

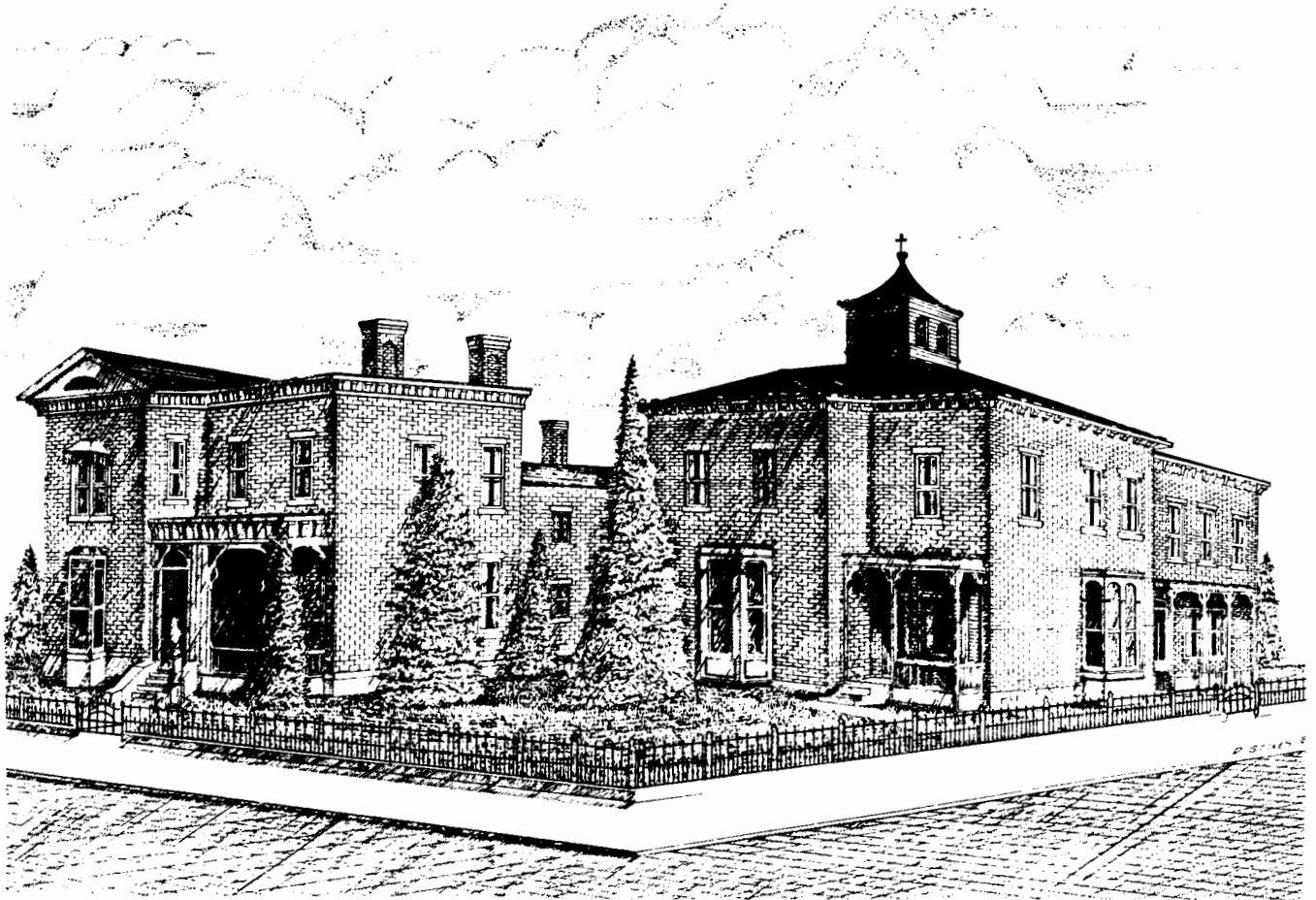
Barquilla de la Santa Maria

BULLETIN of the Catholic Record Society - Diocese of Columbus

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July, 1993
Humanae Vitae - 25 Yrs.

