

## Chapter 1 : St. Martin of Tours Church | contact us

*Saint Martin of Tours (Latin: Sanctus Martinus Turonensis; or - 8 November ) was the third bishop of Tours. He has become one of the most familiar and recognizable Christian saints in Western tradition.*

Author and Publisher - Catholic Online Facts Patron of the poor, soldiers, conscientious objectors, tailors, and winemakers Birth: That region is what is today the nation of Hungary. His father was a tribune, which is a high-ranking officer in the Imperial Horse Guard. Martin and his family went with his father when he was assigned to a post at Ticinum, in Northern Italy. It is here that Martin would grow up. Just before Martin was born, Christianity was legalized in the Roman Empire and the bloody persecution of Christians soon came to an end. It was not the official religion of the State, but it could be practiced and proclaimed openly. The Gospel message soon flourished in ancient Rome, transforming the empire. At the age of fifteen, Martin was required to follow his father into the cavalry corps of the Roman military. By the time he was 18, Martin is believed to have served in Gaul, and also eventually Milan and Treves. As a young soldier, Martin encountered a beggar in Amiens. The beggar was unclothed and it was very cold. Martin removed his cloak and with his sword, he cut it in half. He gave this half to the beggar and dressed himself in the remnant. That night, Martin had a vision in which Christ appeared to him. The vision spoke to him, "Martin, a mere catechumen has clothed me. In the early centuries of Christianity, that was a long process of instruction - and Martin was deeply dedicated to it. About the age of 20, Martin made clear to his superiors that he would no longer fight, following his formed Christian conscience. He refused his pay prior to a battle and announced he would not join in the combat. He became the first recognized conscientious objector in recorded history. His proclamation occurred before a battle near the modern German city of Worms. His superiors accused him of cowardice and ordered that he be imprisoned. Martin offered to demonstrate his sincerity by going into battle unarmed. This was seen as an acceptable alternative to jailing him, but before the battle could occur, the opposing army agreed to a truce and no conflict took place. Martin was subsequently released from military service. Now out of the military service, Martin could fully dedicate himself to service of Jesus Christ and the Church. He traveled to Tours where he began studying under Hilary of Poitiers, who is now recognized as a doctor of the Church. Martin then traveled to Italy. According to one account, Martin was confronted by a highwayman and led him to faith in Jesus Christ. Another account tells of Martin confronting the Devil. While on this journey, Martin had a vision which compelled him to return to his mother in Pannonia. He did so and led his own mother to faith in Jesus Christ. Martin attempted to persuade his father to embrace faith in Jesus Christ, but as far as we know, his father refused. After bringing his mother to the Church, Martin then turned to confronting a growing heresy which was afflicting the faithful and sowing confusion. He became involved in countering the Arian heresy, which denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. The reaction against him was so violent from the Arian leaders that he was compelled to flee. Martin took up residence on an island in the Adriatic where he lived as a hermit for a time. Hilary gave Martin a small grant of land where he and his disciples lived. Martin established a monastery which would be inhabited by the Benedictines. Established in , the Liguge Abbey was destroyed during the French Revolution, then reestablished in The abbey remains to this day. From the site of his abbey, Martin worked to bring people to faith in Jesus Christ and Baptism into His Church in the surrounding areas. He was an extraordinary evangelist. In , the city of Tours needed a new bishop and the people decided to call Martin to the office. Martin did not want the job so the people decided to trick him into the office. The people insisted he was needed to administer to someone sick, so he came out as quickly as he could. He did not even bother to improve his appearance. When he learned it was a trick to make him a bishop, Martin actually tried to hide. He was quickly discovered and the people called him forward to be ordained to the office of Bishop. Even though he did not really want the office, he was ordained - and he became a holy and hardworking Bishop. As a Bishop Martin established a system of parishes to manage his diocese. He made a point to visit each parish at least once per year. In addition to his appointed rounds, Martin combated paganism, particularly the Druid religion which was still prevalent at the time. He passionately and faithfully proclaimed the Gospel of Jesus Christ and won many to the Christian faith. Yet, he longed for more

