

Barquilla de la Santa Maria

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Oct. 30: Bl. Terence Albert O'Brien, O.P.

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**A Worthy Life, Spent Wholly in Duty:
Rev. Albert J. O'Brien, O.P.**

by J. Michael Finn,
Ohio State Historian, Ancient Order of Hibernians

Introduction

The Diocese of Columbus for many years provided priests to serve as chaplains to the Ohio State Penitentiary in Columbus, Ohio. The First Chaplain of record was Rev. Edward M.

Fitzgerald who was Pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Columbus. Father Fitzgerald served as chaplain from 1851 until 1867. Subsequent chaplains came from various other churches and assignments in the diocese until 1886 when the chaplaincy was returned to St. Patrick's.¹

Records indicate that Rev. Thomas F. Delaney was the first full-time chaplain, appointed in 1884. Father Delaney was responsible for establishing the first Catholic chapel, located in a room at the prison. Following Father Delaney in 1886 was Rev. Hugh John Leonard, O.P. who was Associate Pastor of St. Patrick's Church. Beginning with Father Leonard in 1886 and ending with Rev. Paul Francis Cronin in 1970, the penitentiary chaplain position was filled exclusively by Dominicans from St. Patrick's. Although several histories of St. Patrick's Church credit Father Leonard with establishing the prison chaplain position, records at the Catholic Record Society and elsewhere contradict that statement.

Following Father Leonard in 1893 was Rev. Francis Lewis Kelly, O.P. who served in the position for 31 years, from 1893 until 1924. Father Kelly is noteworthy not only for being the longest serving chaplain but also he was successful in convincing State officials to locate a separate Catholic chapel on the prison grounds. The St. Catherine of Siena Chapel was established by Father Kelly. The chapel was located directly behind the East Hall of the main building.

Following Father Kelly in the post of chaplain was Rev. George Raphael Carpentier, O.P. who served from 1924 until 1926.

Next in order of succession was Rev. Albert James O'Brien, O.P. Father O'Brien was clearly one of the most famous occupants of that post. Famous, not for his longevity in office, but for his heroism and devotion to duty.

Father Albert James O'Brien

Father Albert James O'Brien was born in the village of Emly, County Tipperary, Ireland on January 14, 1888. He was educated in the

National School at Emly. After completing his high school education in Ireland he came to the United States in 1908 and immediately sought admission to the Order of St. Dominic.

In 1908 he entered the Dominican Order at St. Joseph's Priory, Somerset, Ohio where he was professed October 11, 1909.² From Somerset he went to the Dominican House of Studies in Washington, D.C. where he studied in preparation for his ordination. He was ordained in Washington, D.C. on June 23, 1915 by the Most Rev. John Bozano, who was then the Apostolic Delegate and later became Cardinal.

After his ordination Father O'Brien returned to St. Joseph's Priory in Somerset where he served until 1919.³ In 1919 he was assigned to St. Rose's Priory, Springfield, Kentucky. After a short stay in Kentucky, he served a brief assignment at St. Dominic's Church in Denver, Colorado from 1919 until 1920. From 1920 until 1921 he again returned to St. Joseph's Priory in Somerset. Father then moved to St. Peter's Church, Memphis, Tennessee where he was stationed from 1921 until 1922. In 1922 he was assigned to Sacred Heart Church in Jersey City, New Jersey where he served until 1925. Father O'Brien was then assigned as Associate Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Columbus, Ohio in 1926.

One of Father O'Brien's duties as Associate Pastor was to be the penitentiary chaplain. The Ohio State Penitentiary was located on the far west border of the parish. In October 1926 Father O'Brien was officially appointed as Catholic Chaplain for the Ohio State Penitentiary in Columbus.

Father O'Brien's biographer, Rev. Edmund Ceslaus McEniry,⁴ O.P. wrote of the new chaplain's personality:

He possessed a nature essentially Irish, and was endowed with a delightful sense of humor which won him a

multitude of friends. But in back of that kindly and pleasant nature of his, was a profound respect and reverence for God and for His Church and for all things pertaining to our Holy Religion. The prisoners realized this and recognized this splendid quality in his character and regarded Father O'Brien as the Apostle of the Penitentiary.

