



# Barquilla de la Santa Maria

BULLETIN of the Catholic Record Society -  
Diocese of Columbus

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Apr. 17: Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson

April, A.D. 2010

## Bishop Watterson against the Liquor Interests

*Diocesan histories occasionally refer to the stand taken by Bishop Watterson in the 1890s against the control of Catholic societies by liquor interests. The Catholic Columbian of August 11, 1894 carried what is the most complete exposition of that story yet seen by your editor and we present it here with a few additoinal notes.*

### **BP. WATTERSON'S STATEMENT To Associated Press Concerning Catholic Societies and Liquor Business.**

Bishop Watterson in an interview with an Associated Press agent gave the following inside history of his recent enactments and the causes which led to them. A week before Thanksgiving Day, last year, a member of one of the Columbus societies belonging to the Knights of St. John's Union, told the Bishop that the military branch of the division, to which the informant belonged, had, during the preceding year, given three entertainments, two of them under the assumed name of the Evening Star Club, at which beer was sold and other things were done contrary to the statutes of this diocese and the Provincial Council of Cincinnati and the third Plenary Council of Baltimore; and that this same branch intended to give, under the disguise of a prize-drill, a similar entertainment the night before Thanksgiving Day, with beer-selling and beer-drinking and promiscuous dancing.

The Bishop went immediately to the hall, where the society was then holding a preparatory meeting, and told the members what he had heard, all of which they acknowledged to be true. After reproving them for their persistent violation of the laws, binding them in these matters, he received a promise from them not to hold their Thanksgiving entertainment in the intended manner; but within a few days thereafter two delegations from this commandery waited on him, and, as about eighty dollars of expenses had been incurred in preparing fo the entertainment, they proposed to him to allow them to hold their prize drill, which would occupy about fifteen minutes, and then turn over the affair to others, who should conduct it according to the prearranged program, the society itself to be the beneficiary of hte proceeds.

### **CATHOLIC KNIGHTS REBUKED**

He expressed his astonishment at such a proposition coming from men who called themselves Catholic Knights, and told them he could not connive at such a "beating of the devil round the stump." They had walked into the difficulty with their eyes open, and they should walk out of it as honorable men and dutiful Catholics. As they were workmen the Bishop offered to contribute generously to their expenses if they would do right. They, however, held the entertainment as they had originally arranged, and many of the members of the General Division and of the other societies assisted at it. The Bishop, hearing of it a few days afterward, sent word that he

would no longer recognize them [the military branch only] as a Catholic organization. In December, an election was held for President of the General Division, and also for Captain of the military branch. Saloon keepers, regardless of the Bishop's well-known wishes, were chosen for both of these offices. Thereupon he informed the officers of the division that if they should install the newly-elected President, he would deprive their whole division of its rank and privilege as a Catholic society, as he had already done in the case of the military branch, and that they must either respect his injunctions or appeal to higher authority; and if the decision went against him he would set them an example of ecclesiastical obedience. They reported this decision to their society, which thereupon resolved to consult the Supreme President of their Union, whose residence is in Cleveland.

The Supreme President, as far as the Bishop knows, was not apprised of the facts and circumstances of the case, nor did he ask the Bishop for information, but gave the society some good advice, telling them it was not politic to get into a contest with episcopal authority, and counseling the newly elected President to resign and thus save a disagreeable complication. All this, however, the Bishop knew only after the appeal to Monsignor Satolli was made; nor was he informed by the society of its intention to appeal. He heard a vague rumor that such was its purpose, and during a visit to Mgr. Satolli on other business, in the beginning of February, he asked if such an appeal had been received. It had, however, not yet been made. The Bishop then related to the Delegate what has been stated above, together with several other things concerning this and similar cases, and waited yet another month.