prayer and wanted to pursue a monastic life. In the year Martin established an abbey at Marmoutier so he could retreat there and live as a monk with the many disciples he had attracted. In the following years, a heresy broke out in the church. An aesthetic sect called the Priscillianists after their leader, Priscillian, had developed in Spain and Gaul. The First Council of Saragossa condemned the heresy, but the Priscillians did not change their practices. Martin was opposed to the sentence of death, and was joined by Bishop Ambrose of Milan in his opposition. Martin traveled to Trier where the Emperor held court. Martin was able to persuade the Emperor to refrain from putting Priscillian and his followers to death. However, after Martin left, Ithacius persuaded the Emperor to change his mind again and Priscillian and his followers were executed. Martin was so upset by Ithacius, he refused to communicate with his fellow bishop until the Emperor pressured him to resume communicating with his colleague. Martin died in Candes-Saint-Martin, Gaul. The Hagiographer Sulpicius Severus, knew Martin personally and wrote about his life. Many miracles and the casting out of demons were attributed to Martin during his lifetime. According to one account, Martin, while trying to win Druids to follow Jesus Christ and renounce their pagan beliefs, was dared to stand in the path of a sacred tree that was being felled. Martin agreed and was missed by the falling pine, although standing right in its path. This was widely seen as miraculous and a symbol that the message he proclaimed about Jesus Christ was true. Many were converted to the Christian faith. Martin became popular in the Middle Ages, and was popular with the Frankish kings. Saint Martin is the patron of the poor, soldiers, conscientious objectors, tailors, and winemakers. Many locations across Europe have also been placed under his patronage. His feast is on November. He commonly appears on horseback and is shown cutting his cloak in half with a sword.

### Chapter 2 : St. Martin of Tours Church

*Saint Martin of Tours was born in in Savaria, Pannonia in either the year or AD. That region is what is today the nation of Hungary. His father was a tribune, which is a high-ranking officer in the Imperial Horse Guard.*

Martin was raised in Pavia , Italy. Discovered Christianity , and became a catechumen in his early teens. Cavalry officer , and assigned to garrison duty in Gaul. Baptised into the Church at age 7. Trying to live his faith , he refused to let his servant to wait on him. Once, while on horseback in Amiens in Gaul modern France , he encountered a beggar. Later he had a vision of Christ wearing the cloak. This incident became iconographic of Martin. Just before a battle , Martin announced that his faith prohibited him from fighting. He was charged with cowardice, was jailed , and his superiors planned to put him in the front of the battle. However, the invaders sued for peace , the battle never occurred, and Martin was released from military service at Worms , Germany. Spiritual student of Saint Hilary at Poitiers , France. On a visit to Lombardy to see his parents, Martin was robbed in the mountains but managed to convert one of the thieves. At home he found that his mother had converted , but his father had not. The area was strongly Arian , and openly hostile to Catholics. Martin was badly abused by the heretics , at one point even by the order of an Arian bishop. Preached and evangelized through the Gallic countryside. Many locals held strongly to the old beliefs, and tried to intimidate Martin by dressing as the old Roman gods and appearing to him at night; Martin destroyed old temples, built churches on the same land, and continued to win converts. When the bishop of Tours , France died in 372 , Martin was the immediate choice to replace him. Martin declined, citing unworthiness. Rusticus, a wealthy citizen of Tours , claimed that his wife was ill and asking for Martin; tricked by this ruse, Martin went to the city where he was declared bishop by popular acclamation, and then consecrated on 4 July 372. Other monks joined him, and a new house, Marmoutier, soon formed. He rarely left his monastery or see city, but sometimes went to Trier , Germany to plead with the emperor for his city, his church, or his parishioners. Once when he went to ask for lenience for a condemned prisoner , an angel woke the emperor to tell him that Martin was waiting to see him; the prisoner was reprieved. Martin himself was given to visions, but even his contemporaries sometimes ascribed them to his habit of lengthy fasts. An extensive biography of Martin was written by Sulpicius Severus. He was the first non- martyr to receive the cultus of a saint.

