

- The new primary classrooms and cafeteria wing were added to the school building, opening for the fall of 1959.

- The new convent on Poplar Street was built in 1967 and opened in 1968. In 1978, the convent was converted to a home for senior citizens and is now called the Simeon House, and managed by Catholic Charities.



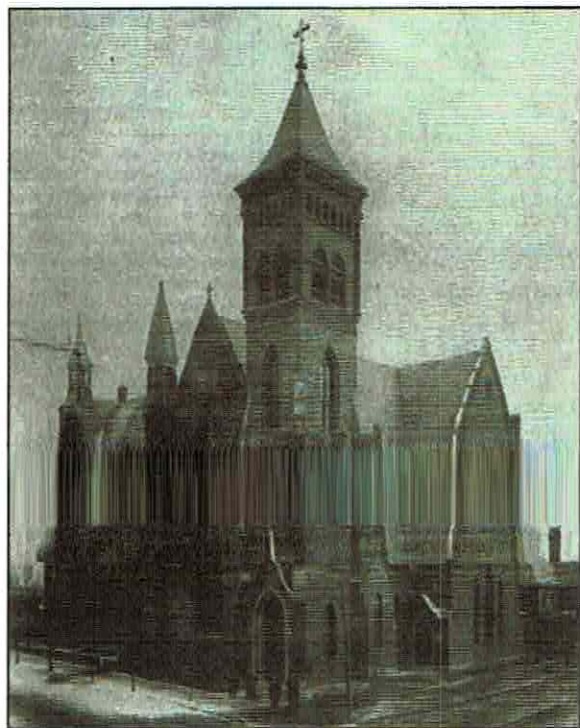
*Present St. Patrick Church
19th & Poplar Street*

- **Present:** St. Patrick's has continued to maintain all of its buildings with significant work on the outside of the school building. It was tuck pointed, chemically treated, and water proofed along with work on the roof in 1988.

- In the spring of 1994 preliminary plans for a new family life center and additional space at the school were completed. In December of 1994 plans were finalized for our "Building In Faith" campaign to raise funds for these and other improvement projects.

- Over \$1.8 million was pledged during the first two years of the campaign. Some funds were used to purchase six homes, which were later torn down, on 18th Street for the new family life center.

- The campaign funded the installation of air conditioning, new lights and some electrical updating at the school during the summer of 1996. Work on the family life center and additional classrooms at the school began in the spring of 1997.



*Original St. Patrick Church
13th & Poplar Street*

- In 1880 Bishop Francis Silas Chatard determined to establish a fourth parish in Terre Haute and appointed Father Thomas Logan to do so at the south-east corner of Poplar and 13th Streets. The parish was formally established in **January, 1881**. The building of St. Patrick Church was an expensive undertaking at the time. A school was opened in 1882.
- Father Victor Schnell, the 3rd pastor, established a program to retire the parish debt, constructed the tower at the northwest corner of the church, and built a large rectory and, in 1902, constructed a large brick building east of the school on Poplar Street to meet the need for a hall for parish gatherings.
- Father James Delaney acquired several pieces of property on the west side of Nineteenth Street from Poplar to Oak and in addition acquired the two residences on Poplar between this property and Eighteenth Street. On 19th Street, he constructed a fine school building which housed an elementary school and girls' high school. It was dedicated on Sunday, **November 25, 1923**.
- While it had been intended to build a church on the site as soon as possible because of the disadvantages of the separation of the church and school buildings, that intention had to be delayed. Because of extensive financial operations and a large debt, further building projects had to be delayed.
- Father Fintan Walker replaced Father Delaney in 1937 and during his first years, practically all of the property was reconditioned. The entire school building was completely renovated.
- Father Herbert Winterhalter succeeded Fr. Walker in 1950. During the 1950s St. Patrick Parish engaged in fund raising to construct Schulte High School, and to build a new church and rectory 19th and Poplar. The completion of the new church was on the 75th anniversary of the founding of the parish, as it was dedicated on Sunday, **February 5, 1956**.

In carrying on the tradition of Msgr. Larry Moran, Tom McBroom has shared this information as a Catechist and now for our visitors to enjoy.

