

Scene	Timing	Duration	IMAGE	SOUND		TEXT	DURATION
1	00:00	00:05	Black	Music Rameau			
2	00:05	00:05	Black	Music Rameau	1	We travel back in time to December 5, 1767. In Spain, Charles III has just expelled the Society of Jesus from all the domains of the Spanish Monarchy. In France, Louis XV reigned and the music of Jean-Philippe Rameau was very popular at the court in Paris.	00.20
3	00:10	00:05	Carlos III image	Music Rameau			
4	00:15	00:08	Image Louis XV	Music Rameau			
5	00:23	00:12	Rameau image	Baby crying Original			
6	00:35	00:07	Black	Baby crying	2	In Beignon, a tiny village in Brittany, a little more than a stone's throw from the birthplace of St Louis de Montfort, the cry of a newborn child heralds the arrival of the second child of the Deshayes, a family dedicated to agriculture and livestock, modest but relatively well-off for the times. According to custom, the child is baptised on the same day, and is given the name Gabriel. He has an older sister - Mathurine-Jeanne -, and will be followed by two others - Anne-Marie and Michel. The birth of the latter, in 1773 will cost the life of the mother, when Gabriel is only six years old.	00.41
7	00:42	00:08	Video baby crying				
8	00:50	00:20	Photo of the house where he was born				
9	01:10	00:12	Casting photo of birth house and map				
10	01:22	00:22	Fused map and baptismal church	Music Rameau	3	No notable details are known about his childhood: it is known that he begins to attend the small village school regularly at a very early age, and when he has learned to read, write and count, his father entrusts him with the care of the cattle. He works at this job until he is about ten years old, and if there is something to be noted about that first period of his life, it is his special interest in the poor, to whom he gives everything he has at hand: food... clothes... something that disconcerts the people around him, but not his parents, who are pleased with his generous behaviour: "What Gabriel gives through the door, it comes back through the window", they say.	00.40
11	01:44	00:22	Photo School Beignon	Music Rameau			
12	02:06	00:23	Photos 3 and 4	Music Rameau	4	Around the age of 10, still looking after the cattle, he seems to have a certain inclination towards the priesthood, which, together with his obvious intellectual acuity while preparing for his First Communion, led his father to entrust him to the care of the parish priest Girard, of Saint-Malo-de-Beignon, where he learned the rudiments of French and Latin. He remained there until 1782, when he was admitted to the Minor Seminary of Saint Servain, run by the Lazarist Fathers.	00.29
13	02:29	00:20	Photo Saint Malo de Beignon	Music Rameau	5	In Saint Servain - a seminary that later became a military barracks after the French Revolution - he stayed until 1787, training in humanities and philosophy. He never spoke of his successes there, although there is testimony of praise from his teachers, and honourable mentions in each course.	00.20

14	02:49	00:20	Photo 6 and Photo Saint Meen	Music Rameau	6	When he was 20 years old, and for two years, he studied at the Major Seminary of Saint Méen Le Grand, also run by the Lazarist Fathers, where, in June 1789, he received the Minor Orders.	00.12
15	03:09	00:30	Video Revolution	Marseillaise	7	The French Revolution led to the closure of the Seminary, and Gabriel was forced to take a long holiday at the home of his cousin Guillaume, who was parish priest in the town of Verger, near Rennes, where he continued his studies as a seminarian. His stay also gives him the opportunity to get to know the people and the most remote places in the country.	00.22
16	03:39	00:43	Photo 8	Marseillaise	8	In 1790, the Revolutionary Constituent Assembly decreed the Civil Constitution of the Clergy and with it the abolition of any special status or privilege of its members and the seizure of all church property. All members of the Clergy are obliged to take an oath. Pope Pius VI decided to prohibit members of the Church from taking this oath, and those who had already done so were required to retract it, all in secret of course. Gabriel was a deacon at the time, so he was not obliged to take the oath and could stay out of the question, but he became an active agent in spreading the papal communication between clergy and laity, and acted as a link between the various bishops hidden around the country.	00.40
17	04:22	00:20	Photo 11	Marseillaise	9	Three years after the closing of the seminary, and seeing that as things stand he will not be able to progress beyond the diaconate, he has the idea, together with two former seminary students, of going to England, where many of the bishops who have escaped the revolutionary terror have taken refuge. They set out on their journey, but bad weather led them to the small island of Jersey, where Gabriel met the Bishop of Tréguier, Monsignor Le Mintier, who was taking refuge there and who, in the same year and place, ordained him a priest.	00.28