July, 1993



Columbus Sacred Heart Academy and Convent, 1874-1879

Sacred Heart Academy and Convent were housed in the former Wright and Main residences at Broad and Grant in Columbus, more recently the site of the defunct Seneca Hotel. There the Dominican community flourished, growing from two to over twenty sisters. Enrollment at the Academy topped 120, making it one of the largest of such schools in Ohio. In such a "happy, united community of religious," as Alfonso Cardinal Lopez Trujillo recently said, "drawing a parallel from Humanae Vitae, we do not see life separated from love, but we see the two dimensions of fruitfulness and unity kept together in a harmonious cooperation with the Creator." The above drawing of the school (left) and convent (right), by Robert Stokes of Columbus, was commissioned by the Society.

THE DOMINICAN SISTERS OF THE SACRED HEART
AND SACRED HEART ACADEMY
(Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 6)
Part 2 -- Prosperous days at Sacred Heart

Sacred Heart Convent in Columbus as an institution brought together and focused the efforts of many devoted individuals on one necessary and charitable goal: the sanctification of the members of the community, that is, their union in and with the Sacred Heart. Both the convent community and the broader community of Church and city were included, the broader community through teaching and charitable works.

The Academy

The purpose of Sacred Heart Academy, originally defined by Bishop Rosecrans, was to keep the Catholic girls out of the public schools. (16) Once the school had been established, its purpose was thus described in various places: it was intended to be "a select school of high culture for young ladies", with strict attention to "the refinement, manners, and personal neatness of all pupils" and "more than the ordinary training and education than is given in our parochial schools." (17) Obviously, the school advertised itself in terms that would allow it to compete with secular academies, while at the same time it preserved its Catholic character and the faith of its pupils.

In its public function of teaching, the foundation was a success from the start. According to the Columbian of July 4, 1878, it was "growing rapidly in public favor as one of the most popular Young Ladies' Academies in Central Ohio." The young ladies who attended the school took pride in stating the fact, and did much to advertise it by word of mouth. (18) Being the Bishop's own project, it also received frequent and favorable comment in his diocesan newspaper. Sisters Rose and Mary Agnes opened the doors to seventy pupils in January of 1874. (19) In January of 1875, sixty students were in attendance. Two years later, the school was ready to receive up to twenty-four boarders and in another two years attendance had grown to 109, of whom 23 were boarders. Later in 1878, attendance was reported to be 123 and by the spring of 1879, when the Sisters left Columbus, 126 were on the roster. (20)

The students were mostly of Irish extraction, as can be seen in the list presented in the appendix. They included the daughters of some of the leading Catholics of the city. Among those easily identified were Mary L. (Mamie) Clarke, youngest daughter of John D. Clarke and sister of Rev. Dennis A. Clarke (editor of the Catholic Columbian) and of attorney William J. Clarke; Katie Hartley, little sister of the future Bishop of Columbus; Mary or Mayme Rosecrans, a niece of Bishop Rosecrans; Mary Naghten, probably the daughter of William Naghten, deceased President of City Council; and Mathilda (Tillie) Reinhard, daughter of newspaperman and banker Jacob Reinhard.

The school ultimately had nine grade levels with pupils' ages ranging up to about 18 years, so it was roughly equivalent to today's grades four or five through 12. The 1875 class structure consisted of six grades in three divisions: second and first Minim (the youngest); third Junior (or Primary) and second and first Junior; and second Senior. Higher grades were added as the oldest girls progressed, a first Senior grade in the 1875/76 academic

year, an "Undergraduate" grade by the 1877/78 year, and a "Graduate" grade in 1878/79. There were two sessions per year, running from early September to early January and early February to late June. The subjects taught, though varied from session to session, were generally as shown here:

2nd Minim	Spelling Reading			
1st Minim	Spelling Reading	Arithmetic		
3rd Junior	Spelling Reading	Arithmetic	Geography	
2nd Junior	Reading Grammar Writing	Arithmetic	Geography Bible History	
1st Junior	Reading Grammar Rhetoric	Arithmetic	U.S. History	Natural Philosophy
2nd Senior	Grammar Rhetoric	Geometry	Ancient Hist.	Natural Philosophy Familiar Science
1st Senior	Grammar Rhetoric	Mental Philosophy	Ancient Hist. Modern History	Natural Philosophy
Graduate	Logic Criticism	Geometry Astronomy	Historical Reading	

