A HISTORY OF SAINT HENRY, OHIO

SAINT HENRY, OHIO

1836-1971

135 Years

Mrs. Joyce L. Alig

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St. Henry Church

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PREFACE

This history of St. Henry Church and Village has been prepared to honor the seventy-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the present church (1897-1972). A sincere endeavor has been made to present a complete history. The reader who wishes to check the sources of information may check the numbers in parentheses in the script which refer to the corresponding numbers in the bibliography. Although a few hundred sources were studied, material from one hundred and thirty sources was chosen for this history. Any errors – of commission or omission – were quite unintentional. It is hoped the reader may have a deeper appreciation and understanding not only of the people of St. Henry's past but also of the people of the present time who have accepted the responsibility of their heritage and have continued making the village the fine community which it is.

A great number of citizens and businessmen have offered assistance and have furnished private papers and photographs. Reverend Dominic Gerlach, C.PP.S., translated the German newspaper, the Mercer County Bote, and offered guidance and encouragement to the author. Sister Octavia, C.PP.S., translated the German records of the Sisters of the Precious Blood. Also, acknowledgment is made to the Ohio Historical Society; The Sisters of the Precious Blood, Dayton, Ohio; The Messenger Press, Carthagena, Ohio; and The Archdiocese of Cincinnati, for references within the script to their publications.

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I

INTRODUCTION

The village of St. Henry, Ohio, located in the southern part of Mercer County in Granville Township, had its first settlers in 1836. The area consisted of virgin deciduous forest inhabited by wolves, deer and other forest fauna. The Ordinances of 1785 and 1787 had provided for the selling of land to individuals and had opened new areas of settlement north of the Ohio River. After the Greenville Treaty had been signed in 1795, the Indians gradually abandoned the area. A few trappers and settlers began penetrating the forest – along Indian trails and paths taken by Generals Wayne and St. Clair during their military expeditions in the 1790's. Although Mercer County had had early settlers at the turn of the nineteenth century, Granville Township was sparsely settled until the 1830's.

A great number of German emigrants left Germany in the 1830's and 1840's and journeyed to America. Land was one of the major reasons for departure; often the eldest son inherited the land rather than having the land divided among the children – the younger children had to look elsewhere for financial security. Their voyage to America was difficult. They spent two months aboard sailing ships. Their ships arrived at New York, Baltimore, and New Orleans. Many Germans traveled and settled at a common meeting point, e.g. Cincinnati. Many travelers who wanted to return to Europe had to remain in America; they had spent their savings to finance their trip to America. Several were disappointed to find there was not untold wealth waiting for them in America. Relatives in Germany wrote them asking for money. Times were difficult, especially for the people who traveled farther north from Cincinnati. They had to build log cabins and hunt wildlife for food until they cleared the land and began raising crops. Thus, Granville Township and other areas of Mercer County were settled at this time.

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II

THE FOUNDING OF A VILLAGE

A. Pioneers

The Romer (then spelled Roemer) family was among the early settlers. Mrs. Herman Henry Romer and her children; Henry, Bernard Frank, Herman (1), Herman (2), Fred, Agnes, Frank, and John Joseph emigrated from Ehlerup, near Damme, in the province of Oldenburg, Germany in 1834. (Oldenburg was in the northern part of Germany, near Holland.) After arriving in New York, the Romers traveled over land and down the Ohio River to meet relatives in Cincinnati. Three of the sons, John Joseph, Bernard Frank, and Henry, traveled to St. Henry. (68, 123) The rest of the family stayed in Cincinnati. (In 1849, their mother, while traveling via the canal to Minster to escape the cholera of Cincinnati, died en route. After she was buried in Minster, her sons were told she had had several gold pieces sewn into her clothing.) The Bruns family arrived at St. Henry about six months after the arrival of the Romer family. The obituary of Gerhard Bruns stated he was one of the first pioneers in this area because he came in the year 1838. (15, s-1) The Beckman family arrived in St. Henry in 1839. (1)



Bernard Bruns, early settler



Bernard Romer, Jr., son of Bernard Romer, early settler

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B. Original Land Plat

The Romer brothers made the decision to purchase land from the government and establish a town. On the fourteenth day of October 1836, Franz Romer of Hamilton County, Ohio, entered at the land office at Lima, Ohio the following real estate: All of the East Half of the North West quarter of Section (21) twenty-one in Township Number (7) Seven South of Range Number (2) two East containing eighty acres of land. This eighty acres, at one dollar and a quarter per acre, cost Franz (Frank) Romer one hundred dollars. One July 7, 1837, Franz Romer sold this eighty acres to his brother Henry at the handsome price of one hundred and fifty dollars; whereupon Henry Romer laid out the town of Saint Henry, Ohio. (13, 54)

C. Settlement

The settlers had a single purpose in mind – to procure a tract of land at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents from the United States Government, and to establish a home in the forest. The Romer Brothers erected a log cabin and in the hastily constructed home, seven families spent their first winter. (123) The problem of furnishing food for survival was enough trial for these pioneers without the added surcharge of seven women in one kitchen for one cold winter. Henry Bruns built the second cabin in St. Henry, when St. Henry was covered with heavy timber and abounded with bears, wolves, and deer. (23)

John Henry Lange, Jr., born in 1855, spoke of hearing his father tell of the wild condition of the country when he first settled here. On many occasions he had had to drive the deer out of his wheat field. He raised flax and kept sheep for wool, which the women of the household spun and then wove into fabrics with which they made the clothing for the family. They were accustomed to going to church in wooden shoes. At first, they went forty miles with their grist to secure flour for bread. No mention was made as to the name or place of this mill; it may have been at Piqua. (23)

Important as a stimulus to the economic development and to the population increment of St. Henry was the construction of the Miami and Erie Canal. Early settlers arrived in Cincinnati and many of them took the canal north. They could not travel the entire distance by canal because of the partial completion of the canal. The Miami and Erie Canal was completed to Dayton by 1829 and the thirty-two miles between Dayton and Piqua were completed in 1837, with the next

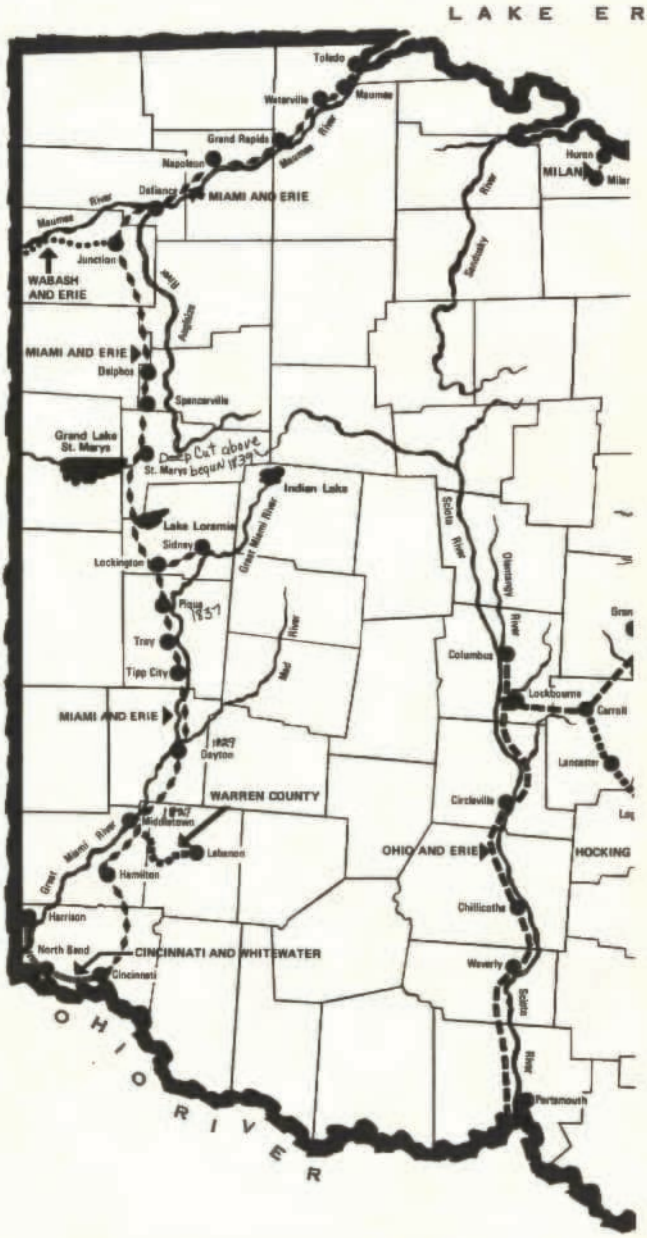
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thirty-two miles to St. Marys completed by 1839. The following years, laborers worked on this canal until by 1845, the canal was completed between Toledo and Cincinnati. Numerous settlers followed the canal north from Cincinnati and embarked from the canal at Minster. Going west from Minster, men chose the higher ground for homesteads, rather than the swampy ground. Thus, St. Henry became settled early. The route between Minster and St. Henry became marked with numerous German Catholic settlements.

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Miami-Erie Canal





The Ohio Historical Society

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III

THE FAITH OF THE PIONEERS

A. The Founding of a Parish

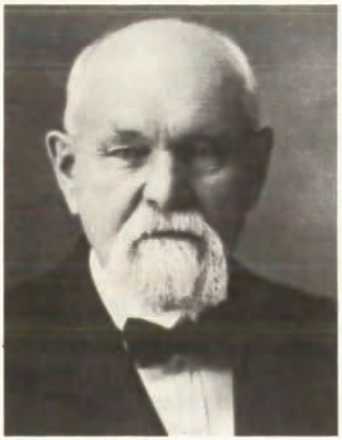
The religious convictions of the pioneers did not suffer in transit from their fatherland. The difficult conditions in America in fact strengthened them. The first isolated settlers had to go by horseback or on foot all the way to Minster to attend Mass. But soon, as settlement moved westward, a priest came out occasionally to celebrate Mass in a private log cabin. By 1839, there were enough settlers in St. Henry to lead Bishop Purcell to grant permission for the formation of their own parish. Mass was celebrated once a month in the Henry Beckman home, on the northwest corner of Main Street and John Street, by Reverends Francis Bartels and Henry Herzog. (26, 50)

Rev. Louis Navarron, a French priest in charge of the settlement which later became Versailles, attended the parish once a month from December 1841 until October 1845. Under his direction the first church was built. This building, fifty by twenty-five feet, was made of logs and weatherboards, hewn by hand. (129) Two citizens in 1971 recalled their grandparents telling that this church stood on the northwest corner of the present church lot. However, most records and citizens agreed that this first church stood on lot number 33 just west of the ditch on Main Street. The cemetery was located behind the church.

The Most Reverend Archbishop Purcell dedicated this church in 1842 to the honor of St. Henry, the pious Emperor Henry II of Germany; also honoring incidentally four of the first six church wardens: Henry Romer, Henry Bruns, Henry Wimmers, Henry Hemmelgarnn, Gerard

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Beckmann, and Bernard Romer. (26) The earliest records of this church dated the first baptism at December 14, 1841; the child being Maria Bernadina Romer, daughter of Henry and Agnes (Sunderhaus) Romer. Also baptised this day was William Borgelt, son of Henry and Maria (Dinckgreuze) Borgelt. (6) Earlier baptisms were probably registered at Minster. Elizabeth (Romer) Athmer was however the first white child born in St. Henry, June 13, 1838. J. H. Romer was the first white male child born in St. Henry, January 31, 1840.



John Henry Romer, first white male child born in St. Henry



Elizabeth (Romer) Athmer, first white child born in St. Henry

The 1842 financial ledgers record the monetary economy of the people; listing twenty-nine dollars in debts for a bell tower costing thirty dollars and fifty cents. Apparently, there was a rectory at this time because Henry Beckman took inventory of the Kitchenware in the 'parish house' and listed an oven, Premium No. 3, with accessories of four lids, a bench, iron kettles, a wash vessel, and a steam kettle. (86) A one story school house was built which stood in front of the junior high school building (1971) near the street. In 1893, this old building was remodeled and used as a kindergarten; hence, the appellation, "baby school," which was given the school. (15, k-2)

In the 1840's the following gentlemen were paid almost two dollars for an average of seventeen days work on the church yard and the school: Heinrich Romer, Bernard Romer, John Henry Wimmers, Henry Bruns, Joseph Romer, Gerard Henry Wendell, Henry Greivenkamp, Herman Huelsmann, Herman Henry Huelsmann, John Henry Hemmelgarnn, Henry Brockmann, Henry Beckman and Henry

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Wendel. (86) This constitutes the earliest recorded list of families in St. Henry, except for the names recorded in land purchases at the Mercer County Court House. The Catholic Telegraph, June 1, 1844, gave statistics with St. Henry having nineteen families of ninety-seven souls. (25) This is probably the population of the parish, rather than that of the village alone.

