



*Grave of Father William Marr, CsC
Donated by Knights of Columbus*

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Certified Interpretive
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The Endurance of Faith

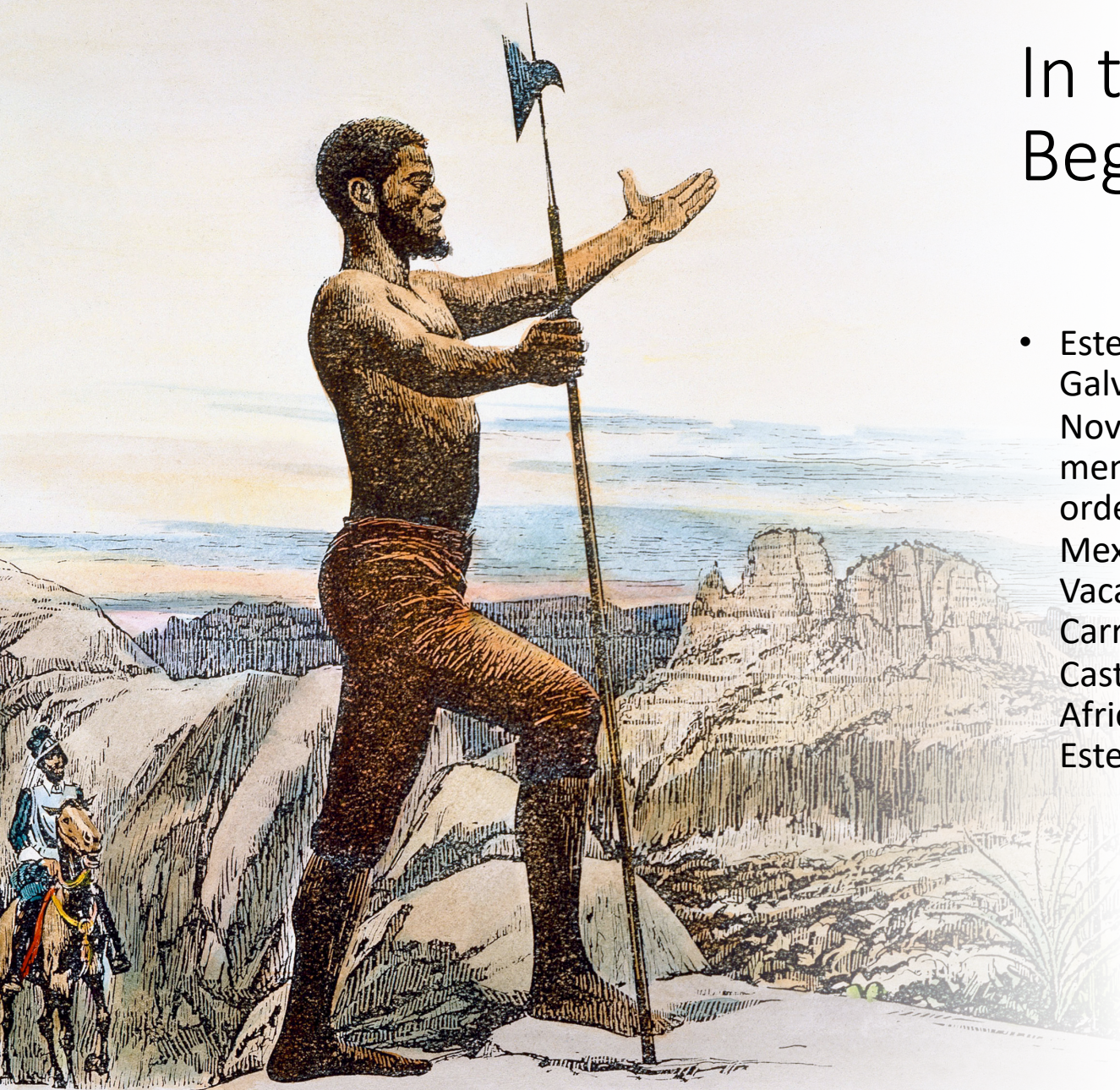


History & Heritage

*Mission San Francisco
de la Espada – San
Antonio*

In the Beginning

- Esteban is shipwrecked on Galveston Island in November 1528. Only four men survive the eight-year ordeal and return to Mexico City – Cabeza de Vaca, Andrés Dorantes de Carranza, Alonso del Castillo Maldonado, and an African slave of Dorantes, Estevanico (Esteban).