Other subjects taught were Christian Doctrine (for the Catholic students), Moral Philosophy, Algebra, Bookkeeping, French, German, Music (vocal, guitar, and piano), Drawing, and Painting (water color and oil). (21)

In 1877, the girls in the senior department wore black dresses, while the minims wore uniforms of mazarine blue. (22)

The cost of this education was \$115 per session for boarding students and from \$15 to \$20 for day students, depending on the class level, with music and drawing at additional cost. (23) Because of the economic depression of the 1870s, these prices were lowered during 1876 to \$90 for boarders and \$6 to \$20 for day students. By comparison, an industrial laborer in Columbus in the 1870s earned perhaps \$8 to \$10 per week, when work was available, so that sending two daughters to the Academy for two sessions might have cost him over ten percent of his annual pay. In this sense, the Academy was a select school, even for the day students.

At least three students of the Academy learned from the Sisters there the value of consecrated religious life. Tillie Reinhard joined the community of St. Mary's of the Springs as Sister M. Beatrice and Mary Fleury joined the same community as Sister M. Agnes. Mayme Rosecrans joined the Church (for her father, unlike her uncles, had never become a Catholic) in 1877 and two years later joined her teachers in their own community. It would seem that Ellen

McNamee, who later joined the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, also attended Sacred Heart Academy, as her younger sisters did. (See the appendix.)

The Sisters and their Helpers

For the first three years and more of its existence, Sacred Heart Convent did not have enough sisters to staff the school and others' efforts were welcomed in support of the sisters' goals. In its earliest days on Fifth Street, Bishop Rosecrans would walk over from the Cathedral and help with the classes, with "his characteristic earnestness and love of children." He later insisted that Mother Catherine Brown send four sisters from St. Mary's of the Springs to help at Sacred Heart and, reluctantly but obediently, she did so. In addition, the Academy hired a Miss M. Wright from Zanesville to assist with the teaching and early in 1875 secured the "services of a French lady to teach her native tongue". (24)

The year 1875 saw the entrance of the first postulants into the new community. Annie Geghan and Laura Ackerman, both natives of Columbus, entered in May and June and Annie Curran, a native of St. Thomas, Canada, entered in September. They were all received into the congregation that December and all remained with the congregation and were among the group who left this diocese for Texas in 1882. Their religious names were Sr. M. Joseph, Sr. M. Francis, and Sr. M. Louise, respectively. In 1876, two sisters named Haggerty, from New York, came to the convent and they received the habit in May of 1877.

The numbers of the sisters increased dramatically in the year 1877. The largest group of sisters to enter Sacred Heart in Columbus were nine who were recruited in New York by Sister Mary Agnes that year. Of these nine, all were Irish or of Irish background and seven of them became permanent members of the community. Also that summer, Mary, Columbus-born daughter of Irish immigrants Edward and Catherine (Smith) Donohoe, entered the community. Five other sisters received the Dominican habit, so that the community grew from five to twenty that year. Of the fifteen who entered that year, one died in 1878 and five eventually left the community, but the remaining nine put the community on a firm footing for the future.

Despite the increase in the number of sisters, in the fall of 1878 a man and a woman were hired to teach music and choir, areas in which none of the sisters seem to have had much training. That December two more sisters received the Dominican habit, one of German background and the other of Irish parentage. In 1879 three sisters received the habit. Two of these were natives of Maine and New York, both of Irish parentage. The third was Mary or Mayme Rosecrans, niece of Bishop Rosecrans. (25) At its greatest strength before moving to Galveston, the community numbered twenty-three sisters.