The new chaplain worked diligently, taking care of the highly specialized needs of the Catholic prison population. This included celebrating Mass, administering the sacraments, working with the prisoner's families, counseling prisoners, and escorting death row inmates to their execution. On one occasion Father intervened in the case of a young Hungarian boy who had been sentenced to death. The boy could not speak English, but Father familiarized himself with the boy's case, and, believing him to be innocent, appealed to the governor, who ultimately pardoned the boy.

The prison chaplain also conducted religious instruction classes and was responsible for the baptism of many inmates. (It is reported by Father McEniry that the St. Patrick chaplains were responsible for the baptism of over 800 inmates between 1886 and 1934.)

Dedication to his duty earned Father O'Brien the respect of both inmates and prison administrators. His hard work at the prison, however, could not fully prepare Father O'Brien for the disaster that was coming his way only four years after his appointment.

The Ohio Penitentiary Fire of 1930

It was Easter Monday night, April 21, 1930 when the telephone rang at Aquinas College High School in Columbus and a voice announced that the Ohio Penitentiary was on fire and implored the Dominican Fathers who were present to rush to the aid of the injured and dying prisoners. Since it was Easter Monday only a few priests

were at Aquinas. The Fathers who responded and the years they served at Aquinas are as follows:

- Rev. Edmund Ceslaus McEniry, O.P. (1922-1940 & 1944-1948)
- Rev. Benjamin Bernadine Myers, O.P. (1926-1933)
- Rev. Thomas C. Sullivan, O.P. (1927-1932)
- Rev. Clement Albert Drexelius, O.P. (1927-1932)
- Rev. William Jerome Olson, O.P. (1925-1931)

The first sign of smoke at the prison had been noticed at 5:20 p.m. in New Hall on the prison grounds. New Hall was the home to four cellblocks each containing five tiers of cells. At the time the penitentiary was home to 4,300 inmates resulting in gross overcrowding. Because portions of New Hall were under construction, two of the four cellblocks were filled beyond overflow capacity.

The fire began in materials being used in construction of the new cells. The arrival of the first fire units was prompt. At 6:03 p.m. the Fire Chief turned the 4th or general alarm from the scene. The small fire had become an inferno.

The group of Dominican Fathers from Aquinas College hurried to the burning prison. They were met at the prison entrance by Father O'Brien, wearing his purple stole, and anxiously awaiting the arrival of more priests to help him administer the last sacraments to the already dying convicts. Father had also dispatched a plea to Bishop James J. Hartley for additional priests. Bishop Hartley responded. Soon there were a total of 14 Catholic priests at work in the burning penitentiary. There were seven Dominicans and seven diocesan priests, according to Father McEniry. The only diocesan priests identified by the Columbus Dispatch (April 22, 1930) were Rev. James T. McCarney of St. Joseph's Cathedral and Rev. Edmund A. Burkley and Rev. Joseph W. Lappan, both of St. Mary's Church. Father O'Brien was the only Dominican mentioned by the newspaper.

Father O'Brien took immediate charge of the group. He sent some of the priests to the hospital wards to give the last rites to those prisoners still alive. Father McEniry was sent to the rapidly burning New Hall to give absolution to the prisoners as they were being carried out by fellow inmates and prison guards.

Father McEniry narrowly missed being one of the casualties when a large portion of the building came crashing down beside him, burying some prisoners under smoldering debris. Only seconds before the collapse Father had been warned to step back by an injured prisoner.

Moving rapidly among the dead, the dying, and the injured, Father O'Brien, often at the risk of his own life, attempted to save as many lives and souls as possible. Speaking later of the fire, Father O'Brien said:

Eighty-five Catholics were in the list of fatalities. All had received Communion at Easter. I baptized two young fellows who had been under instruction. As I walked among the lines of the dying, many of them reached up their hands, and died as I imparted absolution. One victim, scarcely more than a boy, held a Rosary in his hands. Another had a tiny cross of palm on his coat.

The prison secretary⁵ to Father O'Brien, identified only as Ex-Convict 59968, writing in the *Catholic Universe Bulletin* (May 2, 1933) recounts an incident of Father O'Brien finding a dead prisoner whose hand had been "seared to the bone," however, the Rosary that the prisoner held in his hand was untouched by the fire.

