



CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Diocese of Amarillo

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VOLUME ONE

SPRING

2016

St. Lucien Chapel's 75th Anniversary



Friday mornings from
8:30 am to 11:30 am

By appointment for any school or
church group.

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St. Lucien's Chapel

St. Lucien's, the charming little chapel built by donations from Countess Kathrine Price for use by the Price College boys for daily Mass' will be celebrating her 75th Anniversary. St. Lucien's was dedicated on March 17, 1941 by Bishop Robert E. Lucey.

Over the past two years, the Catholic Historical Society has refurbished the beautiful stained glass windows, put in a bathroom, and done many more cosmetic touches. The little chapel is as lovely as she ever was and is ready for use. Please join us in a celebratory Mass with Bishop Patrick Zurek, Saturday, March 19, 2016 at 10:00 am.

St. Lucien Chapel's
75th Anniversary

Mass

Saturday, March 19, 2016
10:00 o'clock

Celebrated by
Bishop Patrick Zurek

An informal reception
to follow at
St. Francis Convent
Meeting Room

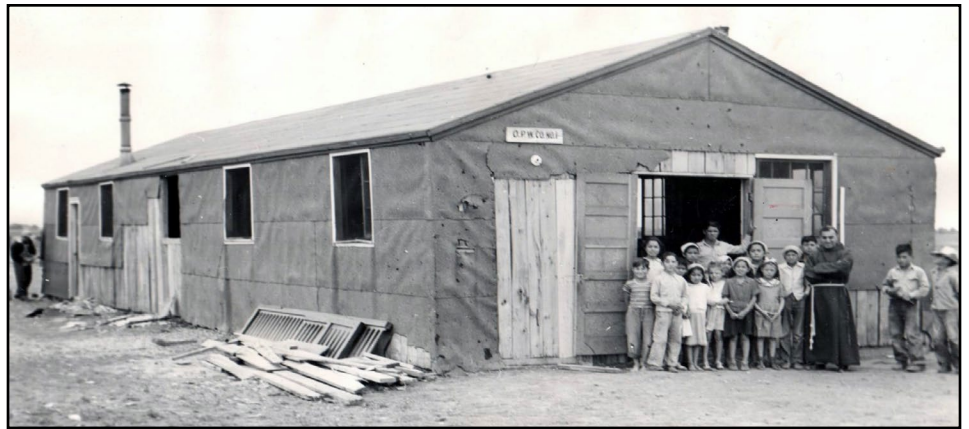
Inside story: san jose labor camp

San Jose Mission

In the early 1940's a new group of people began to make their homes in Hereford. In their own way, the Spanish-speaking people were Pioneers, just as the first settlers who came here were. These families had traveled to the Plains many times to work in the fields --planting, thinning or hoeing and harvesting the vegetable crops. When the season was over, they returned to their homes in central or South Texas or in New Mexico to await the next work season in the fields.

While many families were settling permanently in the middle 1940's the problem of housing as many as four or five thousand migrants in a work season was becoming serious. Several vegetable growers, shippers, farmers and merchants formed Hereford Labor Camp, Inc. to buy about 100 barracks buildings from the old prisoner of war camp to make living quarters for migrants. They bought land southwest of Hereford, moved the barracks there and established what was meant to be, as the name implies, a camp or temporary living place.

Trini Hernandez Gamez came in a 1947 crew leader's covered truck. Trini described the Labor camp then as "lively and peaceful", but there were other views. The camp was a problem, as its seasonal population grew to 5,000. Some considered the camp a principal factor in creating the vegetable industry, by attracting workers to the county; others condemned it as "a disgrace to the community, a danger to health, a breeder of crime and get-rich-quick proposition for its



owners.

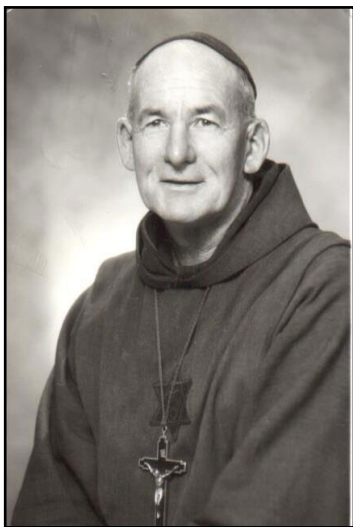
Church Women United of Hereford was one of the first groups to begin work, starting a children's day care center in 1948 in a barracks building. St. Anthony's Catholic Church established San Jose Mission and in 1948 a remarkable priest, Rev. Raymond Gillis came to Hereford.

Father Raymond Gillis, S. A. had recently been moved to Hereford for his first assignment after serving as an Army chaplain. He and Father James Salvi began to work with the migrant people. Father James went to Mexico to study the Spanish language. He returned and continued to help at the Mission, then was re-

assigned. Father Raymond stayed for the next twenty years.

In the spring of 1949, Father James became pastor of St. Anthony's parish, and Father Raymond Gillis, S.A., took over most of the work with the Mexican people. Father Raymond was able to do carpenter work, and had finished the chapel at the labor camp in a way that drew everyone's admiration. Besides his carpenter work, he gave instructions to the children in the afternoon, tried to provide ball games for their amusement, said Mass in the chapel in the morning and held rosary services there in the evening, attended to sick calls, and said his prayers.