B. The Society of the Precious Blood (C.PP.S.)

The church history of St. Henry has been associated almost from the beginning with the Society of the Precious Blood. This Society attributes its foundation to St. Gaspar del Bufalo in Rome, Italy, in 1815. In 1838, a branch of this society, which consisted of priests, brothers and sisters, was opened in Switzerland by Francis de Sales Brunner. In 1843, upon initiation from Bishop John B. Purcell of Cincinnati, Father Brunner proceeded to bring most of his religious community to the United States to serve the religious needs of rapidly growing German immigrant communities in Ohio. The first contingent of seven priests, seven students arrived in Cincinnati on New Year's Day, 1844. Their first assignment was far to the north, to St. Alphonse's parish in Huron County, Ohio. Soon more members of the society arrived from Europe, so that in 1846, the first Precious Blood convent was established in Mercer County, namely, Maria Stein at St. John. The priests did not live in parish rectories, but served the parishes from a convent. The first Precious Blood priests to serve St. Henry had come already in 1845, and except for a brief pastorate by diocesan priest, Father Henry Herzog, 1849-1851, the Precious Blood Fathers have served the St. Henry parish ever since. The early years found a confusing array of priests serving St. Henry. It is to be remembered, that they were neither in residence nor were they even pastors. The parish was, in fact, entrusted to the priest superior of the nearest convent. This priest would either go to St. Henry to perform religious services personally or through a delegate.

A Mr. Hemmelgarn came to Father Brunner and offered to sell his large farm; Mr. Hemmelgarn thought the house to be haunted. He confided to Father Brunner, "I have no rest by day nor by night, and I believe for sure that when the sisters came here they would obtain rest because of their many prayers." That gave the idea to Father Francis de Sales Brunner, then Provincial of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood in America, to purchase the place and to call it Himmelgarten (Heaven's Garden) and to name the convent Mary Mother of Mercy. During that same winter (1852) the little chapel – a little block house – was built and annexed onto the two houses

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already standing there (in between them). Then the sisters came. April 29, 1852 they entered the house and began the community; they began that same day to hold night adoration. At first there were two sisters and their names were Sister Brigitta Meier and Sister Fridolina Hess. In May, nine more sisters arrived. The house, however, was not adapted to a convent and was in a state of deterioration. The rain and snow fell on their plates and in their dishes, and they often had to move their beds around. In winter the sisters were occupied in the house; one of them had to go at times to the neighbors to beg for food as yet they had not grown anything on the farm. However, on March 29, 1854, the convent at Himmelgarten together with the chapel, the barn, and all their goods were lost in a fire. (11) Despite this serious mishap, Father Brunner accepted the disaster with remarkable equanimity and resignation, "God be praised for all things." (25, 31, 32) Within six weeks Himmelgarten was partially restored and again housed fourteen sisters – no doubt, the construction was flimsy and of a temporary nature, for the chapel was made of clapboards. (25, 33) Later, a more substantial building of brick took the place of the log house. This convent stood across from the Home School, on the north side of the road, two and a half miles west of town on route 119. This convent served the needs of the congregation until it was sold, together with the acres of farmland surrounding it. In January 1901, Mr. Fred Bimmel, of Portland, Indiana, purchased the property and buildings for $13,746.28. (124) A few sisters remained to live in St. Henry Village and teach within the local school system until they left the village in 1904.



Himmelgarten Convent 2.5 miles west of St. Henry

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C. Second Church Building

From 1852-1866, the C.PP.S. priests from Himmelgarten Convent served all the nearby parishes. Each priest would serve all the parishes at one time or another, rather than remaining with one parish exclusively. At this time, as the St. Henry parish population had increased to forty-one families, the need for a larger church was recognized. (26) In the year 1853, Anthony de Curtins took the contract for building a brick church. (129) On Monday December 3, 1855, Very Reverend Ferneding blessed the new church – which stood to the south of the rectory. (73) This church was built under the supervision of Reverends John Van den Broeck and Joseph Albrecht. There was a trace of friction between Rev. Van den Broeck and the parish. Rev. John Wittmer in a letter to the Archbishop, described St. Henry's situation as "a tolerable dispute" and that "Father Van den Broeck, he is a little too strict." (36) However, this was a common phenomenon of human relationships. During this decade of the 1850's baptisms numbered between nine and twenty-five persons per year. For example, for the year 1856, St. Henry registered sixteen baptisms, five marriages and two deaths. (34) The increasing number of settlers in the neighborhood gave rise to two filial parishes. St. Wendelin's was founded in 1856; St. Francis' at Cranberry Prairie in 1858. (26, 51)

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IV

EARLY BUSINESSMEN

Several men claimed the distinction of being the first businessman in St. Henry. John Joseph Romer, arriving in Mercer County in October 1838, started a store in St. Henry in 1840. Before completion of the Miami Erie Canal, he transported farm produce to Cincinnati by wagon and returned with merchandise for his store. For example, he took furs, dried venison, rabbit, quail, and roots and herbs, e.g. snakeroot and seed turnips; Romer would return with such items as rice, coffee, crackers, sugar, vinegar, starch, oat meal, paints, varnish. Occasionally, he sold all the items on the return trip from Cincinnati before he arrived home; once, he even sold the hat off his head, and had to borrow a cap from Mr. Drahman to return to Cincinnati. (39A) John Joseph Romer's son, John Henry Romer, told how he assisted his father during boyhood, on the farm and in the store, and later hauled goods between Cincinnati and St. Henry, with a four horse team. The trip required three or four days. Henry Bruns, Joseph Drahman, and Henry Steinlage were also early businessmen in the 1840's and 1850's. Henry Beckman, while never having attended law school, built up a large law practice in Mercer County. Scranton stated Henry Beckman was a pioneer businessman of Granville Township as early as 1839. (123) A minor case, which appeared before Justice of the Peace Henry Beckman on May 12, 1851, concerned the ownership of the neighborhood free-running chicken which Adam Edelman had killed. Henry Herzog quarreled with Edelman and called him "a rogue thief and the worst fellow that walketh on the ground." (A copy of this trial may be read on the following pages.) (18) Edelman's name was held in great esteem, however, when in 1876 John Miller of Hopewell Township wrote the newspaper and testified how Dr. Adam Edelman's medicines had cured the terrible affliction in his leg which he had borne for four months with no relief or cure from other medicines before Edelman's cure. (49)

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Site of first store in Romer home

Edelman, Adam Versus Herzog, Henry. Granville Township, Mercer County. May 12, 1851.

May 12, 1851. This day Personally appeared before me Henry Beckman a Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Granville and County of Mercer the Below Subscribet witnesses and too ther several Affidavids or Deposition at the Request and for the Benefit of Adam Edelman he being present at this time above mentioned George Gunder of the County of Mercer of lawfull age being first Duly sworn by me as herein after Certified Deposes as follows,

Question by Adam Edelman: Do you know this chicken here present when it was killed by Whoom and whom that it belongs to

Answer: I do knew this chicken present it was killed on Saturday the 10 day of May 1851 in the Evening by Adam Edelman and the Chicken belongs to Adam Edelman it is a chicken that Said Edelman got on one Drahman it left him and Run with H. Romers Chickens one of Said Roemers Childrens brought the Chicken to Edelman and I took the Chicken from the Child the Eavening before it was killed put it under a tub informed him of it the next morning where I seen him kill it as aforesaid in the eaving. I also heard one Henry Herzog

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Quarral with Said Edelman and told him to never come again on his premisess and cauled Said Eadelman a Rogue thief or Robber and was the worst fellow that walket on the Ground

Georg J Gunther

Also Barbara Gunder of the County of Mercer of Lawful age being first Duly sworn as herein after Certified Deposes as follow,

Question: Do you know this Chicken here present who that it belongs to and where that it come from

Answer: I do know this Chicken here it belongs to Adam Edelman and he got it from one Drahman I know this Chicken well I heard Henry Herzog Say on Sonday morning the 11 of May 1851 that the Chicken that Adam Edelman killed he did not claim and was not his and had only said this and quarrelled with him for he did not wont him to come on his premises

Barbara Gunter

Also Bernard Drahman of the County of Mercer of Lawful age being first Duly sworn as hereafter certified Deposes as follows

Question: Did you Ever Let Adam Edelman have a Chicken if so when and what for Sort and whether this present Chicken is the same one you let him have

Answer: I did Let him have a Chicken and about two months ago. It being a Read Ruester a young one a Small Coamp and a Small tail and my belief is that this present Chicken here is the Self Same one that I Let Adam Edelman have as aforesaid

Bernard his X mark Drahman

Also Angness Roemer, wife of Henry Roemer of the County of Mercer of Lawful age being first Duly Sworn as herein after Certified Deposes as follows

Question: Do you know this Chicken here present whoom that it belongs to

Answer: I do not know Certain but I have often Seen this Chicken before It has Run with our Chickens I always heard and thaugt that it belonged to Adam Edelman wee have often Run it away and it would then Run Direct to Said Edelman we have twise Sent it over to Edelman the first time it Come

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Back the second time it was on the 9 of may when it was killed on the 10 of May 1851 Henry Herzog had one Running with our Chickens that Resembled this one Sum, the ware Both Read but he Got his away about three weeks ago and killed it or we sent it to him

her
Angnes X Roemer
mark

I Henry Beckman a Justice of the Peace in and for the township of Granville and County of Mercer Ohio Do hereby certify that the above and within name George Gunther Barbara Gunther Bernard Drahman and Angnes Roemer ware by me first Duly Sworn to testify the truth and nothing but the truth and that the foregoing Deposition by them Respectively Subscribet ware Reduced to Writing by me and ware taken at the time and place aforesaid In testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my hand this 12th day of May A.D. 1851

Henry Beckman J.P.

witnesses fees not Charged here Adam Edelman pays them

Court fees on 2 subpoeny	50 cts
Justices fees for 2 subpoenys	29 cts
swayring 4 witnesses	16 cts
7.50 words in Deposition	75 cts
	$1.70

Deposition of Cock Tryel

fees

constable	.50
Justice	1.20
	$1.70

Costs paid by Adam Edelman
Except witnesses

H. Beckman

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V

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY

A. Negro Settlement in This Area

It is now all but forgotten that a Negro colony of freed slaves had moved up from Cincinnati to Mercer County in the same decade and probably came by the same road or trail that the first white settlers of St. Henry had followed. Although, as far as it is known, they did not live in St. Henry itself; still their presence was felt on several occasions. A Negro teacher from the Wattles Manual Labor School for Negro boys, near Carthagena, held night school in St. Henry and taught the English language to several men of the village.(39A) Father Van den Broeck, who was in charge of St. Henry and Philothea, baptized twenty-four Negroes in October 1857. (25, 35, 51) August 22, 1860, the Archbishop confirmed twenty-six parishioners at St. Henry. Of the uniformed company who did the honors at St. Henry, one was a young Negro, a convert, who felt evident satisfaction in being able to converse with Father Ferneding in low German, which he picked up in this settlement. (75) These visits of the bishop were impressive. The people held grand processions accompanied by music, banners, and the noise of cannon. The crowd escorted the bishop and his party from St. Henry as far as the priests' residence at Himmelgarten Convent to rest for the night. (76) Concerning the Negro settlement, some remained in the vicinity for another half century. For example, the Negroes supported a school and a church at Carthagena until the turn of the century. (123) When the clock was installed in the St. Henry Church tower in 1914, a Negro was among the men when their picture was taken. At the turn of the century, there were land suit claims brought against area farmers by the Negroes, viz., Randolph Land Case.