#### THE BISHOP'S FIRST ACTION.

Some years ago, wishing to promote the honor and usefulness of societies in his diocese, he decided not to approve of new societies or new branches of old societies, save on condition that manufacturers and vendors of intoxicating liquors would not be admitted to membership. He saw, what many others

have seen, how men in the business of intoxicating liquors had tried to dominate these societies, and in too many cases succeeded in using their membership for their own selfish ends, and often to the injury of other members and their families and the dishonor of the societies themselves and religion. He knew the common disregard of State and municipal and ecclesiastical laws by men in this traffic. He believed that more could be done to diminish the evils of intemperance if the societies which enjoyed special privileges as Catholic societies could be made to conduce in some way to this end. He knew that by their very name of Catholic they were bound to conduce to the increase of religion and not to its injury. Therefore, he resolved to make general what, up to this time, had only applied to new organizations, and in the beginning of March<sup>1</sup> he issued his now famous pastoral letter on total abstinence and Catholic societies in relation to the manufacturers and vendors of intoxicants.

The very day, however, on which it was published, but before it was actually sent out, he received a letter from the Apostolic Delegate, inclosing the appeal of the society referred to, and its correspondence with the Supreme President of their Union to which it belonged. In his answer the Bishop related what he had done and his reasons therefor, both in regard to that society and others under his jurisdiction, quoting the statutes and decrees of the Synod of Columbus, and of the Fourth Provincial Council of Cincinnati, and the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, bearing on the subject of the appeal, and giving a history of the saloon business, as it is commonly carried on in this country, and showing that for its disreputable character, the liquor men have only themselves to blame. The Apostolic Delegate, in his letter of March 15, sustained the Bishop's action in regard to the appealing society. He told them that "the Bishop had at heart only the good of the society and of religion itself, and that only by a complete obedience to the Bishop's orders in the election of officers and in the manner of holding feasts or entertainments would the society deserve the name of Catholic."

They were not satisfied, however, and hearing

that the Delegate was to visit the Josephinum, in Columbus, the latter part of June, they held meetings on the 7th and 14th of June, and finally drew up a second appeal, which, a few days before the arrival of the Apostolic Delegate, they asked the Bishop to sign, that it might thus go canonically to the Delegate. The appeal was presented to the Delegate a day or two after his arrival in Columbus, together with a copy of the Bishop's pastoral letter, which, however, he had already seen.

#### KNIGHTS NATIONAL CONVENTION.

While this was taking place in Columbus the National Convention of Knights of St. John was going on in Buffalo. A few delegates attempted the unprecedented thing of arraigning a Bishop before a Convention of laymen. The purpose was doubtless to get the Convention to disapprove of his enactments in order to influence the Apostolic Delegate in the appeal which they knew would soon be pending. The good sense of the officers and the majority of the delegates prevented this folly. The Delegate, who was informed of this, seems to refer to it when he says in his decision, that "the decree of the Bishop is not subject to the judgment of every private individual or assemblage of Catholic laymen or citizens."

The second decision of the Delegate is dated July 3 and addressed to the Secretary of the protesting societies. The Bishop gave a translation of it to the press more than two weeks ago on his return from the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg. In the interval, at the request of the Apostolic Delegate, he read the document to the Ohio Total Abstinence Convention at Fremont on the 10th of July, but it was not given to the press until July 21, nor was the Bishop interviewed on the subject by any one.<sup>2</sup> Meanwhile, some enterprising reporter, hearing that a decision had been rendered, surmised what it might be, but what it actually was not, and had his surmise telegraphed over the country to the confusion and obscuring of the questions at issue. As the letter, through some mishap over which the Bishop had not control, was not generally

published by the press of the country, especially in the East, he takes this occasion to proclaim the substance of it, and in his own name and that of all who are interested in the common good, to publicly thank the Delegate for his momentous decision.