Father Raymond's day usually extended into the night, and often began at three or four o'clock in the morning. He often went out for Mass at the camp at eight in the morning and did not come back until after rosary services in the evening, missing all of his meals. His eating and sleeping were very irregular. His favorite meal was crackers and soda pop. Probably he lived on something like that at the camp. There was no restaurant there, only a small grocery store. The Sisters accused Father Raymond one day of trying to live like Theresa Neumann, with whom he had developed quite a friendship while he was in Germany as an army chaplain in World War II. "But you are not Theresa Neumann," the Sisters ended. Father Raymond admitted shamefacedly, "I guess I'm not," but he did not noticeably change his ways.



Both Father James and Father Raymond wished to have a school in the camp itself. They thought that they could get more of the children to come to school if the building were there at hand, and could thereby give them religious training.

At first the priests considered conducting the school in the chapel building. There would have to be two Sisters, and therefore two

classrooms. Father Raymond considered ways of partitioning the space of the chapel, and of providing desks that could be used as pews during church services. It was finally decided to buy another barrack to be used as a school. The regular parishioners of St. Anthony's Parish were generous in helping to get this barrack. They had felt the effects upon their own children of the difficult conditions in school, but they were too really Christian to deprive the Spanish children of all religious instruction. On St. Anthony's day, June 13, 1949, the ladies of St. Anthony's Guild sponsored a dinner and social too procure funds for the camp project. Parishioners and other benefactors gave money, and the barrack was purchased. It was



placed right angles to the sacristy of the chapel, to the east, and Father Raymond proceeded to remodel it. Next to the sacristy was a room for the use of the Sisters. East of that was the schoolroom, which the first year was divided only by a curtain to provide the two classrooms. Mr. Jose Gomez was the first person to help Father Raymond with the remodeling. Mr. Ed Jesko and Mr. Ohlig of St. Anthony's Parish did some work on the building. Some others from among the Mexican men contributed a share of labor. However, the greater part of the work was done by Father Raymond himself. The building was not ready for the opening of the school term in the fall of 1949. For about two



months classes were held in the chapel. On Sept. 15 the school was blessed, and during October the Sisters moved their pupils over there. Father Raymond set out each morning in his little coupe, knocking on all barrack doors, piling the children into the coupe and off to the classroom.

The teachers were Sister Nicodema, who had second, third and fourth grades, and Sister Acadia, who taught pre-first, and first grade. Some old books were donated by St. Anthony's School, and some new books and work books were bought from time to time with camp funds. The total number of those who enrolled in the school at some time during the first school year, 1949-1950, was 110. It must be remembered that the children were transient; some were there only in the fall, others were there only in the spring, others were there in the fall and came back in the spring. In September and in April and May there were about fifty in school. From October to April there was not much work to be done in the fields and most of the families moved away. For two or three months during the winter the Sisters had no more than twenty children in school. At the end of the year Sister Nicodema promoted one child, a boy, to fifth grade. In the fall of 1950 he entered the public school in Hereford in the fifth grade. He could not attend St. Anthony's School because in that

year the public school buses stopped carrying parochial school pupils.

In September, 1950, there were fifty children in pre-first and first grade, and thirty in the second, third and fourth grades. In October the enrollment decreased because of families moving away. During the summer of 1950, Father Raymond placed a wooden partition in the school building to replace the unsatisfactory curtain used during the previous year. The Father General of the Society of the Atonement Reverend Father Angelus, who visited Hereford and saw conditions in the camp, donated a new refrigerator for use there. In the little room provided for the Sisters, they had a small gas stove, operated on Butane gas. The Sisters lived in the convent in town and brought their lunch with them, either sandwiches or something that could be heated on the stove. While eating their lunch, they made coffee for Father Raymond. They cleared their dishes away, set the table for him, and then he had lunch. His grocery supplies they brought from town, stopping at the grocery on their way out in the morning. Father Raymond began living at the camp, sleeping on a cot in the room where they ate. He asked very little in the way of accommodations, and seems to live principally on bread and coffee.

During 1950 Father Raymond began building an addition to the north of the sacristy to be used as a store in which to sell religious articles, as well as old clothing. A great deal of used clothing had been donated and was sold at very cheap prices. The money for this and the profit on religious articles, which were very popular, is used to help support the chapel and school. The Red Cross donated a considerable amount of clothing. Father made

three trips in his car to get it. The Atonement Fathers at Graymoor sent big boxes of used clothing.

A great deal of spiritual good has been accomplished at the San Jose chapel, besides the training given through the school. The Gomez family are an outstanding example of it. In the school year of 1948-1949, a very attractive girl, Betty Gomez, registered at Hereford Public High School. This was quite surprising, most of the children of the itinerant families do not get that far in school. She was ambitious, and what was far better, she was conscientious in the practice of her religion, attending services at the camp chapel, and helping her little girl cousin to get ready for First Communion.

There were ten children in Betty's family. Mr. and Mrs. Jose Gomez, her parents, had been married for forty years, but not according to the laws of the church. In the spring of 1949, through the efforts of Father James and Sister Nicodema, the marriage was rectified, and Mr. and Mrs. Gomez made their First Communion together in San Jose chapel on the feast of St. Joseph, March 19. Mr. Gomez was fifty-eight years old. Two of his sons, aged twenty and twenty-two years, also made their First Communion that spring.