18	04:42		Photo 12	Marseillaise	10	Aware of his ministry and the duty of dedication to others that it implies, a week after his ordination, Gabriel decided to return to France, aware of the anguish that the Breton population, his people, were suffering. He knew perfectly well the risks he was running, that the informants were very numerous, and that prison, exile, and even the guillotine awaited the priests who were denounced.	00.23
19			Photo 13	Marseillaise	11	He lands in Granville and enters the country. Through various tricks and cunning, he escapes the controls established by the Republicans in the territory, as for example when he crosses Avranches on the arm of a young woman, pretending to form a family with a small child.	00.15

20			Photo 14	Marseillaise	12	<p>From 1792 to 1801, and under the nickname of Grand Pierre, the young priest Deshayes began his ministry as an outcast clergyman, and became the leader of other companions, who, like him, travelled by night through the fields, gathering the faithful in the barns for the celebration of the sacraments. On many occasions he had a narrow escape from the gendarmes and soldiers who tried particularly hard to hunt down the leader of the group. This is a time when the service of souls requires truly heroic courage, especially in Brittany, where the efforts of the Republicans have been concentrated on overcoming the obstinate character of its inhabitants. An apostle there needs inexhaustible energy, prudence and decision, as well as an enormous capacity for sacrifice, and Gabriel possesses all these qualities to the utmost degree. Many are the testimonies gathered of the way he disguises himself or acts in the most improbable ways to circumvent the soldiers' controls.</p> <p>One of his biographers' writes: "We do not believe that we are wrong when we say that the man of God who was Deshayes never enjoyed a greater joy, nor so unalterable, as during all these years when so many hearts were frozen with the terror they experienced. His dedication to the health of souls was boundless and he joyfully submitted to all the consequences of his sacrifice, always ready to start over."</p>	01.22
21			Photo 15	Rameau	13	<p>When Napoleon Bonaparte came to power, who was not a devout but intelligent man, he understood that an agreement with the Church could be very useful for his ambitious plans, so he entered into talks with Pope Pius VII, which resulted in the 1801 Concordat. Once the situation of the clergy was legalised, he had to start rebuilding a Church that had been impoverished by ten years of terror. Gabriel came out of hiding and was appointed coadjutor in Paimpont, a town in the diocese of Rennes</p>	00.27
22			Photo 16	Rameau	14	<p>In that first parish where he officially exercises his ministry, the parishioners observe him to see if his conduct corresponds to the fame that precedes him and to what he preaches, and in that examination they end up surrendering their hearts to him. However, there are powerful people who do not accept his nomination and who, through intrigues, get him transferred as curate to Beignon, his birthplace.</p>	00.31
23			Photo 18	Rameau	15	<p>Already in his new assignment, Gabriel finds himself in a situation he does not understand. Beignon belongs to the diocese of Vannes, but traditionally it had always belonged to Rennes and he finds no reason to change. It is a purely formal matter, but it makes him uncomfortable, so he travels to Vannes to obtain from the bishop the permission to reintegrate Beignon into the diocese of Rennes.</p>	00.19
24			Photo 20	Rameau	16	<p>Mgr de Pancemot, Bishop of Vannes who has very favourable information about Gabriel, receives him with great esteem, but far from attending to his request, he asks him to stay in Vannes, in the bishopric, as his assistant. Gabriel obeys and accepts, even though his desire was to return quickly to his parish and continue his work. He assumes this disposition as an order from heaven, but his insistence bears fruit, and six months later he shares his responsibility in the bishopric with the position of vicar at Beignon, where he continues his works of charity.</p> <p>During this time, Mgr de Pancemont took him with him on almost all his journeys and made him preach, often without having foreseen it. He always succeeded in these situations. And he also shows equal skill in administrative matters, which he resolves effectively.</p>	00.41