Other Works of the Community

The charitable work of the Sisters extended beyond the walls of their convent and school to the neighboring community and the local church. In a letter written to her brother in 1876, Sister Rose described one such occasion. "When our nearest neighbors had two little girls die within two days of each other, the neighbors were afraid to go there so we felt obliged to go there and assist in waiting on them. The mother of the children is dead and they were depending upon a sickly Aunt to take care of them, so we helped

there. This with the school duties filled up every minute of our time." (26) At other times, little children were abandoned at the convent gate by distraught parents, who for one reason or another could not care for them. Some parents may have been unable to buy food or rent decent housing, for the 1870s were a time of national economic depression. The numbers of such children were very great. In 1875, shortly after its opening, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum in Columbus was home to fifty girls. St. Vincent's was not able to accept boys in its early years (27) -- perhaps some of the younger boys were those left at the gate of Sacred Heart. The sisters at Sacred Heart took these children in and clothed and fed them. Some remained in their care for a number of months, but in time the parents usually returned to claim them. (28)

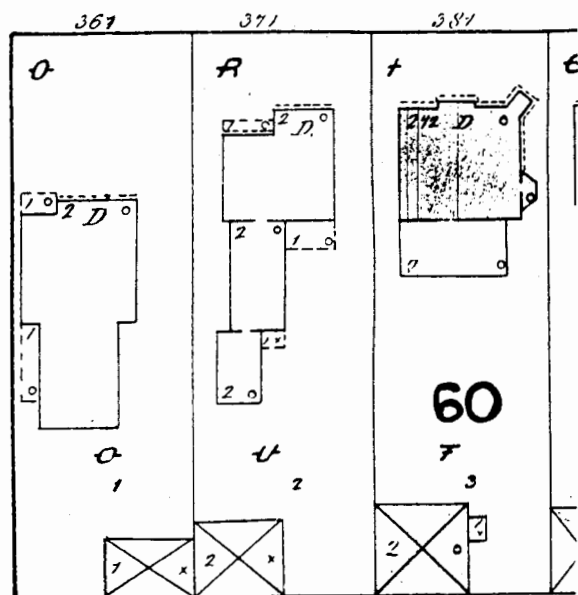
The sisters, especially Sister Mary Agnes, tried to fill a few of the needs of Bishop Rosecrans and thereby ease his life, which has been described as one "of labor, of disappointment, of worry." For Christmas, 1877, Sister Mary Agnes directed the beautiful and tasteful decoration of St. Joseph Cathedral, surrounding the altars with festoons of evergreens. This seems a small thing, but was an example of singular thoughtfulness, as the Columbian remarked, "But how many people in the congregation offered assistance in services, flowers, laces or evergreens?" On the Bishop's birthday, February 5, 1878, the boarding students who had remained at the academy between terms gave him an "impromptu entertainment" consisting of a chorus, a solo called "Bobolink" by his niece, and a drama called "The Chinese Mother," all gotten up within three days. (29)

Sister Mary Agnes's account books indicate that she made loans amounting to several thousand dollars to Bishop Rosecrans, loans that apparently were never repaid (30), and she jointly signed notes with him for other loans. (31) The money was used by the bishop for the growth of new institutions in the young diocese -- the new cathedral (on which he spent \$220,000), the seminary, the orphanage. Had he lived, no doubt he would have seen that the sisters' generous loans were repaid.

The sisters provided two rooms for a residence for Bishop Rosecrans, from about the end of 1875 until his death. The bishop repeatedly suffered hemorrhages and "learned by experience that composure and quiet lessened his danger, and certainly prolonged his existence." At Sacred Heart, "the silence and regularity of the Convent possessed a charm that rendered his life happy. Separated from the bustle, worry and confusion, usually the characteristic of a Cathedral parochial residence, he directed with wisdom the affairs of his diocese." (32)

School and Convent Buildings

The little house at Gay and Fifth streets could not have contained all of these people and activities and Sacred Heart Convent was housed there for only eight months. On August 15, 1874 Sister Mary Agnes purchased in her own name the large house of Rufus and Frances Main, "conveniently situated on the corner of Seventh and our beautiful Broad street." (33) The purchase price of \$20,000 she seems to have obtained from her sister or mother, part of her deceased father's wealth, for at first she had no mortgage on the property. This was a handsome, two-story, brick house with a slate roof and "lantern" on top (as shown on the right in the drawing on page 245). It contained about 4,500 square feet and was on a lot measuring 60 by 187 1/2 feet.



