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Aquinas College High School The Expansion in the 1920s

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This year, 1995, is an important anniversary year for a major educational institution in the Diocese of Columbus, Aquinas College High School. Ninety years ago this autumn, what was then called St. Patrick's College, began in three classrooms of St. Patrick's School. Groundbreaking ceremonies for the first building were held in June, 1905, at Mt. Vernon and Washington Avenues, the site of the first Roman Catholic Cemetery in Columbus. Then in 1925, seventy years ago this autumn, the third major building on the Aquinas campus was built and dedicated. Ground was broken in the spring of the year and construction took place through the summer and autumn. This latter building still stands and is appropriately named, "Aquinas Hall," on the campus of Columbus State Community College. Hence, 1995 is an important anniversary year for the memory of Aquinas College High School, ninety years from its beginning and seventy from the completion and dedication of its last major building project.

A history of Aquinas College High School was published by the Catholic Record Society ten years ago. While no institutional history is certainly definitive, nonetheless the published

history of Aquinas suggested several levels of questions which went unanswered at the time of its publication. Two important questions concerned the expansion of the institution during the early and middle 1920's. The first evolved from the cancellation of the 1921 fund raising campaign for Aquinas, and the second dealt with the construction and dedication of the 1925 gymnasium building. The record book for Aquinas contains no references to either of these two events. Hence, one must look elsewhere. Further research together with the discovery of important documents have helped provide some illumination on these questions.

THE DOMINICAN COMMITMENT TO EDUCATION

The beginnings of Aquinas College High School go back to the founding of the Dominican Order in the United States in 1805. The founder, the American born Marylander, Edward Dominic Fenwick, was educated by the English Dominicans at their college in Borheim, Belgium. While there, Fenwick joined the Dominicans, studied for the priesthood, and was ordained in 1792. All along, so Fenwick's

biographer, Father Victor O'Daniel suggests, Fenwick had two overarching goals: the institution of the Dominicans in the United States and the foundation on Maryland soil of a Dominican college much like his alma mater, the College of the Holy Cross in Belgium.

Fenwick returned to the United States in 1804, met with Bishop John Carroll in Baltimore, whose diocese then encompassed the entire continental United States, and discussed his plans and aspirations. Carroll was pleased to have Fenwick come to his priest-poor diocese, but since he already had two colleges near Baltimore, he suggested that Fenwick journey to the rapidly growing communities of former Maryland Catholics now living in central Kentucky. There, Carroll thought, Fenwick could both establish his Dominicans and open a college. That this was the hardscrabble frontier, not only poor in priests but also poor in other resources, especially financial, seemed not to bother Carroll. A person with an immense sense of faith and optimism, Fenwick traveled to the area near Springfield, Kentucky, and there established the first foundation for the American Dominicans, the priory of St. Rose of Lima.

In 1807, Fenwick established the College of St. Thomas of Aquin, which was the first Roman Catholic college west of the Allegheny mountains and the third college founded under Roman Catholic auspices in the United States. This college functioned until 1828, when it was suppressed. Fenwick then was Bishop of Cincinnati, busily running his diocese and hard at work trying to establish a college there. Nonetheless, his plans for a specifically Dominican college were frustrated. O'Daniel suggests rather firmly that the aspirations of Fenwick to found and run a college were always central in the minds of his followers in the succeeding generations of American Dominicans.

Twenty years later, an energetic institutional builder was Provincial of the American Dominicans in their Province of St. Joseph, Father Matthew Anthony O'Brien. O'Brien sought to implement the wishes of Fenwick. In 1849, he established St. Joseph's College near the priory of the same name southeast of the Perry County village of Somerset in an area which eventually became part of the Diocese of Columbus. A letter is extant from O'Brien to Archbishop John Purcell indicating that the college is in operation, a building plan is underway, and many students, both Catholic and Protestant, are enrolling in the new college. O'Brien was a fantastic builder and by 1852, a college building capable of serving over two hundred students was completed on the priory grounds near Somerset.