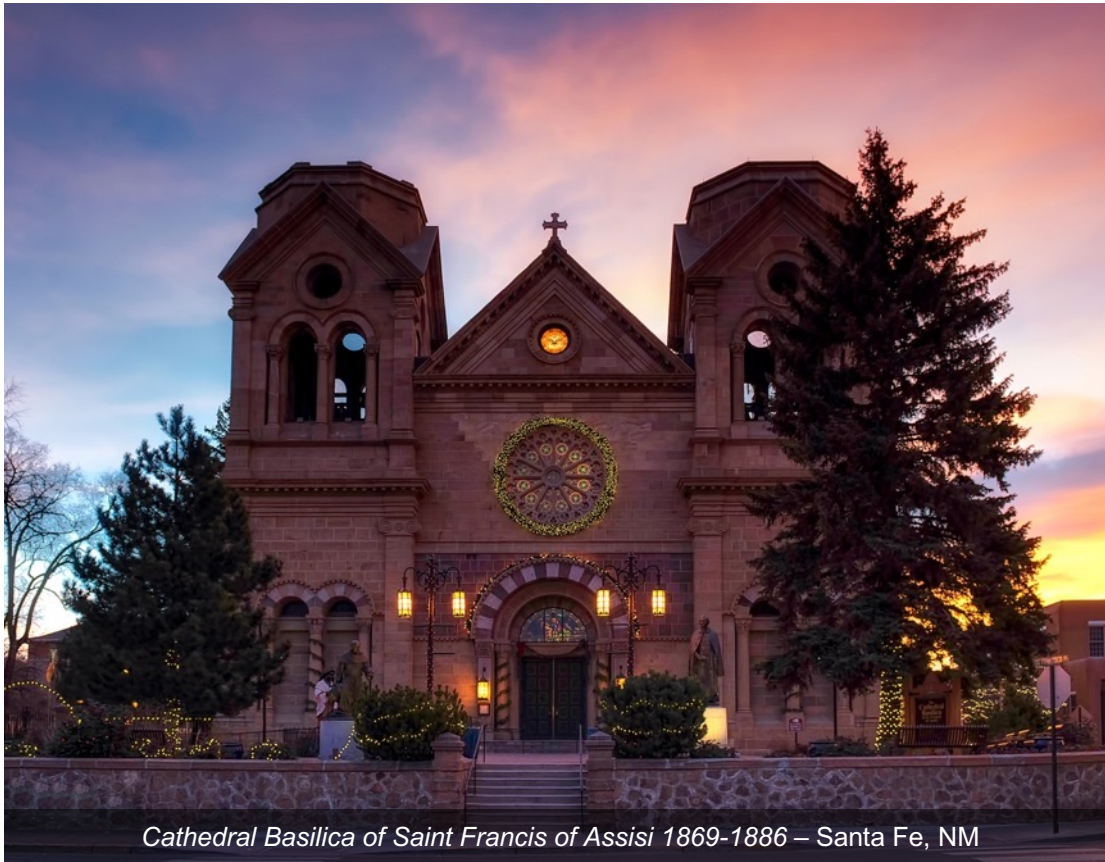


El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro



The oldest — and once the longest — road in North America, running from Mexico City to Santa Fe.