The two houses that formed Sacred Heart Convent and Academy were still standing in 1891, as shown above. From Insurance Maps of Columbus, Ohio; New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., 1891; sheet 56. (Courtesy of Columbus Metropolitan Library)

Agnes signed promissory notes totalling \$12,000 and mortgaged the property to Mrs. Wright for that amount to make the total price of \$30,000. (37) Debt problems were in the future, however, not the present, and the two buildings together served the Sisters' purposes admirably. All together there were twenty-eight rooms and in 1877 and 1878 a large hall was temporarily erected, connecting the two houses, for the commencement exercises. (38)

The "little chapel" in the convent was undoubtedly the dining room or a parlor of the former Main residence. We know it had a chandelier in the center of the ceiling. Small though it was, it was complete, with main altar, tabernacle, and small altars with statues of St. Joseph and our Blessed Lady. An adjoining room that connected through an arch and folding doors served as an extension when needed. In the chapel, the Blessed Sacrament was the center of the sisters' lives. There the bishop personally served as their confessor, bringing them weekly the divine mercy to be found only in the Savior's Sacred Heart. There he offered the holy sacrifice and the new sisters struggled to learn to sing the office and hymns, to the accompaniment of an organ obtained, they always believed, through the intercession of St. Joseph. (39)

Death of Bishop Rosecrans

Sunday, October 20, 1878 was a glorious day for the Catholic Church in Columbus. The consecration of St. Joseph's Cathedral was begun at 5:30 in the morning with a Pontifical High Mass offered by the consecrator, Bishop Joseph Dwenger of Fort Wayne, with nine other bishops present, including the venerable Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati. The city was crowded with an estimated ten thousand visitors for the event. It was a day that Bishop Rosecrans thought would crown his happiness on earth. About mid-day, he and

On September 8, 1875 Sister Mary Agnes, again in her own name, purchased the next house east of the convent and a vacant lot adjoining it. (34) This house, likewise brick with a slate roof, contained about 4,200 square feet. The former owners were General George B. Wright and his wife Hetta (both originally from near Newark, O.). General Wright's legal work for the railroads had caused the couple to move to Indianapolis and they sold the house to Sister Mary Agnes complete with furniture and carpets. Sacred Heart Academy was moved into this house, freeing up all of the Main house to serve as the convent. (35) Shortly after the purchase of the Wright house, Bishop Rosecrans took up residence in two rooms there and sold his former house, which was located in the next block west. (36)

The Wright property was heavily encumbered with debt. The Wrights already owed \$18,000 and Sister Mary

the other bishops dined at Sacred Heart Convent and "he was the happiest of the brilliant party, rehearsing and enjoying many a hearty joke." At two o'clock began a grand procession of home and visiting societies, some forty-seven units from Columbus and around the state, bands, drum corps, Ancient Order of Hibernian societies, Total Abstinence societies, and even the mounted Knights of the Red Cross. The procession, stretching for a mile and a half and requiring thirty minutes to pass, was reviewed by the bishops from the front of Sacred Heart Convent, and nearly all the societies saluted as they passed, the military organizations presenting swords. The show was magnificent, with handsome banners of gold, silk, and satin, with glittering mountings and the varied regalia of the societies, with many colored, waving plumes. For the remainder of the afternoon, the prelates were entertained by the girls of Sacred Heart Academy in their study hall, with recitations and music, "which seem to have been greatly enjoyed by the Bishops." (40)

Bishop Rosecrans, however, could not stand excitement. During supper at the convent he was not well and, when entering the Cathedral for vespers, suffered another of his hemorrhages. He returned to his rooms at the academy and there suffered three more attacks that evening. The events of the next, sad day are best summarized from the sisters' point of view by Sister Sheila Hackett (41):

The following morning he [Bishop Rosecrans] did not celebrate Mass in the convent chapel, and the sisters, who did not arise at the usual hour, thought he had gone to the cathedral for Mass. When he did not arrive for breakfast, Sister Francis and Gertie Good went to look for him. Gertie found him in his bedroom and reported that he was hemorrhaging and was very ill. Mother Mary Agnes, who had been too sick to get up that morning, immediately arose and instructed Gertie to notify Doctor Hamilton.... There was no danger of death unless the hemorrhaging reoccurred.