### Chapter 3 : St. Martin of Tours - ReligionFacts

*St. Martin of Tours is a thriving Roman Catholic Church located in Cheviot, Ohio. We welcome all who search for Christ into our community of believers. Our Parish School provides a quality education in a Catholic environment to students in Kindergarten through Eighth Grade.*

Martin of Tours Who was Martin of Tours? Saint Martin of Tours Latin: Martinus , born or ; died November 11, was a native of Sabaria, Pannonia. His father was a senior officer in the Roman army. The family moved to Pavia in Italy. When he was 15, the son of an officer, he had to join the army himself. He was stationed in Gaul and later became a monk in the region of Poitiers. While Martin was still a soldier he experienced the vision that became the most-repeated story about his life. He was at the gates of the city of Amiens with his soldiers when he met a scantily dressed beggar. He impulsively cut his own military cloak in half and shared it with the beggar. That night he dreamed that Jesus came to him and returned the half cloak Martin had shared with him. He heard Jesus say to the angels: The miraculous cloak was preserved as a relic, and entered the relic collection of the Merovingian kings of the Franks. The Latin word for "short cloak", cappella in Latin, was extended to the people charged with preserving the cloak of St. Martin, the cappellani or "chaplains" and from them was applied to the royal oratory that was not a regular church, a "chapel". The dream had such an impact on Saint Martin that he was baptised the next day and became a Christian. He decided to leave the army and became a monk near the city of Tours. Career Martin worked for the conversion to Christianity of the populace, making many preaching trips through western and central France. In the course of this work he became extremely popular, and in became bishop of Tours; he refused to live in the city and instead founded a monastery for his residence a short distance outside the walls. Martin died on 8 November at Candés, Tours, France of natural causes; by his request, he was buried in the Cemetery of the Poor on 11 November ; his relics rested in the basilica of Tours, a scene of pilgrimages and miracles, until when the cathedral and relics were destroyed by militant Protestants; some small fragments on his tomb were found during construction excavation in Erfurt, Germany, St. Martin of Tours and Martin Luther. Tradition Many churches in Europe are named after Saint Martin. Martin of Tours is the patron saint against impoverishment, against poverty, alcoholism, beggars, Burgenland, cavalry, equestrians, France, geese, horse men, horses, hotel-keepers, innkeepers, quartermasters, reformed alcoholics, riders, soldiers, tailors, vintners, wine growers, and wine makers. In Christian art, St. Martin of Tours is identified by a globe of fire, a goose, a man on horseback sharing his cloak with beggar, or a man his cutting cloak in half. More Online Resources on St.

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*On 11 November each year the feast of St. Martin is solemnly celebrated in this church in the presence of a large number of the faithful of Tours and other cities and villages of the diocese. About this page.*

Excavations and rediscovery of the tomb[ edit ] The new Basilica Main article: Martin, Tours In excavations by Leo Dupont " established the dimensions of the former abbey and recovered some fragments of architecture. The tomb of St. Martin was rediscovered on December 14, , which aided in the nineteenth-century revival of the popular devotion to St. After the radical Paris Commune of , there was a resurgence of conservative Catholic piety, and the church decided to build a basilica to St. They selected Victor Laloux as architect. He eschewed Gothic for a mix of Romanesque and Byzantine, sometimes defined as neo-Byzantine. Started in , the church was consecrated 4 July Paris was evacuated due to the advancing enemy and for a brief time, Tours September"December became the effective capital of France. St Martin was promoted by the clerical right as the protector of the nation against the German threat. Priests interpreted it as punishment for a nation led astray due to years of anti-clericalism. They preached repentance and a return to religion for political stability. The ruined towers of the old royal basilica of St. Martin at Tours came to symbolize the decline of traditional Catholic France. It was covered by a temporary chapel built by Monsignor Guibert archbishop of Tours, The popular devotion to St. Martin was also associated with the nationalistic devotion to the Sacred Heart. For men serving in the military, Martin of Tours was presented by the Catholic Right as the masculine model of principled behavior. He was a brave fighter, knew his obligation to the poor, shared his goods, performed his required military service, followed legitimate orders, and respected secular authority. Army officers in full uniform acted as military escorts, symbolically protecting the clergy and clearing the path for them. Anti-clerics viewed the staging of public religious processions as a violation of civic space. From , military chaplains were allowed in the army in times of peace, but anti-clerics viewed the chaplains as sinister monarchists and counter-revolutionaries. Conservatives responded by creating the short-lived Legion de Saint Maurice in and the society, Notre Dame de Soldats, to provide unpaid voluntary chaplains with financial support. The legislature passed the anticlerical Duvaux Bill of , which reduced the number of chaplains in the French army. Anticlerical legislators wanted commanders, not chaplains, to provide troops with moral support and to supervise their formation in the established faith of "patriotic Republicanism. Martin as a French Republican patron[ edit ] St. Martin as a specifically "republican" patron. Martin and believed that the national destiny of France and all its victories were attributed to him. He linked the military to the cloak of St. Martin with the Third Republic. But, the tensions of the Dreyfus Affair renewed anti-clericalism in France and drove a wedge between the Church and the Republic. By , the influence of Rene Waldeck-Rousseau and Emile Combes , combined with deteriorating relations with the Vatican , led to the separation of church and state. Anticlericalism declined, and priests served in the French forces as chaplains. More than 5, of them died in the war. In , Assumptionists organized a national pilgrimage to Tours that attracted people from all of France. The devotion to St. Martin was amplified in the dioceses of France, where special prayers were offered to the patron saint. Beyond his patronage of the French Third Republic , Saint Martin more recently has also been described in terms of "a spiritual bridge across Europe" due to his "international" background, being a native of Pannonia who spent his adult life in Gaul. His emblem in English art is often that of a goose, whose annual migration is about late Autumn. Martin of Tours" Latin: It was made in the 13th or 14th century from a late Bronze Age stone axe from ca. Let nobody believe that those are gods, who so easily fall down". Legend says that the axe belonged to St. Martin, and was used to hit the devil and to destroy the heathen temples and statues. Influence[ edit ] Saint Martin as a heraldic symbol the coat of arms of Senica , Slovakia. By the early 9th century, respect for Saint Martin was well-established in Ireland. Some believe that St. Ninian dedicated that church to Martin. The Book of Armagh contains three distinct groups of material: The Irish palimpsest sacramentary from the mid-7th century contains the text of a mass for St Martin. Thus, this could be the context in which the Life of St Martin was brought from Gaul to Ireland at an early date, and could explain how Columbanus was familiar with it before he ever left Ireland.

