

San Antonio Texas, June 15 – 18 2022

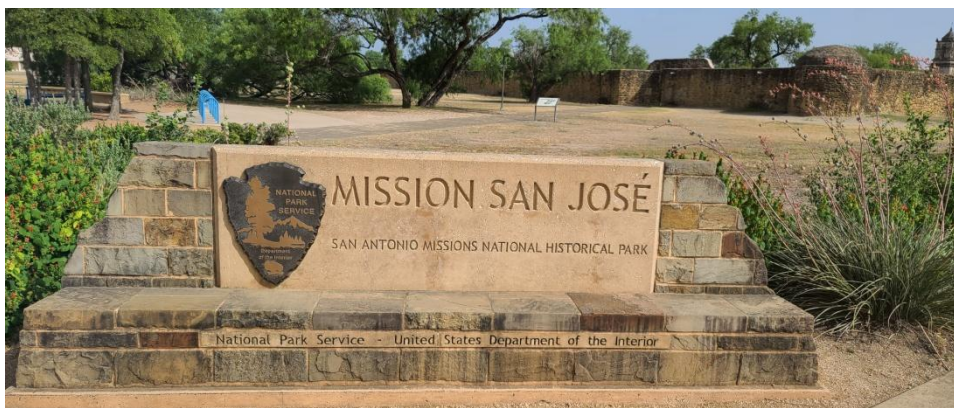
I met April Burleson Chester and Camilla Mitchell in Pleasanton, Texas. Camilla provided us a place to stay, a beautiful little house, with all the comforts of home. She also was our expert on Texas History, guide for the 3 days. (Need name of this Place)

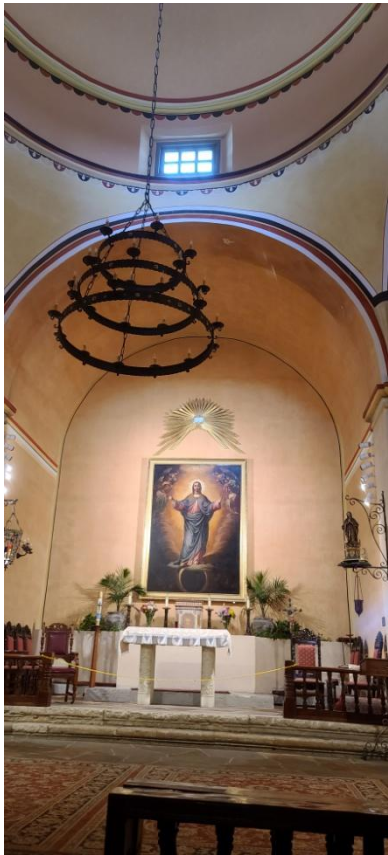
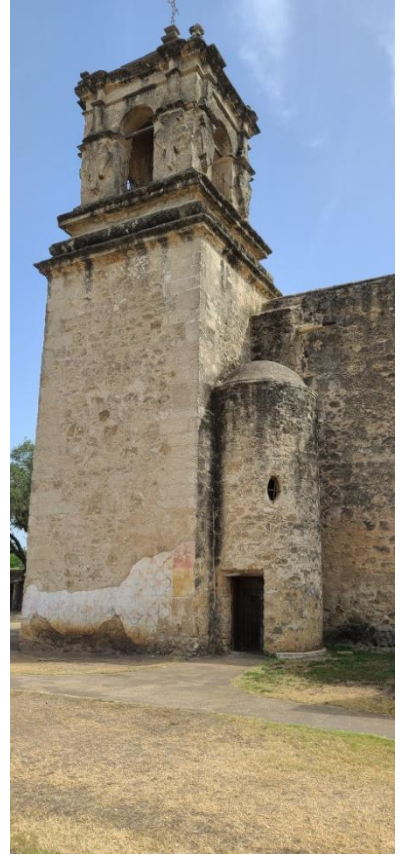


We stayed right next to Pleasanton Park, a beautiful park and a great place to walk.



