-Marie Chavoïn.

Marist lay groups were already emerging and later decades would see the appearance of a new branch: the Missionary Sisters of the Society Mary.

### The end of an era, and a new beginning

In 1854 Fr Colin succeeded in a long ambition of shedding the leadership of the Society of Mary. Now he could retire to do the work of perfecting the Marist rule and constitutions while others would take over the administration of this little society.

### La Neylière

He moved to the rural retreat of La Neylière to do this work, emerging from time to time to take part in chapters and retreats where he never failed to inspire the Marists of the day. The constitutions he had so long laboured over were accepted by the general chapter of 1872.

Jean-Claude Colin died at La Neylière on Nov 15, 1875 at the age of 85.

Today his giant strides for the beloved Society of Mary inspire young people of the world -- and the Marists of today -- to continue the work of Mary: simply, generously and in her gentle spirit.

And they will do this 'on whatever distant shore'...

[www.jeanclaudecolin.org](http://www.jeanclaudecolin.org)



### The quiet boy from Beaujolais

The tiny hamlet of Barbery sits by a forest near the Beaujolais region of central France. Here on Aug 07, 1790 Jean-Claude Colin was born, happily unaware of the fierce Revolution raging about him. He was soon to be orphaned, not by violence but through the illness and early death of his mother then his father. Jean-Claude was not yet five years old.



The young Jean-Claude now enjoyed the care of a kindly uncle — and not-so-kindly housekeeper. Before long they moved to the nearby village of St Bonnet-le-Troncy to live close to the church and amidst a community of devout Catholic people many of whom had suffered and lost much through the Revolution. Perhaps the lad would become a priest for them.

### Seminary life

At age fourteen the shy Jean-Claude entered the minor seminary of St Jodard and later at Alix hoping to spend a life of quiet prayer in a gentle ministry. The disciplined lifestyle, obedience and piety came easily to him.

Despite being beset with serious illness and questions raised about his suitability for an active life, Jean-Claude handled his studies without difficulty and was among the top students.

At the end of the summer of 1813 he set off for the major seminary of St Irenaeus at Lyons. He was twenty-three years old. Here he met with Jean-Claude Courveille, a fellow seminarian who spoke of an amazing encounter with the Blessed Virgin. Mary had spoken at the cathedral shrine of Le Puy. She wished to have a missionary society bearing her name: Marist.

*'Ab, this suits me well'*, thought Colin, and the stirrings of a missionary spirit began to emerge.

### Sharing a Marist vision

The idea spread amongst a dozen of the young men. They would form Our Lady's Society. It would be a tree with several branches: priests, sisters, brothers and laity.

On Jul 22, 1816, several deacons of St Irenaeus were ordained priest. They included Colin, Courveille and a youthful Marcellin Champagnat.



### The promise

Next day, Jul 23, twelve Marist aspirants climbed the hill of Fourvière overlooking Lyons to the ancient chapel of the Blessed Virgin. Here, for centuries, Catholics had sought the intercession of Mary for their future dreams. The youthful group solemnly pledged to establish the Society of Mary as soon as they could.

Newly-ordained Frs Courveille and Champagnat were at once dispatched to parishes in the Lyons archdiocese. The still shy Jean-Claude Colin was sent to the parish of his older brother, Fr Pierre Colin, in the village of Cerdon, nestling high in the Bugey mountains in the department of Ain.

### A leader emerges

Who would lead the adventurous Marist project? The outgoing and flamboyant Courveille? Industrious and down-to-earth Champagnat? Or the shy Colin?

As the months went by Jean-Claude Colin began to ponder

the Marist project more and more. The winemaking families of Cerdon became his first flock amongst whom he could work in the spirit of Mary.

Colin set about drawing up a rule of life for the Marists-to-be and soon was acknowledged by the other aspirants as their leader and the one to gain Church approval for their precious project.

The Colin brothers then invited two young women to come to Cerdon to begin the Sister's branch of the Marist project. One was to become its foundress: Jeanne-Marie Chavoïn.

Meanwhile Fr Champagnat was establishing the Brothers' branch in his first parish of La Valla. Always he saw Jean-Claude Colin as the leader of the Marist project. And indeed Fr Colin's Cerdon years had seen him grow into a resolute fighter for the Marist cause.

### The Society of Mary begins—and first Marist missions

Sharing the Marist dream with his local bishop Colin met at first with opposition, then the invitation, *'If you want to be missionaries, then start here in the mountain villages of the Bugey.'*

So Fr Colin did just that. On Oct 29, 1824 the Colin brothers were joined by another of the Fourvière twelve, Etienne Déclas. They would form teams to renew the Revolution-torn parishes in the mountains of the diocese. Pierre Colin wrote immediately to the bishop: *'Today the Society of Mary has begun.'*

After five winters of missions in the Bugey, the Marist group was asked to take over the bishop's secondary school at Belley