O'Brien also sought to re-establish the College of St. Thomas of Aquin near Springfield, Kentucky, and this institution appears to have functioned for a few years just prior to the Civil War. The Dominicans of St. Joseph's Province also inherited a college founded in Sinsinawa, Wisconsin, by a Dominican missionary, Father Samuel Charles Mazzuchelli. This institution was closed in the 1860s. The advent of the War between the States caused St. Joseph's College to close. Many students were from Catholic families in the Southern states. O'Daniel suggests that the institutional plans called for the re-opening of the college following the completion of the war. How firm these plans were is unclear. Nonetheless, St. Joseph's College was a casualty of the Civil War, never to open one more time. The fourth college, called the Sinsinnawa Mound College, was located in the south western corner of Wisconsin not far from the Mississippi River. It too was closed in the 1860's. Again, the hopes of Fenwick for secular colleges run by the American Dominicans were frustrated.

THE FOUNDING OF AQUINAS IN 1905

In the early part of the first decade of this century, another energetic and optimistic person was in charge of the American Dominicans, Lawrence Francis Kearney. Kearney too was a builder. He planned and had built the Dominican House of Studies adjacent to the campus of the Catholic University in northeast Washington, D.C. Dedicated in 1905, ninety years later this building still serves the Dominicans of the Province of St. Joseph. This institution finally located the Dominicans near the original Maryland roots of their founder, Edward Fenwick.

With the foundation of the Washington studium, the question arose of what to do with the large building of St. Joseph's Priory, which had served as the House of Studies throughout much of the nineteenth century. Kearney thought again of re-establishing a school for secular students. O'Daniel notes that when Bishop James Hartley heard of this plan, he asked Kearney to consider building this institution in Columbus rather than in Somerset. Kearney agreed, and on June 18, 1905, ground was broken on the site of the old Catholic Cemetery at Mt. Vernon and Washington Avenues in Columbus for the next installment of the American Dominican venture into secular education.

Originally called St. Patrick's College, the institution opened its doors to sixty-two students on September 12, 1905, using two classrooms of St. Patrick's Grammar School. The construction of the new building on Mt. Vernon Avenue continued through the fall and winter of 1905-06. On February 5, 1906, the new building was ready to be used and the Dominican priest in charge of construction, Father Richard Meaney, turned over the keys to the President of the institution, Father John Voltz.

From its very origins, the future Aquinas College High School needed two necessary ingredients,

as determined by the Master General of the Dominicans in Rome: (a) some boarding students, and (b) some students studying for the Dominican and the secular priesthood. The Master General was reluctant to grant the American Dominicans permission to build their institution of education for secular students without having some space dedicated to the education of seminarians destined for the clerical state. This point is very important, for the eventual disagreement between the Dominican Provincial in 1920, who then was Raymond Meagher, and Bishop Hartley revolves around the issue of training young men for the Dominican priesthood.

The success of the new Dominican educational institution in Columbus early on is phenomenal. Space limitations become a real problem. In 1911 plans are put together to enlarge the institution, to obtain a state charter for a college, and to change the name to Aquinas College. By this time a dormitory had been established, primarily serving students coming to Columbus to study in preparation for entering the Dominican novitiate and embracing the Dominican religious life.

THE 1921 CAMPAIGN FOR AQUINAS COLLEGE

At the end of the First World War, once again Aquinas was crowded, this time seriously. Reports from the state Board of Education, which offered certification for Aquinas, noted the crowded conditions of some of the classrooms. Both entering and graduating classes continued to grow. Expansion again was planned. A large edifice was designed to handle over six hundred students. The provincial, Father Meagher, moved to Columbus to handle this campaign along with other Dominicans. Meagher has just completed a successful campaign for his new educational institution in New England, Providence College, which

opened its doors in September 1919, after a delay caused by World War I. Meagher was an excellent fund raiser and an optimistic builder. Later in the 1920's, he would build another secondary school, Fenwick High School, in Oak Park, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. The Dominicans hoped to raise a half million dollars for this campaign and convert this funding into the building of their expanded educational plant in Columbus. Plans seemed to be ready to offer a full course of studies for a liberal arts college too, but any account today of the nature of these plans is fuzzy because of a lack of documents.