This fast period lasted 40 days, and was, therefore, called *Quadragesima Sancti Martini*, which means in Latin "the forty days of St. This fasting time was later called " Advent " by the Church and was considered a time for spiritual preparation for Christmas. Often, a man dressed as St. Martin rides on a horse in front of the procession. The children sing songs about St. Martin and about their lanterns. The food traditionally eaten on the day is goose , a rich bird. According to legend, Martin was reluctant to become bishop, which is why he hid in a stable filled with geese. The noise made by the geese betrayed his location to the people who were looking for him. They also have lantern processions, for which children make lanterns out of beets. In recent years, the lantern processions have become widespread as a popular ritual, even in Protestant areas of Germany and the Netherlands. Most Protestant churches no longer officially recognize Saints. According to the most widespread variation of the cloak story, Saint Martin cut off half of his cloak in order to offer it to a beggar and along the way, he gave the remaining part to a second beggar. As he faced a long ride in a freezing weather, the dark clouds cleared away and the sun shone so intensely that the frost melted away. Martin is the patron saint of Szombathely , Hungary, with a church dedicated to him, and also the patron saint of Buenos Aires. In the Netherlands , he is the patron of the cathedral and city of Utrecht. He is also the patron of the church and town of Bogaerde. The church was originally built as a Franciscan monastery in the 14th century and has a number of unique architectural features. As November 11 is also Polish Independence Day , it is a public holiday. In Latin America , St. Mexican folklore believes him to be a particularly helpful saint toward business owners. Stained glass in St. In Finland , the town and municipality Marttila S: Martin and depicts him on their coat of arms. Though no mention of St. The Greek myth that Aristaeus first discovered the concept of pruning the vines, after watching a goat eat some of the foliage, has been adopted for Martin. Martin Luther was named after St. Martin, as he was baptised on November 11 St. Many older Lutheran congregations are named after St. Martin, which is unusual for Lutherans because he is a saint who does not appear in the Bible. Lutherans regularly name congregations after the evangelists and other saints who appear in the Bible but are hesitant to name congregations after post-Biblical saints. Martin of Tours is the patron saint of the U. Army Quartermaster Corps , which has a medal in his name. Martinitoren , the meter-high Martini Tower in Groningen, the Netherlands. Many schools have St Martin as their Patron, one being St. St Martin and the Beggar, by El Greco, ca.