These are the six windows in the Mary and St. Joseph Chapel. I did Note below the windows are gold plate titles such as "Our Lady of the Scapular." One may read the plate and look at the title listed on the page to know what window one is viewing. The pages start on the East side of Mary's chapel and goes from the front to the back. There is a 7th non-window called Mother of the Redeemer located in Bloomington that like to share with my students because it is close to Terre Haute.

The final picture is called Seven Sorrows of Mary are the stain glass windows in the back of our Parish. I believe there are three windows on the East side and four on the West side. Interesting that I point out to the student that we see Jesus growing up on one side of the Church walk to the other side (West) and see the end of his Earthly mission.

There are two windows and that is St. Patrick to the back of the Church and the "Eye of God" behind the altar.

Another interesting item that is overlooked at our Parish is in the basement. This is the unnamed picture. Back when Monsignor first arrived at Saint Patricks, some painter fellow banged on the rectory door and asked for money. He promised Monsignor that he would paint a picture for him as pay-back for the loan. The painter left for several days and Monsignor thought he would never see the painter again and the loan would not be paid. The painter showed up a few days later to paint Monsignor's picture. Monsignor described St. Patrick to the painter and you can see some smaller pictures of items that St. Patrick was known for.

Please feel free to use the information to do God's work, God Bless,

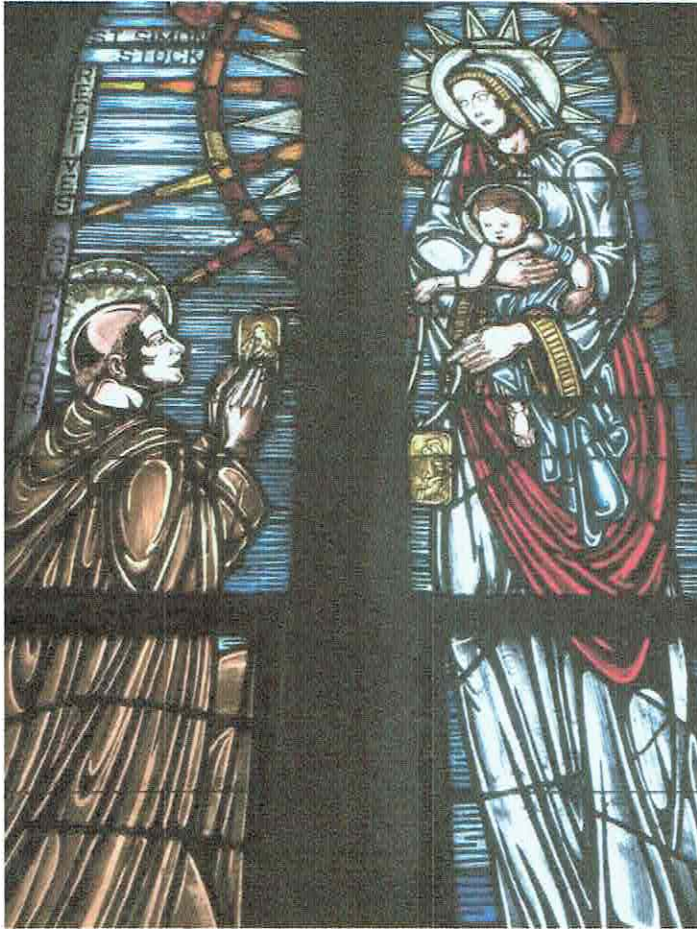
Tom McBroom

Marian Apparition Stain Glass Windows

Saint Patrick Parish

1807 Poplar Street

Terre Haute, Indiana



Our Lady of the Scapular (1251)

In the year 1251, in the town of Aylesford in England, Our Lady appeared to St. Simon Stock, a Carmelite. She handed him a brown woolen scapular and said, "This shall be a privilege for you and all Carmelites, that anyone dying in this habit shall not suffer eternal fire." In time, the Church extended this magnificent privilege to all the laity who is willing to be invested in the Brown Scapular of the Carmelites and who perpetually wear it.