#### SATOLLI'S DECISION INTERPRETED.

Mgr. Satolli first lays down the general principle, "that, as it belongs to the office of a Bishop to find out in his own diocese what is hurtful or helpful to the spiritual good of the faithful, so it belongs to his power to command, forbid, counsel or permit to be done or removed whatever he may judge conducive to his own duty and the good of the faithful. The letter or decree of the Right Reverend Bishop of Columbus, concerning Catholic societies and the abstinence to be observed from intoxicating liquors, ought by no means to be subject to the judgment of every private individual or of every assemblage of simple Catholics or citizens; but every Catholic of good conscience must hold for certain that the Bishop has commanded those things which seem to be for the greater good of the faithful and the honor of every Catholic society."

In these words the Apostolic Delegate seems to give an approval of the general purposes of the Bishop as expressed in his pastoral letter. Then coming to the special things from which the appeal was taken he goes on to say: "These three things which are expressed in the letter of the Right Reverend Bishop have the approval not only of Catholics, but of non-Catholics of your city, because they are not only in harmony with the laws of the Church, but opportune and necessary for the honor of the Church, especially in the State of Ohio." Then, as the judge to whom the appeal was made, he says: "Therefore, those things which the Right Reverend Bishop has commanded in his decree, I approve, and I decide that they are to be observed; but if perhaps they, for the time being, seem to hurt the material interests of some, this will have to be patiently borne for the good for the many and for the honor of our Holy Catholic Church.

Finally enjoining obedience, he signs his name.<sup>3</sup>

## WHAT CATHOLICS MUST NOT DO.

The three things referred to in the letter of the Apostolic Delegate are the following from the Bishop's letter:

First—The Bishop withdrew his approbation from any and every Catholic society that had a liquor dealer or saloon-keeper at its head or anywhere among its officers, until it ceased to be so officered.

Second—No one engaged either as principal or agent in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors can be admitted to membership in any society in the Columbus diocese hereafter. The Bishop, as he states in his pastoral, did not condemn the liquor business in itself, or everyone who is engaged in it; but his motive in this restriction is to promote the dignity and honor, and increase the influence and usefulness of Catholic societies, and to remove from them and from Catholics generally the reproach that has too often attached to them and to the Church even to the detriment of religion on account of the manner in which the saloon business is usually carried on. In regard to societies that have been long established in the diocese and which have obligations of justice to their existing members, because of benefit and insurance features, he did not wish to interfere with the standing and claims of present members who are in the saloon business; but he insists that no one engaged in the liquor business is to be admitted to membership hereafter.

Thirdly—If there are saloon keepers who call themselves Catholics, and yet carry on their business in a forebidden and disedifying way, or sell on Sundays, either openly or under any sort of guise or disguise, in violation of the civil law and to the hurt of order and religion and the scandal of any part of the community, they are to be refused absolution, unless they resolve and promise to cease offending in these or other ways, and to conduct their business blamelessly, if they can, or get out of it and keep out of it altogether.

## IT EXTENDS BEYOND COLUMBUS.

These are the points which the decision of the

Apostolic Delegate covers for the diocese of Columbus, but as he asked the Bishop to give the letter to the press, and to have it sent over the country, he evidently wished it to be wider in its moral effect than the mere diocese whose legislation it affirmed on the point in question. Bishop Watterson was greatly rejoiced at the decision. He has long been an earnest worker in the cause of temperance and total abstinence, but is by no means the fanatic that a few have represented him to be. He is regarded by workers in the cause as overcautious. He never preaches on the subject without guarding himself carefully with the principles approved by the Church. He is fearless in advocating sound principles, but always with a due regard to charity and the peculiarities of times and circumstances, well content to let the logical consequences of sound principles maintained in this spirit take care of themselves. Mgr. Satolli however, has decided that his enactments in this matter "are in harmony with the laws of the church, and also opportune and necessary for the honor of the Church." The Bishop says he inserted the wedge of reform in this affair, and those who are affected by the decision got the Apostolic Delegate, glory to him, to drive it in.<sup>4</sup>

## NOTES

- 1) The letter was dated March 1, 1894, a Thursday, and was to be read at all Sunday Masses throughout the diocese.
- 2) A report of the decision, seemingly accurate, appeared in the *Columbus Dispatch* on July 19, mentioning "The Associated Press telegram which brought the announcement of the decision last night." The article mentions that it was Mr. John Wolf of the Knights of St. John who had presented the second appeal to Msgr. Satolli.
- 3) A full translation appeared in the *Columbus Dispatch* on July 23.
- 4) This August 11 issue of the *Columbian* presented a few editorials from around the country addressing the situation. No doubt more could be found.