The chaplain worked through the night in almost constant motion, doing what he could to relieve the suffering, and, at the same time, directing the assignments of his fellow priests. Ultimately, despite the heroic efforts of many, 322 prisoners would die in the fire.⁶ Overcrowding and some unfortunate initial decisions by prison officials contributed to the high death toll.

In the early hours of the next morning, Father O'Brien collapsed from exhaustion. Father McEniry marveled at the chaplain's stamina since he was "then in failing health." Father McEniry admits that he himself was only able to endure the difficult duty for three hours.

Wednesday morning Father O'Brien granted an interview to the *Columbus Dispatch*. The April 28, 1930 article in the *Dispatch* described it as Father's "first authentic interview." The chaplain made headlines by asserting that had prison warden Preston E. Thomas entered the prison yard Monday night, "He most certainly would have been killed" by the angry prisoners. Father elaborated as follows:

Those men had no thought of escape. They were thinking of those men perishing in the flames like moths. But they were enraged; enraged because of the utter helplessness; because they were beyond the help of all those gathered outside the walls.

The convicts themselves were the heroes of that terrible fire. I saw them run into the flames and smoke time after time to bring out their dying cell-mates only to collapse themselves and be carried out. I administered the last sacraments to dying men whose flesh was burned away from their bodies. You know, a priest must perform the last rites even though it costs him his life.

The utter helplessness of those men was what appalled me. There were no officials helping them. Deputy Warden Woodard was there in the yard and working hard but he could not do it all and there seemed to be no one to help him. The prisoners in the chaos seemed to realize it. They love the deputy warden.

As a result of the worst fire in Ohio history and the worst fire in the history of American prisons, it was more than a month before the prison could be restored to order. The prisoners refused to work and several riots flared. Police and National Guard troops stayed on duty after the fire to restore order. Subsequent investigation of the

fire found that it had been set by three convicts who were unhappy over being forced to work on the cell-block construction. One of the convicts committed suicide shortly after being accused. The other two were convicted of second degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

For a month after the fire Father O'Brien stayed at the prison, sleeping on a table in the prison library at night. He did this to be near the prisoners, and, as Father McEniry said, "To keep them peaceful, and prevent, as far as he could, further destruction of life and property."

The Illness and Death of Father O'Brien

The fire and its aftermath caused a severe strain on Father O'Brien's physical health. Father McEniry records that Father O'Brien suffered from kidney disease. Current Dominican Provincial Archivist, Father Nicholas Ingham, O.P. writes, "Always a man of delicate health, O'Brien was a semi-invalid after 1925 and his work for the penal system is all the more remarkable in that light." The fire served to further aggravate his condition. Father McEniry said of Father O'Brien that the prison fire, "Helped to shatter his health and sent him to an early grave."

The chaplain continued his work at the prison although he never fully recovered from the damaging effects of the fire. It was reported in both the *Columbus Dispatch* and the *Ohio State Journal* (July 10, 1933) that Father O'Brien became so ill following the fire that he returned to Emly, Ireland in 1931 to visit his mother and recuperate.

Only three short years after the fire, on June 28, 1933, Father O'Brien became ill while traveling from Memphis to Columbus and was taken off the train at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was taken to Good Samaritan Hospital in that city. Father O'Brien was visited in the hospital by several

Dominican Fathers from Columbus and Cincinnati. His brother, Edward O'Brien, from Chicago, was also at his side.

Father Albert James O'Brien died in Good Samaritan Hospital on Sunday morning, July 9, 1933. He was only 45 years old. His body was brought back to St. Patrick's Church in Columbus by "his good and faithful friend, Mr. Jerry O'Shaughnessy."

The good chaplain's obituary in the *Columbus Dispatch* stated that he was survived in death by his mother, Ellen O'Brien, in Ireland; two brothers, Edward of Chicago and John of Brooklyn, New York; and two sisters, Catherine Walsh and Helen O'Brien, both of New York.

Father O'Brien's body was briefly laid in state in the rectory of St. Patrick's Church. On Tuesday, July 11, at the request of prison officials and prisoners, the body was taken to St. Catherine of Siena Chapel at the prison. Over 3,500 prisoners filed past the coffin of Father O'Brien, paying him their final tribute of love and respect. The Catholic prisoners remained in the chapel and recited the Rosary, led by Father Hyacinth L. Martin, O.P., Pastor of St. Patrick's Church.