Feast Day for Our Lady of Mount Carmel – July 16

Saint Simon Feast Day – May 16

Source:

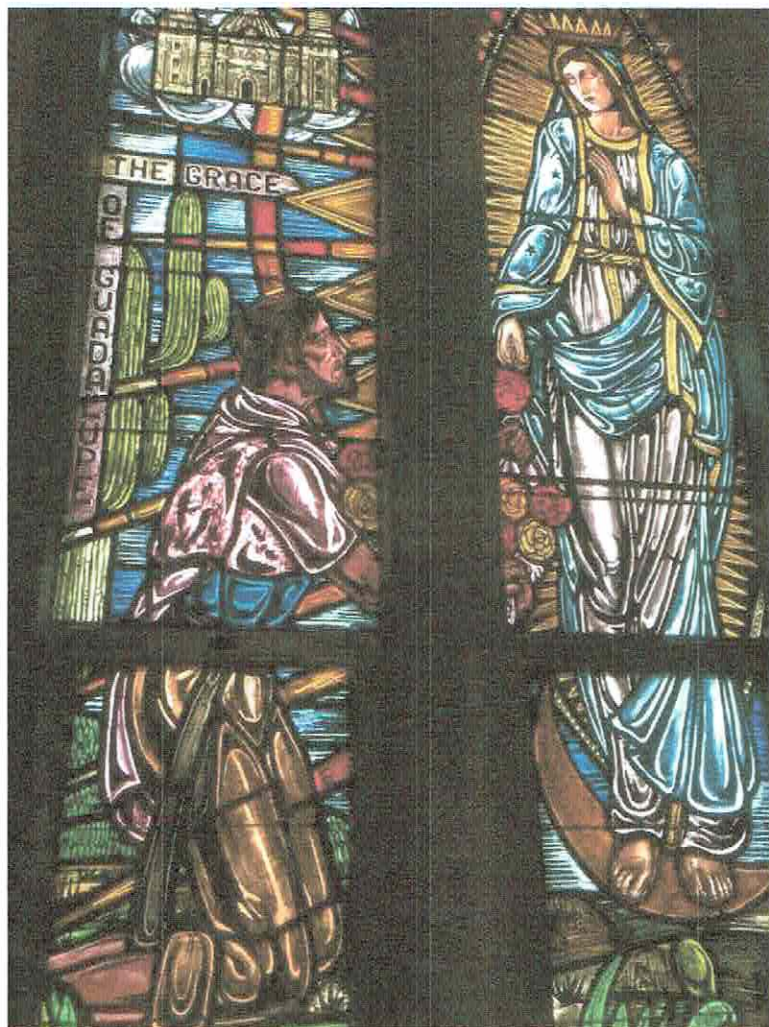
<https://www.sistersofcarmel.com/brown-scapular-information.php>

Marian Apparition Stain Glass Windows

Saint Patrick Parish

1807 Poplar Street

Terre Haute, Indiana



Our Lady of Guadalupe (1531)

St. Juan Diego encountered Mary as he climbed the Hill of Tepeyac in Mexico during a routine walk in 1531. She identified herself as the Virgin Mary, the “mother of the very true deity” and requested that a chapel be built on the Hill in her honor. After two unsuccessful attempts to convince his bishop, St. Juan Diego explained to Our Lady that he needed to bring a specific sign in order to verify the validity of his vision.

Once St. Juan opened his cloak to the bishop, a cascade of roses fell from his tilma, revealing the ornate details of the miraculous and mysterious image of Our Lady of Guadalupe. To this day, the tilma remains in excellent condition, and Our Lady of

Guadalupe is invoked by thousands of faithful all over the world.

Feast Day: December 12

Source: <http://www.maryourmother.net/Guadalupe.html>

Marian Apparition Stain Glass Windows

Saint Patrick Parish

1807 Poplar Street

Terre Haute, Indiana



Our Lady of La Salette (September 19, 1846)