- Durango City founded on July 8, 1563.
- 1519: Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda maps the coast of Texas.
- 1528: Cabeza de Vaca shipwrecked on the coast of Texas at Galveston.
- 1610: Santa Fe (NM) founded.



Cathedral Basilica of Saint Francis of Assisi 1869-1886 – Santa Fe, NM

Pueblo Revolt

- In 1680, the Pueblo Revolt forced almost 2,000 Spaniards along with hundreds of Tigua and Piro Indians to flee northern New Mexico using the El Camino Real to El Paso del Norte.
- An older church on this same site in Santa Fe, built in 1626, was destroyed in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt.



Mission Corpus Christi de San Antonio de la Ysleta Sur (1682)

- Ysleta is the oldest town in Texas and home to the original mission in El Paso that resulted from the retreat from the Pueblo Revolt. The first mass was held here on October 12, 1680, in the original church of the first mission.
- The Ysleta Mission is considered the first and oldest mission established in the State of Texas and the second oldest continually active parish in the United States.
- The pueblo and mission became the nucleus of a community that has existed for 300 years—the oldest continuously occupied settlement in Texas.


Nuestra Señora de la Concepción del Socorro (1682)

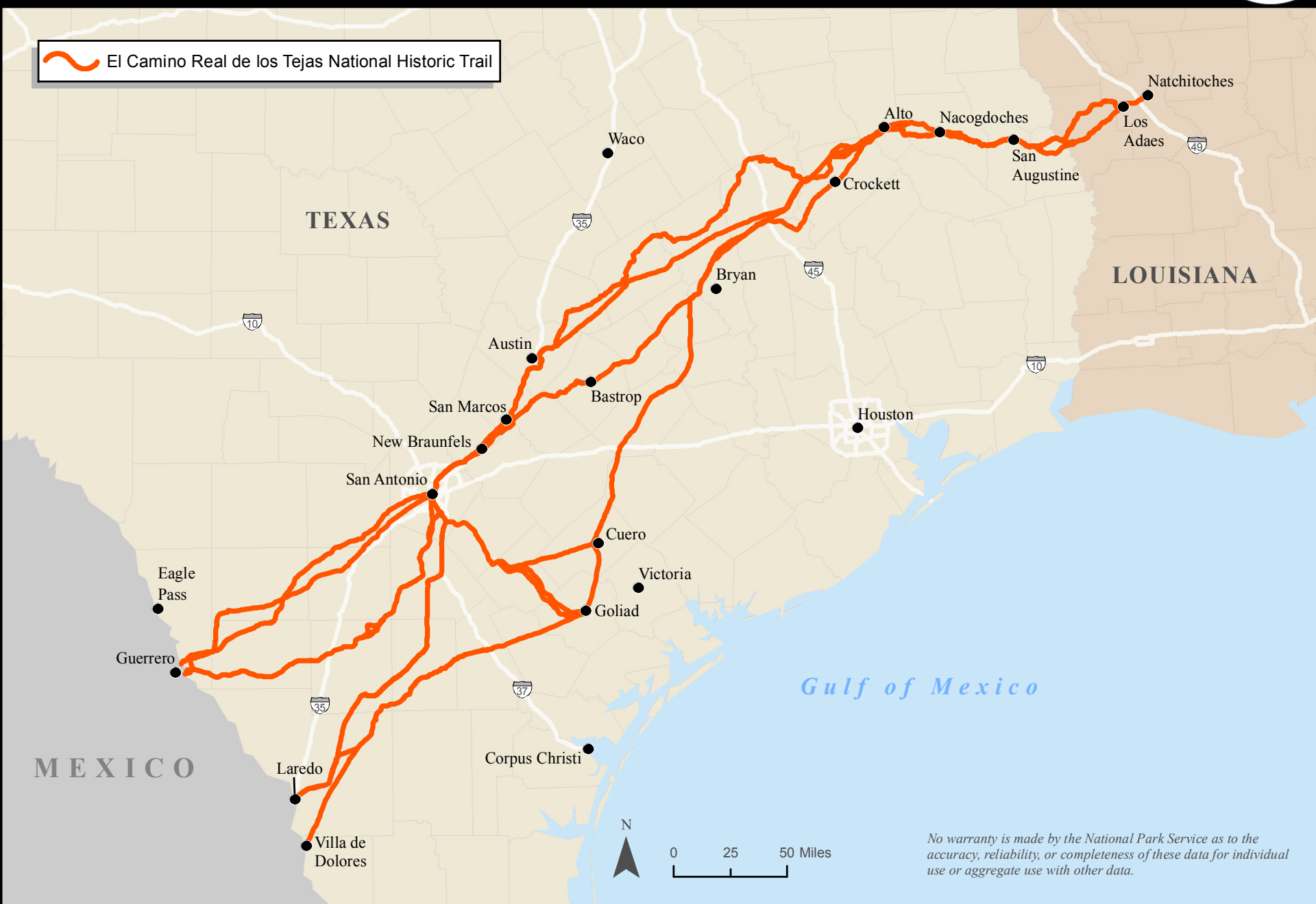
The original Franciscan mission, Nuestra Señora de la Concepción del Socorro, was founded in 1682 by the Franciscan order to serve displaced American Indians (the Piro, Tano and Jemez) from New Mexico, who fled during the Pueblo Revolt.