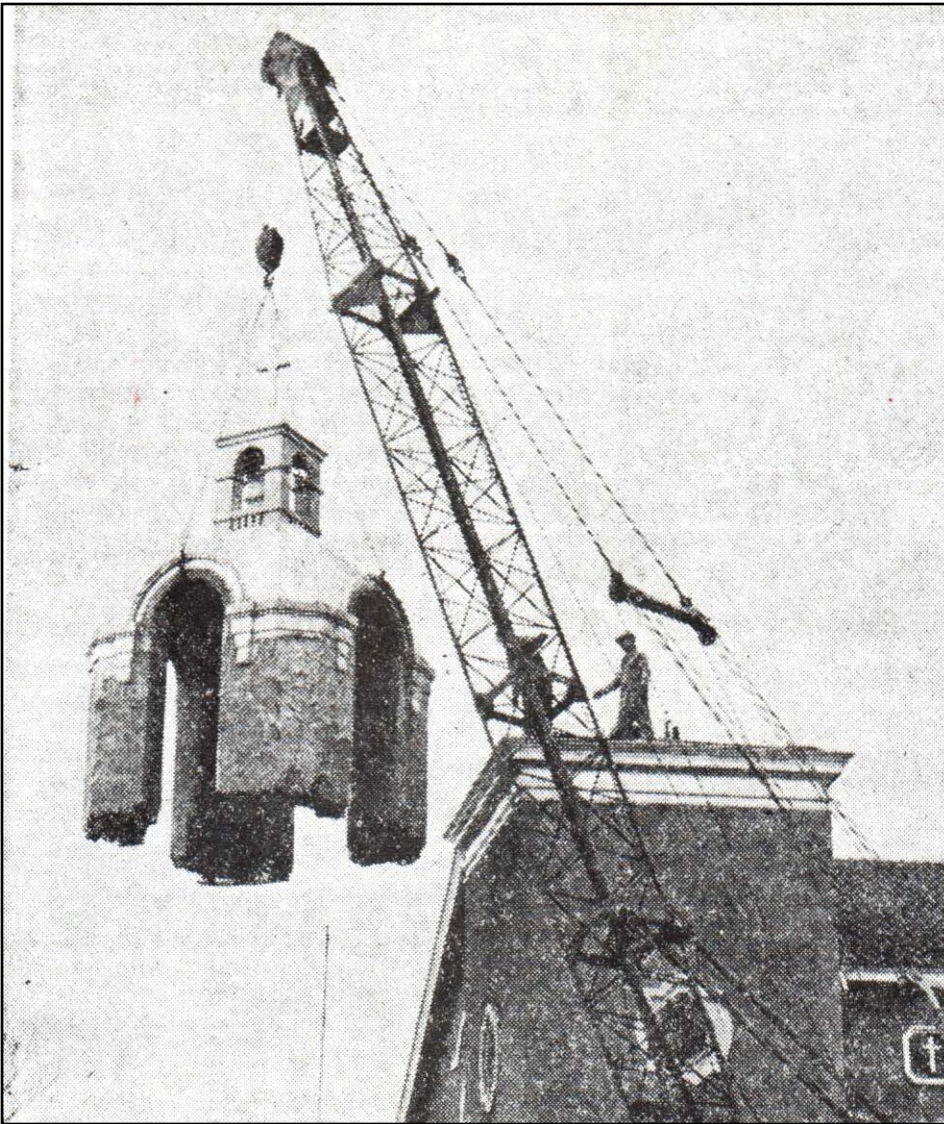
Mr. Gomez wished to help the Church, and after discussing with the priests the matter of a men's organization at the camp chapel, he called a meeting of men in May, 1950. St. Joseph's Society was organized, and officers elected. At his visit to Hereford, Reverend Father Angelus distributed badges to the members of the society at the Communion rail in San Jose Chapel. The society tries to help the chapel in every way possible. The members try to bring others to Mass and the Sacraments. The men take turns

His flock lived in the barracks of a former prisoner of war camp.

in keeping the youngsters quiet at the evening rosary devotions. They sponsored a bazaar for the benefit of the chapel, and provided a picnic for the children at the end of the school year. They, and particularly Mr. Gomez himself, helped Fr. Raymond in building the addition to the sacristy which is to be used as a store. At present (October 1950), Mr. Seferiano Santos is president of the society and Mr. Jose Pesina is treasure.

From January to October, 1950, there have been approximately fifty First Communions in San Jose chapel. Seventeen marriages have rectified, and one marriage performed there properly the first time. Father Raymond usually refuses to baptize the children of a couple improperly married, until their marriage has been rectified, and this acts as an effective spur to the rectification of marriages. If the child of an improperly married couple is in danger of death, he baptized the child, but withholds the baptismal certificate until the marriage has been rectified.





Old St. Anthony's Church at Fourth and Sampson is being moved to the San Jose Mission at the labor Camp, one and one-half miles southwest of Hereford. (This story was written in 1957).

Long a Land mark in Deaf Smith county, the building is to be lengthen by 24 feet, making it 40 feet wide by 97 feet long. To accommodate a growing congregation and to replace a small frame building now being used by the Rev. Raymond Gillis S.A., Who is in charge of the mission in the Labor Camp.