This campaign, looking back at the documents nearly three quarters of a century later, appears to have gotten off to a fine start. Articles appear in the *Catholic Columbian* weekly on both the necessity and the success of this fund drive. Yet suddenly the drive for the funds to create what the *Columbian* called "The Greater Aquinas" is called off. The campaign is canceled. Father Meagher calls a meeting in the old Memorial Hall building on East Broad Street to announce to the



Rev. Raymond Meagher, O.P.

assembled persons that the time is no longer opportune to continue with the plans for raising funds and the expansion of Aquinas. Articles in the three major Columbus newspapers--the *Ohio State Journal*, the *Citizen*, and the *Dispatch*--all contain articles indicating the cancellation of the campaign. According to the *Dispatch*, a crowd of 2500 persons attended this meeting. Meagher announces the closing of the fund drive and the return of all money raised to the proper individuals.

The question immediately arises--why? Until recently, documents offering even a cursory attempt at explanation were absent. The *Columbian* becomes strangely silent. The record book of Aquinas contains no reference to this event. The secular newspapers so far have produced no record of what happened. The archives of the Dominicans, now located at Providence College, do suggest a "falling out" between Hartley and Meagher. Meagher himself refers to this several times in extant letters.

Through the kindness of the late Archivist of the Dominican Province of St. Joseph, Father Cornelius Forester--himself a historian on the Providence College faculty--an important letter written by Father Meagher has been uncovered. This letter suggests that Bishop Hartley called Meagher to his office and, to quote Meagher in the text of the letter, Hartley "dressed me down" because Aquinas College was educating some students then studying for the Dominican priesthood.

This letter now offers a reason, but it hardly offers an explanation. Certainly Hartley knew from the very beginnings of Aquinas that the then Dominican Master General in Rome required, for the very existence of the institution in Columbus, that some students there be educated for the Dominican priesthood. In fact, in 1905, Hartley wrote a long letter to the Master General, which Latin copy is now in the Catholic

Record Society collection. Why is Hartley raising a question now with Meagher about an issue, of which he had to have been more than cognizant from the very first days of the planning of St. Patrick's College with Father Kearney in 1905? The issue still looms rather large. Two years later, Hartley begins his own school of classical education. The first classes met in the old Sacred Heart Grammar School in September, 1923. This school developed into St. Charles Preparatory School, whose building was constructed on East Broad Street during 1924 and 1925.

THE 1925 GYMNASIUM BUILDING

Of course, with the cancellation of the building campaign and the construction project, the overcrowding problems at Aquinas persisted. Classes still continued to grow. Some building expansion was required. On March 2, 1925, ground is broken for what is called a "gymnasium building" for Aquinas. This building is to have classrooms on the top floor. The building design is a scaled down version of the 1921 building. The building required funding and the Dominicans were out asking their Columbus friends and supporters to help back this construction project. Of course, at this same time, Hartley was asking for funds in order to complete his new project, the construction of St. Charles. That two fund raising projects for boys' secondary schools in Columbus going on at the same time probably continued the friction between the Dominicans on Mt. Vernon Avenue and the Office of the Bishop on East Broad Street seems self evident. Both construction projects continued during 1925. Both buildings were dedicated within three days of one other, Aquinas on November 1 and St. Charles on November 4. Bishop Hartley presided at both dedications. What documents remain suggest that he was happier at the latter than at the former.