**Chapter 5 : Saints Fun Facts: St. Martin of Tours - Saints & Angels - Catholic Online**

*Saint Martin of Tours: Home PREP/RCIA Parish Ministries Contact Parish History Staff Welcome to our parish Too see this week's Bulletin (click below) Bulletin.*

Martin of Tours St. Martin of Tours Please help support the mission of New Advent and get the full contents of this website as an instant download. In his early years, when his father , a military tribune, was transferred to Pavia in Italy , Martin accompanied him thither, and when he reached adolescence was, in accordance with the recruiting laws enrolled in the Roman army. Touched by grace at an early age, he was from the first attracted towards Christianity , which had been in favour in the camps since the conversion of Emperor Constantine. His regiment was soon sent to Amiens in Gaul , and this town became the scene of the celebrated legend of the cloak. At the gates of the city, one very cold day, Martin met a shivering and half-naked beggar. Moved with compassion, he divided his coat into two parts and gave one to the poor man. The part kept by himself became the famous relic preserved in the oratory of the Frankish kings under the name of "St. Martin, who was still only a catechumen , soon received baptism , and was a little later finally freed from military service at Worms on the Rhine. As soon as he was free, he hastened to set out to Poitiers to enrol himself among the disciples of St. Hilary, the wise and pious bishop whose reputation as a theologian was already passing beyond the frontiers of Gaul. Desiring, however, to see his parents again, he returned to Lombardy across the Alps. The inhabitants of this region, infested with Arianism , were bitterly hostile towards Catholicism , so that Martin, who did not conceal his faith , was very badly treated by order of Bishop Auxentius of Milan , the leader of the heretical sect in Italy. His example was soon followed, and a great number of monks gathered around him. Martin remained about ten years in this solitude, but often left it to preach the Gospel in the central and western parts of Gaul, where the rural inhabitants were still plunged in the darkness of idolatry and given up to all sorts of gross superstitions. The memory of these apostolic journeyings survives to our day in the numerous local legends of which Martin is the hero and which indicate roughly the routes that he followed. But, as Martin remained deaf to the prayers of the deputies who brought him this message, it was necessary to resort to a ruse to overcome his resistance. A certain Rusticius, a rich citizen of Tours , went and begged him to come to his wife, who was in the last extremity, and to prepare her for death. Without any suspicions, Martin followed him in all haste, but hardly had he entered the city when, in spite of the opposition of a few ecclesiastical dignitaries, popular acclamation constrained him to become Bishop of the Church of Tours. Consecrated on 4 July, Martin brought to the accomplishment of the duties of his new ministry all the energy and the activity of which he had already given so many proofs. He did not, however, change his way of life: Thus, to an untiring zeal Martin added the greatest simplicity, and it is this which explains how his pastoral administration so admirably succeeded in sowing Christianity throughout Touraine. Nor was it a rare occurrence for him to leave his diocese when he thought that his appearance in some distant locality might produce some good. He even went several times to Trier , where the emperors had established their residence, to plead the interests of the Church or to ask pardon for some condemned person. His role in the matter of the Priscillianists and Ithacians was especially remarkable. Against Priscillian, the Spanish heresiarch, and his partisans, who had been justly condemned by the Council of Saragossa, furious charges were brought before Emperor Maximus by some orthodox bishops of Spain , led by Bishop Ithacius. Martin hurried to Trier , not indeed to defend the Gnostic and Manichaeic doctrines of Priscillian, but to remove him from the secular jurisdiction of the emperor. Maximus at first acceded to his entreaty, but, when Martin had departed, yielded to the solicitations of Ithacius and ordered Priscillian and his followers to be beheaded. Deeply grieved, Martin refused to communicate with Ithacius. However, when he went again to Trier a little later to ask pardon for two rebels, Narses and Leucadius, Maximus would only promise it to him on condition that he would make his peace with Ithacius. To save the lives of his clients, he consented to this reconciliation, but afterwards reproached himself bitterly for this act of weakness. After a last visit to Rome , Martin went to Candes, one of the religious centres created by him in his diocese , when he was attacked by the malady which ended his life. Ordering himself to be carried into the presbytery of the church, he died there in according to