Extensively remodeled in 1921-22 by the Society of the Atonement, a Catholic order with headquarters at Graymoor, Garrison, N.Y., the building had originally been erected at La Plata in central Deaf Smith County in the summer of 1891 to serve as the first county courthouse. It was moved to Hereford in 1898, being completely torn down and rebuilt.

Catholic services were begun in the courthouse in November, 1910. Father J. A. Campbell conducted the first services in the building after purchasing the building.



The church continued to flourish and in 1920 Father Salvator Di Giozanni, S. A., arrived here and began plans for rebuilding the church building. It was dedicated on June 13, 1922. The original dome was maintained but \$22,000 was spent in converting the old courthouse into a church of mission design.

Built to accommodate 400 to 500 communicants, the building was the center for Catholic services until the completion in 1951 of the new St. Anthony's Church. The Rev. Dominic Kenny, S.A., was pastor when the present St. Anthony's was dedicated on Oct. 30, 1951.



Three years ago, church members discussed moving the stucco and frame building from Hereford to Vega, then last year debated moving it to Friona to house congregations in those two towns. Both projects were dropped due to the difficulties of moving the building.

Then, with the arrival here of Rev. Michael Sugrue, S.A., Pastor of St. Anthony's Parish, of which San Jose is a mission, it was decided to move the building to the Labor Camp. The difficulties of transporting the building again stumped church leaders until layman, Leo Gallagher, volunteered his services in contracting the work.

"I know the people who can do the job," said Gallagher. He contacted the H.I. Stevenson Co. in Amarillo, a firm whose activities he had noted while operating a garage there before moving to this county to farm.

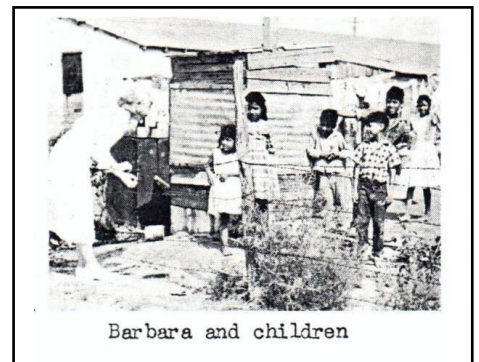
Stevenson agreed to undertake the moving job at a rate well below the regular price for such a project.

N. D. Bartlett, Hereford contractor, agreed to supervise the laying of the foundation and setting the new church in place without charge. The foundation work was completed several days before Stevenson and his moving crew arrived to start the moving job last Monday.

The church is being divided into two parts to simplify the job of hauling if from Fourth to Schley St., Then south across the Santa Fe tracks and Tierra Blanca Creek, which will be forded before the movers turn west for the trek to the new location.

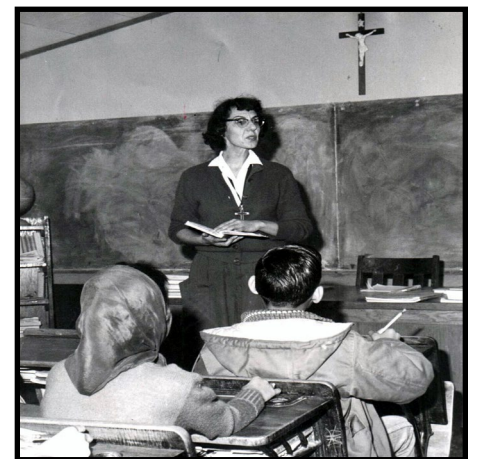
Salvaging the old courthouse dome, which has graced the building since its days at La Plata, was job that called for specialists. The movers decreed that it be removed to prevent damage during the overland haul. The dome towered over 50 feet into the air before its removal late Friday afternoon. Panhandle Steel Erectors of Amarillo handled the job of setting the dome from church to a trailer bed for the move. A 60-foot crane handled the big, heavy piece of structure without difficulty.

a high infant mortality and there were many elderly people who suffered greatly in the wintertime because of lack of care. Through many donations from the townspeople of Hereford, and the surrounding community a simple cement block clinic was built and a nurse, Miss Barbara Coggins' from New Jersey arrived in 1955. Barbara and Father worked together seeking other volunteers. The clinic was now in full swing. Only God knows how many babies' lives have been saved at St. Joseph's Mission Clinic.



Barbara and children

By 1960, a flourishing Lay Apostolate had been established under the direction of Dorthy Prinzi of Rochester, New York. For seven years Miss Prinzi devoted herself to the guidance and administration of the Lay Apostolate. The young ladies

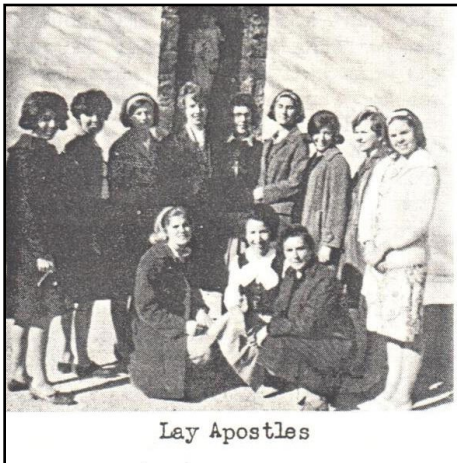


who donated their time served in many capacities; as teachers, catechists, home visitors, worked in