THE 1925 DEDICATION

Through the kindness of Tom Nerny, a member of the Aquinas College High School Class of 1928, a copy of the 1926 *Aquinian*, the yearbook, has come into our possession. This yearbook contains an account of the dedication of the building, a description of the structure and contents of the new facility, and an account of the first basketball game in the gymnasium. In addition, one finds a photograph of Bishop Hartley on the steps of Aquinas at the dedication.

The dedication account of the new building at Aquinas reads as follows:

For many years the faculty of Aquinas High School have entertained fond hopes of having a new and larger building, which should remedy the inadequacy of classroom space and thus enable the professors to carry on more easily, and to a greater extent, the work of educating the Catholic youth of Columbus and vicinity. The athletic directors and coaches of the institution likewise had cherished a desire of obtaining a place which would be better suited for the practice and actual performance of our basketball teams. All these hopes were fully realized when, on Sunday, November first, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-five, the imposing structure erected on the southeastern corner of the campus was solemnly dedicated.

The building was suitably decorated for the occasion. Many flags, banners, flowers and potted ferns greatly enhanced the natural beauty of the spacious auditorium, where the dedicatory exercises were chiefly held. Green and gold, the colors which are so dear to the hearts of those intimately connected with Aquinas, were very conspicuous.

A great throng, including the faculty, the students, and visiting priests and laymen, filled the hall to capacity. The Very Reverend M.J. Ripple, O.P., P.G., of New York City, was present, as were also the

Reverend Fathers T.L. Crowley, O.P., of New Haven, Connecticut, and J.S. Wilburn, O.P., of Springfield, Kentucky, both of whom were formerly professors at Aquinas. Among the laity were many former coaches of the school's athletic teams and many alumni, attracted to the ceremonies by that deep sense of pride in their Alma Mater which has always been so characteristic of our graduates.

The Right Reverend James J. Hartley, D.D., Bishop of Columbus, presided over the dedication and blessed the various rooms of the building. He was assisted by the Reverend D.J. Kennedy, O.P., S.T.M., as Deacon, and Reverend J.D. Pendergast, O.P., as Sub-deacon. Reverend E.L. Phillips, O.P., was Master of Ceremonies.

Everyone was silent and all eyes were turned on Father Ripple, as he mounted the rostrum to deliver the initial address of the day. This illustrious Dominican, who has attained nation-wide prominence as a speaker and as National Director of the Holy Name Society, spoke in eloquent terms of the rapid growth of Aquinas and of the great need of its future expansion. After setting forth briefly the causes which led to the erection of the new building and reminding the members of the faculty of the duties which evolved upon them by reason of its construction, he admonished the laity to refrain from attempting to estimate the value of Catholic education, the benefits of which he showed to be immeasurable and boundless. In conclusion, he impressed upon his audience the fact that, although the sacrifices may sometimes seem overwhelming and intolerable, "there is no sacrifice too great to be borne, to further the intellectual growth of the child along the line adopted by Catholics."

After Father Ripple had descended from the speakers' platform, the Right Reverend Bishop arose, amidst a tremendous ovation. The prelate proceeded to explain the duties of God's ministers in advancing the cause of religious and secular education. Pursuing his subject, he stated that Canon Law

imposes upon a Bishop the obligation of erecting a school and that, because Holy Mother Church and her founder, Jesus Christ, wished children to be brought up and educated in the fear and love of God, every priest in the Diocese had taken a deep and personal interest in the improvement and expansion of Aquinas. By quoting statistics, he proved that the foremost institutions of learning throughout the ages have enjoyed Catholic charters and have had as instructors, men professing our holy religion. "The interest of every Catholic from Pope Pius XI to the humblest peasant," he said, "should be centered in education." Continuing his dissertation, he reiterated the pleas made by Father Ripple and urged the present students to be ever mindful, after graduation, of the wonderful advantages they had received and, if opportunity offered or necessity demanded it, to do, willingly, everything in their power in order that the younger generation of that day might enjoy the same advantages. When he finished his oration, the Bishop imparted his blessing to the vast assembly.