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B. Himmelgarten Convent

The Precious Blood Priests who served St. Henry had been living at the Himmelgarten Convent. They were looking for a more suitable site for the C.PP.S. seminarians. In 1861, Rev. Joseph Dwenger and Christopher Schunck purchased the property of the present day St. Charles Seminary. This property previously had supported the Wattles Manual Labor School for Negro boys, later known as Emlin Institute in 1843. As there were hostilities between Negroes and Whites, Emlin Institute eventually closed in 1857. The buildings stood empty a few years. By October 1861, Father Joseph Dwenger and fifteen seminarians had purchased the property and were well established in the Seminary. (123)

At Himmelgarten Convent, the Sisters opened a school in 1871. The school was closed in 1878 and reopened in 1881, only to close again in 1882. It reopened in 1890 and continued under the Precious Blood Sisters until 1900 when the convent was sold. (22) Lay teachers continued the school, later known as the "Home School," until it was suspended in 1944 and its students transferred to St. Henry. (107) A few Sisters remained in the St. Henry village to teach in the St. Henry School until 1904, when they left the village permanently. One lady recalled that when the new school was built, there was a disagreement between the nuns and a teacher who happened to be a school board member's son. Common village gossip claimed the Sisters vowed never to return to St. Henry. Sister Octavia, Historian of the Sisters of the Precious Blood Society, stated there was no fact to this rumor. The Sisters were asked to teach at St. Henry Catechetical Center in the 1960's, but had to refuse due to lack of sufficient number of Sisters – no other reason.



Home School
2.5 miles west
of St. Henry

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VI

CHURCH AFFAIRS 1866-1885

Reverend Van den Broeck, C.PP.S., served St. Henry as her pastor again in June 1866 and retained this position for almost eleven years. During his pastorate, 1867, the church was frescoed by Phil. Wallischeck for the sum of $620.00. (85) In 1870, the adult parishioners occupied 225 seats in church besides the children seated in the front pews. In the spring of 1876, the church gave Mr. Anton Mueller the job of building four small chapels about six feet square at the price of $89.95. (88) The chapels were so small that the priest had to kneel in the doorway in front of the altar. Two of these chapels were placed on Walnut Street at the corners of Washington and Columbus Streets; west of these chapels, the other two were placed on Sycamore Street at the corners of Washington and Columbus Streets. These chapels were closed all year except for the two feast days of Corpus Christi and the Most Precious Blood. The chapels were later moved to the church lot. The following spring, Rev. Ven den Broeck concluded his stay at St. Henry and was succeeded by Rev. Xavier Griesmeier, C.PP.S.; April 1877 to February 1878.

Rev. Felix Graf, C.PP.S., began serving the parish in February 1878 and remained until August 1885. The church remained much the same in these years. A monetary collection typical of this period was the "copper collection." Pennies were dropped into the Klingelbeutel, a black bag with a bell sewn to the bottom; the bag being attached to a long pole for the usher to pass across the pews. These penny collections averaged thirty dollars; for example, the June 8, 1879 collection amounted to $27.45. That same year, a well was dug for twenty-five dollars and piping, a pump, and a stove installed for a total of twenty-eight dollars. During the holiday season, eighteen cords of wood were bought to heat the church; the church paying B. Romer,

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Jr. $2.55 for eight cords and H. Doess $1.95 for ten cords. During Father Graf's pastorate, the parish was growing. As an illustration of this growth, the following year, parishioners rented 314 seats compared to the 225 seats rented in 1870. (88) This auction of pews took place on New Year's Day. The Priest would begin at the back of church and auction off the seats to the highest bidders. Final bids ranged from a couple of dollars to a hundred dollars per seat. Some parishioners were determined to hold certain seats and tried to have the highest bid. Some citizens attached significance of social status to which seat they held. After the bidding, fees were paid then or in installments; a very few were never paid. On rare occasion, a member would bid high for a seat, get the bid and take the seat, but never pay; eyebrows were raised when this person would be back bidding the following year.

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Programme des 40stündigen Gebetes.

Gottesdienst für den ersten Tag,

7 Uhr Morgens: Aussetzungs-Amt, feierlich. Prozession gleich nach dem priesterlichen Segen. —Litanei.—

10.30 Vorm.: Spät-Amt am Seit-Altar, einfach; und das Uebrige wird hernach verkündet.

3 Uhr Nachm.: Andacht, Gebet, Gesang. —Vesper.—

7.30 Abends: Andacht, Gebet, Gesang, —Miserere ꝛc., nebst hl. Segen und—

9.30, Einsetzung.

Schluß für den ersten Tag,

✝ ✝ ✝

Gottesdienst für den zweiten Tag,

5 Uhr Morgens: Aussetzung, (Panze Linzn:, Censer und zugleich Austheilung der heiligen —Kommmion.—

7 Uhr: Frühmesse am Seit-Altar und Aus—theilung der heiligen Kommunion.—

10 Uhr: Spät-Amt am Seit-Altar, feierlich.

3 Uhr bis **9.30** Abends, wie am ersten Tage.

Schluß für den zweiten Tag.

Gottesdienst für den dritten Tag,

5 Uhr Morgens: Aussetzung, (Zurückbringu:;; —des Ciboriums.—

10 Uhr, wie Tag vorher, Amt am Hochaltar.

3 „ Litanei, Prozession, Schluß mit Te Deum.

Prozessions Ordnung.

Am ersten Tag, im 7 Uhr Amt, beim priesterlichen Segen und vor der Litanei veranstaltet sich die Prozession wie folgt:

1. Kreuz und zwei Kerzen.
2. Jünglingsfahne
3. Schulknaben und Mädchen.
4. Jungfraufahne.
5. Weißgekleidete Mädchen und Knaben mit Kerzen ꝛc.
6. Kindheit Jesu Fahne.
7. Sänger-Chor. Weißgekleidete Knaben, oder Andere.
8. Sanktariumfahne, oder Anderen.
9. Meßdiener mit Kerzen ꝛc.
10. Priester mit dem Allerheiligsten. Vorsteher mit Traghimmel. Meßdiener mit Kerzen.
11. Fahne des Männer-Vereins.
12. Männerverein mit Auszeichnungen.
13. Fahne des Frauen-Vereins.
14. Rothen Fahnen, oder Anderen.

Am letzten Tage, beim Schlusse, formirt sich die Prozession auf dieselbe Weise nach der Litanei, bewegt sich aber erst nach dem der Priester das hoch würdigste Gut nimmt.

Schluß:

Gesang: „Großer Gott" und darauf ——„Der Engel des Herrn."——

Gebetstunden wie folgt:

Am ersten Tag,

Vormittag:

Nach dem 7 Uhr Amt bis 9.30, **Alle.**
Von 9.30 bis 10.30, **Jungfrauen.**
„ 10.30, **Spät-Amt.**
Nach dem Amt bis 12 Uhr, **Schulknaben**

Nachmittag:

Von 12 bis 1 Uhr, **Schulmädchen.**
„ 1 bis 2 „ **Frauen.**
„ 2 bis 3 „ **Jungfrauen.**

Vesper.

Nach der Vesper bis 4 Uhr, **Männer.**
Von 4 bis 5 Uhr, **Schulknaben.**
„ 5 bis 6 „ **Schulmädchen.**
„ 6 bis 7 „ **Jünglinge.**
„ 7 Uhr bis Einsetzung, **Alle.**

Am zweiten Tag,

Vormittag:

Von 5 bis 6.30, **Männer.**
„ 6.30 bis 7.30, **Jungfrauen.**
„ 7.30 bis 8.30, **Frauen.**
„ 8.30 bis 9.30, **Jünglinge.**

Amt.

Nach dem Amt bis 12 Uhr, Schulknaben.

Nachmittag:

Wiederum wie am vorigen Tag.

Am letzten Tage,

Von 5 Uhr bis 9.30, wie Tag vorher, darauf Amt, Litanei, Prozession und Schluß mit „Großer Gott".

Typographie von J. J. Schlaich.

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VII

LIFE IN ST. HENRY IN 1884

By 1884, St. Henry had become an established community. What makes this year important is not something special that occurred in St. Henry itself, but that someone or several people were interested enough to report what was going on in the community to the newly established weekly newspaper, Der Mercer County Bote (messenger), which had begun publication in Celina the year before under the name of Deutsches Kleeblatt (the German Cloverleaf). There is slight suspicion that the weekly reports were at times more newsy than factual, more opinionated than objective. Thus, a study was made of the social, business, and political activities of the village in the year 1884.

A. Social Activities 1884

This captivating year of 1884 was preceded by a gala celebration in December 1883. The second Wednesday of December about six o'clock in the evening, the railroad workers, about seventy in number, were a good distance to the south of town. Townspeople promised them a treat if they completed the laying of the rails to St. Henry yet that day. The workers labored with lanterns under the moonlight on the Cincinnati and Jackson, Michigan railroad until they reached the village about nine o'clock that evening. The news spread quickly and the inhabitants gathered under the sounds of the Germania Music Band. A grand banquet was served the workers, with Ganbrinus, German god of drinking, playing his role. (15 a)

Thus, the year 1884 was given a send off. February 3, the Germania Band put on a small festivity in order to gain money to pay for their new band wagon. (15, b-1) The band also played in May at the

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thirty-ninth birthday party of the Justice of the Peace, John G. Beckman. (15, b-3) That same month, the Mercer County commissioners decided to build a new bridge with a stone foundation over the St. Henry River on Main Street. (15, b-4)

Another gala day was celebrated in June when over two hundred people gathered in St. Henry to see the parade which was arranged by Jacob Bany, agent of the Champion Reaper Co. During the season, Mr. Bany had sold twenty-three machines which were delivered that Saturday. After the machines were taken from the train and loaded onto the wagons, Mr. Bany treated his customers to a free dinner at the American House which he later purchased from J. F. Romer in 1885. (15, c-2) A man by the name of Otis from Montezuma recalled having attended one of these dinners and having a dish which was new to him – rice with red sugar. A parade followed, with grand speeches given in German, concluding with a couple of barrels of genuine Gerstensaft, 'barley juice.' (15, b-6) There was truly something to celebrate for during this decade, Jacob Bany sold between thirty and sixty machines – self-binders, mowers, and reapers – each season.

The fourth of July was celebrated in a true German way. Parishioners found great pleasure in socializing. The well-attended picnic was accompanied by the music of the band. Two fiddlers played for the dance that was held for the enjoyment of all. (15, b-8) The Germania Music Band also took part in the Jubilee festivities in Fort Recovery, Ohio. (15, b-19)

Whenever the newspaper correspondent announced a child's birth, he utilized the stork story; for example, "The stork flew over the house roof of Joseph Mackey and Joseph Mackey became the father of a twelve pound girl." (15, b-5) The mother was not mentioned.

The October game of 1884 between the St. Henry and Burkettsville baseball clubs ended with a victory for the latter. The Burkettsville team had good players brought in from Greenville. When the game was over, there were four people with scars; one lost his eye; another had his nose broken. The newspaper correspondent suggested, "This kind of ball, especially during church services, should be brought to an end!" (15, b-16)

Religious celebrations were an integral part of the life of the people. Corpus Christi Day and the Feast of the Precious Blood were observed with a procession around the church property stopping at the chapels built the previous decade by Anton Mueller. (15, b-7) The priest then

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gave a blessing. The throng of people, proceeding on the first Sunday to the first and third chapels, sang, Grosser Gott, Wir Loben Dich, (Holy God, We Praise Thy Name). Altar boys carried the Blessed Sacrament with a canopy above it, and others carried banners. The second Sunday, the procession was to the second and fourth chapels. The chapels were used until they were sold in 1914. (91) On July 15, St. Henry's Day was celebrated. That August, the feast of St. Cyriacus, patron Saint of the sick, was marked with impressive services. This day was important because of the epidemics of cholera and diphtheria and other illnesses which were serious due to the helplessness of medicine. (15, b-10) At another religious celebration, the Most Reverend Archbishop Elder confirmed sixty children in this parish the following month. (15, b-13)

B. Business Activities 1884

Businessmen were very active in the year 1884. Frank Bruns opened a livery stable, enlarged his saloon to make space for a pool table, and placed a lantern in front of his business that year. (15, b-7-11-13) The men employed in building the Cincinnati Northern railroad stopped at Bruns' Tavern; Bruns housed and fed daily forty to fifty men. It took two hours to serve one meal; they ate in three shifts of about fifteen each. (97) Next to Bruns' Hotel was the carriage and wagon manufactory of blacksmith Henry Bruns. (The Bruns' buildings stood at the site of the bank and funeral home – 1971). John G. Beckman, son of Henry, was justice of the peace, appointed postmaster since 1871, township clerk, and a dealer in medicine, books, and notions. (23, 15) Caspar Schoeneberger worked as a blacksmith in the old White Villa building on lot #30. (15, b-8) A decade earlier, J. M. Schoeneberger was a manufacturer of wagons and carriages. (48)