The Funeral

Following the prison ceremony the body was conveyed by a large assembly of people to St. Patrick's Church where it was placed before the main altar. Thousands came to the church to pay their respects. The funeral was held on Wednesday morning, July 12, 1933. The diocesan newspaper, the *Catholic Columbian*, referred to the funeral as, "the largest congregation of priests, religious and secular, of sisters, of lay people, that ever assembled at St. Patrick's."

The *Ohio State Journal* (July 13, 1933) reported that the honorary pallbearers were: Warden

Preston E. Thomas, Fire Chief Edward P. Welch, Sheriff Ross A. Anderson, Deputy Warden James C. Woodard, Director of Public Welfare John McSweeney, County Treasurer Karl H. Hoenig, Deputy Director of Public Service John Casserly, W. S. Wilson, Joseph F. Carr, Charles E. King, Charles E. Lee, and *Catholic Columbian* publisher James T. Carroll.

The funeral service began with the chanting of the Office of the Dead by nearly 100 priests. Following this a Solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. H. L. Martin, O.P. He was assisted by Rev. John Reginald Dooley, O.P. as Deacon and Rev. E. C. McEniry, O.P. as sub-Deacon. The music of the Mass was provided by the Novices Choir of St. Joseph's Convent, Somerset, Ohio. The Very Rev. John Bernard Walsh, O.P. delivered the sermon on the "life, labors and sufferings of Father O'Brien." Columbus Bishop James J. Hartley gave the final absolution and said the closing prayers.

The funeral procession of 35 cars then made its way to Somerset, Ohio where the Novices met the procession and led the way to St. Joseph's Cemetery. The Very Rev. John B. Walsh, O.P. officiated. The Novices Choir sang at the grave side in keeping with the Dominican rite.

Father O'Brien was eulogized in the local press for his heroism during the fire and for his service. An editorial in the *Ohio State Journal* (July 13, 1933) pays tribute to the prison chaplain:

To his friends he lost his life in an effort to do his duty when fire changed an orderly prison to a roaring inferno, and more than 300 lives were snuffed out. His action was an illustration of the deepseated devotion of the man to his calling and to the duty his superiors had given into his hands. He was a faithful minister of his Church. He gave his life for others.

The *Penitentiary News* (July 17, 1933) reported the following incident during Father O'Brien's

prison memorial service:

A man known intramurally as a 'square shooter' passed the bier and hesitated just long enough to say, 'So long, buddy, I'll be seein' you!' No greater tribute could be paid any man. And to have heard this tribute during his life would have been a glorious crown to Father O'Brien. He lived near his Master and radiated service as the highest concept of his religion. For forty years Dominican priests have been chaplains at the Ohio Penitentiary, but Father O'Brien will never be forgotten.

And finally, the *Columbus Dispatch* on July 11, 1933 paid this final tribute to Father Albert James O'Brien: "Reverend Father O'Brien has written his own epitaph. He needs no words of commendation to point to the fact that his was a worthy life, spent wholly in duty."

Conclusion

Father Albert James O'Brien's service and heroism at the prison are largely forgotten today, as are the many efforts of the other Dominican and Diocesan priests who labored there the night of the great fire. Certainly, by all accounts, Father O'Brien was one of the uncounted victims of that deadly blaze.

Today the walls and buildings of the Ohio Penitentiary have been demolished to make way for a parking lot. It is important to note the many stories of selfless service and devotion that are a part of the prison's history. The Diocese of Columbus, the Dominicans, and in particular, Father Albert James O'Brien deserve a prominent position in that history.