The Neil House Banquet

A banquet held at the Neil House in the evening of the same day was largely attended by the faculty, the alumni and friends of the school. Many toasts, some of a humorous, and some of a serious nature, were proposed by those called upon by the toastmaster, Jerry Anglim, President of the Alumni Association. Music was furnished by the Graber-Enright eight piece orchestra. Its excellent rendition of many musical compositions, together with the spirit of unrestrained merriment which prevailed throughout the course of the festivities, made the evening one to be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

The new Aquinas is something more than a mere mass of brick and stone. It is a monument to the undying zeal and devotion to duty of those noble men, the Dominican Fathers, who have given up all that is near and dear to them and are sacrificing their lives in order to inculcate in Catholic youth the

loftiest principles of Christian morality and a practical knowledge of the secular sciences. Since our school was founded, hundreds have passed through its portals to fight the battles of life. Many have attained positions of prominence and responsibility. Others have entered the priesthood and other branches of the religious life. Who can doubt that their success and perseverance have been due, in large part, to the guiding influence of their former professors?

Our new building will help the priests to continue with greater facility the work they have thus far so well accomplished. But they will need, also, the whole-hearted support and co-operation of each student and alumnus. Let us, then, show the Dominicans that we appreciate their efforts in our behalf and hope that they may reap, in return, the full

measure of reward which Christ promised when he said "Those who instruct others unto justice shall shine as stars for all eternity." [The 1926 *Aquinian*, pp. 69, 71]

One notes that Father Meagher is not present for this dedication. One suspects, from an interpretative reading of the documents available, that these two forceful and dynamic ecclesiastical leaders, Meagher and Hartley, preferred to avoid one another as much as possible. Meagher was on his way to China in preparation for the opening of the newly acquired mission sites soon to be staffed by the Dominican friars of St. Joseph's Province assisted by the Dominican sisters from St. Mary of the Springs.

(To be concluded)

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**Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Columbus
Cathedral Division Lot Records, 1867-1926
and Tombstone Inscriptions**

(Continued, from Vol. XX, No. 11)

page 134. John Hafey, Oct. 20, 1881, half lot 30 north side A. Grave: June 19, 1886.

Margaret L. Davis, Feb. 3, 1883 - Nov. 21, 1966

page 135. John Owens, Dec. 17, 1881, lot 38 A. Graves: Dec. 17, 1881; Dec. 30, 1898; July 15, 1899; July 12, 1900; Feb. 18, 1902; Aug. 23, 1902.

In loving memory of our Mom, Kathyne B.

Pickering, died Jan. 15, 1956

In loving memory of my Sister, Nellie B.

Owens, died April 3, 1944

page 136: Thomas Smith, Oct. 6, 1882, half lot 49 north side A. Graves: Oct. 6, 1882; Feb. 18, 1901; Feb. 13, 1908; Oct. 29, 1913; Oct. 6, 1929; June? 9, 1930.

Thomas Smith, Died Feb. 18, 1901, aged 69 years. May his soul rest in peace.

page 138. James Tracy, Aug. 19, 1882, half lot 47 south side A. Grave: Aug. 19, 1882.

Three graves sold to Mrs. Antoinette Zallanta, May 11, 1935; 1727 McKinley Avenue.

(Daughter) Antonetta Zallanta, Aug. 5, 1888 - June 2, 1954

(Mother) Vincenza Valentino, Sept. 11, 1859 - Mar. 24, 1939

GRESSEL: Mary

John L., 1880 - 1935

page 139. Mrs. Mary Riley, 174 McDowell St., Jan. 16, 1883, lot 52 A. Graves: Jan. 16, 1883; Aug. 27, 1892 (child); July 5, 1894, Mary Riley; Oct. 8, 1912; Oct. 25 (no year); Jan. 21, 1914?; Nov. 11, 1926. (no stones)

page 140. Mrs. Edward Sullivan, 574 Shepherd St.; 98 West Noble St.; Jan. 22,

1883, half lot 51 south side A. Graves: Jan. 18, 1883; Dec. 24, 1886; June 5, 1899; Aug. 10, 1902; June 9, 1916.