El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail Louisiana, Texas



 El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail



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Mission San Antonio de Valero (1720)

- San Antonio de Béxar Presidio, the center of Spanish defense in western Texas, was founded by Martín de Alarcón on May 5, 1718, on the west side of the San Antonio River.
- San Antonio de Valero, one of five Spanish missions established by Franciscans in what is now San Antonio, is most commonly known as the site of the battle of the Alamo (1836).



Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo (1720)

Quickly following Misión San Antonio de Valero were San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción, San Juan Capistrano, and San Francisco de la Espada.



Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña (1731)

In 1722, the Marques de Aguayo urged the establishment of an officially recognized civil settlement to strengthen Spain's claims to Texas. Within a year the King of Spain made a formal proposal to Spaniards living in the Canary Islands to settle in New Spain. It took six years for the expedition to be fully organized, and on February 14, 1729, the final orders for embarkation were issued.



Mission San Juan Capistrano (1730)

- Mission San José de los Nazonis was the third mission established in East Texas in 1716. Located near a Nazoni village, the mission was near the present-day site of Cushing, Texas. Although the mission closed after the French took the presidio at Los Adaes, it was reopened several years later by the Marquis de San Miguel de Aguayo. In 1730, it was moved temporarily to what is now Austin, Texas near Barton Springs only for a few months before being permanently relocated to San Antonio, where it became known as San Juan Capistrano.



Mission San Francisco de la Espada (1731)

Mission Espada began in east Texas, where Spain founded Mission San Francisco de los Texas in 1690 on San Pedro Creek just east of the site of the present town of Augusta. Along with several others, it served as a buffer against French encroachment from Louisiana. Fevers, floods, fires, enemies, and limited supplies prompted several relocations of this early mission. On March 5, 1731, Mission San Francisco de la Espada was established along the San Antonio River.



San Antonio de Bexar

At 11 a.m., March 9, 1731, fifteen families totaling about fifty-five Canary Island settlers filed into the Presidio of San Antonio de Bexar to lay claim to their right to settle and own land along the San Antonio River.

Mission Espiritu Santo (1749)



- Spanish missionaries originally established the Nuestra Señora del Espiritu Santo de Zuñiga in 1722 near Matagorda Bay. The church moved the mission to its present site in 1749.
- This mission was the first large cattle ranch in Texas, supplying its own needs and those of Spanish colonial settlements as far away as Louisiana.
- The mission closed in 1830. Neglect and plunder left the buildings in ruin.
- The Civilian Conservation Corps rebuilt the mission in the 1930s.