The Moeder brothers operated their sawmill and dealt in lumber at the site of Rutschillings, on lot #18 in Altenhofel's Addition. (15, c-3) Anton Mueller, builder of the chapels, also made furniture and built homes. (48) Joseph B. Drahman had a harness manufactory on Lammers' lot, #61. (23) Frank Bernard Romer built a twelve room brick home in 1884-85. (123) John Henry Romer had a general mercantile store which he had operated since 1867 at the site of Buschor's Department Store. (4, 123) John Panning was a dealer in stoves, tinware, roofing, and spouting. (43) J. B. Kipp put his saloon on wheels in 1884 and moved it to the lot next to the railroad station; the newspaper correspondent's description, declared, "Kipp drove close to the train doors and extended to the passengers whatever the human heart desired." (15, b-9) Michael Schlegel manufactured

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furniture of all kinds and carried on the undertaking business, on lot #34, west of the junior high school. In 1884, Albert Gulde arrived in St. Henry and embarked in the General Merchandise business at the site of the St. Henry Laundromat. (1) Henry Steinlage operated a tannery; in 1884, he erected a storeroom, on lot #43. (1) Ignatz Siegrist had a harness shop on the lot west of Lefeld Hardware. (15, b-20) There was a flour mill built at this time at the site of the Schockman Lumber yard; in 1885, Mr. Kreusch, Hoying and Romer purchased this flour mill. (15, c-5)

Every winter the newspaper pages were filled with people having the grippe. Prior to 1877, Dr. William Jones had been the local physician and surgeon. (48) Dr. Adam Edelman, a resident since 1848, suggested home cures. (49) The villagers' medical needs were served by Doctor Ryan, whose office stood where the Bittersweete Shoppe is; and by Doctor J. J. Mory, who built a new office in 1902, which stood east of the St. Henry Furniture Store.

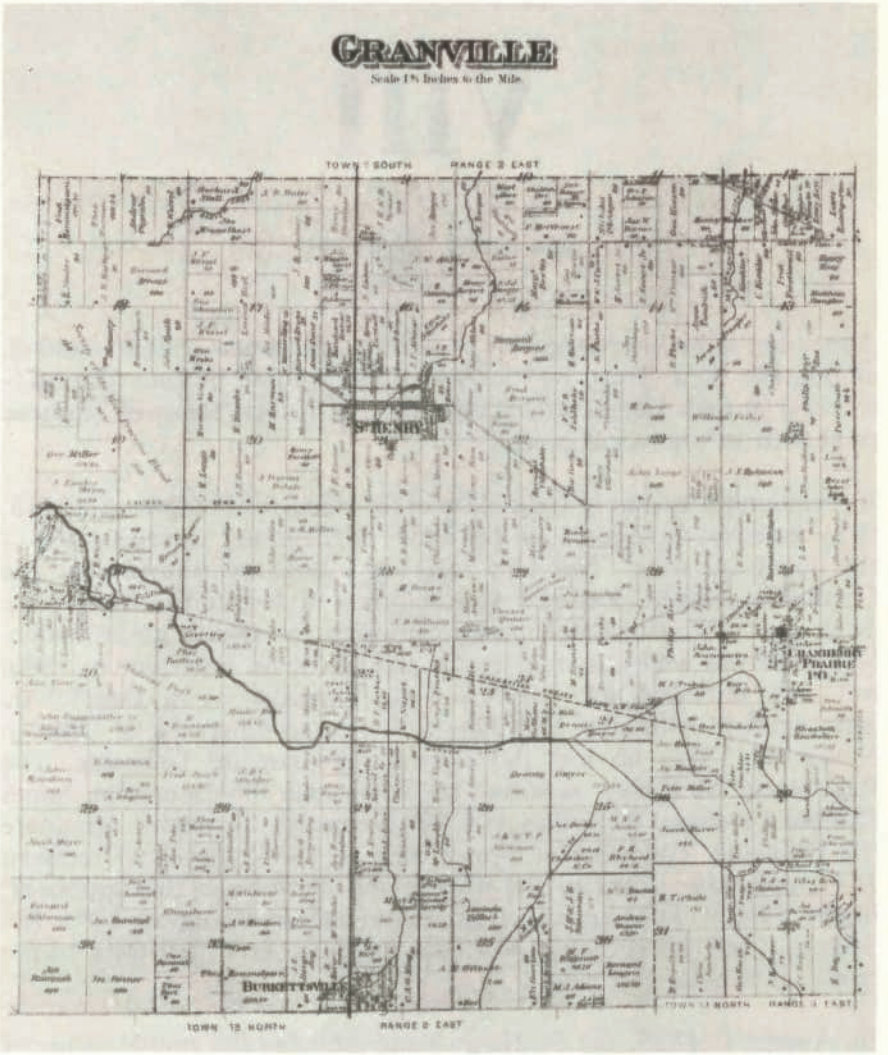
December, the final month of 1884! Over Christmas, the roof of the tile company collapsed due to snow; the tile company stood at the site of Lammers' pond on Kremer Hoying Road across from the canning factory. (15, c-1) The newspaper correspondent commented that St. Henry had six businesses where drinks were sold and that that would make one oasis for every forty to forty-five inhabitants. (15, b-20) Therefore, the population of St. Henry would have been between two hundred forty and two hundred seventy people.

C. Political Activities 1884

The year 1884 saw the Democrats in firm control in St. Henry during the national elections. In the first week in September, the Cleveland and Hendricks Club of St. Henry held a meeting "for political freedom and against bigotry and 'know-nothingness.'" (15, b-12) The newspaper correspondent told how the club met and subjected Blaine's life to sharp criticism and proved from his deeds that he was a corruptionist. (15, b-14) On election day, "many hard words were said; the Republicans were insulting." That day citizens of Cranberry Prairie came to St. Henry on a wagon pulled by six horses in order to vote; forty-two voters were on the wagon – all for Cleveland and Hendricks! The election passed with 354 Democratic votes to 46 Republican votes in Granville Township. Jacob Bany had a rooster put on a pole so that it would announce the victory for Cleveland and Hendricks. (15, b-17) A victory celebration was held. A manikin which represented Mr. Blaine was put on a pole near the train station to greet the train from Celina. A parade was held; short speeches were

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given. Thereupon, the effigy of Blaine, after the music band had played several funeral songs for it, was blasted apart by explosives for the enjoyment of the Democrats and to the sorrows of the Republicans. (15, b-18)



Granville Township 1888

Note the Society of the Most Precious Blood Nunnery and School No. 3 on sections 18 and 19 west of St. Henry, (5)

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VIII

POLITICS 1885-1895

Appearing to be knowledgeable of politics was almost a status symbol, among the men. Thus, politics was often a topic of conversation – whether at their Democratic party rallies, or at their places of business, or at their various social events.

A Democratic assembly took place at St. Henry in October 1889. (15, G-3) Speeches were given on the issues of the times; especially that of the tariff question. The May 21, 1891 Bote mentioned that the Champion Reaper Machines were selling well despite the hard times. That was the era of McKinley's campaign for Ohio's governorship. McKinley was well-known after the passage of his tariff law in 1890, but was defeated for re-election to Congress by a Democratic gerrymander. Although McKinley was elected Governor of Ohio in November 1891, he lost the election in Granville Township. The Republican McKinley received 65 votes and the Democrat James Campbell received 316 votes. (15, I-3) Democrats seemed to dominate the Granville Township elections; even in 1884, Cleveland received 354 Democratic votes to the 46 Republican votes of his opponent, Blaine. (15, b-15) At another Democratic rally in November 1893, Mr. Schlosser gave his speech in low German which gave merriment to the crowd. (15, k-4)

On August 1, 1885, the St. Henry Band attended the annual picnic of the Negroes at Carthagena which celebrated the freedom of their brothers. The Negroes and Whites amused themselves together on the dance floor and ate from common table and the bars – brotherly entertainment. One Negro commented, "If the Democrats in the South were as good-natured as the Democrats in Mercer County, then things would go far better." (123; 15, c-4)

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The Bote frequently expressed resentment against the temperance people; "They complain about Germans drinking beer on Sunday or any other day!" The Bote refuted the charge by describing the misbehavior of the non-German kids who ran around on the streets late at night, making noise and disruptions, etc. (15, e-2) Drinking beer did seem to be a part of the German's social activities. There was reference to a group of friends going to Padua (St. Anthony, Ohio) after celebrating the feast of St. Henry. Since Padua was 'dry,' they took along a barrel of beer. Upon arrival, there was great surprise because in opening the barrel, there was only water! (15, g-2) The spring of 1888, St. Henry suffered the effects of being 'dry': "Last Sunday the Law made itself felt in our peaceful little village as though everything had died. Our citizens, who after six days of hard work, on Sunday, amuse themselves with some social play, that is after they do their duties as Christians. The guiltless have to suffer with the guilty; to drink a glass of beer or wine on Sunday, because this pertains mostly to the time of the peaceful Dutchman and worker, is a horrible crime." (15, f)

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IX

THE PRESENT CHURCH

A. Preparations

When Father Felix Graf left St. Henry Parish in 1885, Rev. Bernard Russ, C.PP.S., took his place. The church congregation was once again increasing in size so as to become too large for the building itself. The population of the village was enumerated at 682 in 1890. (123) The church pew rent records numbered the seats rented by the parish in 1890 at 373. (87) Of course, the children who sat in the front pews were not enumerated in the pew rent rosters. Thus, with the increase in parish population, the need for a new church was recognized.

Parishioners planned for the new church and began preparations. The first reference to the new church in the Bote was made April 28, 1892: "Mr. Frank Jones of Rose Hill, Darke County, has the contract of making the bricks for the new church; he moved here Monday with his family. Preparations for making brick have already been started. A well of eighty feet has been dug for the church." The following month, the building committee received a windpump from Jacob Bany for the new well. By autumn, 500,000 bricks were finished with plans for 400,000 more to be made the summer of 1893. (15, j-4)

Parishioners proudly viewed plans of the new church in June 1893. (15, k-1) One year later Rev. Russ announced that bids would be accepted for the building contract.

A building committee was appointed by the pastor, of which J. H. Romer was secretary and treasurer. In the summer of 1894, John DeCurtins was awarded the contract for building the new church. John DeCurtins' father, Anthony DeCurtins, had built the earlier brick church in 1854. (129)

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In the record entitled "Annual Receipts and Expenses of the New Church," October 6, 1896 – March 21, 1904, exact figures were kept. The amounts expended for making brick, November 4, 1892 – January 15, 1894, were listed; e.g. on November 4, 1892, paid to F. M. Jones for two kiln brick, 500,000 @ $2.50, deducting $100.00 damage for bad brick was $1150.00 and on August 2, 1893, paid to Ulrich Boehmer and George Breymeier for one kiln brick, 138,000 @ $2.85 deducting $15.00 damage was $378.00. Bills paid were for labor in brick yard, for pumping water, for one water tank, for loading brick, and for brickmaking. From July 13, 1894 to June 12, 1895, $776.55 was paid to C. J. & M. Railroad on freight bill on stone for J. Wilson, Lewisburg, Ohio. (89) Most important, the people donated their time, interest, and money to the project. Still, additional funds had to be borrowed. On just pages four and five of this record, thirty-three people loaned money between January 1896 and December 1901; the amounts varied from one hundred dollars to two thousand dollars at five percent interest from one to five years.

As the foundation of the church was being completed, the citizens, together with their pastor, were planning a grand festivity for the cornerstone laying to which they invited all the parishes and sodalities of the entire area along the Mackinaw Railroad from Bryan to Cincinnati. (15, m) The newspaper correspondent commented that if a person looked at the massive foundation, he could see it was set to support a huge temple; the building and its furnishings would require a considerable outlay of money. The festivity would furnish the needed finances. The people's exact donations and financial loans were specifically registered in ledgers. The church retained these ledgers filled with each person's name and his contribution from a few cents to hundreds of dollars. To erect such a grand edifice at this time was an economic feat for this small parish; seemingly each member contributed as much as he could possibly spare for this church.