On Thursday, Camilla took us to several of the old famous Spanish Missions. Like I said before it was like having our own private tour guide.







Misión de La Concepción

Mission Concepción

More than a church, Mission Concepción was also a village, fort, school, farm, and ranch.

At the missions the Franciscans gathered the native peoples together, converted them to Catholicism, taught them Spanish culture, and sought to establish Spanish control of the Texas frontier.

Más que iglesia, la Misión de La Concepción sirvió como aldea, fuerte, escuela, granja y rancho.

En las misiones, los franciscanos agruparon a los indígenas, los convirtieron al catolicismo, les enseñaron la cultura española e intentaron establecer el dominio español en la frontera de Texas.

Indian families lived in rooms along the interior of the compound walls.
Las familias indígenas tenían sus habitaciones en el interior de las murallas del recinto.

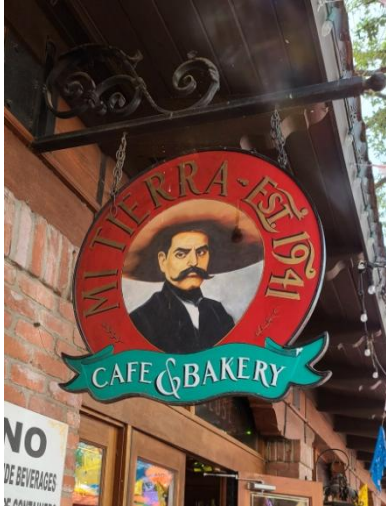
The church was the center of religious activity and the center of mission life.
La iglesia fue el centro de la actividad religiosa y de la vida misionera.

Thick limestone walls defended the mission community from attacks by Indians.
Gruesas murallas de caliza protegían la comunidad misionera de ataques de indios.

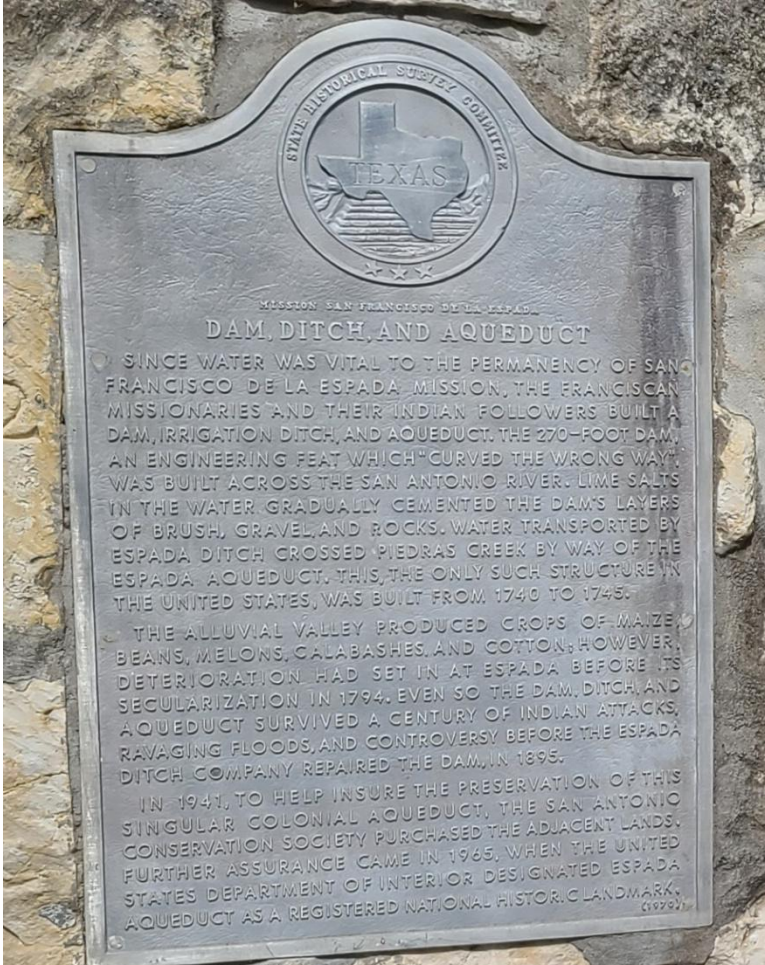
Indians of the mission raised crops and livestock on the nearby fields and outlying ranches.
Los indios de las misiones sembraban cosechas y criaban ganado en campos cercanos y ranchos fronterizos.



