Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Columbus, Cathedral Section C

In this issue we continue our long-standing effort to repair to the extent possible the lack of early sexton's records for the Cathedral or English-speaking half of Mt. Calvary Cemetery. (See page 226.)
Just as our holy Church has made great strides in spreading her teachings from Cincinnati throughout the western part of the state and from Somerset to its central part, so also from Canton in the northern part of Ohio. I already wrote about the early history of this congregation. Now I will add only what Bishop Purcell published in various Catholic papers, namely, that the summer before last he confirmed almost the same number of persons as Bishop Fenwick had, shortly before he died barely two years earlier. The bishop writes, "On the following Tuesday just as on the feast of St. John the Baptist, patron of this church, the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to 107 persons all of whom had received the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar immediately before that. The good order during this sacred ceremony was truly touching and edifying. The progress of the Catholic religion in these areas of the state can be gauged from the following facts. At present over 2,000 communicants are found in Canton and surrounding missions where ten years ago not 30 families were found with permanent homes." Here the bishop enumerates seven or eight congregations that he found scattered in the neighboring counties of Carroll, Wayne, Portage, and Tuscarawas, most of which were formed not long ago. He continues, "Beechland is mostly a settlement of Frenchmen from Lorraine and Alsace. Mass is still said in the roomy home of Mr. Menegay which had formerly served as a meeting place for an Anabaptist preacher. Nearly 120,000 bricks are ready for the erection of a church as soon as possible. Mr. Lotzenhaeuser (non-Catholic) donated a piece of land on elevated platted ground near a village which he had laid out. The church is to be built there and placed under the patronage of St. Louis. The field for a cemetery was donated by Mr. Bideau. The Moffit brothers (Irish) gave 49 acres of excellent farm land to support the future church and two other individuals gave an additional 10 acres. In Moregg in Carroll County, a chapel was erected 40 feet long and 26 feet wide which I dedicated to God under the patronage of St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen (Protomartyr of the Propagation of the Faith)."

During that same week in the unfinished frame chapel near the village of Fulton fourteen people received Confirmation of whom five were converts.

What further benefits could our holy religion look for if only more priests and schools were supported so that they could extend their activity amid these beginnings that I have just mentioned. Yet the settlements start up so quickly in our diocese that there is hardly time and even less means to provide even the urgent necessities. Like Cincinnati in the southwest, so Canton will become a center for religion in the northeast direction. The little church in Canton can no longer hold even a third of its congregation.

About 70 English miles northwest of Canton, after visiting enroute smaller scattered Catholic settlements, the bishop dedicated a frame church to God under the patronage of St. Alphonsus. Father Tschenhens, a Redemptorist, has been working here for some years now. The labors of this man, who lives here with a lay brother,
isolated and full of good works, extend in a wide circle where small congregations have been established. I was astonished to find here in so short a time a good sized village laid out by German Catholics. Their houses were built with high gabled roofs, right and left along a long lane. Thus they formed a surprising contrast to the usual cabin dwellings of rural Americans.

The lands along the Sandusky river (in Seneca County) whose muddy waters flow into the blue waters of Lake Erie, are being heavily settled and cultivated by Catholics. In Tiffin they have built a quite good church but its interior is not finished. They have also built a house nearby for their priest. Around here the ancient oak trees are no longer felled for cabins and firewood, but there is damp and, in time, fertile land where once Senecas and Wyandottes hunted and fought. Hampered in these pursuits by the coming of the white man, they sold their Reserves or reserved stretches of land (as I explained earlier) and migrated deeper into the northwest forests up to the sources of the Mississippi. Around here at the mouth of the Huron river along Lake Erie, isolated planters or colonists who settled down from Canada are still found. Their wives for the most part have Indian racial features. Few of them remained behind since they customarily settled near the Indians with whom they did retail business and with whom they frequently intermarried. This is still the case even today around Lake Michigan. All these people are or should be Catholics since they were once under French influence. In fact, after the expulsion of the Jesuits and before a missionary from Canada could struggle through to them, during the time of the wars, at Easter time the Indians were accustomed to sail over the lake in groups to Canada on their own initiative, where they made their Easter Duty and then sailed back to Sandusky.

While our good bishop was applying himself with untiring zeal to his sacred functions in this northern part of the diocese, he had to interrupt his visitation because cholera broke out a second time in Cincinnati and the dying demanded the help of more priests. He had hardly arrived in Cincinnati and had sent me to my assignment in Canton when he wrote to me on July 27, 1834. "A great illness is raging here especially among the Germans. Come to help us as quickly as possible. Father Juncker is nearly dead from fatigue. Drop every other duty and mission for the time being and hurry to our rescue in this self-sacrificing work in the heart of the epidemic."