B. Laying of the Cornerstone

Der Mercer County Bote described the preparations for the cornerstone laying as follows:

> Preparations were made to entertain the guests; to feed them, to take care of their carriages, to make the visitors feel at home. A bounteous selection of food covered the tables; service was cordial. Tables were out in the open under the foliage. A larger bower contained seats for many hundreds of persons. In the southeast corner, on a part of the ground were benches under shade trees so people could rest themselves. The stand for the music bands was

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large; raised several feet from the ground, beautifully decorated with birch branches and contained chairs. A large show and a small booth contained things worthy to be seen. There was even a Carousel. There was a very large booth where soft drinks, melons, and cigars, etc. could be sold and also many smaller places where things could be sold. Playgrounds, galleries for throwing and shooting, also a large dining hall gave the entire ground the appearance of a large fair where thousands of people milled around; and formed a bright and genuine affair, like a national holiday. With every step, a person would meet familiar faces which a person had seen perhaps for not a very long time. The excursion train from the north came towards ten o'clock; from Celina there were 187 persons, among them the German sodalities and the music band; from Coldwater, 54 persons; altogether, the train brought 315 persons. In St. Henry, the sodalities were received and led to the township hall by the local men's sodality, the music band, including those from Botkins, Ohio and the St. John Knights in uniform. The train from the south came after twelve o'clock and is said to have brought 450 excursionists among which the music band of Lewisburg in Preble County. Already the evening before, many people from the south had arrived. In all public parades the knights in their beautiful uniforms and the sodalities with their markings formed the most spectacular part of the parade and it is to be emphasized here that the little village of Botkins in Shelby county earns the prize of honor in that twenty uniformed St. John's Knights came and eighteen of these are German who are not afraid to carry their sword for church and fatherland. They formed the point of the procession at the cornerstone laying and their performing their exercises on the ground of the new church after the cornerstone laying was a genuine surprise to everybody. The number of those who participated is estimated variously to come to six or seven thousand persons. (15, m)

The Celina Democrat, July 29, 1897, described the ceremonies held for the laying of the cornerstone as follows:

The regular services were held in the old church in the morning followed by an eloquent sermon by Rev. Father Bernard Russ, pastor of the congregation. After dinner, which lasted from eleven in the morning until one-thirty in the afternoon, the ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone were begun. The bands and societies and those officiating marched in a body to the cornerstone, which had been swung into position on the foundation of the building by the use of a derrick. When all was in readiness, the Very Rev. Vicar

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General J. C. Albrinck, of Holy Trinity Church, of Cincinnati, delivered a very able and eloquent address in German, the subject of which is summarized in the words of the ritual: "We place this cornerstone in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, in order that here may flourish the true faith and the fear of God; that fraternal charity may here be practiced; it shall be a place for the worship of God, for the thanksgiving and supplication, so that all who worship here may obtain eternal bliss." The Vicar General spoke exhaustively and eloquently on these petitions, and then laid the cornerstone in accordance with the ritual of the church. Father William Russ then followed with a scholarly and able address in English, reviewing briefly the grand influence and progressive march of the Catholic religion. This concluded the day's exercises, and brought to a close the most solemn and impressive ceremony ever witnessed in St. Henry. (129)

The Catholic Telegraph, June 20, 1895, further described the occasion and the cornerstone itself:

At two o'clock the procession of the clergy formed in the old church and headed by a brass band and the church societies, proceeded to the new edifice, the foundation walls of which have already been built several feet above the level of the ground. Arriving there, the Very Rev. Vicar General, J. C. Albrinck, Ph.D., first called attention to the fact that some of the congregation had disregarded the admonition, of both the Most Rev. Archbishop, and their pastor, in regard to the sale of liquors on this occasion. He warned all present not to take part in this violation of the laws, but as good and dutiful Catholics to obey, and to remain away from the place where the violation was going on. He then proceeded to explain the ceremony of the day, the meaning and symbolism of the cornerstone, dwelling most eloquently on that evil of our day, indifferentism in religion and want of reverence and fear of the Lord.

The cornerstone proper is of sandstone, in size two by four feet in height. The opening for the box, containing a copy of the Catholic Telegraph and other papers, the customary Latin document, coins, etc., was hewn in the underside of the large stone. The case being placed in position, the stone was lowered into its place. It bears, on the exposed side; the words: "Ecclesia S. Henrici, A.D. 1895," in large raised letters. Its position is in the northeastern corner of the structure. (80)

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C. Statue of Saint Henry

The statue of Saint Henry, the patron saint of the congregation, was unveiled in the presence of over fifteen hundred people by Very Rev. Henry Drees, C.PP.S., of Carthagena, assisted by Rev. B. Russ, Pastor of the St. Henry congregation, Rev. Constantine Vogelman, Rev. Joseph Heiks, Rev. Chas. Notheis, and Rev. Louis Hefele. The ceremonies, in both English and German, were of a solemn and impressive nature. The little village was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and its citizens vied with each other in affording entertainment and hospitality to the large crowd in attendance. Bands were present from St. Joe, Coldwater, and Philothea; music was furnished in abundance.

The statue was carved from Bedford granite, and was eight and one-half feet high, and sat in a niche over the main entrance of the church. The statue represented Saint Henry as saint and emperor, with a sword in his right hand and a scepter in his left hand. Herman Brockmann, a German sculptor from Cincinnati, created the work of art, which came to be a gift to the church from the Catholic Dramatic Circle. That same month, the Catholic Dramatic Circle ordered from the Detroit Stained Glass Co., glass for the new church. The Catholic Dramatic Circle staged plays for the village for the purpose of helping finance the new church. (129; 15, n)

Rev. Russ, who had been with the congregation since 1885 and had worked with the people all the years while building the church, was suddenly transferred in January 1897 – just before the dedication services of the church. The parish was disheartened at Rev. Russ' leaving. His replacement was Rev. Martin Dentinger, C.PP.S.

D. Blessing of the Bells

Rev. Martin Dentinger wrote the following letter to the Most Rev. William Henry Elder, Archbishop of Cincinnati on April 4, 1897:

> Your of 2nd received, referring to the bells for which I wrote to you for permission to purchase, I would say that the subscription has already been taken up. I ought have written to you sooner but I promised your permission and hence let all go on for the purchase of same, although the order has not yet been placed it would now cause great dissatisfaction if it had to be stopped hence I would now ask your Grace's permission for further reasons, viz: one certain man alone subscribed $200.00 who did not and would not

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do anything to the building of the church, this would be lost and his good will for future collections; again the old bells will fetch $360.00. Hence, only $640.00 was newly subscribed. Total $1200.00. They also want new pews which will cost about $1200.00 again. They will have to make some new ones any way, and the old ones are of an awkward length for convenience in the new church. Still for my part I prefer this to be put off for at least a year. Myself was not for bells but told them to let the old ones serve awhile, it caused bad feeling so I gave in, especially on account of the aforesaid man. Can you not make any suggestion at all when you could dedicate the church? (39)

Thus, on the patron saint's feast day, July 15, 1897, was the consecration of the bells by Very Rev. Henry Drees, Provincial C.PP.S. The bells were bought from the Buckeye Bell Foundry, Cincinnati. The old bells were given in exchange as part payment and were then sold by the bell company to Scharpsburg (sic) church. The three new bells aggregated 6,600 pounds. The bell dedicated to St. Henry weighed 3,100 pounds and bore the inscription on one side: "I praise the true God – I Call the people – I assemble the clergy – I announce the sabbath. Saint Henry, pray for us." On the other side was written: "A.D. MDCCCXCVII–Pontificatus Papae Leonis XIII–Feliciter Regnantis–Et Sacerdotii Archiepiscopi nostri Gulielmi Henrici Elder Anno D. 1897." The second bell, dedicated to St. Cyriacus, bore the inscription on one side: "St. Cyriacus, pray for us – I lament the dead – I expel infections – I grace the festivals." On the reverse side was written: "Pestem fugo–A.D. 1897." The third bell, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin bore the inscription on one side: "Ave Maria gratia plena, Dominus tecum – I rejoice with the joyful – I grieve with the sorrowful – Ora pro nobis." On the other side was written: "Deum imploro–A.D. 1897–St. Henry, Ohio." (92, 94)

E. Dedication of Present Church

The days following were filled with eagerness and preparations for the climax of their efforts – the dedication of the new church. Committees were formed for buying; for ice-cream, lemonade, and fruits; for amusements; for dining rooms; for feed and stables and for flower decorations. For several days the women were baking and cooking, and kept some eighteen cooking stoves going most of the time for the entire week. (129)

Bishop Elder and Father Russ arrived on the noon train Saturday, July 24, 1897, and were escorted to the convent at Himmelgarten by a

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number of mounted horsemen. A handsome flag, made of the papal colors; yellow, purple, and white; twenty-one feet long, was floated from a point very near the top of the church steeple and could be seen from many miles in all directions.

Sunday, the Mackinaw railroad brought 561 people from Cincinnati and other cities to the south and 475 people from the north. (129) Favored by nature with beautiful weather, and prompted by feelings of just pride and happiness, the Catholics of St. Henry, turned out en masse to witness the solemn dedication of the new and magnificent church which their munificence and self-sacrificing spirit had erected. At nine thirty, the parade was formed at the old church to meet the Most Reverend Archbishop and to escort him from the hotel to the church. Four companies of uniformed Knights of St. John – No. 276 of St. Mary's: No. 270 of Minster; No. 289 of Coldwater; and No. 249 of Botkins; the Uniformed Commandery, C.K. of A., of Delphos, together with the nonuniformed commanderies of said order from Ft. Recovery, Loramie and Chickasaw; the St. Joseph's Aid from Celina, all headed by bands of Decatur, Indiana; Minster, Ohio; and Coldwater, Ohio; together with St. Henry's Men's and St. Aloysius' Young Men's societies and the school children formed the procession. The parade was a grand success and was viewed by thousands as they marched through the streets to the church.

The Most Rev. Archbishop repaired to the old church, from which he removed its sacred character and then the procession of societies, acolytes and clergy proceeded to the new church. Upon reaching the front step of the church, the Archbishop, in a brief manner, explained to the great concourse of people present, the meaning of the ceremony about to take place, and then in a few choice words praised them for their zeal and devotion to God's honor. The dedication then took place, and after they entered the church, Rev. Godfrey Schlacter, C.PP.S., the apostolic missionary, delivered the sermon in English.

Solemn High Mass was then celebrated by Rev. Bernard Russ, C.PP.S., the former pastor of the congregation, assisted by the Rev. Boniface Russ, C.PP.S., as deacon, and Rev. F.X. Griessmayer, C.PP.S., as subdeacon. Very Rev. H. Drees, C.PP.S., and Rev. Felix Graf, C.PP.S., acted as deacons of honor to the Archbishop. Revs. Constantine Vogelman and Dominic Schunk were masters of ceremonies. (82) Rev. Paulinus Trost delivered the sermon in German. The Bishop delivered a short address after mass. Other priests present in the sanctuary doing office and assisting were Revs. Raymond Vernemont, Cosmos Seeberger, Anselm Schmidt, Chas. Notheis, Louis Hefele, Gregory Jussel, Lawrence Chirack, Peter Kuhnmuench, and Martin Dentinger.

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The following theologians from St. Charles Seminary were in attendance as acolytes: Justin, Fridolin, Basel and Ulerich. The Cecilian male choir, of Cincinnati, furnished the church music.