Mission Espiritu Santo

Presidio la Bahía (1749)



- In 1749, Presidio Nuestra Señora de Loreto de la Bahía (La Bahía) was moved to the north bank of the San Antonio River near the site of present Goliad in Goliad County.
- This chapel was commonly referred to as "La Bahía Mission."
- Presidio La Bahía and its chapel were restored in the 1960s by the Kathryn O'Connor Foundation.
- The two settlements helped protect El Camino la Bahía, a major trade route to the north and east.
- Birthplace of General Ignacio Zaragoza, Battle of Puebla, May 5, 1862.

Antonio E. Garcia 1946

The End of the Colonial Period



- In the 1790s, the missions began to change. At that time secularization--turning the settlements into civil rather than religious communities--began. The Spanish government withdrew its financial support and ordered mission lands and livestock to be divided among the mission Indians who had been converted to Christianity.
- In 1824, after Mexico achieved independence from Spain, the remaining missions were fully secularized and all missionaries left the area.

The Restoration of the Catholic Church in Texas



- October 2, 1835 – April 21, 1836: Texas Revolution
- January 16, 1838: Cardinal Giacomo Frasoni, prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, requested Archbishop Blanc to send some priests to Texas to ascertain exactly what conditions were like there and to make a full report to Rome of their findings so that a decision could be made as to the appropriate actions.
- August 1, 1839: the first city lots in Austin were sold at auction underneath the oaks in what is now Republic Square
- December 27, 1839: Incorporation of Austin



John Timon, C.M.



Jean-Marie Odin, C.M.

The Prefects Apostolic of Texas

The Prefecture Apostolic of Texas

November 29, 1840: Father Jean-Marie Odin enters the frontier community of Austin.

The *chargé d'affaires* of France, Jean Pierre Isidor Dubois de Saligny, invites Odin to stay at the French Legation.

December 21, 1840: Father John Timon joins Odin in Austin.

While in Austin, Father Odin opens a subscription for the construction of a new church in Austin under the invocation of Saint Louis of France.

December 23, 1840: Fathers Timon and Odin offer the first Mass celebrated in Austin.

December 31, 1840: Fathers Timon and Odin leave Austin, heading east toward Galveston.

January 13&18, 1841: the Republic of Texas return the properties of the Catholic Church, including the Alamo.



Austin Catholics

Saint Patrick's Catholic
Church (1852)

Saint Mary Cathedral



- The first train arrives on December 26, 1871 in Austin.
- On Sunday, March 9, 1872, the cornerstone for Saint Mary of the Immaculate Conception was placed in a ceremony that took place at 4:00 p.m. at the corner of East 10th and Brazos in Austin.
- 1872: Austin prevails in a statewide election to finally choose, once and for all, where the state capital is to be located.
- On Low Sunday, April 20, 1884, the first Sunday after Easter, St. Mary is dedicated by the Bishop of Galveston, the Right Reverend N. A. Gallagher.



Mount Calvary Cemetery



Mount Calvary Cemetery



- Saint Mary parish was given over to the Congregation of Holy Cross in 1874, with Father Daniel Spillard becoming the first priest May 1, 1874.
- During Father Spillard's term, the parish purchased seven acres for Mt. Calvary Cemetery in April 1879, followed by the laying out of the lots and the consecration of the cemetery.

Holy Cross Nuns



Daughters of Charity



Michael Butler



Carlos Castañeda



Gonzales



Maria Pequeño de Torres (Salinas, NL, Mexico)



Josephine LaFrance (born in Paris, France)



Arnold Packenius (Germany)



Franzetti (Italy)