## Baptisms in the Church of St. Peter the Apostle near Bolivar 1844-1867

(Concluded, from Vol. XXXV, No. 3)

### 1864

- Mar. 17 Ann Mary, born Mar. 1, daughter of Valentine Leiser and Florence Wigand; spon. Jos. Wigand and Regina Hambach. Jos. Antony Heimo
- Mar. 17 Ann Mary Elizabeth, born Mar. 16, daughter of George Haas and Gertrude Weckmann; apons. Joseph Koch and Elizabeth Weckmann. same
- Apr. 11 Leonard, born Mar. 31, son of Francis Richer [Rieger] and Florentine Erb; spon. Leonard Erb and Margaret Heim. same
- Apr. 3 George Joseph, born Mar. 19, son of John Streb and Catherine Kranz; spon. George Streb and Mary Kranz, same  
page 22
- June 5 Theresa Josepha Feigt, born May 13, daughter of James [Feigt] and Susan Franz; spon. Andrew Feigt and Theresa Hambach. Jos. Anthony Heimo
- July 3 Conrad Adam Schiling, born June 15, son of Conrad [Schilling] and Elizabeth Hind; spon. Conrad Streb and Elizabeth Schiling. Jos. Anthony Heimo
- Aug. 9 Mary Magdalene Eckenweiler, born June 21, daughter of Roch [Eckenweiler] and Elizabeth Bechtel; spon. John Kohl and Mary Xaveria Albrecht. Jos. Anthony Heimo
- Dec. 4 Frederick William, born Oct. 13, son of Joseph Kohl and Mary Zapf, spouses; spon. Frederick and Mary Catherine Kohl. (Bolivar) Fr. M. Andres
- Dec. 4 Henrietta, born Oct. 29, daughter of Henry Lenhard and Juliana Laurer, spouses; spon. Mary Josephine Albrecht. (Bolivar) same
- Dec. 4 Gertrude Clara, born Nov. 10, daughter of Conrad Zeiger and Magdalene Weigand, spouses; spon. John Weigand and Gertrude Huth. same  
page 23

### 1865

- July 31 Mary Elizabbeth Josephine, born July 16, daughter of Joseph Pierson and Catherine Hall; sons. Joseph and Mary Elizabeth Kohl. (Bolivar) B. Wismann
- July 31 Christina Helen, born July 24, daughter of John Henry Mueller and Lina Oestrich; spon. Conrad and Helen Mueller. (Bolivar) B. Wismann
- Aug. 13 William, born Aug. 1, son of William Kaufmann and Magdalene Zeigler; spon. John Lindner and Magdalene Hut. B. Wismann
- Aug. 13 John, born June 30, son of James Berljung and Mary Wever; spon. John Strab and Mary Ann Strab. B. Wismann
- Oct. 8 Mary Frances, born Sept. 26, daughter of Francis Lauer and Margaret Koch; spon. Joseph Streb and Catherine Kranz. B. Wismann
- Nov. 28 William Alfred, born Sept. 14 of the previous year, son of Sebastian Kohl and Catherine Kohl; spon. "Rogus" [Roch or Rock] Eckenweiler and Elizabeth Eckenweiler. (Bolivar) B. Wismann  
page 24
- Dec. 14 Sophina, born Dec. 10, daughter of Andrew Weigand and Eve Franz; spon. Henry Antony and Sophina Antony. B. Wismann