Health Always a Concern

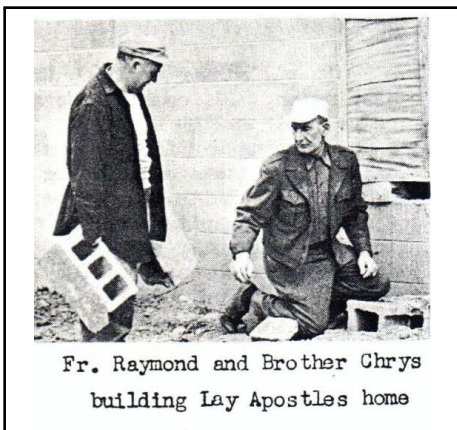
The health of the migrant people who made up the parish of San Jose was always of great concern to Father Raymond. In the summertime there was

the used-clothing room, chauffeurs, taking people to doctors and other appointments. They served as catechists every Sunday in other area parishes, traveling hundreds of miles in the course of a month. At first they were housed in a convert.



Lay Apostles

barracks, but in 1963, a large cement-block home was constructed for their headquarters



Fr. Raymond and Brother Chrys building Lay Apostles home

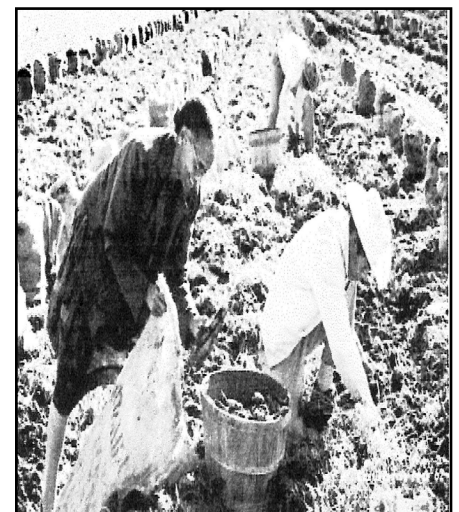
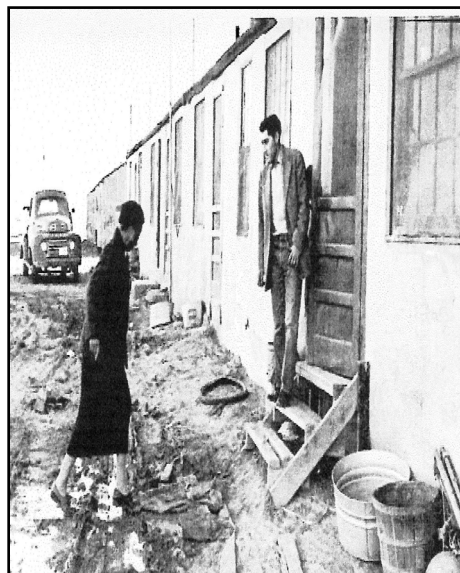
Since the Mission was growing so rapidly Fr. Raymond needed help. Graymoor sent Brother Chrys who arrived in Aug of 1959. He assisted Father in the many tasks he could no longer handle alone. Brother helped Father bus the children to and from school every day. He and Father sketched plans for the Lay Apostolate house. Father Raymond and Brother Chrys, with the aid of a few volunteers and workers, finished building the house in June, 1962. It is impossible to list all the tasks in Brother's periphery. It will suffice to say that is life is a full one.



Lady Doctor to Migrant Workers

DOCTOR GIVES UP SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE TO WORK WITH ITINERANT FARM WOMEN, CHILDREN

At Hereford in the Texas Panhandle, a slim, grey-haired Negro woman is known at the "Tom Dooley of Deaf Smith County." She is 60-year old Dr. Lena Frances Edwards, a former Howard University Medical School professor with a long list of degrees and honors, who is the doctor, friend and neighbor of American migrant farm families of Mexican descent. A devout Catholic missionary, she has given her life's savings and consecrated the remainder of her working years to the care of mothers and children at what is called "The Labor Camp" --a village of 38 converted prisoner of war barracks facing the Graymoor Mission of St. Joseph, almost two miles southwest of Hereford.



For her work in Deaf Smith county, Edwards received the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, from President Lyndon B. Johnson.

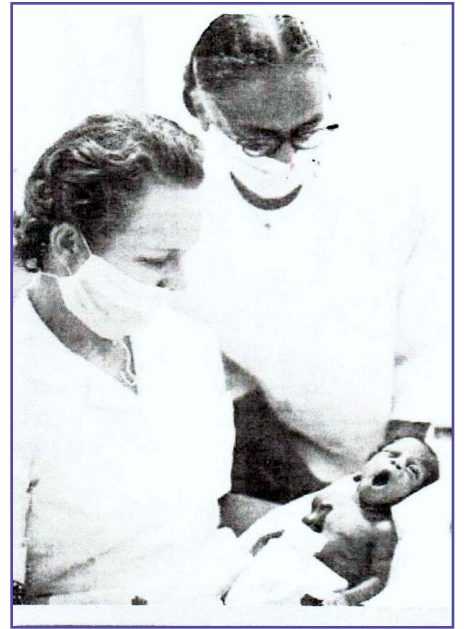
Joining an effort by the Franciscan Friars of Atonement of St. Anthony's Church in Hereford and other local residents to bring medical care to area farm workers, she move to the Texas Panhandle in January 1961.