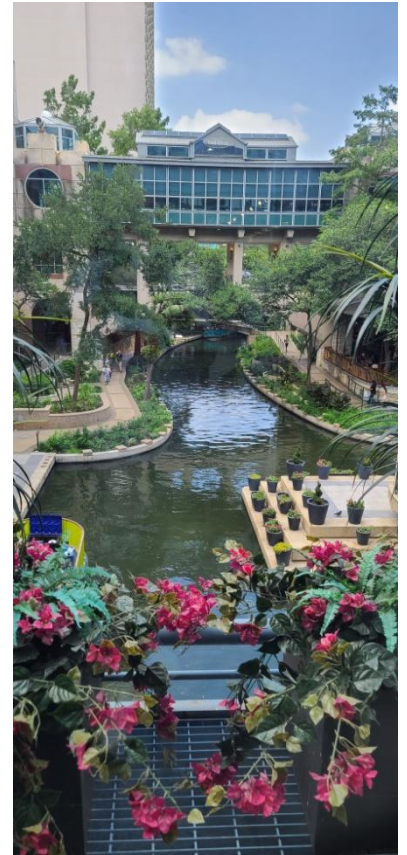
Camilla took us to a beautiful Mexican Restaurant,



She also took to the Aqueduct



On Friday, Camilla out did herself, we walked around the River Walk area. We had lunch at Schilo's

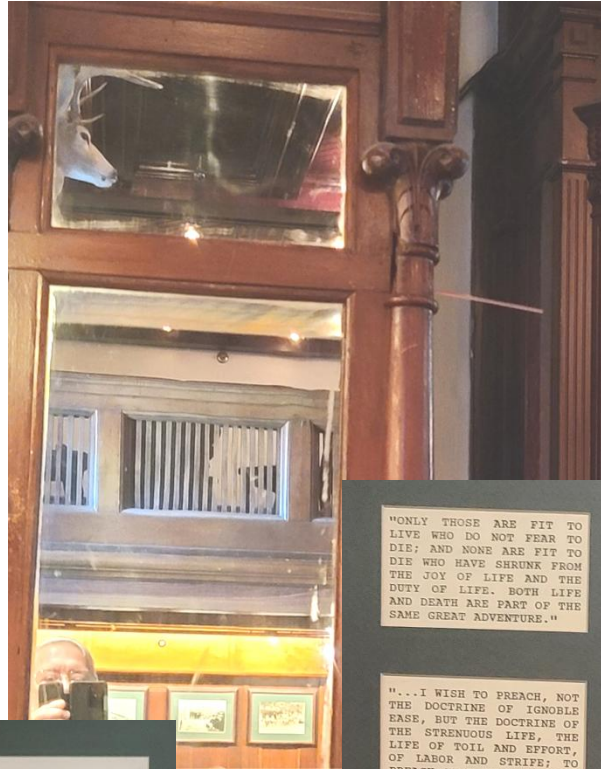


Then we went to Memger Hotel and Bar,





In this bar Teddy Roosevelt sign up all the Rough Riders, and did some target practice, notice the stick marking one of holes he put in the mirror.



The Rough Riders and the 1st United States Cavalry at Camp Bull Run, Va., July 1898.

"ONLY THOSE ARE FIT TO LIVE WHO DO NOT FEAR TO DIE; AND NONE ARE FIT TO DIE WHO HAVE SHRUNK FROM THE JOY OF LIFE AND THE DUTY OF LIFE. BOTH LIFE AND DEATH ARE PART OF THE SAME GREAT ADVENTURE."