### 1866

- Jan. 2 Henry Edward, born Dec. 29, 1865, son of John Trem and Mary Ann Schafrath; spon. Elizabeth Schaffrath. (Bolivar) B. Wismann
- Mar. 21 Josephine Weigand, born Feb. 12, daughter of Catherine Weigand; spon. Josephine Weigand and Adam Tragesser. B. Wismann
- Apr. 24 Conrad, born Apr. 13, son of Christian and Gertrude Aul; spon. Conrad and Catherine Tragesser. B. Wismann
- July 8 Valentine, born June 14, son of Valentine Lieser and Florence Wigand; spon. Magnus

Wigand and Rosina Lerina. B. Wismann  
July 22 Frances, born May 14, daughter of Alexis  
Lapp and Mary Henry; spons. Joseph Henry  
and Mary Elizabeth Lapp. B. Wismann

**1867**

“same year” [but undoubtedly 1867] Feb. 28  
Henry, born Jan. 30, son of Joseph Streb and  
Catherine Kranz; spons. Henry Kranz and  
Anna Maria Streb. B. Wismann

page 25

Feb. 28, 1867 John George, born Jan. 7, son of  
George Haas and Gertrude Weckmann; spons.  
John Hoffler [or Hoppler?] and Mary  
Weckmann. B. Wismann

March 11 Ann Elizabeth, born Jan. 29 [22?],  
daughter of Joseph and Ann Elizabeth Kohl;  
spons. Conrad Longly and Ann Elizabeth  
Eckenweiler. (Bolivar) B. Wismann

**Church of St. Peter the Apostle  
Marriages, 1845-1866**

page 115

1845, Nov. 25 Balthasar Nietenthal and Sophia  
Weigand; wit. Adam Weigand and Andrew  
Weigand. J. H. Luhr

1846, Feb. 14 James Erb and Caroline May; wit.  
Conrad Anthony and Elizabeth May. J. H. Luhr

1846, Apr. 26 Peter Francis Heine and Ann  
Elizabeth Margaret May; wit. Michael Haas  
and Caroline Erb. J. H. Luhr

1847, Feb. 15 Magnus Wiegand and Rosina  
Lauer May; wit. Conrad Antoni and George  
Weigand. Seb Sanner

1847, Feb. 15 George Weigand and Mary Bilz;  
wit. Adam Weigand and Magnus Wiegand.  
Seb. Sanner

1847, Aug. 2 Henry Weckmann and Regina Link;  
wit. Conrad Antoni and Adam Huth and others.  
J. H. Luhr

1848, May 22 Ferdinand Horn and Catherine  
Hartley; wit. John Muth and Mary Mueller and  
others. J. B. Jacomet

1848, Oct. 1 Nicholas Frank and Mary Huber in  
the presence of the congregation. J. H. Luhr

1848, Nov. 18 Isaac Huff and Catherine Peffer;  
wit. Felix Peffer and wife. John Bap. Jacomet  
page 116

1850, Feb. 2 Laurence Drumeter and Elizabeth  
Spitz, in the presence of the congregation. J. H.  
Luhr

1851, May 11 James Parr and Elizabeth Kimbel  
(I confirmed and blessed). H. Muckerheide

1851, May 11 Augustine Zarnitz[?] and Sophia  
Schimmelpfenning (I confirmed) H.  
Muckerheide

1851, May 13 Nicholas Worms and Elizabeth  
Leiser. [same]

1857, Feb. 10 George Haas and Gertrude  
Weckmann. J. F. Goetz

1859, Dec. 28 Henry Weckmann and Caroline  
Erb. J. F. Goetz

1860, Feb. 30 [!] Joseph Feist and Margaret  
Koch. J. F. Goetz  
page 117

1863, Nov. 3 Joseph J. Streb, son of John Streb  
from Curhessen, and Catherine Kranz daughter  
of Joseph Kranz; wit. John Streb and Joseph  
Kranz. Jos. Anthony Heimo