At first, she worked out of a room at St. Joseph Mission. She helped raise funds to build a 10-bed maternity hospital that was dedicated in August 1962 as Our Lady of Guadalupe Maternity Clinic.

According to reports published at the time, Hereford residents contributed \$5,000 toward the project and Amarilloans raised \$7,000. The doctor and her family donated \$30,000.

In the early 1960's, Edwards' work in Hereford was the subject of many local newspaper articles. They described how she worked "around the clock" and the stark appearance of her basement office.

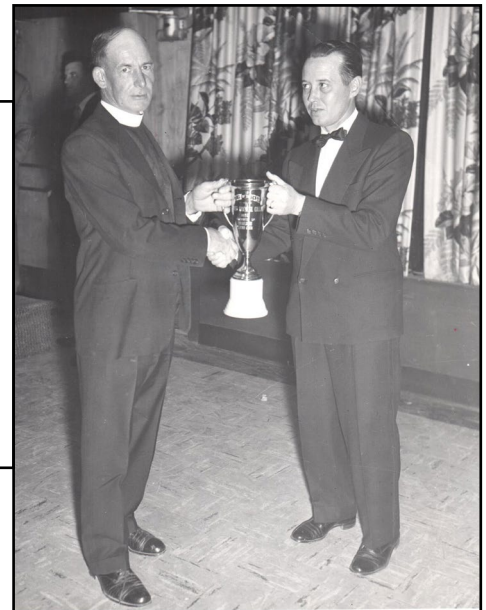
"One learns to Love God by loving man," she was quoted as saying.



Father Raymond Gillis S.A.



Chaplain Gillis



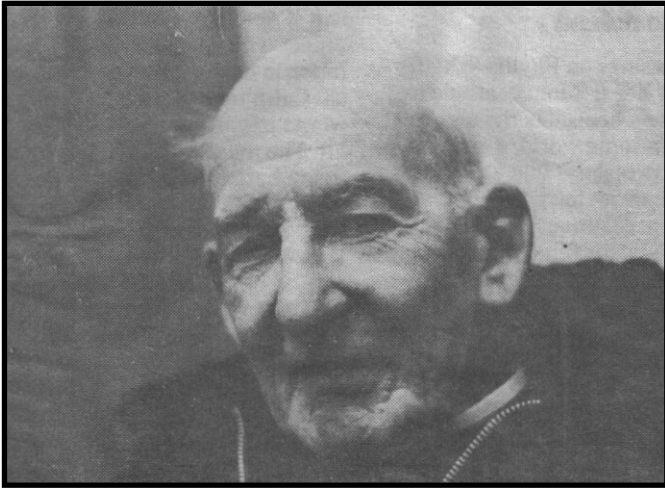
Time has no meaning for those blessed with a purpose. So it was for Father Raymond Gillis, who arrived in Texas in the 1940's to spend two months in the Diocese of Amarillo, and left 21 years later.

Thanksgiving eve of 1981 found the Franciscan Friar sitting in the West Texas Catholic office with the patience of a man used to waiting.

Temporally, he was waiting for a ride to the Greyhound bus station to catch a bus that would return him to his clerical beginnings at Graymoor, New York.

With a great deal of hesitation, he agreed to an interview to thank those he loved so well, the poor, the disenfranchised, the literate God's people.

"Of my self there is not much to say. My arrival here opened up an avenue to show me how one part of the world lives, while the other part survives. It was my privilege to work with the poor," whispered the priest in a voice nearly silenced by illness.



Who was this man in dusty, faded black cleric clothes, with cheap, over-large workman's boots, and a worn-out jacket not designed to keep so frail a body from the cold?

So frail and bent was the body that the hands took one by surprise. They were builder's hands. Although gnarled, they were strong, and impatient. It was with those hands that he built a life for the Hispanic community in Hereford, and then again in Memphis

It was with those hands that the former major, military chaplain built a church, a hospital and school on the location site of a World War II prisoner-of-war camp.

He used materials that had once imprisoned Italian prisoners of war, to free migrant laborers. He used the site of one people's despair, to build hope for another people.

"When I first met Father Gillis in 1948, he had converted a shambles of a building into a church; he lived in a small corner of it that served as a sacristy and slept on a army cot," said Bishop L. T. Matthiesen.

Faded, yellow press clippings from the 1950s tell the story that Father Gillis in his humility refuses to tell.

As a military Champlain in World War II, Father Gillis received a Bronze Star for "services beyond the call of duty" but he went relatively undecorated for his even greater heroics on the battlefield of poverty at the San Jose labor camp.

"So many people would come to Hereford in April and May to work, but there was no work. So they would live on credit until the crops were ready, and then leave the area after paying of their debts in worse shaped than when they arrived," said Father Gillis.

He repaired barracks form the old prisoner-of-war camps, using them to house the homeless families that would arrive by the hundreds. In the hot Texas sun he worked mixing concrete and digging ditches, always mindful, not of a dream, but of a necessity.

"I started building a habitable place with a cigar box full of pennies. The conditions at the labor camp were deplorable, I thought they deserved more than that." Said father Gillis.