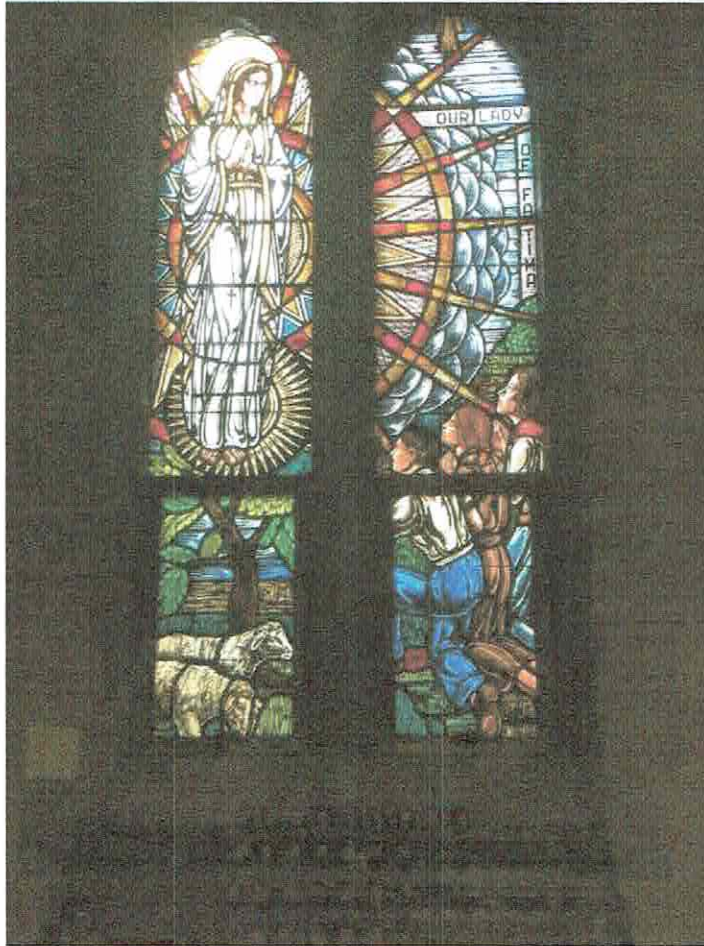
In 1846, two children named Maximin Giraud and Mélanie Calvat were returning from a mountain in La Salette, France, after tending to their cows, when they saw “a beautiful lady” appear to them, weeping with her face in her hands and “clothed in a white robe studded with pearls; and a gold-colored apron; white shoes and roses about her feet and high head-dress. She wore a crucifix suspended by a necklace from her neck.”

The message of Our Lady was the conversion of the entire world. Her devotees were mainly of nineteenth century, rural France, but saints, such as St. John Vianney, called upon her for intercession regularly. St. John Paul II explained that she is a timeless representation of Mary, desperately encouraging us toward deeper prayer, conversion, and commitment to God.

Source: <http://catholicstraightanswers.com/what-is-the-story-of-our-lady-of-la-salette/>

Marian Apparition Stain Glass Windows

Saint Patrick Parish
1807 Poplar Street
Terre Haute, Indiana



Our Lady of Fatima (1917)

The Blessed Virgin Mary, the Mother of God, appeared six times to three shepherd children Lucy Dos Santos, Francisco and Jacinta Marto ("The Three Seers") near the town of Fatima, Portugal between May 13 and October 13, 1917. Appearing to the children, the Blessed Virgin told them that She had been sent by God with a message for every man, woman and child living in our century. Coming at a time when civilization was torn asunder by war and bloody violence, She promised that Heaven would grant peace to all the world if Her requests for prayer, reparation and consecration were heard and obeyed.