1866, April 24 Joseph Krantz, son of Joseph  
Krantz, from America, and Elizabeth  
Weckmann, daughter of Henry Weckmann; wit.  
Henry Kranz and Mary Weckmann. B.  
Wismann

**Death Register, 1849-1865**

[These records ante-date most of the tombstones at  
St. Peter's, for which see the *Bulletin*, January 1979]

page 137

**1849** “should be 1850”

—br 23 Catherine Weigand, one year old, died.

**1850**

Aug. 30 died John Trotto and was buried on Sept.  
1. H. Muckerheide

Sept. 6 died Regina Gilbert, age 5 and was  
buried on the 8th. H. Muckerheide

**1851**

June 30 died Mary Hammer, age one year.

Febr. 23 died Catherine Weigand [crossed out, apparently same as the first entry]

June 18 Peter Haas died in Massillon and was buried on the 20th in the cemetery of this parish H. Muckerheide

Aug. 2 Nicholas Frank died, buried on the 4th. H. Martz.

Sept. 14 died Peter Lapp son of Peter Lap and was buried on the 15th [baptized Aug. 29, '49] page 138

### 1852

June 14 died Ann Mary wife of Geor. Franz Hutt.

### 1853

Aug. 9 died Regina Oestrich

Mar. 26 I buried Magdalene Schilling (30 years old) and died in Christ on the 25th. D. M. Winands

Dec. 10 I buried Martin Hein (31 years old) and died on the 9th of this month, having received all the sacraments of mother Church. D MW

### 1854

Jan. 13 I buried Joseph Lindner, born Oct. 27, 1853, and died on the 11th. D. M. Winands

Jan. 24 I buried Magdalene (51 years old) wife of Adam Benedict Wisler, having received all the sacraments. D. M. Winands

May 5 I buried Balthasar John George Wigand, 7 months and 5 days old, died the 4th. D MW page 139

### 1858

Nov. 18 I buried Andrew Lutz, 62 years old, having received the sacraments and died on the 19th. D. M. Winands

Nov. 19 I buried Kilian Hoch, 58 years old, having received the sacraments and died on the 18th. D. M. Winands

### 1859

Nov. 18 I buried Balthasar Weigand, born Nov. 2, 1850, and died on the 16th of this month. D. M. Winands

Dec. 31 I buried Elizabeth Müller 10 years old. F. J. Goetz

### 1860

Jan. 3 I buried Christine Wigand, 41 years old. J. J. B. Uhlmann, pastor of Canton

Dec.[?] 3 I buried George Loebel?, 23 years old, in the cemetery of St. Peter

### 1861?

January I buried John Bilz, 63 years old, in the cemetery of the church of St. Peter.

Mar. 11 I buried Cath. Weckmann, wife of H. Weckmann, 52 years old, in the same place. Const. Hegenroether

May 13 I buried [blank] Lungle, child of [blank] C. Hegenroether

Mar. 26 [1863 written below the line] I buried Mary Regina Lauer born Mayer [?] C. Hergenroether Jos. Anthony Heimo

### 1864

I buried Joseph Feist. page 140

### 1865

Oct. 9 I buried Mary Magdalene Eckenweiler, born July 20, 1864. (Bolivar) B. Wismann

Nov. 3 I buried Gertrude Weigand, 82 [?overwritten, but looks like octaginta et duos] years old. B. Wismann

Nov. 10 I buried Andrew Weigand, around three years old. B. Wismann

## Abstracts from the *Catholic Telegraph*

(Continued, from Vol. XXXV, No. 1)

Subscribers, Third Quarter, 1857 (name, post office, date of issue)

Susan G. Beecher, Lancaster, July 4

John Brady, Canal Dover, Aug. 1

Rev. A. Burger, Zanesville, July 11

Morand Bushua, Somerset, July 11

Frederick Creter, Canal Dover, July 18

Thomas Donahoe, Franklin Furnace, July 4

James Hennon, Circleville, Aug. 1

Rev. H. Lange, Lancaster, Sept. 19

Rev. J. F. McSweeney, Marion, Aug. 15

James Murphy, Chillicothe, Sept. 5

Rev. J. J. O'Donohoe, Portsmouth, Sept. 12

William O'Driscoll, Columbus, July 25

W. S. Rosecrans, Aug. 1

October 3, 1857

Episcopal Visitation.