25			Vannes Cathedral	Rameau	17	Shortly afterwards, Gabriel was commissioned by his bishop to preach at the cathedral during Lent, something he did to the full satisfaction of his superior, who decided to release him from serving in the bishopric and appointed him parish priest of Saint-Gildas, an important parish with more than 3000 faithful in the city of Auray. An interesting detail is that he forbids any objection to the appointment, because he knows that his wish was to return to his small village of Beignon.	00.13
26			Photo 38	Rameau	18	His new parish has emerged from the Revolution without much damage, but in the time of the Terror the faith of many of the parishioners has paled. In order to reawaken the faith, he embarked on a strenuous activity, in which he regularized the canonically illegitimate situations that had occurred during the revolution, helped restore the old people's home, opened a weaving workshop in the prison, and the inmates received a salary that went to their families, organized road repair work for the poorest people in collaboration with the city council, which provided them with a salary. His parish house becomes a place of welcome, where not only the poor of the parish but also those from the surrounding area converge.	00.20
27			Photo 39	Rameau	19	When Gabriel arrived in Auray, the municipal school was about to close. Gabriel took over the management, and in a short time the number of students increased from about 20 to 130.	00.15
28			Photo 40	Rameau	20	In 1807, he bought an old convent and opened a girls' school, which he entrusted to the Sisters of Charity of Saint Louis, who opened their first establishment outside their mother house in Vannes. It was here that in 1818 she organised spiritual retreats.	00.20
29			Photo 41	Rameau	21	In 1811 he opened the school for boys in Manéguen, and at the insistence of the Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, he managed to have three of them assigned to him.	00.18
30			Photo 49	Rameau	22	A year later, in 1812, he gathered a group of deaf people in the Carthusian Monastery of Auray, and entrusted their instruction to the Daughters of Wisdom, while having an expert in the language of the deaf come from Paris to train new teachers. Later, two of the brothers from Saint-Laurent-sur-Sèvre arrived to help.	00.17
31			Photo 49	Rameau	23	In 1815 the bishopric opened the ecclesiastical school of Sainte-Anne d'Auray, whose management was entrusted to the Society of Jesus and which in 1818 became the Sainte Anne Minor Seminary. The purchase of the property was made by Gabriel, in the name of the bishop.	00.23
32			Photo 52	Rameau	24	A distant cousin of his, Michelle Guillaume, confided to him her desire to enter religious life. He directs her to the Augustinian Sisters of Auray to mature her vocation and complete her education. He then sent her to Beignon to open a school.	00.23

33			Photo 67	Rameau	25	Shortly afterwards, in 1820, six young men made their religious profession in Beignon. It was the birth of the Sisters of Christian Instruction, or Sisters of Saint Gildas. In 1826, the new congregation accepted two new foundations, one in Avessac and the other in Torfou.	00.50
34			Photo 68	Rameau	26	In 1828, after the death of the founder, Michelle Guillaume, there were 70 nuns in 14 establishments and about 30 novices. The Congregation of Saint-Gildas, dedicated to teaching, also has a group of sisters in service, and, somewhat unusually, several assistant brothers.	00.18
35			Photo 73	Rameau	27	But let's go back to Auray and 1818. Under the impetus of Father Deshayes, the city quickly became equipped with schools, mainly thanks to his determination to get the Brothers of the Christian Schools to come. But in the small enclaves around, the Brothers could not give classes because of the rule requiring them to live in community, which prevented them from opening schools with only one teacher. So he decided to organise a group of young people whom he trained to teach alone, and with them he founded a new institute: The Brothers of Ploërmel. The group grew rapidly, and by 1820 there were already 20 members. The opening of new schools multiplies: Thenezay, Baud, Pordic, Limerzel, Malestroit, Ploërmel, Dinan, Pumélieu or Montauban in only three years.	00.30
36			Photo 79	Rameau	28	In parallel with this action, in 1819, Gabriel Deshayes and Jean Marie de la Mennais, Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, signed a union agreement by virtue of the convergence of their projects, in order to "provide the children with solidly pious teachers".	00.38
37			Main façade of the Institute of the Brothers of Ploërmel	Rameau	29	Shortly afterwards there is a meeting in which 50 Brothers are grouped together in the presence of the two superiors, and are called Brothers of Christian Instruction. Twenty of them commit themselves for the first time by the vow of obedience.	00.13