In the afternoon the Bishop confirmed the children of the congregation and neighboring congregations, which occupied all the afternoon. The services closed with the benediction and the "Te Deum," chanted by the choir and whole congregation, thus ending the church ceremonies for the day. (129)

The church was a magnificent edifice of the Gothic style of architecture, built in the form of a Latin cross. It was built of brick, ornamented with blue Bedford stone, and had an entire length of 163 feet. The width of the church proper was 66 feet and the transept width was 86 feet. (82, 129) Three large portals led into the vestibules which contained large commodious stairways leading to the organ loft. There was also an entrance on each side of the transept. The height of the tall, graceful tower was 200 feet. At its juncture with the roof it was 25 feet square, just above which was the belfry, where the new chimes or bells were located. Ten stone columns, 19 inches in diameter, supported the arched ceiling, the center nave of which was 52 feet above the level of the floor. The church had an approximate seating capacity of 1200. (82)

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X

CLOSE OF CENTURY PARISH ACTIVITIES

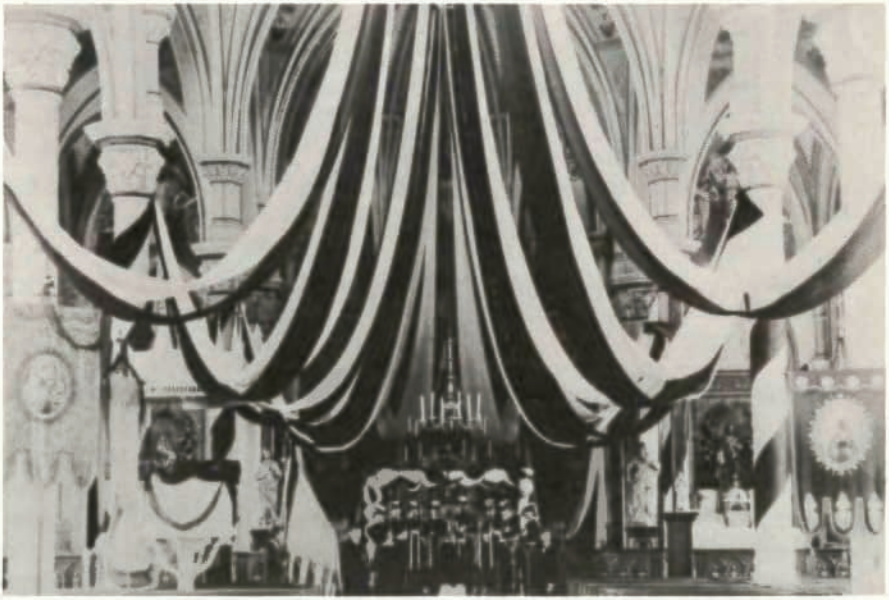
At the close of the century, the church people were adding the finishing touches to their fine church. That autumn of 1897 a new heating apparatus was installed in church.(15, o-2) An anxious moment came in January of 1899 when a fire in the sacristy caused slight damage.(15, q-1)

Rev. Martin Dentinger, who had been the pastor for the preceding three years, was replaced by Rev. Dominic Schunk, C.PP.S. The parish was relaxing and enjoying the parish's accomplished endeavor of building the church. They could only celebrate their good will. They began in the spring of 1900 by being busy making arrangements for the church fair to be held on May 26 through May 31. (15, r-1) Of course, they held their usual fourth of July celebration. Then came the grand celebration of the year – the July 15, St. Henry's Day, celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Founding of the parish as it was sixty years old. (15, r-2) Special invitations were issued to surrounding parishes to take part in this jubilee festival. Many pioneers gave short speeches, after which supper was held in an old house of that time, and supper was served according to the old fashion.

However, the village was overshadowed by grief when they received the news of Father Bernard Russ' death. The July 26, 1900 issue of the Bote was devoted to Father Russ, who died while on a trip to California. Father Russ was forty-eight years old. His body was returned to St. Henry. The church was decorated in 1200 yards of mourning tape, hung down in three directions. An honor guard stood by as people viewed the corpse in the sanctuary. Pall bearers carried the coffin to the funeral wagon and accompanied it to Carthagena at 10:00 A.M. where the burial took place. The funeral procession of

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about 180 carriages consisted of pall bearers in carriages, funeral wagon, carriages of priests, and people who followed to attend the funeral.



Father Bernard Russ' Funeral

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XI

VILLAGE ACTIVITIES 1890's

The number of St. Henry businesses had increased considerably the last two decades of the century. The population had increased from 200 in 1880 to 682 in 1890. (123) Not only did the railroad play a part in this expansion of St. Henry, but the attitude of the people also played a role. The Mercer County Bote comments about the new houses being built and that the people could not complain about a lack in business. (15, n-1) A July 1897 copy of the Bote told about everything being built up; the McKinley prosperity was slowly coming in. In spite of the acknowledged prosperity of the Republican administration, a Democratic William Jennings Bryan Club (versus McKinley) had been organized in 1896 at St. Henry. (15, n-5) Amid this prosperity, people were complaining about the "lousy streets and sidewalks" and that the town's incorporation would be the best remedy to receive modern streets. (15, q-7) As early as 1893, a petition had been circulated for incorporation of the town. (15, k-2) The telephone was also a topic of conversation as it was completed to St. Henry by November 1898; the line was extended to Burkettsville the following spring. (15, p-5, q-5) Besides the topics of McKinley, the telephone, and incorporation, the war was the general subject of conversation in 1898; the newspaper stated, "There is no lack of patriotism and there are many who would want to fight for the rights of their country and to do something worthwhile for their country in the form of soldiering." (15, p-1) Politics were again taking a strong hold on St. Henry citizens. They went to Celina to hear William Jennings Bryan speak in October 1899. Bryan was again nominated for the presidency and was again defeated – by McKinley.

The tramps apparently presented a very real problem to the townspeople. The September 10, 1885 Bote entered a long bitter

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article about tramps in the area here. The tramps were so bold as to threaten physical harm, even the burning of buildings, if the farmers did not feed them properly. A murder in July 1887 was attributed to one of these tramps. (15) Still, a building stood on the west side of town, known as the tramp house, and was used for shelter by these people of the road. Apparently, not all tramps were considered a negative influence within the village. In the early 1900's this tramp house was dismantled.

Numerous varieties of recreation were available to the villagers during the 1890's. The citizens met at the town hall in September 1891 to make plans to take part in the German Day at Celina. At this holiday, 10,000 persons attended the German Day Celebration. (15, I-1, I-2) The Barlow Brothers Circus gave presentation and was well attended in 1899. (15, q-6) An innovation came to St. Henry in the form of 5000 pictures which were to be shown to the public at lightning speed; many were disappointed because it took only twenty minutes to see the entire 5000 pictures! Moving pictures was a new form of entertainment. Euchre and Pedro parties were being held. (15, U-1) The gun club held stationary and trap shoots in the 1890's and early 1900's; an 1893 contest offered $28.25 and a steer worth $16.00 as prizes. (15, k-3) Sleighing was good winter fun besides being good transportation; the town streets were filled with sleds on Saturdays when people came to town to do their trading. (15, w-1)



Joseph Mackey and his sled behind Panning Tin Shop c1912

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By 1890, underground natural gas wells were dug. Many of the people began digging gas wells and using gas in their homes. By Christmas 1890, the church was also using gas. (15, h-1) The Natural Gas Co. was incorporated in 1892 in order to furnish gas for the village, including the school. (15, j-1, j-3) The Citizens Gas Co. was formed and by 1894 was free of debt and paying dividends of eleven percent. (15, L-3) As the old village gas well began failing, a new derrick was built and the well dug in 1898. (15, p-2) Accidents occurred with this new fuel. People went down into their basements and lit matches in order to see and caused explosions. The regulator on the gas well was not working correctly; the summer kitchen of Ben Romer went up in flames. (15, p-3) Innovations were needed and acquired. Consumers were asking for gas meters for justice in prices for individual consumers. Others complained about having two gas companies and still not enough gas to keep a warm house – their solution was to return to the old way; heating with wood! (15, u-2, u-6)

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XII

St. Henry Businessmen: Circa 1900

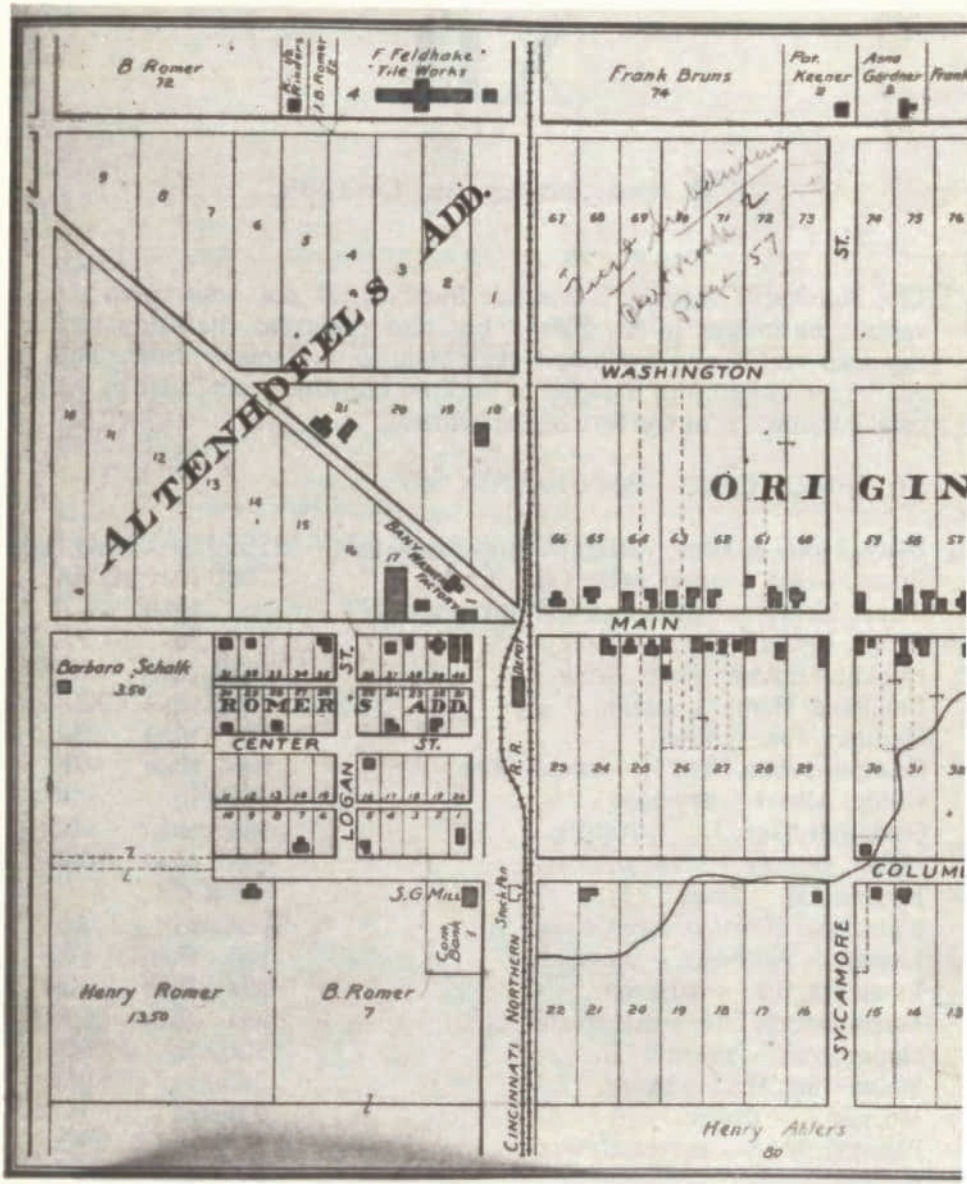
The Mercantile Agency Reference Book (127) not only listed the various businesses in St. Henry, but also evaluated the businesses' financial status and published their findings in January 1899. This chart gave insight into the kind of business life which was active in this rural community at the turn of the century.