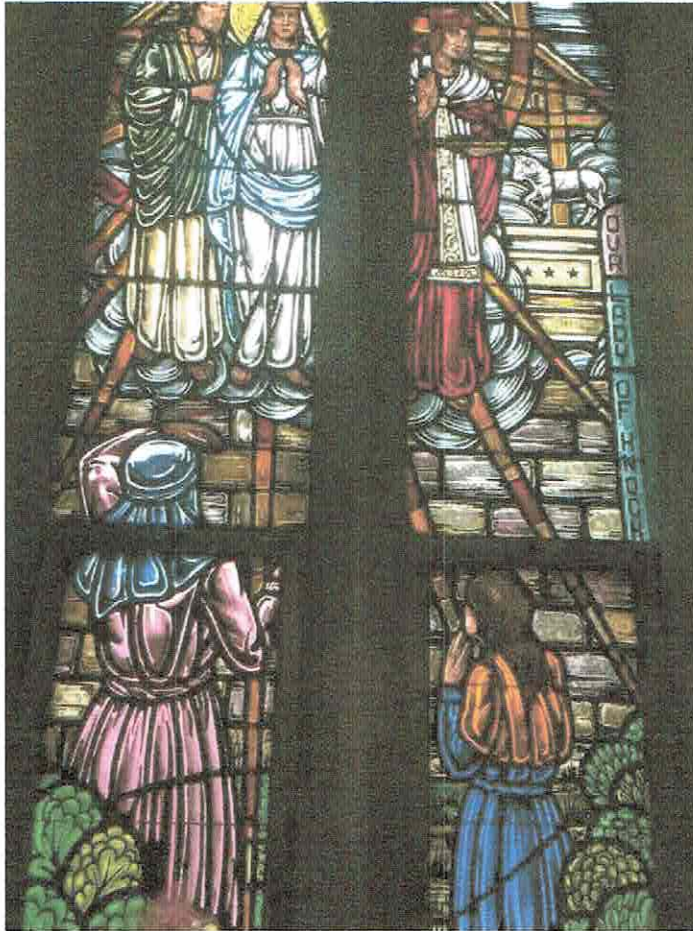
Source: <https://www.catholicnewsagency.com/saint/our-lady-of-fatima-485>

Marian Apparition Stain Glass Windows

Saint Patrick Parish

1807 Poplar Street

Terre Haute, Indiana



Our Lady of Knock (1879)

In the 1870s, the people of Ireland were still experiencing the aftermath of the Great Irish Famine, which left countless unemployed, starving, and homeless. In a small parish church, St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, a group of 15 men, women, and children witnessed multiple apparitions that included St. Joseph, St. John the Evangelist, and Mary.

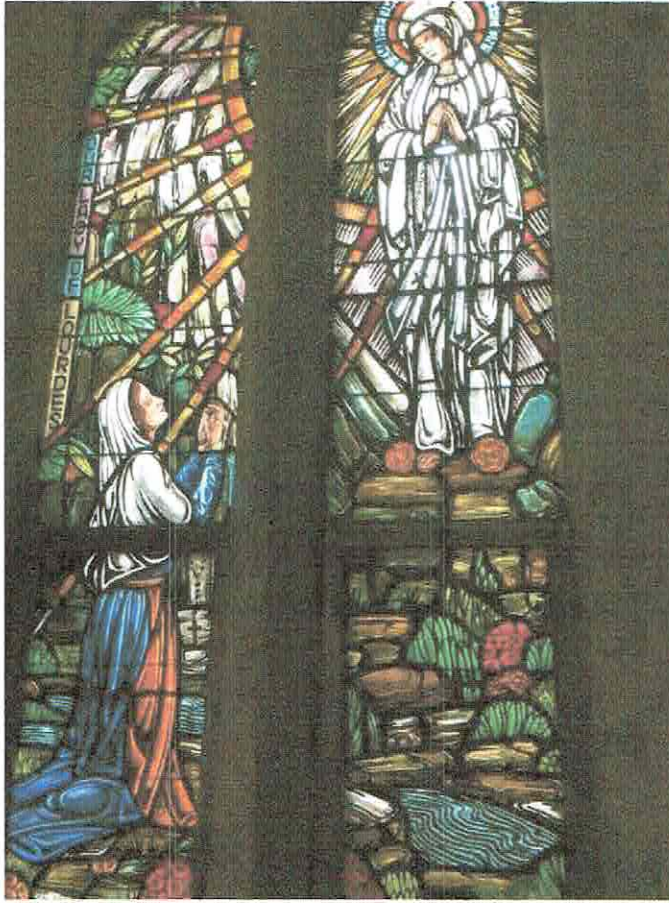
Our Lady was radiant and hovering a few feet above the ground, dressed in a white cloak and bearing on her head a radiant golden crown that was illuminated. The witnesses described her as "deep in prayer," with her hands folded and head bowed. The people joined in praying the Rosary for two hours while they continued to behold this vision of saints.

At the site of the apparition, which is today known as the Shrine of Our Lady of Knock, many granted favors were reported and it became of interest worldwide. It was known as the "Knock phenomenon," and pilgrims still travel to the shrine from every area of the world to seek Our Lady's intercession.