A cross marked "Sullivan"

page 140. Mrs. Kate Floyd; Dennis Kinney, 208 Campbel St., Jan. 19, 1883, lot 50 A. Grave: Jan. 19, 1883.

William Floyd, 1853 + 1915

Katherine Floyd, 1853 + 1933

Father

Mother

Jane Kenney, 1848 + 1929

Donald, son of John & Clara Corbett, April 26, 1913

Alden, son of John & Clara Corbett, 1899 - 1901

page 143. Mary Powers, Oct. 4, 1886, half lot 20 north side A. Grave: Feb. 20, 1889.

LAUGHLIN:

(Father) James, died 1889

(Mother) Mary Ann, died 1932

(Son) William F., died 1941

page 175. Thomas Ahern, Stone Quarry, Aug. 20, 1879, lot 4 A. Grave: Aug. 20, 1879.

(Mother) Honora O'Hern, 1857 - 1926

(Father) James O'Hern, 1857 - 1910

Margaret Sullivan wife of Thomas O'Herin, native of Co. Waterford, parish of Killwatermoy, Ireland, died August 19, 1879, aged 63 years.

page 177. Bernard Casey, 1461 Franklin, Nov. 19, 1879 lot 12 A. Graves: Nov. 19, 1879; Aug. 1, 1887 (child); Aug. 24, 1888 (child); Apr. 1, 1898 (child); June 25, 1898; June 15, 1903; Jan. 19, 1904; March 9, 1904; March 31, ----; March 17, 1916 (1910?).

Nellie, daughter of B & S Casey, born Oct. 5, 1875, died Aug. 22, 1888

George, son of B & S Casey, born Nov. 6, 1869, died Nov. 2, 1883

(Mother) Sarah Casey, March 25, 1838 - Apr. 10, 1909

(Father) Bernard Casey, Aug. 1, 1828 - Jan. 19, 1904

Peter, son of E & S Leavy, born Dec. 3, 1861, died June 24, 1898

Edward, son of Francis & Marie McNally, Feb. 24, 1880 - Mar. 8, 1904

page 179. John O'Grady; Joseph Clara Barkenhus, 241 S. Sandusky; 1431 Thomas Ave., March 11, 1880, half lot 11 south side A. Graves: Feb. 23, 1890 (child); Apr. 26, 1927.

Ann Barkenhus Lockard, 1912 - 1958

George F. Schwinne, 1879 - 1938

Joseph Barkenhus, 1885 - 1927

page 179. James E. Mullen, 155 Monroe, July 15, 1880, 1/4 and half lot 64 south side A. Graves: Apr. 15, 1900 (child); July 6, 1901; June? 17, 1903; July 6, 1906; Feb. 6, 1923. (No stones except a lot marker: Mullen)

page 180. Michael Burns, March 27, 1880, lot 32 A. Graves: Apr. 4, 1880; Feb. 10, 1892; Jan. 5, 1905; June 12, 1909; Feb. 4, 1929.

Charles Burns, 1865 - 1868)

George E. Burns, 1856 - 1880)

Mary E. Burns, 1855 - 1933

(Father) Michael Burns, 1834 - 1892

(Mother) Bridget Burns, 1835 - 1895

Edward Seipel, 1859 - 1896

Florence Burns Seipel, 1870 - 1929

page 182. A. K. Rarig, April 23, 1880, lot 28 A. Graves: March 24, 1880; Dec. 10, 1902; June 21, 1904; March 11, 1913.