NOTES

- 1) A complete listing of Ohio State Penitentiary Chaplains from the Diocese of Columbus, Ohio and their dates of service follows:
Rev. Edward M. Fitzgerald (1857-1867)
Rev. Gerard Ahrens (1871-1876)

Rev. John Kuehn (1880)
 Rev. Dennis A. Clarke (ca. 1881-1883)
 Rev. Hugh L. Magevney (1883)
 Rev. Thomas F. Delaney (1884-1885)
 Rev. Paul Kehoe (1885-1886)
 Rev. Hugh John Leonard, O.P. (1886-1893)
 Rev. Francis Lewis Kelly, O.P. (1893-1924)
 Rev. George Raphael Carpentier, O.P. (1924-1926)
 Rev. Albert James O'Brien, O.P. (1926-1933)
 Rev. John Alfred Sullivan, O.P. (1933-1938)
 Rev. T. J. Tracey, O.P. (1938-1941)
 Rev. W. E. Kelly, O.P. (1941)
 Rev. Louis Francis Kelly, O.P. (1941-1942)
 Rev. John Antonius Baverso, O.P. (1942)
 Rev. George Justin Roarke, O.P. (1943-1944)
 Rev. Louis Francis Kelly, O.P. (1944-1946)
 Rev. Michael Norbert Connell, O.P. (1946)
 Rev. Paul Gerald Corbett, O.P. (1946)
 Rev. C. Valerian Lucier, O.P. (1947-1966)
 Rev. Paul Francis Cronin, O.P. (1966-1970)

This listing was compiled using records of the Catholic Record Society, parish histories, and the Ohio Penitentiary baptismal records.

2) Father McEniry records that Albert was Father O'Brien's religious name. He took the name in honor of the Blessed Terence Albert O'Brien, O.P., Bishop of Emly, Ireland. Bishop O'Brien was martyred on October 30, 1651 after the surrender of Limerick to the Cromwellians. He was declared Blessed on September 27, 1992 along with 16 other Irish martyrs. It is likely that the bishop was also Father O'Brien's inspiration for joining the Dominicans.

3) The *Pictorial History of the Dominican Province of St. Joseph, USA*, by James Reginald Coffee, O.P. (1946) states that Father O'Brien was also an army chaplain with the British forces during World War I. According to Father Nicholas Ingham, current Provincial Archivist for the Province of St. Joseph, no record exists of military service for Father O'Brien. Father

Ingham writes, "...given the delicacy of his (Fr. O'Brien's) health from his youth, I would tend to doubt the likelihood of Fr. Coffee's statement."

4) Father Edmund Ceslaus McEniry, O.P. was born in Ballyvistea, Emly Parish, County Tipperary, Ireland on April 11, 1891. He came to the U.S. in 1911 and was ordained in the Dominican Order on June 12, 1921. In September 1922 he was assigned to Columbus, Ohio as professor at Aquinas College High School. In 1923 he was assigned the additional duty as Chaplain of Mt. Carmel Hospital. These positions he held for 26 years, leaving Columbus in 1948 for an assignment in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was the author of at least seven books. For his book *St. Thomas Aquinas Meditations* he received the Papal Blessing of Pope Pius XII. In 1943 he was honored with membership in the Gallery of Living Catholic Authors. Father McEniry died on December 4, 1977 at Marian Manor, Lebanon, Kentucky.

5) Father O'Brien's prison secretary who wrote in the *Catholic Universe Bulletin* as Ex-Convict 59968 has been identified as George Richard McCave. McCave was from Columbiana County, Ohio and served time for burglary, beginning February 29, 1929. He was paroled on November 7, 1931.

6) On April 26, 1930 burial services were conducted by Father O'Brien at Mt. Calvary Cemetery for the twelve unclaimed but identified Catholic victims of the Ohio prison fire. Those prisoners buried were: Manual Fidalgo, Patrick Dillon, Leo Waislow, Peter Frenzo, John Sinuata, Walter Sadouski, Albert J. Weinian, Willie Brown, Joe Miller, Frank Timblin, Joe Reno and Steve Dostoy.

7) The St. Catherine of Siena Chapel was destroyed by fire on Halloween Night, October 31, 1952 during a prison riot. Destroyed were prison-made wooden pews and hand carved

statues. Also destroyed were "unusual" vestments and altar linen that had been hand stitched by Anna Marie Hahn, the first woman to be executed in the prison's electric chair. Rescued from the fire were "Father Lucier's Birds." These birds were a collection of parakeets and other unusual birds raised and trained by Father C. Valerian (Val) Lucier, O.P. who was the prison chaplain at the time of the fire. The chapel was rebuilt and continued in use until the prison closed in 1984. The rebuilt chapel was razed on Good Friday, March 28, 1997.