And so our small number of priests had to travel everywhere to compensate somewhat for the lack of enough priests, without regard for distance or the summer’s heat. Canton for instance lies 240 English miles from Cincinnati.

With the coming of spring, 1835, the bishop completed his visitation of the northwest areas and forests of his diocese. For here too we see the Gospel of Peace blessing the rapid progress of culture. On the border of Shelby and Mercer counties a colony of German Catholics has been forming for some years. They are mostly from Oldenburg and Bremen. A certain Mr. Stallo, well known for his industry and honesty, bought a stretch of land there and laid out a town which he named Stallstown with the approval of his countrymen. But cholera snatched this devoted and experienced man from the midst of his children and the colonists. This did not deter them from their endeavors. This colony, at present numbering about 150 families, had no sooner emerged from the initial hardships of such settlements than they built a wooden chapel 60 feet long and 40 feet wide of tasteful and pleasing appearance. The lovely scenery of the American forests easily adds to its general attractive appearance. On their own initiative they soon built a school and rectory (without a pastor!).

Commenting on their zeal, the bishop joyfully and aptly remarked, "It is indeed well-known and proven that just as the true religion is the solid basis of happiness even in this life, so also is the
knowledge and observance of its laws the only solid foundation for a flourishing town." Father Horstmann, former professor in Muenster (Westphalia), diligently instructed this congregation, if I am not mistaken, although he has been living deeper in the woods for several weeks now before the arrival of the bishop.

"On Passion Sunday," the bishop relates, "unmindful of rain and snow which fell the night before, the candidates for confirmation assembled in the chapel at an early hour. When it was time for the ceremony, they marched in procession to the house where the bishop was staying and marched back with him to the humble church while the nearby forest re-echoed with their singing of the divine praises. After the Gospel, the bishop preached in English and Father Horstmann in German. One hundred and twenty received Holy Communion of whom eighty were confirmed even though bad weather and bad roads had hindered many from leaving their more distant homes."

May God grant our good bishop the grace and means to support such faith in the deep woods and to increase and spread it farther!

North and south of this congregation in barely penetrated forests, missions should be opened for the English speaking people who are subsisting, scattered and poor, in that area. East of Troy, where the bishop himself baptized several adult converts, lies Urbana, the county seat of Champaign County. Here a well-educated family named Piatt built a small chapel for themselves after they had investigated the contradictions of Protestantism which lead to loss of belief or nothing at all. They learned to admire the logical coherence of our Catholic Church. In this area, Dayton on the beautiful Miami river in Montgomery County, is attracting a great deal of attention. This is an uncommonly flourishing place partly because of its location and partly because of its commercial activity, since a second canal has now been completed from Cincinnati (and thus from the Ohio river) to this place and is supposed to be extended into the Maumee River, which flows into Lake Erie. Dayton already has a large Catholic congregation which is visited once a month by a priest from Cincinnati 60 miles away. Unfortunately, for the past two years they have only a school room cleared out by the town council and furnished for divine worship with an altar. They are obliged to pay an annual sum of 80 dollars to the authorities. The pious congregation gladly pays it until such a time as they will be able to build a church. For this purpose they have bought a piece of land.

Similar numerous congregations are arising and growing, such as Miamisburg and Bloomfield, along the Miami Valley which is rightly called the Garden of Ohio. St. Martin in Brown County, 36 miles east of Cincinnati, reminds me of my friend Father Martin Kündig both because of its name and because of his early difficult labors. He is now doing great work in Detroit and is loved by all. His successor in this congregation has built a roomy house for a school but the burden of debt and lack of school furnishings and teachers hold little promise of future success unless it could be made into a small boarding school with provision for maintenance. May God grant it success!

My very good benefactor, this is a general though hasty presentation of the present condition of the missions in the diocese of Cincinnati. Devoted friends of the Church, this is the field of labor of 19 priests and one bishop with about 40,000 souls who are widely scattered among the hundreds of different sects that daily introduce new changes and reforms into their religions. In addition to this the priests have to attend to and teach at the college and seminary. There are now 16 young men in the seminary, almost all of whom are native born sons. They are being instructed and trained for the priesthood and this gives promise of future help.
How many churches begun under Bishop Fenwick should be completed such as in Hamilton, Steubenville and Tiffin! How many should be newly erected in the most important localities such as in Columbus, Mount Vernon, Wooster and Cleveland! How many others should be enlarged as in Canton, Lancaster and near New Lisbon! Where are the schools and education, where is Christian life? Only hope consoles the overworked missionary and hoped for success lends strength to their waning powers.