(Grandma) Sarah Montague Mullen, died Dec. 8, 1902, aged 87 years

(Mother) Mary, wife of A. K. Rarig, died June 20, 1904, aged 57 years

page 188. Terrence McCabe, Nov. 13, 1880 lot 2 A. Graves: Oct. 24, 1880; Nov. 9, 1909; Feb. 10, 1915; July 10, 1922.

(Mother) Mary E. McCabe, 1888 - 1947

(Father) Harry J. McCabe, 1880 - 1960

Florence E. McCabe, 1912 - 1982

page 190. James Parry and Mrs. Mary Cook, Jan. 5, 1881, lot 1 A. Graves: Dec. 26, 1880; March 21, 1905; Jan. 27, 1923.

Essey, wife of James Parry, born Dec. 23, 1833, died Dec. 20, 1880

Mary A. Johnston, 1854 - 1927

page 190. Mrs. Elizabeth Moriarty, 694 North Fourth, April 22, 1880, lot 10 A. Graves: Apr. 22, 1880; Feb. 3, 1883 for Mrs. Devine; Jan. 20, 1889; March 13, 1890 for Kate McNealer(?); Aug. 16, 1898; Jan. 31, 1904; May 9, 1907.

Catherine McClure, 1913 - 1943

(Mother) May her soul rest in peace [no name]

page 193. Mrs. Rose Gorman, Apr. 28, 1881, half lot 24 north side A. Graves: Feb. 17, 1881; Feb. 11, 1883; July (Feby?) 4, 1890 (child). (no stones)

page 193. Michael O'Shaughnessy, Feb. 23, 1881, lot 37 A. Graves: Feb. 23, 1881; March 21, 1889; Feb. 23, 1888; Nov. 9, 1891 (child); Dec. 8, 1891 (child); Feb. 25, 1892 (child); Aug. 15, 1892 (child); Aug. 26, 1893; Feb. 26, 1906; Jan. 18, 1910; March 2, 1912. (no stones)

page 194. Mrs. McSweeney, March 19, 1881, half lot 31 south side A. Graves: March 14, 1881; April 19, 1891; Aug. 8, --93? (no stones)

page 195. Matthew Brophy, March 21, 1881, half lot 11 north side A. Graves: March 21, 1881; Dec. 18, 1889; March 1, 1916.

Matthew, son of M & H Brophy, died December, 1890, aged 28 years

**Matthew Brophy, died Feb. 3, 1896, aged 65 years
Hannah J., daughter of M & H Brophy, died March 20, 1881, aged 15 years, 7 months**

page 198. Mrs. Catherine Mooney, 378 W. State, Apr. 29, 1881, half lot 27 south side A. Graves: Apr. 19, 1881; Sept. 20, 1890; June 14, 1899 (child); Nov. 11, 1909?; Jan. 29, 1913; Sept. 29, 1925. (no stones)

page 200. Miss Kate McGarr, 221 Kelly St., June 11, 1881, half lot 33 south side A. Graves: June 11, 1881; Dec. 24, 1912. Lot later sold to George Welker and Miss Mary McCloskey.

McCLOSKEY:

Mary, died 1944

Jane, died 1919

Margaret, died 1932

WELKER:

(Father) George P., 1885 - 1945

(Mother) Agnes, 1885 - 1917

(Son) George P., 1911 - 1931

page 204. Levi Marsh, 931 Atcheson St.; Mrs. Elizabeth Shields, 1503 E. Long St. July 29, 1881, half lot 34 north side A. Graves: July 29, 1881; Sept. 16, 1902; March 1, 1909; July 5, 1922.

(Mother) Hattie March, 1859 - 1881

Sidney March, 1864 - 1902

James Conley, 1906 - 1922

page 208. Edward Dundon, 216 Mt. Vernon Ave.; John T. Dundon, North Columbus; 359 Cleveland Ave. Oct. 4, 1881, half lot 29 south [west] side A. Graves: Aug. 27, 1885; Oct. 22, 1896. (No stones)

page 208. Peter O'Byrne, 117 E. University St. Oct. 13, 1881, lot 23 A. Graves: Oct. 13, 1881 (child); Feb. 13, 1898; June 24, 1903; Aug. 2, 1903; Jan. 30, 1911; May 21, 1913; April 26, 1926.