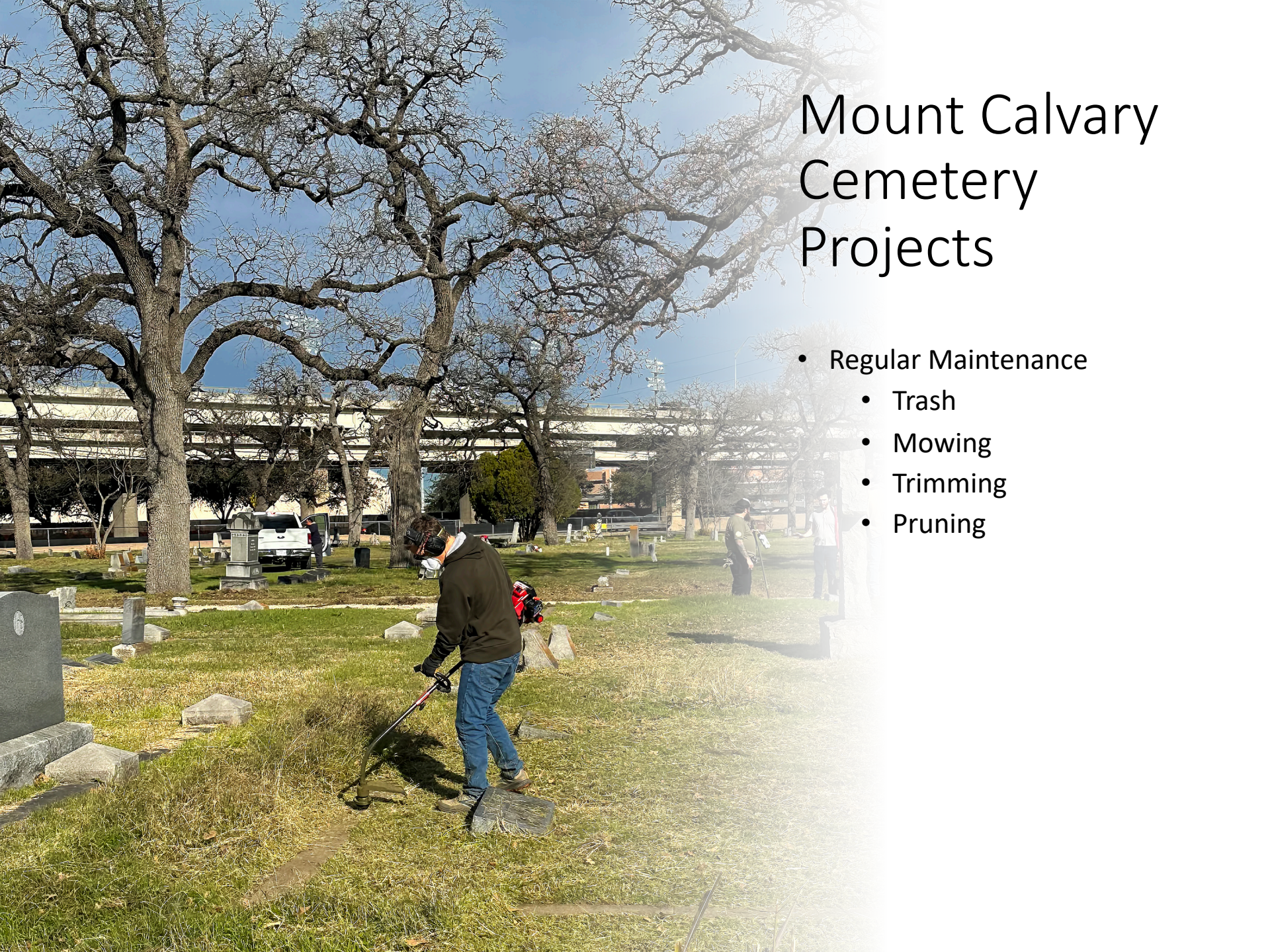


Nassour (Lebanon)