ST. HENRY, OHIO – POPULATION 700

Bany, Jacob & Sons – mfrs. washing machines	$5000 to 10,000
Bruns, Frank – hotel, saloon and livery	5000 to 10,000
Bruns, Henry – blacksmith and mfr. wagons	less than 500
Bruns, Joseph – general store	5000 to 10,000
Buckholtz, Aug. – mer. tailor	less than 500
Feldhake, Henry – saloon	1000 to 2000
Gardner, Jos. – hotel	less than 500
Goettemoeller, Fred H. – undertaker	less than 500
Gulde, Albert – dry goods	3000 to 5000
Guenther, Geo. J. – furniture	less than 500
Heiser, George – wagonmaker	less than 1000
Hoyng, J.B. – flour	unlisted
Kuntz and Herr Co. (see Celina)	unlisted
Lammers, Anthony – shoemkr.	less than 500
Lammers, B.J. – harness	less than 1000
Langenkamp, J.H. – saloon and res't.	less than 500
Mader Bros. – sawmill	5000 to 10,000
Meinerding, H.C. – livery	3000 to 5000
Mory, J.J. – drugs	unlisted
Panning, John – stoves, tinware	2000 to 3000
Reiling, Bernard – shoemaker	less than 500

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Romer, Henry – drugs and stationery	1000 to	2000
Romer, J.H. – general store	20,000 to	35,000
Romer, Jos. J. – groceries and millinery	1000 to	2000
Romer, Wm. H. – hardware	3000 to	5000
Schlegel, M. A. – furniture, undertkr., pub.	less than	500
Schlosser, Jos. J. – meat	less than	500



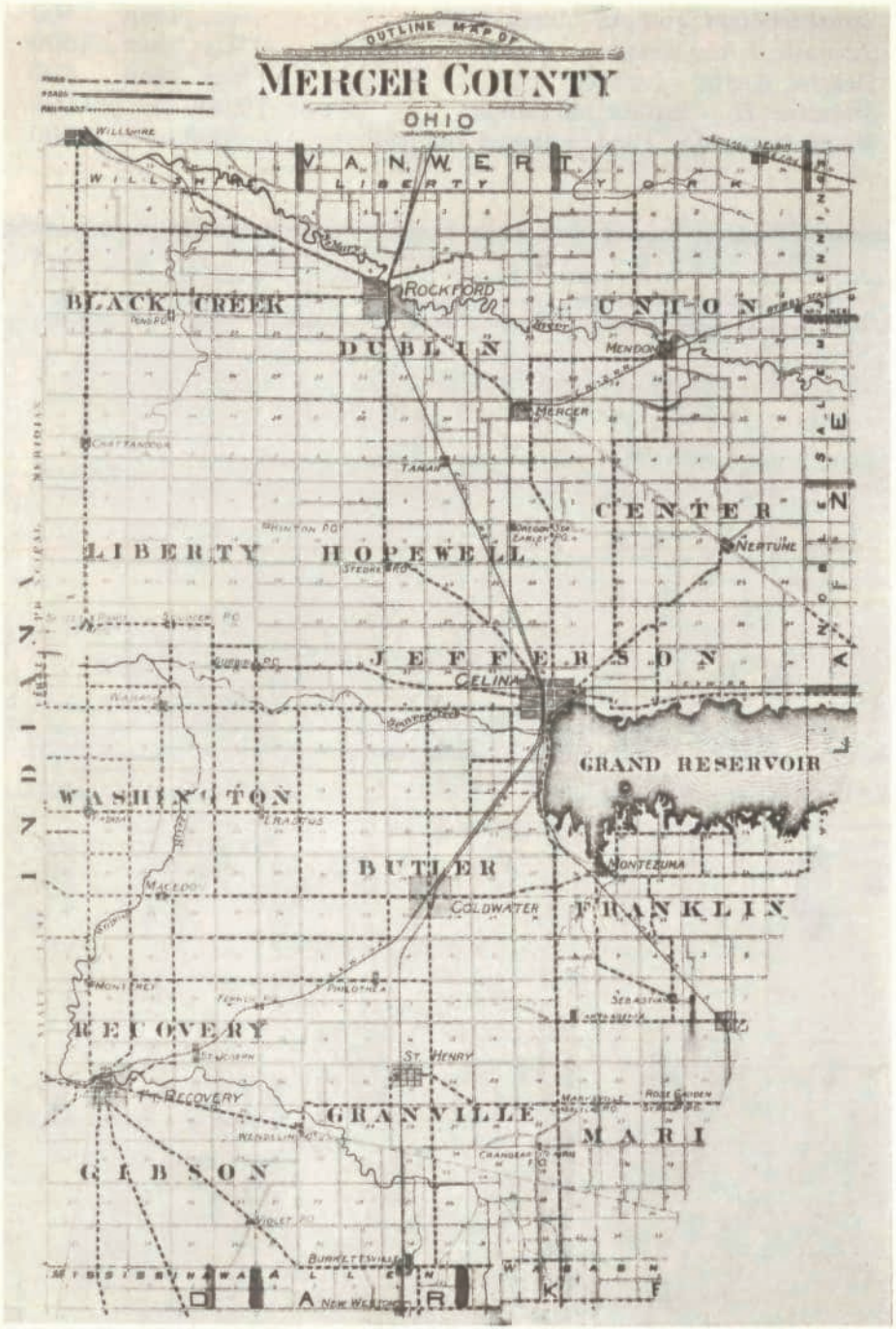
St. Henry Village map 1900

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Schoeneberger, Joseph – blacksmith	less	than	500
Schirack, J.A. – drugs	less	than	1000
Siegrist, Ignatz – harness	less	than	500
Steinlage, H. – leather and tanner	10,000	to	20,000
Weingartner, Mrs. Theo. – tanner and leather	3000	to	5000



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St. Henry Village, in Granville Township, Mercer County 1900. (4)

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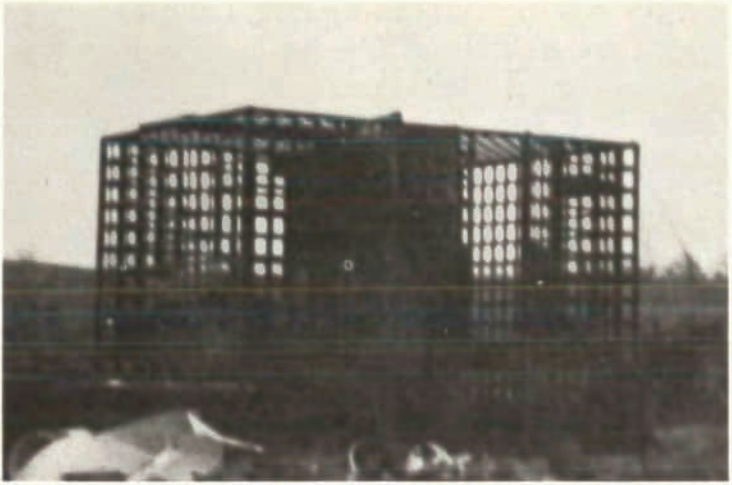
XIII

Incorporation of Village

The election for incorporation of St. Henry Village was held August 17, 1901 with 71 votes cast; 54 for and 17 against incorporation. The proceedings of incorporation were presented for record August 21, and were recorded September 9, 1901 at the Mercer County Court House. The following week, President William McKinley was assassinated at Buffalo, New York, where he had gone to deliver an address at the Pan-American Exposition. The bells of St. Henry's Church were tolled at the news; mourning prayers were offered and business houses and private homes were decorated with flags at half-mast to which a mourning crepe had been attached. (15, s-4)

Nominations for village officers were made in October and the following gentlemen were elected to office in November: Mayor, Jacob Bany, Sr.; Marshal, Joseph Schoeneberger; Treasurer, Edward F. Romer; Clerk, H.A. Beckman; Council – J.H. Romer, A. Gulde, Caspar Schoeneberger, Joseph Moeller, Joseph Davis and J.A. Schirack. (15, s-5, s-6) These elections were held in the old township hall which had been built in 1887. (15, e-4) The council accepted their responsibilities and held their first meeting November 21, 1901. The council discussed bonds and ordinances and by January 20, 1902, a total of 38 ordinances had been adopted. They also appointed a board of health; St. Henry had been plagued by diphtheria epidemics to the extent the school was often closed for weeks at a time. Also, during the first years of the newly formed town council, the jail cells were ordered from Detroit. They were installed in the town hall by March 1902. (15) At the November 28, 1903 Village Council meeting, a motion was made that H.A. Beckman see to get a stove and a cord of firewood for the calaboose. (108)

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Jail cells – rusting away in 1971

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XIV

Village Improvements

A. Fire Department

At the October 27, 1902 Village Council Meeting, a Mr. E. Buck from Portland, Indiana was present and wanted to sell a one hundred gallon Babcock Fire Extinguisher (chemical) for six hundred dollars. No action was taken by the Council. (108) In September 1903, the drain tile factory was almost destroyed by fire – the larger part of the plant was saved. (15, u-4) Later, Council allotted fifty dollars for a fire protection fund in January 1904. (108) The calm village remained calm until July 1905. FIRE! The following account was written about one of the largest fires in the history of St. Henry Village in the Bote, August 3, 1905:

> The little village of St. Henry was subject to a conflagration on Monday around one o'clock in the morning and only by the combined work of the citizens and the people who live in the neighboring area was the damage limited to a small space. It is also partly circumstance that the fire was immediately discovered and the neighborhood had been well equipped with cisterns and deep wells. The alertness of the citizens themselves is the reason that the town does not now stand totally in ashes. The fire had its origin under the roof in the hay mow in BRUNS' LIVERY STABLE. A customer who had just returned from a trip noticed the smoke when he wanted to enter the livery stable and when he looked up he saw that it was burning under the roof. He immediately awakened Oscar and Robert Bruns who were sleeping in the bed in the stable. They gave the alarm. Pretty soon the bell in the town hall and the church bell were ringing. And this brought the citizens to the fire. The horses, the carriages, and the horse harness were

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saved, but the fire raged so terribly and the heat became so great that other buildings caught fire and the men fighting the fire had to give their attention to saving the other buildings.

The fire was not brought under control until the HOTEL, NEARBY BUILDINGS, AND THE CARRIAGE AND SMITH'S WORKSHOPS had been destroyed. The livery stable and another stable standing next to it contained forty tons of hay, several hundred bushels of wheat, oats, corn and several wagonloads of unthreshed oats and wheat. The residence of Elizabeth Miller was saved after it had been considerably damaged. Also the furniture store of M. A. Schlegel over the street, the hardware store of the Gels Brothers, and the residence of William H. Roemer were saved in time. A large part of the house and hotel furniture of Mr. Bruns was saved but his damage will run at least ten thousand dollars, and his loss therefore will be at least seven thousand dollars.

The citizens and the town council gathered on Tuesday evening in a communal session and decided to organize a Fire Department and to purchase such apparatus to provide the necessary fire protection. (15, w-2) At the July 31 special meeting, council made motion for purpose of issuing bonds in the amount of $6000 for City Hall and fire protection. By September, council had bought a chemical fire apparatus. (108)

The Volunteer Fire Department was organized. That November, John Losekamp, contractor for building the town building, completed his task. (15, w-4) The fire fighting machine had been purchased that fall; none too soon. Fire destroyed the Cincinnati Northern Railway Station early one Sunday morning in February 1906. (15, x) Fire destroyed the flouring mill two years later. This mill stood to the southeast of Schockman Lumber Co. on Columbus Street. The following description of this fire on July 11, 1908 was given in the July 18 St. Henry Advocate:

Had the Flouring Mill fire communicated to the Tumbusch property on the north from the mill, there is no doubt that most of the west end of town together with the big lumber yard would have gone up in smoke, as St. Henry's facilities for fighting fire are poor and her supply of water is limited. This is the second time within the past few years that the village has narrowly escaped being wiped out and it is time some action was being taken to provide better means for fighting fires. We have an efficient fire company but they are powerless to fight flames without proper equipment. It would give us better protection and lower insurance rates.

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B. Water Works

Citizens rallied to the cause, or rather to the need. The September newspaper gave notice for an election to be held on the third of November for the purpose of putting in water works at St. Henry. The returns were favorable and the bonds were sold. By September 1909, the water works were nearing completion. The mains were laid, the pump was in position, the engine house was about finished, the tower and tank had been erected. The tanks and mains were filled with water and tested. The supply of water and pressure was more than anticipated. October 12, the water works were opened and the firemen celebrated with exhibitions of throwing water. (69, k,o,q,r,s)

C. Lights for the Village

The Water Works was not the only improvement in the village! The Gem City Acetylene Generator agent from Celina exhibited this type light to St. Henry citizens in 1907. The gas can could also be used for cooking and heating purposes and was inexpensive to operate. (69, d) Barney Bertke bought an acetylene plant for his hotel, the building west of Kite & Katy's which was torn down. (69, g) Of course, the village streets were still being illuminated by gas lights. A. Barther was being paid a nickle per light for lighting the gas light and another nickle per light for extinguishing each gas light in 1907. (108) Eight years later (1915) the Village Council passed a motion to pay $4000 to Jaspensen Supply Company for completion of an electric light plant. (109) Jaspensen Supply Company was awarded a franchise in 1923 to furnish St. Henry Village electrical energy for twenty years. (110) Citizens in 1971 recalled the first generators (site of fire department 1971). The citizens received two hours of electricity a day. Gasoline engines ran the generators from 6:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. daily. The church also began using electricity. The church wardens met with Rev. Kunkler in November 1917 and signed a contract with the Beerman Electric Co. of Covington, Kentucky to wire the church building for electricity and to furnish chandeliers, etc., everything complete for $1,625.00. (91)

Progress at St. Henry! During this first decade of the incorporated village's history, much effort was spent constructing sidewalks and curbing, allowing for proper drainage, repairing and cleaning streets, repairing street lamps, giving adequate care to ditches, and watering the streets with the sprinkler to control dust. Houses were being built. The St. Henry Advocate advertised fifty businesses and expressed pride in the growth of these businesses. People were buying

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automobiles – and selling them. Dr. Glew, the dentist, traded his auto to Mr. Donovan at Celina for a horse and buggy, and Fred Romer sold his auto to Dr. Miller at Ft. Recovery in 1908. Dr. Schirack owned an auto even though he was part owner in the buggy manufacturing plant. Remarks were made in the newspaper comparing the cost of keeping horses and automobiles and that once a person got outside the corporation with a horse and buggy, it was very seldom that anyone had to haul the driver home! (69, b) However, the automobile did remain on the scene. The January 22, 1912 Village Council members put a speed limit on automobiles and autocycles, etc. – a limit of eight miles per hour. (109)



Water Tower 1909 – 1971





Remember These Cars



Steam Engine hauling stone for area roads

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XV

Village and Parish Activities; 1900-1971

A. 1900 – 1910

The first decade of the century included the following highlights. Forty-nine farmers faced legal action involving their land. Prohibition, politics and local news filled their newspapers. Their routine work of caring for their land and livestock consumed the majority of their time. Also, during this decade, the parish built a grotto, and bought new altars for the church.