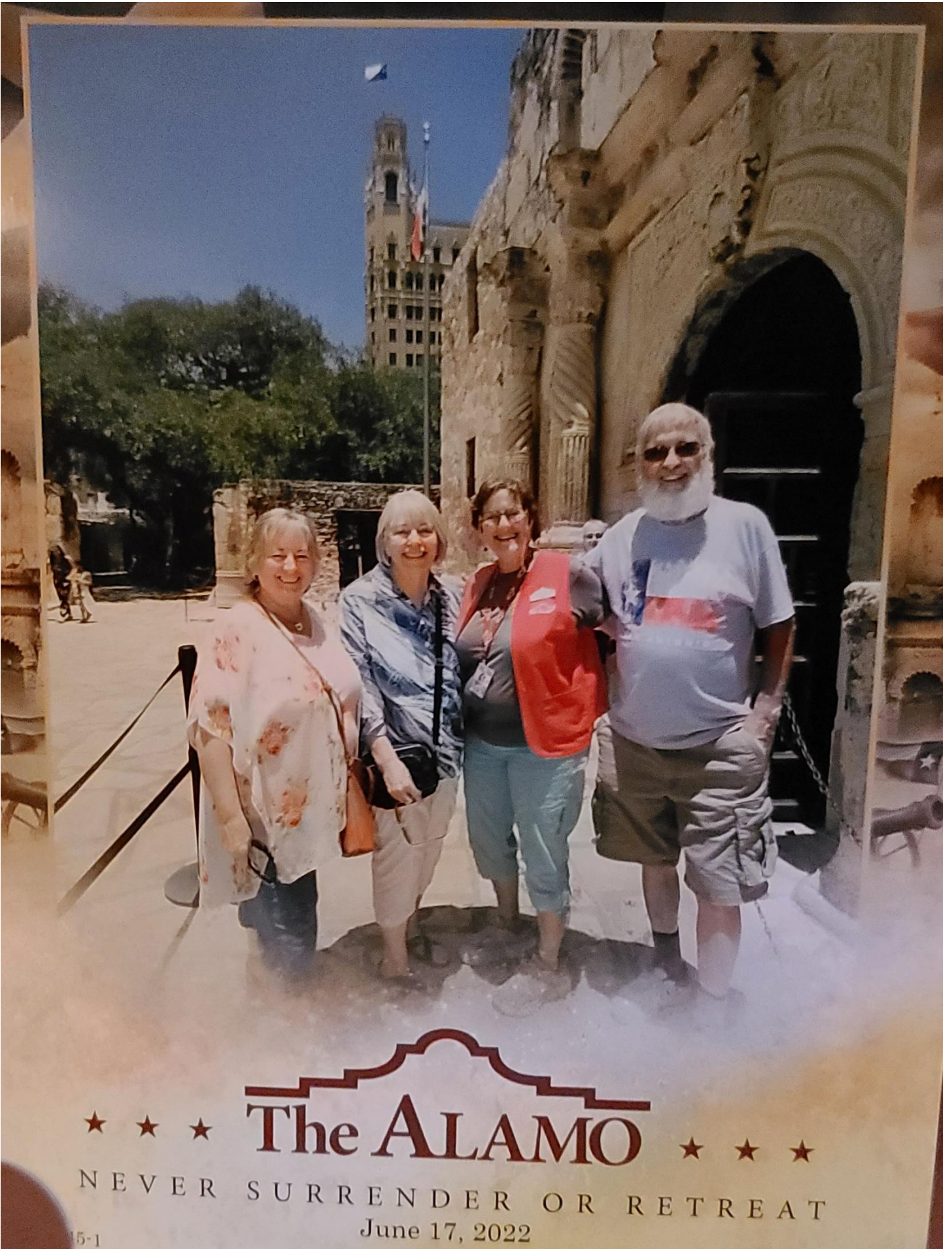
"...I WISH TO PREACH, NOT THE DOCTRINE OF IGNOBLE EASE, BUT THE DOCTRINE OF THE STRENUOUS LIFE, THE LIFE OF TOIL AND EFFORT, OF LABOR AND STRIFE; TO PREACH THAT HIGHEST FORM OF SUCCESS WHICH COMES, NOT TO THE MAN WHO DESIRES MERE EASY PEACE, BUT TO THE MAN WHO DOES NOT SHRINK FROM DANGER, FROM HARDSHIP, OR FROM BITTER TOLL, AND WHO OUT OF THESE WINS THE SPLENDID ULTIMATE TRIUMPH."