(Brother) Peter J. O'Beirne, died June 23, 1903, aged 28 years

(Mother) Catherine O'Beirne, died Feb. 13, 1898, aged 52 years

(Father) Peter O'Beirne, died Jan. 29, 1911, aged 75 years

(Brother) Francis O'Beirne, died May 18, 1913, aged 34 years

(Sister) Mary O'Beirne, Nov. 7, 1873 - April 25, 1926

(Papa) John J. Irwin, Oct. 13, 1868 - June 5, 1930

page 209. Thomas Hennessey, 864 W. Town St.; 1513 E. Oak St. Oct. 15, 1881, half lot 25 south side A. Graves: Oct. 15, 1881 (child); Sept. 25, 1893 for Mrs. T. Henessy; Jan. 6, 1896; Nov. 2, 1897 (child). (No stones)

page 209. D. C. Meehan. Dec. 24, 1881, half lot 29 north [east] side A. Graves: Dec. 24, 1881; March 27, 1905; July 6, 1911; Feb. 28, 1916; March 13, 1928.

MEEHAN:

Margaret, wife of David C., 1853 -1911

David C., son of Edward & Johanna, 1853 - 1928
Johanna, wife of Edward, died 1905

Thomas J., son of Edward & Johanna, 1855 - 1916
James Edward, son of [same], 1856 - 1881

page 210. William Keeshan. Dec. 27, 1881, half lot 25 north side A. Graves: Dec. 27, 1881 (child); March 5, 1912.

William Keeshan, died March 4, 1912, aged 71 years 4 days

Phoebe E., 1855 - 1932

Charley, son of William & P. Keeshan, died Dec. 26, 1881, aged 7 years 4 months 8 days

Mary, wife of William Keeshan, died Aug. 7, 1870, aged 25 years 4 months 10 days

Susan Francis, daughter of William & M. Keeshan, died Aug. 20, 1870, aged 1 month 4 days

page 210. Anthony Barrett; Mrs. Sarah Barrett, 40 May Ave. Transferred to Henry Harcourt, Nov. 23, 1900 (or 1910?). Jan. 16, 1882, half lot 26 north side A. Graves: Jan. 16, 1882; June 27, 1889; May 17, 1900 (child); Nov. 5, 1906 (1900?).

(Brother) Robert Francis son of E.H. & M.

Harcourt, Nov. 27, 1884 - Mar. 6, 1900

(Brother) Edwin H. Harcourt, 1894 - 1917

(Father) Edwin H. Harcourt, 1844 - 1914

(Mother) Margaret Harcourt, 1843 - 1929

(Son) Charles W. Harcourt, 1882 - 1962

Joseph R. Harcourt, 1886 - 1949)

Alice M. Harcourt, 1890 - 19--)

Herman J. Orgernon, 1914 -)

Mary Alice, 1919 - 1954)

page 211. Patrick Welsh. Feb. 18, 1882, lot 39 A. Graves: Feb. 8, 1882; May 1, 1890 (child); May 10, 1890; Aug. 23, 1902; March 11, 190-. (No stones)

page 212. Mrs. Margaret Burns. Feb. 16, 1882, half lot 33 north side A. Graves: Feb. 16, 1882; July 16, 1908; Oct. 24, 1912.

BURNS, Margaret

James

BROWN, James J.

Mary E.

John E.

James J. Brown, Pvt. Co A 99 Div WWI, Aug. 21, 1894 - Aug. 17, 1966

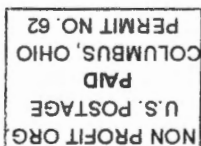
(To be continued)

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