Source: <https://www.knockshrine.ie/history/>

Marian Apparition Stain Glass Windows

Saint Patrick Parish
1807 Poplar Street
Terre Haute, Indiana



Our Lady of Lourdes (1879)

Likely one of the most beloved and well-known of the Marian apparitions, young Bernadette Soubirous, who was uneducated and poor, saw a beautiful lady standing near a wasteland where Bernadette and her sister were gathering firewood. February 11, 1858 was the first of several apparitions at Lourdes, where Mary revealed herself to Bernadette as "The Immaculate Conception," a dogma of the Church that was entirely unfamiliar to Bernadette. This added to the credibility of the vision.

As the Immaculate Conception, Mary was dressed in white, bearing a golden rosary and blue belt around her waist with two golden roses at her feet. After much controversy over these ongoing apparitions, they were eventually approved by the Church. Lourdes is a popular pilgrimage site and has been

known to possess healing waters, where many miracles have been attributed to Our Lady's intercession.

Source: <https://www.catholicnewsagency.com/resources/mary/popular-marian-devotions/our-lady-of-lourdes>

Marian Apparition Stain Glass Windows

Saint Patrick Parish
1807 Poplar Street
Terre Haute, Indiana

Mother of the Redeemer – Bloomington, Indiana (November 2, 1992)

Ruth Ann Wade, an introverted and unpretentious school teacher, began receiving visions of Mary and Jesus in her home. She first shared them with her parish priest, then with her prayer group. Pilgrims began flocking to the farm where the Wades resided in order to hear Ruth Ann's testimony. Mary revealed herself as the Mother of the Redeemer and requested that a chapel be built on the Wades' farm hill.

Over time, Our Lady's messages included further requests for a retreat center, guest house, Stations of the Cross path, and a rosary path. The Mother of the Redeemer Farm is now a full-fledged retreat center, and the Wades no longer live on site. Instead, it houses full time priests and religious, who offer retreats to pilgrims, as well as daily Mass and Eucharistic Adoration.

Source: <https://www.maryschildren.com/about-us/people>



Donated by
unknown Artist

Overview

The Rosary of the Seven Sorrows dates back to the Middle Ages, but it gained new popularity following the Marian apparitions in Kibeho, which have been approved by the Catholic Church. During Mary's apparitions to Marie-Claire Mukangango, she assigned the young visionary a mission to reintroduce this special rosary to the world. Before her untimely death, Marie Claire did just that, traveling widely to teach it to thousands of people, who then taught it to thousands of others. (Marie-Claire was killed in the genocide of over a million people in Rwanda, a tragedy that was foretold through visions of rivers of blood that the young people in Kibeho received several years before the killings.)

She (the Holy Virgin) promised that when prayed with an open and repentant heart, the rosary would win us the Lord's forgiveness for our sins and free our souls from guilt and remorse. She also promised that over time, the rosary would develop within us a deep understanding of why we sin, and that knowledge would give us the wisdom and strength to change or remove any internal flaws, weaknesses of character, or personality faults causing unhappiness and keeping us from enjoying the joyous life God intended for us.

Seven Sorrows of Mary

The Seven Sorrows (or *Dolors*) are events in the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary that are a popular devotion and are frequently depicted in art.

These Seven Sorrows should not be confused with the five Sorrowful Mysteries of the Rosary.

1. The Prophecy of Simeon. (Luke 2:34–35)
2. The escape and Flight into Egypt. (Matthew 2:13)
3. The Loss of the Child Jesus in the Temple of Jerusalem. (Luke 2:43–45)
4. The Meeting of Mary and Jesus on the Via Dolorosa.
5. The Crucifixion of Jesus on Mount Calvary. (John 19:25)
6. The Piercing of the Side of Jesus with a spear, and His Descent from the Cross. (Matthew 27:57–59)
7. The Burial of Jesus by Joseph of Arimathea. (John 19:40–42)

It is a common practice for Catholics to say daily one Our Father and seven Hail Marys for each.

Feast Days: September 15 and Friday before Good Friday



Our Lady of Sorrows

Seven Swords Piercing the Sorrowful Heart of Mary in the Church of the Holy Cross, Salamanca, Spain