"FAR BETTER IT IS TO DARE MIGHTY THINGS, TO WIN GLORIOUS TRIUMPHS, EVEN THOUGH CHECKERED BY FAILURE, THAN TO TAKE RANK WITH THOSE POOR SPIRITS WHO NEITHER ENJOY MUCH NOR SUFFER MUCH, BECAUSE THEY LIVE IN THE GRAY TWILIGHT THAT KNOWS NOT VICTORY NOR DEFEAT."

Theodore Roosevelt

President Roosevelt giving speech, c. 1904





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The ALAMO

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NEVER SURRENDER OR RETREAT

June 17, 2022

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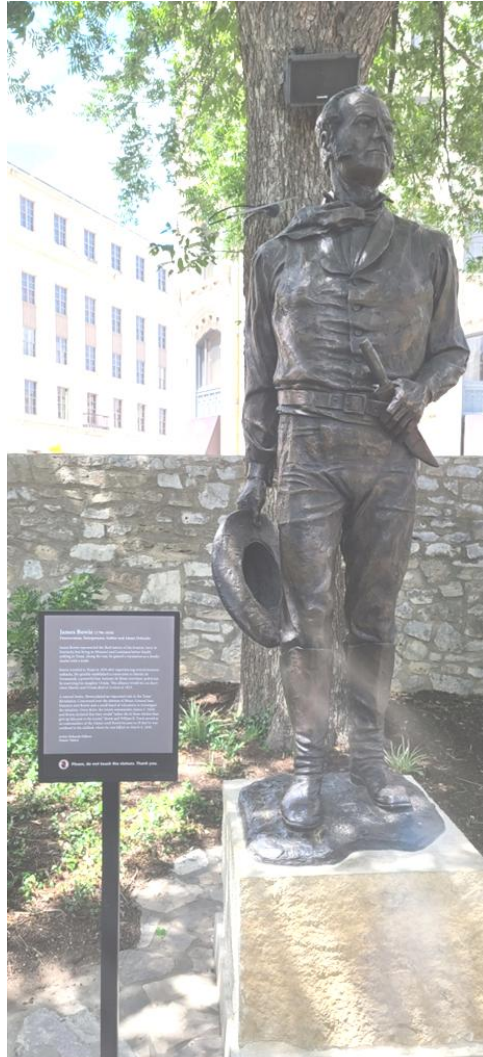


Then we went to the Alamo and Camilla Mitchell treated us to VIP Tour.
This was the high light of my trip to San Antonio





William Barret Travis (1809-1836)
Lawyer, Soldier and Alamo Defender



James Bowie (1796-1836)
Frontiersman, Entrepreneur, Soldier and Alamo Defender



John William Smith, 'El Colorado' (1792-1843)
Alamo Courier, Scout, Mayor of San Antonio and Senator



Joseph Burleson Sr.'s Rifle





The PALISADE

The wooden palisade was constructed by the Mexican Army in 1835, connecting the southwest corner of the Church and the eastern corner of the Low Barrack. This was an important fortification added to the Alamo in an area that was not protected by stone or adobe walls. Palisades constructed during this period consisted of either a single row of wooden posts set in the ground or two rows of posts set in the ground with packed earth in between for added strength.

During the *Siege and Battle of the Alamo* the palisade offered cover from approaching Mexican troops while being short enough for marksmen to return fire over the top. A bronze 4-pounder cannon could also be fired through a small opening in the palisade. Susanna Dickinson and John Sutherland both identified that David Crockett was present at the palisade during the battle. The palisade was torn down by Mexican General Juan Jose Andrade in May 1836.