The Catholic Encyclopedia, by the Encyclopedia Press, 1913. Electronic version by New Advent, Inc., 1997.

The Pictorial History of the Dominican Province of St. Joseph, USA, by Rev. James Reginald Coffee, O.P. (1946).

The Columbus Dispatch - April 22, 1930; April 28, 1930; July 10, 1933; July 11, 1933; August 14, 1946; July 12, 1948; November 1, 1952; November 2, 1952.

The Ohio State Journal - April 27, 1930; July 10, 1933; July 13, 1933; November 6, 1952.

The Columbus Citizen - April 22, 1930; April 26, 1930.

The Catholic Register - July 9, 1948; July 23, 1948.

SOURCES

Hero Priest of the Ohio Penitentiary Fire, by Rev. Edmund Ceslaus McEniry, O.P., The Rosary Press, Somerset, Ohio, 1934.

"Ohio Penitentiary - 1930 Fire," *The Columbus and Central Ohio Historian*, No. 2, November, 1984.

St. Patrick's Church Diamond Jubilee Memoir (1927); *St. Patrick's Church Centenary Book 1852-1952 (1952)*; *Centennial of the Dominican Fathers 1885-1985 (1985)*.

All of the above were published by St. Patrick's Church, Columbus, Ohio.

The Aquinas College Archives, by Robert M. Stark, 1995.

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Rev. Nicholas Ingham, O.P., Provincial Archivist, Province of St. Joseph, Order of Preachers, Providence, Rhode Island. Biographical data regarding Father Albert J. O'Brien and Father Edmund C. McEniry.



**St. Mary's at the Furnaces
Parish Census of 1888**
(from Vol. XXIII, No. 9)

Old Union (continued)
59. Margareth Walsh 25 Ch
Mary Walsh 23 Ch
Frank W. 21 Ch

Patrick 19 Ch
Mike 17 Ch
Edward 11 C
60. Hugh Coyle 50
Jane Coyle 45
John 18 Ch
Hugh 16 Ch
Rosa 14 C
Barny 9

61. James Shields 55
Ellen Shields 53
James 24 Ch
Margareth 20 Ch
Mike 18 Ch
John 13 C
62. Margareth Molloy 44
Charles Maloy 19 Ch
Elizabeth 13 C

- John 10
Margareth 8
- Royersville**
63. Anna Rölker 60
Theresa 22
Wendelin Gehring 37
Elizabeth A. Gehring 38
Catharina L. 13 Ch
Mary E. 8
William J. 5
John J. 2
64. Barney Micke 57
Mary Micke 37
Anna 16 Ch
Barny 13 Ch
Frederic 10 C
65. Frank Unger 42
Margareth Unger 37
Christ 13 Ch
Sophie 11 C
Leo 8 C
Margareth 5
66. John Foit 37
Helena Foit 31
Charles 12 C
Amalia 10 C
John 7
Anna 4
67. Barbara Glass 59
Georges 29 Ch
John 21 Ch
William 15 Ch
[Barbara A. Klass, 1830-1899, at St. Mary's Cem]
68. Louisa Gehring 42
Rosa 18 Ch
Frank 16 Ch
John 14 Ch
Catharina 11 C
William 8 C
69. Joseph Foit 34
Mary Foit 29
Joseph 10 C
Nelly 8
- John 6
Lawrence 3
70. Christ Foit 40
Mary Foit 37
Catharine 18 Ch
C. Anna 17 Ch
Mary 15 Ch
John 13 Ch
Josephine 10 C
George 9 C
James 7
Joseph 4
Mathilda 2
71. Michael Foit 69
Dudley Newman 31 prot
Mary Newman 28 Ch
Catharine 9
Charles 5
72. Apollonia Dürr 64
Fred 23 Ch
Frank 15 Ch
Josephine 14 C
John 12 C
Theresia 10
73. Charles Coonradt 40
Margareth Coonradt 36
Charles 16 Ch
Elizabeth 14 Ch
Catharine 10 C
Michael 4
[Conrath in St. Mary's Cemetery]
74. John S. Pirrung 29
Catharine Pirrung 26
Catharina A. 8 C
William 6
Edward 5
- Etna-Furnace**
75. Heinrich Stundtebeck 61
Mary Stundtebeck 59
Mary 28? Ch
Catharina 26 Ch
Joseph 18 Ch
76. Joseph Nieman 67
- Mary Eliz. Nieman 63
John 26 Ch
Frank 24 Ch
Bernard 21 Ch
77. Joseph Nieman jr. 34
Marianna Nieman 29
John 4
Edward 2 1/2
Joseph 6 mos.
78. John Hecker 28 Ch
Theresia 28 Ch
[Hacker in St. Mary's Cemetery]
79. Georges Goehl 55
Marianna Goehl 41
John 11 C
Frank 4 1/2
Georges 2 1/2
80. Georges Strossmaier 48
Gertrudis Strossmaier 43
Mary 12 C
Therese 1
81. Patrick Kaveney 60
Mary Kaveney 50
Ellen 16 Ch
Andrew 15 Ch
82. Bartholomew Seizeski 57
Frederica Seizeski 55
Anastasius 10
Jacob 7
Frank 5
Anton 2
83. Martin Ostrowski 35
Johanna Ostrowski 32
John 5 1/2
Frank 3 1/2
Anna 1
88. John Marsak 56
Catharina Marsak 55
Mathilda Armbruster 28
Georges Maurer 34
- Etna Station**
89. Anton Trisoffski 25 Ch
Anna Trisoffski 26 C