38			Photo 85	Rameau	30	It was also at this time that Father Duchesne, Superior General of the Montfortian Fathers, who was seriously ill, asked Gabriel to be his assistant. After his death, the Bishop of La Rochelle appointed Gabriel as head of the Montfortian congregations in Saint-Laurent-sur-Sèvre, something he did not accept willingly, because he did not want to leave Auray, but even so he obeyed. A month later he was elected Superior General of the Montfortian Fathers, who were seven priests without vows and four Brothers, and also of the Daughters of Wisdom, 778 religious and novices in 96 houses.	00.39
39			Photo: Founders	Rameau	31	In 1821, Gabriel, along with two novices from Auray, arrived at Saint-Laurent-sur-Sèvre to take up his new role, and he and his companions were warmly welcomed by the Montfortian Fathers and the Sisters. Shortly afterwards, five more novices, also from Auray, were added to the group, and towards the end of the summer some more arrived. Along with them, some young people from the region also joined them. By the end of 1822 there were 22 in all.	00.15

40			Photo 87	Rameau	32	<p>After laborious negotiations with the authorities, in 1823 the new Congregation of the Brothers of Christian Instruction of the Holy Spirit was approved and recognised as a charitable association dedicated to teaching. The Brothers were divided into two groups: those dedicated to teaching and those engaged in auxiliary work, each according to their abilities and skills.</p> <p>In 1824 about thirty brothers made their profession, and the House of the Holy Spirit, where they lived, became too small to accommodate the two groups. It was for this reason that the Brothers dedicated to teaching were installed in Supiot House, renamed St. Gabriel's House.</p> <p>In 1835, the Rule of these Brothers was drawn up, identical to the one established in 1823 for the Brothers of Ploërmel.</p>	00.29
41			Photo House of the Holy Spirit	Rameau	33	<p>From 1822 to 1830 Deshayes organised various parish missions and retreats, in continuity with his Auray experience. Hundreds of people attended.</p>	00.21
42			Supiot House	Rameau	34	<p>During the first four months of 1825, Gabriel made the only journey he ever made outside of his immediate territory. He went to Rome to present to the Pope the cause of beatification of Father de Montfort. Leo XII welcomed him and, a few days later, published a brief favorable report on the intentions of the two Montfortian congregations.</p> <p>Finally, in 1829, the process of beatification was opened in Luçon, a process that would culminate in Rome in 1888.</p>	00.40
43			Photo 93	Rameau	35	<p>1830 arrived and with it the liberal revolution that swept through Europe, which in France took the form of a struggle for succession to the crown, culminating in a change of dynasty in favour of the Duke of Orléans. The communities of Saint Laurent, and particularly their superior, were involved in the affair, and were suspected of giving refuge to the Duke of Bordeaux, the losing candidate. This will lead to reprisals and for several years to the detriment of both the mission and the influx of new members.</p>	01.05
44				Rameau	36	<p>Father Deshayes' activity continues untiringly, founding the Brothers of St. Francis of Assisi, dedicated to the service of the poor in hospitals. This congregation, which was never very numerous, merged with the Salesian Fathers in 1899.</p> <p>For its part, the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Gildas, which he had founded in 1820, became a nursery for new congregations, born of requests received by Gabriel from priests in various parts of France. Thus the Sisters of the Guardian Angel or the Sisters of Saint Mary of Torfou were born.</p>	00.40
45			Photo 119	Rameau	37	<p>He continued on these exhausting missions until the end of 1841, when, feeling ill, he dictated his will to Brother Simeon, and died shortly afterwards, on 28 December 1841. His remains rest in the part of the enclosure of the Daughters of Wisdom called "The Sepulchre" in Saint-Laurent-sur-Sèvre.</p> <p>During his time as General of the Montfortian congregations, Father Deshayes founded 76 primary schools. He always paid special attention to people with sensory disabilities, for whom he founded schools in Pont-Achard, Orléans, Lille, Soissons, Poitiers or Nantes. At the time of Father Deshayes' death, the Brothers of St. Gabriel were teaching in 43 schools, where there were 135 professed brothers and 10 novices, with about 3,500 students. Today there are two schools in Brittany which bear his name and are run by the Sisters of Saint-Gildas.</p> <p>He was a man of his time and in his time, a prudent and indefatigable entrepreneur, unaffected by discouragement, and always unconditionally committed to all the causes he considered to be just. Such was Father Gabriel Deshayes</p>	01.05