some authorities, more probably in at the age of about 81, evincing until the last that exemplary spirit of humility and mortification which he had ever shown. The Church of France has always considered Martin one of her greatest saints , and hagiographers have recorded a great number of miracles due to his intercession while he was living and after his death. His cult was very popular throughout the Middle Ages , a multitude of churches and chapels were dedicated to him, and a great number of places have been called by his name. His body, taken to Tours , was enclosed in a stone sarcophagus, above which his successors, St. Perpetuus , built first a simple chapel , and later a basilica Euphronius, Bishop of Autun and a friend of St. Perpetuus , sent a sculptured tablet of marble to cover the tomb. A larger basilica was constructed in which was burned down in to be rebuilt soon on a still larger scale This sanctuary was the centre of great national pilgrimages until , the fatal year when the Protestants sacked it from top to bottom, destroying the sepulchre and the relics of the great wonder-worker, the object of their hatred. The ill-fated collegiate church was restored by its canons, but a new and more terrible misfortune awaited it. The revolutionary hammer of was to subject it to a last devastation. It was entirely demolished with the exception of the two towers which are still standing and, so that its reconstruction might be impossible, the atheistic municipality caused two streets to be opened up on its site. In December, , skilfully executed excavations located the site of St. These precious remains are at present sheltered in a basilica built by Mgr Meignan, Archbishop of Tours which is unfortunately of very small dimensions and recalls only faintly the ancient and magnificent cloister of St. On 11 November each year the feast of St. Martin is solemnly celebrated in this church in the presence of a large number of the faithful of Tours and other cities and villages of the diocese. About this page APA citation. In The Catholic Encyclopedia. Robert Appleton Company, This article was transcribed for New Advent by Michael C. Farley, Archbishop of New York. The editor of New Advent is Kevin Knight. My email address is webmaster at newadvent. Dedicated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

### Chapter 6 : St. Martin of Tours - Bethpage, NY

*St. Martin of Tours is a vibrant, welcoming Roman Catholic Community, accepting the call and challenge of Jesus through the guidance of the Holy Spirit. We commit ourselves to the Word of God through Eucharistic worship, lifelong Catholic education and formation, and works of justice and stewardship.*

History[ edit ] The parish of St. Martin of Tours in Los Angeles was founded in 1926. The parish has been served by two pastors for most of its existence. Murray was the first pastor, serving in that capacity for 28 years from 1926 to 1954. After setting the church on fire in the early morning hours, the arsonist, dressed in a well-cut flannel suit, stood in the middle of the church parking lot screaming, "The church is afire. Let us pray that Almighty God may give him back his health. The church was renovated in 1954. Martin of Tours School[ edit ] In 1954, St. Martin of Tours School was opened. It was operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet until 1964. Martin of Tours The parish is located in an affluent section of Los Angeles that is the home of numerous celebrities and prominent business persons. In 1964, the parish purchased Cooper estate. The house was used as a convent, and the grounds were used as a playground for the students at St. Martin of Tours School and for church parking. The house was sold in 1964 after the Sisters of St. Joseph ceased operating the school. Martin has been the site of many celebrity weddings, baptisms and funerals, including the following: The requiem mass at St. The bridesmaids included Anna Maria Alberghetti. Pallbearers at the funeral included former heavyweight boxing champion Jack Dempsey , Jimmy Durante , and Randolph Hearst , and chants were sung by the Roger Wagner Chorale. The eulogy was given by Dan Aykroyd. Simpson was held at St. The funeral occurred amid "the buzz of media helicopters" and a "phalanx of reporters and camera people" flanking Saltair Avenue as suspected killer O. The funeral was attended by numerous sports, business and entertainment celebrities, including Mike Tyson and Peter Falk. Jack Whitaker delivered a eulogy in which he said, "Once again, he has out-written us all, because he is his own eulogy. The funeral mass was given by Cardinal Roger M. In addition to present at St. Martin, the funeral was simulcast to 19, fans at Staples Center and broadcast on Los Angeles television stations. Martin of Tours are in the English language. The regular weekend mass schedule is Saturdays at 5: Weekday mass is offered Monday through Saturday at 8:

### Chapter 7 : St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church - Wikipedia

*St. Martin of Tours School is proud to be an Independence Mission School. IMS is a non-profit organization managing a network of 15 Catholic elementary schools across the city of Philadelphia providing a high-quality, affordable education to more than 4, children of all faiths from all areas of the city.*

### Chapter 8 : CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: St. Martin of Tours

*On Sunday, October 14 we have two big events going on at St. Martin of Tours (well besides the Sunday Masses). From 8am to pm the Fair Trade Shopping Event will be in the Parish Hall. (more information on our parish Facebook page).*

### Chapter 9 : St. Martin of Tours School | Catholic | Gaithersburg |

*Why Choose St. Martin's Catholic School An explanation about the value of Catholic school - and St. Martin's in particular. We are a co-educational Catholic school-serving children in pre-kindergarten through eighth grade.*