...Toward evening the hemorrhaging reoccurred and Doctor Hamilton was recalled. He was not hopeful and advised Bishop Rosecrans, who was resigned and patient, to put his temporal affairs in order. [To this he replied, "My work is finished. Send me my Confessor."] Father Eis was called immediately and the novices began the "Thousand Hail Marys." As the sisters completed that prayer session Sisters Francis and Louise were called to carry the lighted candles and accompany the Blessed Sacrament to their dying Bishop. A few priests arrived about 9:00 P.M. and began the prayers for the dying. The first annalist wrote that, "Mother held the candle in his hand; and our loved father left us forever as he pronounced the words 'Jesus, Mary, Joseph!'

The others present at the death, most of whom had some connection with Sacred Heart, were Fathers Nicholas Gallagher and T. J. Lane, Dennis and William Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Joyce and daughter Mary, Mr. and Mrs. John C. English, Miss Sallie Miller, P. J. Sullivan, some of the sisters, and Mamie Rosecrans. The bishop's remains were taken from the bedroom to the convent chapel, where they rested on ice until Friday morning. The chapel was decorated in a manner fitting the somber occasion by Mother Mary Agnes, assisted by Mrs. John Kilroy, Mrs. Annie Naughten, and Mrs. John C. English, mothers of Sacred Heart students. The sisters kept "continual watch and ward beside the loved remains" and little Mamie Rosecrans knelt at the head of the bier.

On Friday the remains were taken to the Cathedral and placed on a catafalque "handsomely decorated by Mother Mary Agnes" and five Masses were offered in succession by the visiting bishops, the last at 8:30 by Bishop

Edward Fitzgerald for the children of the Catholic schools of the city. About two thousand children were present and their "sweet responses in unison to the prayers were very effective, and reverberated through the vast arches of the building in sweetly solemn sounds." After the chanting of Matins and Lauds there was a Pontifical Requiem High Mass, followed by a sermon. After further time for viewing of the body by the people, at last, at 1:30, it was borne to the vault below the sanctuary. Those allowed to accompany the removal to the vault were few, but included Mother Mary Agnes, several other sisters, and Mamie Rosecrans and her classmates. These saw the remains to their resting place beneath the monument the Bishop had reared, where today they still "await a glorious resurrection." (42)

As tragic as was the bishop's death, and disheartening to all at Sacred Heart, the sisters and students could not then know that, the shield of his protection taken from them, their institution would soon suffer even greater and more damaging blows.

(To be continued)