Samuel Trisoffski 70
 Caroline Trisoffski 73
 Math. Veronica 37 Ch
 Burtie Veronica 8
 Michael 2
 [Truchoweski at Ironton
 Calvary Cemetery]
 90. John J. Scherer 37
 Theresia Sherer 30
 Charles 10 C
 William 8
 Pauline 2
 91. Peter Sherer 35
 Alice Sherer 25
 Delia Rosa 2
 92. August Kanut
 (or Kannt?) 43
 Mathildis Kanut 42
 Frederic 19 Ch
 Julius 13 Ch
 Barny 10 C
 John 6
 Frank 4
 Andrew 2
 93. Joseph Jadzowski 41
 Josephine Jadzowski 37
 Dennis 16 Ch
 Margareth 14 Ch
 William 11
 Anna 7
 Rosa 4
 Emma 2
 Edward 2 mos.
 94. Joseph Scherer 72
 Catharina 62

Ellen 22 Ch
 Henry 18 Ch
 George 15 Ch
 95. Andrew P. Scherer 30
 Jane Sherer 27
 Alice 11 C
 Frank E. 6
 Gertrude 3
 Clara 9 mos.
 96. John Whalen 63
 Mary Whalen 56
 Elizabeth 19 Ch
 97. William Koster 56
 Mary Koster 45
 William jun. 22 Ch
 Hermann 19 Ch
 Minne Koster 16 Ch
 Fredric 14 Ch
 Anna 12 C
 Frank 10 C
 Sophia 8
 Edward 5
 Rosa 3
 Henry 9 mos.
 [Wm. Koster and wife
 Mary Tulga are buried at
 Etna Furnace Cemetery.]
 98. Michael Whalen 24 Ch
 Winnifred Whalen 21 Ch
 Louis Dörflinger 68 Ch
 99. Ferdinand Brown 66
 Catharine Brown 63
 John Brown 35 Ch
 Peter 33 Ch
 Anna Br 31 Ch

Vesuvius

100. Caecilia Duffy 40
 John 20 Ch
 Bridget 18 Ch
 Hugh 17 Ch
 Charles 14 Ch
 Catharine 12 C
 Anna Duffy 6
 101. Caecilia Kelly 60
 Daniel 28 Ch
 James 20 Ch
 Anna 23 Ch
 102. James McGowan 32
 Mary McGowan 30
 Anna 6
 James 4
 Caecilia 1
 103. John Mulhearn 27
 Martareth Mulhearn 23
 Daniel 2
 104. Michael Galvin 36
 Bridget Galvin 31
 Anastasia 14 C
 Mary 8
 Patrick 6
 Margareth Ellen 4
 Elizabeth 3
 John Michael 2
 Thomas Joseph 2 mos.
 105. Catharine Swiney 33
 Daniel 12 C
 James 8
 Edward 6

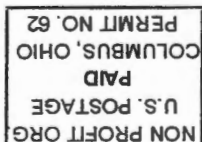
(To be continued)

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