"People would pour out of the field when they saw him, and rally around. He had an unparalleled apostolic fervor," remembered Bishop Matthiesan.

One reporter was so moved by the vivid testimony of the Franciscan, that he wrote during the height of McCarthysim: "Lay aside the guns and

bullets in the fight against Communism, and give us more men like Father Gillis."

Father Gillis was known as a man of great patience-a man who could laugh when parishioners showed up days later for appointments. But the passing of time, and the seemingly unchanging conditions for the poor have seen Father Gillis grow impatient with human selfishness.

"There is no need for poverty in America. This country has been blessed by God in a special way. It is our duty to help those who are poor not through their own fault, but by circumstance," said Father Gillis, with real intensity.

During his final assignment and in failing health, Father Gillis, with his people, raised the funds to build a six room addition to Sacred heart Church in Memphis.

At some dingy rest stop along the way, while others enjoyed Thanksgiving dinner with family and friends, Father Gillis made a final call to the Chancery.

"Please mention the lay apostles from New Mexico and Arizona and everywhere who helped at San Jose."

The long mortal wait is almost over for Father Gillis. The last leg of his journey may be completed soon: He has Cancer and although he insisted on traveling by bus to New York, because in his words, "Poor people always travel by bus," a first class ticket is awaiting him for his final destination.



**Thank you for
your continued
generosity.**



Eventually abandoned shortly after the new San Jose Church was dedicated in 1980, the building found new life as a result of a restoration project that was dedicated in 2008.

Now the church, known as San Jose in the Campo, has added another chapter to its 121-year-old building with the work of Hereford artist Randy Friemel.

Friemel, who designed a new set of Stations of the Cross for St. Patrick Church, Shamrock has completed work on paintings of the 12 Apostles that were blessed by Bishop Patrick J. Zurek during a Sept. 23 Mass.

Friemel said it was right up his alley to paint these murals and was honored to be included in such a project. "This was indeed, an unusual project for me," he said. "This building is probably the only one around that came from the old ghost town of La Plata. La Plata was northwest of present-day Hereford, around 20 miles or so. About half



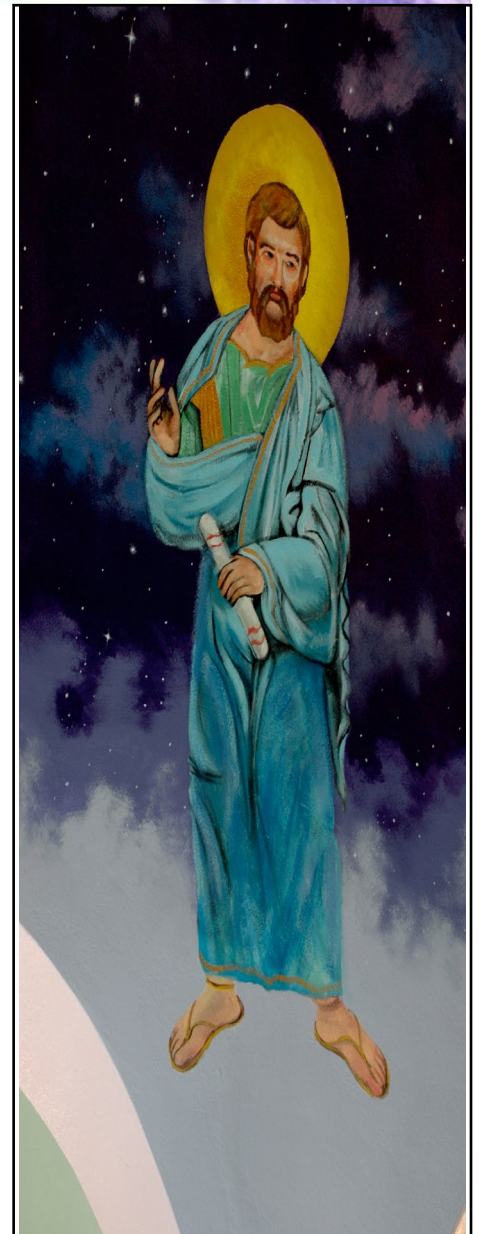
of this building, as I understand it, used to be the courthouse in La Plata. After it was moved to Hereford in 1921, it was added onto and became the original St. Anthony's Church building, which used to sit where the library parking lot is now.

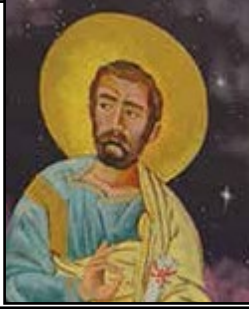
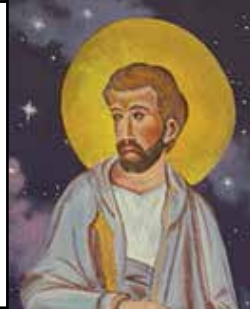
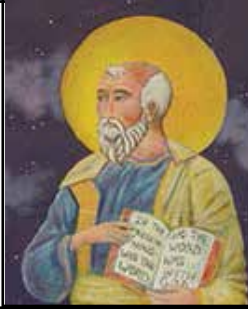
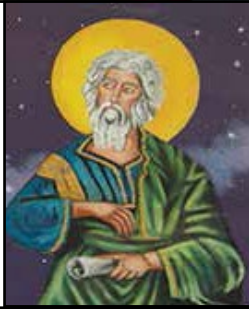
Parishioners who visited while I was there working, who told me about celebrating first communion in the building when it was still St. Anthony's, and then later married in the same building which was by then San Jose Church. There have been a lot of people of the church involved in keeping this building going over the years.