NOTES

- 16) Rosecrans to Mother Catherine Brown, Oct. 26, 1873; see Hackett, page 22.
- 17) Catholic Columbian, Sept. 2, 1876; Feb. 20, 1875; etc. Also in the promotional piece published in Industries in Ohio. Columbus: Historical and Descriptive Review; Columbus: Historical Publishing Co., 1878; page 299 (courtesy of the Columbus Metropolitan Library).
- 18) Catholic Columbian, Sept. 2, 1876.
- 19) Hackett, page 25.
- 20) Catholic Columbian, Jan. 30, 1875; Feb. 20, 1875; Jan. 29, 1876; Jan. 24, 1878. Industries in Ohio, op. cit., and the roster published in Hackett, pages 669 to 673 (corrected as noted in last month's Bulletin, page 241).
- 21) Catholic Columbian, Feb. 20, 1875; July 3, 1875; June 24, 1876; Jan. 29, 1876; Jan. 9, 1875; Jan. 31, 1878; etc.
- 22) "First Annual Catalogue" of Sacred Heart Academy, 1877, in Hackett, page 36
- 23) Catholic Columbian, Jan. 29, 1876; Sept. 2, 1876; Sept. 5, 1878; and Industries in Ohio.
- 24) Hackett, 25 and 31; Kiefer, At the Springs, Part Two, p. 4. Columbian, Feb. 20, 1875.
- 25) Hackett, pp 39 and 44. Federal Census of 1880, Somerset, Perry County, Ohio.
- 26) Mother Rose to Rev. John H. Lynch, 12 Apr., 1876, in Hackett, page 32
- 27) Hartley, James J., The History of Fifty Years, page 584
- 28) Hackett, page 31
- 29) Catholic Columbian, Jan. 3, 1878 and Feb. 14, 1878
- 30) Hackett, page 24
- 31) Franklin County Common Pleas Court, Complete Record 66/76, 66/122, and 66/124. Details will appear in Part III.
- 32) In Memoriam: Rt. Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, D.D., First Bishop of Columbus; Columbus: Catholic Columbian Print., 1878, page 12
- 33) Franklin County Deed Record 119/359; Catholic Columbian, Feb. 20, 1875, page 3
- 34) Franklin County Deed Record 125/53
- 35) Hackett, page 31
- 36) Lee, Alfred, History of the City of Columbus, II/651. Bulletin, Vol. VII, no. 3 (March, 1981), page 24
- 37) Franklin County Deed Record 125/53; Mortgage Record 55/404
- 38) Industries in Ohio, op. cit.; Hackett, 33; Catholic Columbian, July 4, 1878
- 39) In Memoriam, pages 10, 16 and 17. There are two stories of occasions on which the Blessed Sacrament was removed from the chapel tabernacle during accidental fires. Hackett, pp. 32, 37, and 38.

- 40) Catholic Columbian, October 20 and October 24, 1878; In Memoriam, page 13.
 41) Hackett, pages 40-41; the account agrees substantially with that found in the In Memoriam booklet.
 42) In Memoriam, pages 15-20 and 31.

APPENDIX
 STUDENTS OF THE SACRED HEART ACADEMY
 (Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 6)

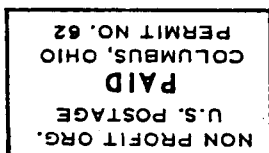
An additional article in the Columbian of Feb. , 1878 names some of the boarders at the Convent. Among these were Mary Beck and Ada "Belladunn", who appeared in the list last month.

ENGLISH, Mary or Mamie, 1/75; Mary, third junior class, 2/75; Mamie, 2/75; Mamie, primary department, 7/75; M. second primary class, 6/76; M., first junior class, 1/78; Mary, 6/78; Mamie, of Somerset, 6/79
 FABER, Mary, first minim class, 7/75; ----, third primary class, 6/76
 FAHEY, Jennie, third junior class, 2/75; Jennie, primary department, 7/75; ----, second primary class, 6/76; J., first junior class, 1/78; Jennie, first junior class, 6/78; Jennie, of Columbus, 4/79
 " , Maggie, of Columbus, 4/79
 FINCK, Mattie, of Somerset, 6/79; M., 6/80
 FITCH, L., second junior class, 1/78; Laura, boarder, 2/78; Laura, second junior class, 6/78; Laura, of Portsmouth, 4/79
 FITZPATRICK, Bridget, of Columbus, 4/79
 FLAUTT, Katie, of Somerset, 6/79; K., 7/81 [Daughter of Jerome Flautt, born ca 1867; later married Rudolph H. Schrader.]
 FLEURY, ----, second primary class, 6/76; M., first senior, 1/78; Mary, second senior class [?], 6/78; Mary, of Columbus, 4/79
 " , ----, first primary class, 6/76; T., second junior, 1/78; Teresa, 6/78; Teresa, of Columbus, 4/79
 FLYNN, Katie, third junior class, 2/75; primary department, 7/75; ---- second primary class, 6/76
 " , Mary, of Columbus, 4/79
 " , Nellie, of Columbus, 4/79
 FORESTELL or FORESTALL, Helen, 1/75; Helen, 2/75; Nellie, first junior class, 2/75; Helen, first junior class, 7/75; ----, second senior class, 6/76; Nellie, 6/76; N., undergraduate class, 1/78; Nellie, boarder, 2/78; Nellie, first senior class [?], 6/78; ----, graduate class, 1/79; Nellie, of Columbus, 4/79; graduate, 4/28/79
 FOOSE, Cora, of Xenia, Ohio, 4/79 & 6/79; Foss, ----, 7/79
 FREIMUTH: Emma Fraymute, of Somerset, 6/79; E. Frimute, 6/80
 " N. Frimute, 6/80; N. Freimuth, 7/81
 GALBRAITH, Mamie, of Columbus, 4/79
 GAUVER, Lizzie, of Columbus, 4/79
 GETTING, May, of Somerset, 6/79
 GILBERT, Maggie, primary department, 7/75
 GORDON, Mary, age 19, boarder, 1880 census
 GROFF, K., 6/80
 HAMMA, Sadie, of Columbus, 4/79
 HANLON, ----, third primary class, 6/76
 HANNON, ----, 7/81
 HARDESTY, Mollie, second junior class, 6/78; of Xenia, 4/79 and 6/79