Mount Calvary Cemetery Projects

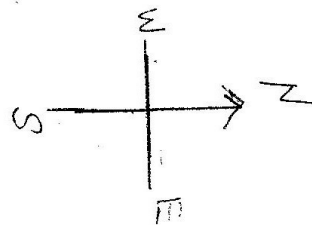
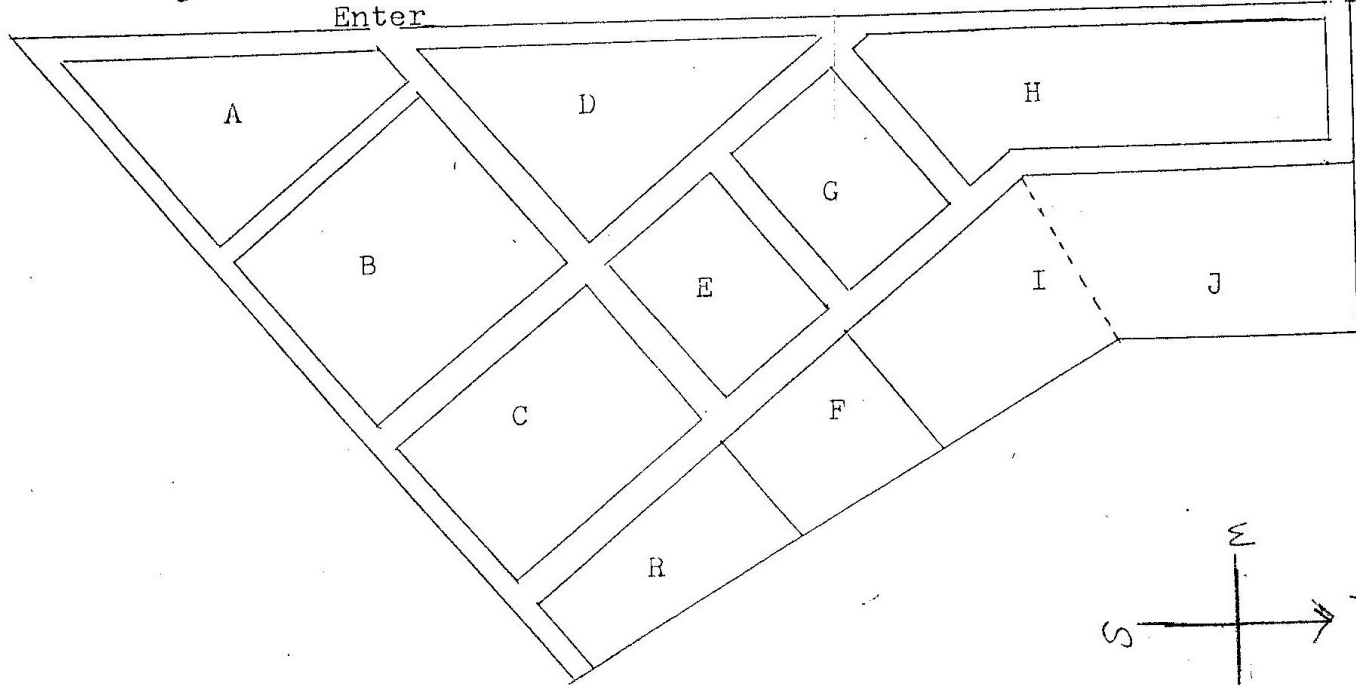
- Regular Maintenance
 - Trash
 - Mowing
 - Trimming
 - Pruning