Ultimately, it was an honor to be allowed to work here, and help them finish this part of the project."



1890 Courthouse in Deaf Smith County





This cookbook is a compilation of the recipes of Bishop Zurek and the Priests and Religious of the Diocese of Amarillo.

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St. Thomas Aquinas



St. Robert Bellarmine



St. Lucien of Antioch



Pope Pius XII



St. Catherine Siena



St. John Baptist de la Salle

**Museum/Archives
Building Fund**

Mr. & Mrs. Don Glen	15
Ann Hamilton	25
Synthia Christensen	50
Mary Blaylock	20
Dorothy Ray	20
Alice Kuehler	20
Price/St. Mary's Class of '65	300
Aynomus	10
Edgar and Dolores French	50
Marie Kershen	20
Davlyn Duesterhaus	15
Bob and Mary Jane Sloan	25
M/M James Arend	100
Carolyn M. Blum	50
Orville Blum	25
T.N. Britten	100
Neva Burks	25
Marlene Casasanta	20
M/M Edgar A. Frerich	50
M/M John Jordan	100
M/M Ronald Kershon	20
Msgr. Norbert Kuehler	200
Nelita Lee	15
Wendy Marsh	5
Aloise Martin	25
Don & Lana Morphis	10
Howard Raef	25
Dee Ramirez	45
Ramon and Carol Saldana	50
Rev. Ed Sweeney	50
Sandy and Tom Riney	100
St. Hyacinth's Church	100
Minnie Salinas	20
Patricia Stich	25
M/M John Walsh	25
Jacque Wilburn	100
Anna Marie Wink	80
Audrey Hargrove Wink	100
Total	2035

St. Lucien Chapel Project

Bob and Mary Jane Sloan	25
Maida Villasenor	25
Gerald and Sue Diller	100
Total	150

SEPT. 25, 2015 -- FEBRUARY 12, 2016

**MUSEUM/ARCHIVES
MEMBERSHIPS**

Denise Bertrand	\$ 25.00
Flo Brofft	\$ 20.00
J. Thomas Campbell	\$ 25.00
Jennie & Larry Casey	\$ 50.00
Goodin	\$ 10.00
Dee Ramirez	\$ 45.00
Minnie Salinas	\$ 20.00
Don & Lana Morphis	\$ 10.00
Anna Marie Wink	\$ 20.00

HONORARIUM

Odis C. Qualls	\$ 25.00
in Memory of Lorraine Bednorz Qualls	

Stephan Kramar Print

Joe and Gracie Lineman Jr	55
Linda Durante	50
Mr. & Mrs. Blakely	55
Total	160

Answered Prayers

Audrey and Leo Wink	75
Gib Saterwhite	75
Pat Seal	75
Dorothy Guggemos	75
Total	300

Display Cabinets

Msgr. Norbert Kuehler	2000
In honor: Children of Matthew and Magdalena Kuehler	
Florence Smith	
Frances Bichsel	
Etheldreda Trujillo	
Msgr. Norbert Kuehler	
Arnold Kuehler	
Jan McCoy	2000
In Memory of Msgr. Joseph Tash	
Total	4000



Paintings

The Catholic Historical Society commissioned Joshua Sorenson to paint the 3 Amarillo Diocesan cathedrals and St. Lucien Chapel. On the opposite page is the outstandingly fine example of his work.

In the near future, we will be offering prints of each of these paintings to benefit the Diocesan museum.

When the new museum is finished an interior wall will be graced with a mural, painted by Josh, featuring Fray Juan Padia in 1541 as he said the first Mass in our area in Palo Duro Canyon.

Joshua Sorenson

As a boy, Joshua began sketching as soon as he was capable of holding a pencil, composing drawings of miniature bronze sculptures made by his father and adorning the family coffee table. As he matured, Joshua's interest in and passion for the arts only intensified, taking up oil painting in 1999. Managing a coffee shop by day and painting by night, Joshua would hone his skills as an artist for the following decade before taking up painting full time in 2010, a decision he credits to the success made possible by his supportive and loving parents. Joshua is represented by Joe Wade Fine Art in Santa Fe, New Mexico as well as Sunset Art Gallery of Amarillo, Texas, where he lives with his wife, his muse, and his best friend-Alexis!

Thank You!



Sacred Heart Cathedral 1928-1975



St. Laurence Cathedral 1975-2011



St. Mary's Cathedral 2011-2016



St. Lucien Chapel 1941-2016
75th Anniversary



P.O. Box 5644
Amarillo, TX 79117-5644

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Please Help Us Grow

The Museum is going from 1500
feet to 5000 feet

We are in need of donations for display cases, shelving, mannequins, information cards and everything that goes into setting up a new or larger museum. If you are interested in purchasing a display case for \$2000 an engraved brass plate will be installed on it with your family name on in or in memory of.

We cannot do it without your continued generosity.