NOTES

2) a) In the Catholic Telegraph of July 18, 1834. No 31, Vol. III. This paper comes out weekly in Cincinnati; (b) Similarly The Catholic Herald in Philidelphia, Pa.; (c) United States Catholic Miscellany in Charleston, South Carolina, the oldest paper. (d) The Catholic Register or Diary is published in New York. (d) The Catholic Sentinel, formerly called simply The Jesuit, published in Boston, Mass. (f) The Shepherd of the Valley is published in St. Louis, Mo.

The Catholic religion inherited several offshoots of The Truth Teller which was published in New York. The purpose and benefits of this religious paper may be seen from the words of Bishop Purcell written to me in a letter dated Feb. 11, 1834, while he hoped for an increased circulation of the Catholic Telegraph. "If it would be in your power to get more subscribers for the 'Catholic Telegraph', you will be doing a good work as I am ever more and more convinced. For the Protestant presses are so insolent that if they are not publicly denounced they will present us in such a light that it will soon be believed by our own people, since indeed their vicious habit of calling us bears and tigers makes it possible to turn our fellow citizens against our person and church and to tank on to us the defamatory label of beasts."

3) Canton has about 1500 souls.
4) "Reserves" are specific large stretches of land that some Indian tribes reserved to themselves in the peace treaty with the United States government at the time of the public solemn cession of their remaining forest possessions. Several of these Reserves or reservations (grants of land) are shown on older maps of Ohio.

5) Father Henry Juncker was born in the vicinity of Nancy (France). He was ordained two years ago (1834) and is an angel of a priest.

6) The surveying and mapping of towns can be done only by public authority. The piece of land intended for a town is laid out into main streets and lanes in geometric design and in regular blocks in so far as the lay of the land permits. Thus the entire town plat is seen on paper with each lot numbered and so it awaits its eventual realization. The partition of the state into counties (without counts!) derives from the Anglo-Americans like nearly everything else of English origin.

7) If I use the word "parish" this is only an applied meaning since none of our congregations in the United States are parishes in the proper sense of the word, with all titles, rights, and funds. They are only missions somewhat like those in the first twelve centuries of the Church. All missionaries are sent wherever and only as long as the bishop thinks it is good. (Prout in Domino judicaverint. Decree I Provincial Synod 1829.) The only exception actually is the unique parish in the city of New Orleans that was established when Louisiana was Spanish and its church was a suffragen See of the Archdiocese of Santo Domingo.

8) As an example of "Non plus ultra" to which Protestantism eventually leads, we have in America so-called "Nothingarians" derived from the word "Nothing" or non-believers or more exactly non-sectarians. Europe more correctly calls them Indifferentists. These Nothingarians are alas the greater and more educated class of inhabitants. Only Catholic schools can stop this evil that arises more from ignorance or superficial knowledge than from malice or really evil principles. The self-styled pacifists or
especially trades people seek the friendship of everyone and so they attend everybody's services and believe in none. The ambitious look for public office from everyone's vote and they flatter all religious sects while joining none. Self-interest remains the dangerous precipice and the underlying chief characteristic of the Anglo-American. This is evident from their entire pursuit of mammon. On the other hand, however, this might result in some good!

**Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Columbus**

*Cathedral Section C, Lot Records, 1867-1926?*

The records of the Holy Cross or German division of Mt. Calvary Cemetery have been meticulously kept since its opening in 1867. The names of burials in this division from 1867 to 1894 were translated and published in the *Bulletin* in 1979 and 1980.

The Cathedral division, on the other hand, lacks records of family lots prior to 1919 and single graves prior to 1898. As an attempt to make up for this lack of records, we previously published records from the Cathedral division lot ledger (a financial record) and collated these with the tombstone inscriptions. Records of Section B were published in 1987 through 1991; Section A in 1995 and 1996; and Old Single Section A in 1989. We now begin the records of Section C, which lies southwest of the priests' circle. Page references are to the lot ledger. The 142 lots will be listed in numerical order, beginning in the northwest corner of the section, as shown on the diagram on page 221.

1-C

p. 33. Christopher Potter, Lewis Centre, 1872 Aug. 10, lot 1. [no graves used; later resold]

1-C northeast


(Mother) Bridget McCaffrey 1861+1908

(Father) Peter J. McCaffrey 1860+1907

1-C northwest


1-C southeast


HASSETT

Margaret

John her son died Aug. 13, 1923

Bessie M. Hassett died Apr. 18, 1907, age 23 years

1-C southwest


(Son) Roy Francis Chance July 24, 1893-Oct. 28, 1910

(Mother) Mary G. Chance Dec. 3, 1868-June 23, 1953

2-C

entrance stone: Naddy & M'Guire
2-C north
p. 120 James Maguire, "Now dead see Mrs. Naddy" 1879 Oct. 24, lot 2 north half.
p. 416, James McGuire deceased, 1879 Oct. 24, lot 2 north half. [no stones]

