

- (5) The work of Father J. Jogues was particularly demonstrative of the Roman Spirit in this work. A Jesuit, he sought to expand the work into the central area (actually founded St. Saint Marie) and served as a "peacemaker" among the "five nations". His life is almost a fabled account of mission service, torture, release, escape, and eventual martyrdom. The French military presence did a lot to keep the Indian population in a turmoil and alliances, easy and uneasy would exist with the French and Indian forces for another 100 years.
- (6) But a great many frontier mission points were established although the continuous hostility of the Indians among themselves, to say nothing of the outsiders, made any sort of real progress difficult. With the conquest of the English (French and Indian wars) a century later, much of the Catholic influence would be downplayed.

- b. In the west (sorry that my margin is off...if anyone thinks I am going to retype it now , it indicates they have not seen much of my work)

The bulk of the substantial Catholic work was in the west and southwest. This was most proximate to the European interests and the reports of treasures, etc., in this part of the world were considerable. The tendency of the Roman church was to deplore the greed policies of the conquistadores...but in such a way as not to get shot. Alarmed at Spanish policies, Fr. Bartholomew Las Casas had offered a strong protest to the Emperor and the Pope and was appointed a sort of Indian defender about 1516. He saw a hopeless task and Pope Paul III issued a pronouncement in 1537 to protect the natives. These were tiny movements against giant economic forces and they are recorded only as protest notes today.

- (1) By 1539 much of what we know as Arizona, New Mexico, etc., had been explored by the Franciscan monk, Mark. (Popular: Brother Mark). Coronado followed him... not as a missionary but as a conquistador looking for the treasure cities of Cibola. Immediate attempts to set up missions were met with resistance and little was achieved before 1600.
  - (2) By 1610, however, Santa Fe (Holy Faith) has been founded and by 1630 its church number about 20 priests. Within the next 20 years more than 100,000 converts were claimed for the Roman system. A revolt in 1680 reversed this trend a bit but by 1690 the famous priest Kino was at work in New Mexico and Arizona with considerable success. The Alama was founded in 1718. By 1769, following efforts of the Jesuits, San Diego had been founded and there was a considerable work in southern California.
- c. In the Mississippi Valley...suffice it to say the great work by Marquette in exploration was followed up by Jesuits and Franciscans with missions stations from northern Illinois to Mobile and Louisiana by 1702.