There were — five persons confirmed in the Church of the Holy Cross, Columbus, on Sunday, 13th September, a few of whom were converts; and eighty were confirmed in St. Patrick's. In St. Mary's, Delaware, sixty. The church has been enlarged and a steeple erected on it, and school-rooms — up in basement. On Tuesday sixty were confirmed in Delaware. St. Luke's, Danville, Knox county, sixty-five; St. Michael's, nine miles distant, same county, twenty-five; St. Vincent of Paul, Mount Vernon, Knox county, fifty-five. There were nine converts among the confirmed at St. Luke's, and eleven at St. Vincent's. Solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. C. H. Borgess, of Holy Cross, Columbus, Rev. Mr. Luers of Cincinnati being Deacon, and the Pastor, Rev. Julius Brent, Subdeacon.

A large and — school house is being built by the congregation of Holy Cross, Columbus; the boys are taught by brothers from South Bend, and the girls by the Sisters of Notre Dame.

A priest's house has been erected and a school-house and lot purchased by the Catholics of Mount Vernon. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Lawton, is one of the best in the diocese. The congregation is only three hundred dollars in debt.

In St. Mary's, Marges, Carroll county, there were thirty confirmed, sixteen in Lodi and twenty-four at St. Peter's. A neat pastoral residence, of brick, has been erected in Marges. There were thirty-two confirmed in St. Joseph's, Canal Dover, Tuscarawas county, of whom five were converts. A new dwelling for the priest is in progress, and a lot adjoining the church has been purchased, to keep off a grocery.

On last Sunday there were ninety confirmed in St. Peter's church, Steubenville, some of whom were converts. The church was crowded forenoon and afternoon. The children seemed to have been well instructed by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Thienpont, but we regret that there is here no Catholic school. In all the churches visited the Archbishop preached in English, and, in most, Rev. Mr. Luers in German.

October 10, 1857

On Friday the 25th Sept., a school-house purchased and converted into a chapel, at Bolivar, ten miles from Canal Dover, Tuscarawas Co., was blessed by the Rev. Mr. Luers. The Archbishop addressed the congregation. He was accompanied on the interesting occasion by the Rev. Messrs. Winands and Goetz. The Church, which is of brick, is called St. Martin's. It is to be enlarged.

**St. Patrick's Church, Columbus.**

The Rev. Mr. Hengehold, authorized by the Most Rev. Archbishop, received on last Sunday, 4th October, the keys of the church of St. Patrick and released the Most Holy Sacrament from its mournful captivity.

Some two weeks previously the congregation had assembled, and in spite of evil counsellors, of whose suggestions the document bears unmistakable evidence, addressed a letter to the Archbishop, deprecating and imploring forgiveness for their past conduct. This letter was not mailed at Columbus until the 6th October.

The church is now restored to its sacred destination, and we trust that we shall have never more to lament, in any part of the American Church, much less of this diocese, such scandalous scenes as have been enacted there.

The persons who carried off the keys and fastened up the doors and windows of the church, and the layman who officiated in the church, during the interdict, must know that their cases are reserved to the Archbishop, so that he alone can absolve them, which he shall be but too happy to do when they show themselves duly disposed.

[See "The Rocks on Which He Split" in the *Bulletin*, Vol. XIII, No. 3 (March, 1988). ]

(To be continued)

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