MT. CALVARY CEMETERY

IH 35 North FRONTAGE ROAD
Enter

Exit



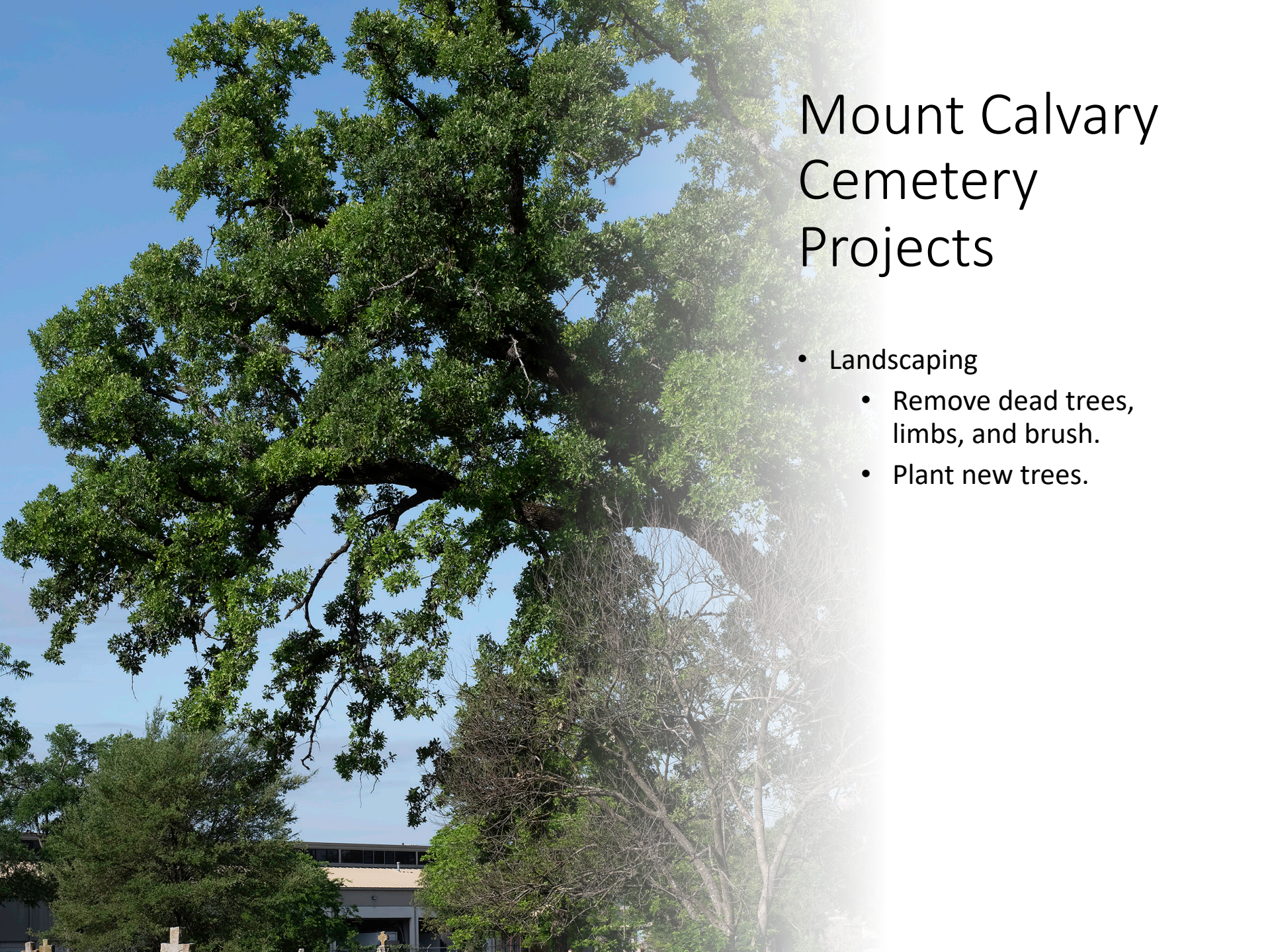
Mount Calvary Cemetery Projects

- Altar
 - Repair crucifix
 - Repair concrete
 - Install slate
 - Landscape grounds



Mount Calvary Cemetery Projects





Mount Calvary Cemetery Projects

- Landscaping
 - Remove dead trees, limbs, and brush.
 - Plant new trees.



Mount Calvary Cemetery Projects

- Wish List
 - New storage building.
 - New trailer for hauling maintenance equipment.
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