HARDING, A., 6/78; Annie, of Columbus, 4/79
HART, Carrie, of Columbus, 4/79
HARTLY, Katie, second minim class, 7/75; ---- second minim class, 6/76; K.,
6/78; Katie Hartley, of Columbus, 4/79
HAWES, ----, third primary class, 6/76
HAYDEN, ----, first senior class, 6/76
HEWITT, ----, 7/81
HOPE, D., 6/80
" , F., 6/80; Flora, 7/81
" , M., 6/80
HUBER, Belle, 6/78; Bella, of Circleville, O., 4/79
HURSH, J., 6/78
HUSTON, M., 6/80
HUTCHINS, Lidie, second junior class, 7/75
HYDE, Zippie, boarder, 2/78; 6/78; ----, first senior class, 1/79; Zerena, of
Logan, O., 4/79; Zippie, 6/79
JACKSON, N., 7/81
JONES, A., second junior class, 1/78; Annie, 6/78
JOYCE, Fannie, primary department, 7/75; ---- second primary class, 6/76
" , Katie, third junior class, 2/75; primary department, 7/75; K., first
junior class, 1/78; Katie, boarder, 2/78; Katie, first junior class,
6/78; of Columbus, 4/79 and 6/79; Katie, 6/80; Kate, age 16,
boarder, 1880 census
KEELEY, M., 6/80
KELLY, H., primary department, 1/78; Hannah, first primary class, 6/78; of
Columbus, 4/79
" , Katie, 1/75; Kate, first junior class, 2/75 and 7/75
" , L., first junior class, 1/78; Lizzie, first junior class, 6/78; Lizzie,
of Columbus, 4/79; L., 7/81
" , M., first senior class, 1/78; M., second junior class, 1/78; Maggie,
second senior class [?], 6/78; ---- undergraduate class, 1/79;
Maggie, of Columbus, 4/79; Maggie, of Somerset, 6/79; Maggie, 6/79;
M., 7/81
" , Mary, 2/75
" , Mary Ellen, first primary class, 6/78; of Columbus, 4/79
KILROY, M., first junior class, 1/78; Mamie, boarder, 2/78; Mary, first junior
class, 6/78; M., 1/79; Mary, of Columbus, 4/79; Mamie, of Columbus,
6/79; M., 6/79; May, 6/80; Mary, age 15, boarder, 1880 census; Mary,
of Columbus, 7/81
KLEMAN, Zella, 2/75
KRUMLAUF, M., 6/80; 7/81
KULP, A., 6/80
" , F., 6/80
LACY, Katie, primary department, 7/75; of Columbus, 4/79
LECKNER, Maggie, 6/78; Maggie Lechner, of Dennison, O., 4/79
LEIBOLD, A., 6/78; Annie, 7/79. [She was an 1876 graduate of St. Patrick's
parish school; married in 1884 to attorney John B. McNamee.]
" , Louise, 6/78

(To be continued)

Catholic Record Society - Diocese of Columbus
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