2-C south
p. 70, Mrs. Marg't. Naddy, 1872 Jan. 16, lot 2 south half. Graves: 1900 Aug. 22 child; 1896 [or 1890?] June 19 child; 1901 Nov. 15 child; 1902 Jan. 15; 1903 Aug. 25 child. [no stones]

3&4-C
p. 171, William Corbett, Ella Corbett, 144 Hunter St., 1873 July 25, lot 3 north half. Graves: 1878 March 4 child; 1895 June 1; 1913 Oct. 23; 1930 Feb. 3.
CORBETT
Michael A. 1865-1930
Agnes L. 1865-1953
Leo S. 1891-19__
Katharine A. Corbett, wife of Frank H. Groves 1868-1919
Patrick McGrath 1800-1885 (Grandfather)
Mary A. McGrath 1811-1892 (Grandmother)
large monument: M. Corbett
Patrick Corbett 1832-1894 (Father)
Katharine T. Corbett, died Jan. 13, 1954 (Daughter)
Mary A. Lindsey died Mar. 25, 1934 (Daughter)
Hannorah Corbett 1833-1917 (Mother)
Michael Corbett 1830-1901 (Father)
Hannah C. Teegarden 1860-1892 (Daughter)
Lenora B. Corbett died Mar. 17, 1940 (Daughter)

entrance: T. O'Mahony
(Brother) William F. Sheridan 1898-1926
(Infant DeVoe)

5-C south
p. 34 John Walsh, 1874 May 2, half lot 5 south. Graves: 1891 March 10; 1895 Dec. 12?; Sylvester Walsh (child); 1912 April 18?
Catherine Walsh 1830-1867 (Mother)
Margaret M. Welsh 1878-1951 (Mother)
Julia C. Walsh 1843-1923 (Mother)
John Walsh 1832-1912 (Father)
Some years ago an iron marker as drawn here stood on this lot; most of it has now rusted away:

6-C
p. 100, Mrs. Michael Higgins; west-half sold to Mary Moran, 244 N. 6th St., Dec. 9, 1898. Whole lot belongs to Mrs. Buften, see [page]407. 1874 July 14, lot 6 [changed to 6 east]. 1876 Apr. 16, child grave.
Edward Moran 1864-1917
Mary Cecilia died Jan. 13, 1906
Thomas Buften 1845-1898
Marg. Buften 1838-1913

7-C
Sarah E. Jones 1848+1928
John Glenn Jones 1882+1927
To the memory of Mrs. Ann Glenn, native of the County Kildare, Ireland, died Aug. 17, 1874, aged 80 yrs. May she rest in peace. (Mother)
John Glenn, died Jan. 14, 1905 aged 72 y.
(Father) Patrick J. Glenn, died June 7, 1899 aged 76 y.
(Mother) Mary E. Glenn 1823+1889

8-C
entrance stone: McGannon

9-C west
p. 92, Mrs. Mary Butler, 1877 July 20, lot 9 west half. Grave: 1877 July 20 child.
p. 245, Wm. Butler, 1877 July 20, lot 9 west half. Graves: 1877 July 20 child; 1906 Oct. 16. These stones appear to be in the northeast corner of the lot:
(Brother) Lawrence A. M<Donald died March 1925
(Mother) died Oct. 15, 1906

9-C east
Bridget Shea, native of Knockeen, County Carlow, Ireland, died Aug. 15, 1875 aged 83 yrs. May her soul rest in peace.
(Aunt) Bridget Shea died Aug. 1914

10-C north
p. 79, Luke Brophy, Demmead Ave., 1876
Anne G. Hickey July 10, 1868 + June 1, 1964
+ Luke V. Brophy Ohio Tec 4, 2026 MP PW
OVHD Det World War II April 11, 1912-Apr. 20, 1963
10-C west [south?]
p. 68, Patrick McNulty, 1876 July 8, lot 10 west half. Graves: 1876 July 8 child; 1877 Feb. 20 child; 1879 Jan. 15. [no stones]

11-C north
p. 294, Joe Malloy, 100 Schults Ave., lot 11 north half. Graves: 1898 May 20; 1917 Oct. 25. [no stones]

11-C south
p. 108, John Naddy, 199 Hamlet St., 1878 July 30 lot 11 south half. Graves: 1878 July 30; 1886 Aug. 6; 1891 Apr. 16; 1891 Aug. 11 child; 1892 March 31; 1910 Dec. 29. [no stones]

12-C north
James Fitzgerald died Oct. 31, 1880 in the 35 year of his age
Nellie daughter of J. & E. Fitzgerald died Feb. 23, 1879 aged 5 yrs 5 ms.
(To be continued)