Between 1902 and 1912, several Negroes brought suit against area landowners – claiming they, the Negroes, owned the land. Their claim was based upon a purported will of John Randolph (1773-1833) an American Lawyer and statesman, who by the provisions of his will set apart $8000 to transport his newly emancipated slaves and to buy lands for their settlement. Randolph died in 1833 at Roanoke, Virginia, but his will was never recorded in that county. William Leigh undertook the task of carrying out the provisions of the will. William Leigh bought land in 1846 in Mercer County, Ohio. However, there is no evidence that Randolph's money was invested in Mercer County lands. Randolph's slaves set out for Mercer County in 1846. Upon reaching Cincinnati, they then took the canal to New Bremen – where they were met by groups of hostile citizens. They returned on the canal to Piqua and camped there until taking to future places of residence. It was then Leigh's duty to change his plan, dispose of the lands in the hostile neighborhood and settle the Negroes in a friendly one. Then Leigh authorized Joseph Plunkett to sell the Mercer County lands, which he did sell between 1848 and 1852. It must be remembered that these lands did not belong to John Randolph, and were no part of his estate. The Negroes did nothing to determine if

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Leigh had the right to purchase or sell this land. They discussed this land in Mercer County among themselves over the years, but did nothing to try to gain this land. Finally, succeeding generations – descendants of these Negroes – decided to take the case to court. On January 12, 1904, a purported copy of Randolph's will was recorded in Mercer County, Ohio. The Negroes had decided to reclaim the land which had been bought and sold by William Leigh. August 15, 1907, forty-nine people around St. Henry gathered to fight the Randolph Land Suit and protect each of their own properties. Each party involved was assessed twenty-five dollars which was paid to the committee to defray the legal expenses. The amount collected totaled $1225.00. The Negroes tried to prove fraud on the part of Leigh or the persons who had purchased the land. Thus, instead of bringing suit against all the landowners, the suit was brought against one man, Gerhard Kessens. Forty-nine parties gathered to fight the case – jointly, as a whole. Between 1902 and 1912, studies were made and defendants and plaintiffs were heard by the court.

The decision was made that "how, when, and where the executor was to settle the slaves, were entirely within the discretion of the executor," i.e. he practiced no fraud. The judge concluded that each owner of the land believed the land to be his and that for thirty-six years prior to the beginning of the action, Gerhard Kessens had taken possession of this land and paid for it and by unremitting toil and industry had changed this land from a wilderness to fertile and productive fields. Even if Kessens had made a search concerning Leigh, he would have found nothing illegal. Thus, it was ordered that the claims and demands of plaintiffs be declared null and void. Kessens was given full right to his land, as were the other landowners who were also fighting this case. (66, 67)

Prohibition became a major topic in the 1908 elections; newspapers were filled with pros and cons. The newspapers claimed sixteen counties had gone dry under the Rose law and 287 saloons were put out of business. Mercer Countians were warned of the amount of money to be lost if the revenue from liquor sales was lost; for example, the collections for the year from St. Henry amounted to $2,500.00; the distributed Mercer County funds amounted to $1,075.01 to St. Henry. An advertisement called for sale of whiskey sandwiches – a method of evading the law. The elections influenced the Democrats in Granville Township to renew the William Jennings Bryan Club; they went to Dayton to hear him speak in September. Elections passed. Bryan and Kern were "beated to a frazzle" by William H. Taft. But, 'twas a wet victory for the county on the

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prohibition question; wets carried Mercer County by 243 majority votes. (69, k,l,m,n,p)

Local newspapers covered other news events. Apparently, an explosion, high wind, or earthquake took place in 1903; the newspaper stated entire houses were shaken to their foundations and all things were thrown into the streets – it looked like a small cyclone had hit St. Henry. (15, u-5) Several citizens took the excursion train to the Celina Chautauqua in 1907. (69, d) Citizens visited the Fort, Recovery Harvest Jubilee. (69, f) Citizens went to Piqua, Ohio to watch the Buffalo Bill Show. (69, i) The May 13, 1910 St. Henry Advocate contained an unusual article:

> At 3 A.M. Thursday the south side slumberers were aroused by the click of the alarm clock – Halley's Comet. Our young hustling merchant at the East End injured his right toe while descending in the elevator. Such pandemonium took place on Main St. that it required the best efforts of our local police and militia to keep some of the panic stricken gazers from committing acts of violence. Gradually, as the comet disappeared, all subsided.

Agriculture was the major business of the St. Henry Parishioners. Wheat, oats, and corn were popular crops. Winter activities consisted of butchering and making sausage and cutting trees and taking tree trunks to the sawmills via sleighs. (15, p-6) In the spring, livestock were shipped to the larger markets; e.g. ten loads of cattle and three carloads of pigs were shipped out on the Mackinaw Railroad in March 1899. (15) Farmers were buying threshing machines, self-binders, self-band cutters and straw blowers before 1900. (15, r-3) Horses were used a great deal on the farm; therefore, horse sales were frequent. For example, twenty-nine horses were sold at one sale in September 1900. (15, r-4) A year later, a notice was given on a public auction of three wagonloads of western horses. Farm prices were a topic of conversation. The following list charts the prices at the turn of the century:

July 29, 1897
(Celina Democrat)

wheat:	$.68 per bu.
oats:	.17 per bu.
corn:	.21 per bu.
rye:	.25 per bu.

March 10, 1898
M. C. Bote

butter:	$.08 to .12 per lb.
eggs:	.09 per doz.
wheat:	.90 per bu.
oats:	.24 per bu.
corn:	.27 per bu.
rye:	.35 per bu.

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wheat:	$.90	eggs:	$.13 per doz.
oats:	.40	lard:	.09 per lb.
corn:	.70	fowls:	.08 per lb.
(cwt.)		wool:	.27 per lb.
rye:	.70	(cwt.: per hundred weight)	
alsyke:	7.00	hogs:	5.50 per cwt.
timothy seed:	2.00	lambs:	6.00
butter:	.14 per lb.	calves:	4.50 to 5.50
		cattle:	4.00

The local hardware stores served the farmers' needs. The St. Henry Hardware Co., advertised shelf and heavy hardware, paints, oils, glass, roofing, farm implements, the Baker windmill, pumps, piping and fittings, wire fencing, rock and barrel salt. (69, b)

St. Henry parish members were again illustrating their pride in their church; a Grotto was built to the south of the church: at the site of the Elementary School Building 1971. As the Grotto was completed, a celebration was naturally due. An account was given in the July 20, 1907 St. Henry Advocate:

> Last Sunday and Monday were gala days for St. Henry; Monday being St. Henry's Day, the patron Saint's Day of the Catholic Church. His Grace, the Most Reverend Henry Moeller, D.D., Archbishop, of Cincinnati, was at the Maria Stein convent on Sunday, where he was met in the evening by Dr. J. A. Schirack in his automobile, which was decorated in the papal colors; and brought to St. Henry. Three miles east of town about thirty young men on horseback, wearing sashes of yellow and white, the papal colors, met the Archbishop and escorted His Grace to St. Henry. At the edge of the corporation His Grace was met by the whole congregation in procession. On arrival at the church a salute was fired from two cannons, and the Archbishop was escorted into the beautiful edifice. After benediction the Archbishop made a short address to the faithful there assembled, thanking them very earnestly for the honors shown him.
>
> On Monday, at 7 A.M., the Most Reverend Archbishop said Mass, in which he distributed communion to a large number – the men's society and the candidates for confirmation. After this mass His Grace delivered an address in which he admonished all to continue to carry out by example the teachings of the church. He especially

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warned the heads of families to be vigilant with their children, to see that they receive a good and proper education, and that they be taught temperance, love of work and honesty and loyalty to God and country. At 9:30 A.M. His Grace was met at the parsonage by a large number of acolytes, servers and priests, and was conducted to the throne in the sanctuary, which was elaborately decorated. After High Mass, he gave a sermon. After his address, he confirmed a class of boys and girls numbering fifty-six.

The GROTTO, recently completed in the park south of the church through the untiring zeal of Rev. Dominic Schunk, was solemnly dedicated in the afternoon by the Archbishop.

In the evening the Archbishop was entertained by the school children on the lawn and spacious veranda of the parsonage. The exercises consisted of songs and recitations which the scholars had rendered at the school commencement, and which greatly pleased His Grace. A display of fireworks lent grandeur to the occasion. The St. Henry orchestra rendered a number of musical selections. (69, e)



Grotto

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site of Grotto–
Elementary School Building

St. Henry's religious ceremonies were always done with solemnity and grandeur. For example, the children's First Communion, the following spring, was described in the May 2, 1908 St. Henry Advocate:

> Sunday was a gala day when forty-eight boys and girls received their first and second holy communion. The young girls in their white dresses with wreaths and veils and the boys in black suits, together with the little flower girls and boy attendants. The handsome church was filled to overflowing by the many friends and relatives of the communicants. Rev. Father Dominic Schunk preached a very interesting sermon.

That year, Rev. Schunk was replaced by Rev. Seraphim Kunkler, C.PP.S., who remained with the parish until 1925.

The most appreciated improvement within the church during this decade was the installation of the new altars. The Gothic styled altars harmonized with the architecture of the church. The altars were purchased at a cost of $4,939.44 from the E. Hackner Co., LaCrosse, Wisconsin, in September 1910. (17) These altars were a part of the church until they were dismantled and replaced during the church renovation of 1970.

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old altars (pre 1910) from second church



Gothic altars (1910-1970)

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B. 1910 – 1920

Highlights of the second decade of the twentieth century included a new church tower clock, a train wreck, the war, and various activities of the school and church. In 1914, the tower clock was installed in the church at a cost of $1176.15. (92) That same year on April 28, the train wreck at one and a half miles north of St. Henry drew crowds and photographers. Twenty-one railroad cars were strewn across the tracks, their contents dumped wherever the shattered cars lay.



Installation of tower clock



Train wreck

Meanwhile the war in Europe forced itself on the United States. A local effect of this war was illustrated as H.J. Winkeljohn entered the following declaration in the school attendance records:

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> In the Year of our Lord 1914 the month of August the great world war began. United States of America declared war upon Germany in April 1917; so down with the Kaiser and up with the Stars and Stripes. Hurrah for Old Glory. Leave for France soon. Registered September 12, 1918. (104)

Young men from St. Henry Parish served their country during the war. Many citizens ceased speaking German; the school suspended German classes and discarded German texts — because of this war! Finally, terms of the armistice were accepted November 11, 1918 and the Peace Treaty was signed at Versailles, France June 28, 1919. St. Henry Church received a letter from Secretary Glass of the United States Treasury Department requesting post-war thrift and economy:

> ... under the strain and menace of war we were obliged to practice thrift and economy. We did it for the sake of the country without thought of personal gain or personal interest ... With the idea of promoting this habit (of thrift, thoughtful and intelligent use of money) among the people and affording them an opportunity to invest their savings safely and carefully, and at the same time, by so investing them, to obtain an increased participation in our Government and its activities, the Treasury Department is continuing the Savings Campaign and the sale of Savings and Thrift Stamps. (41)

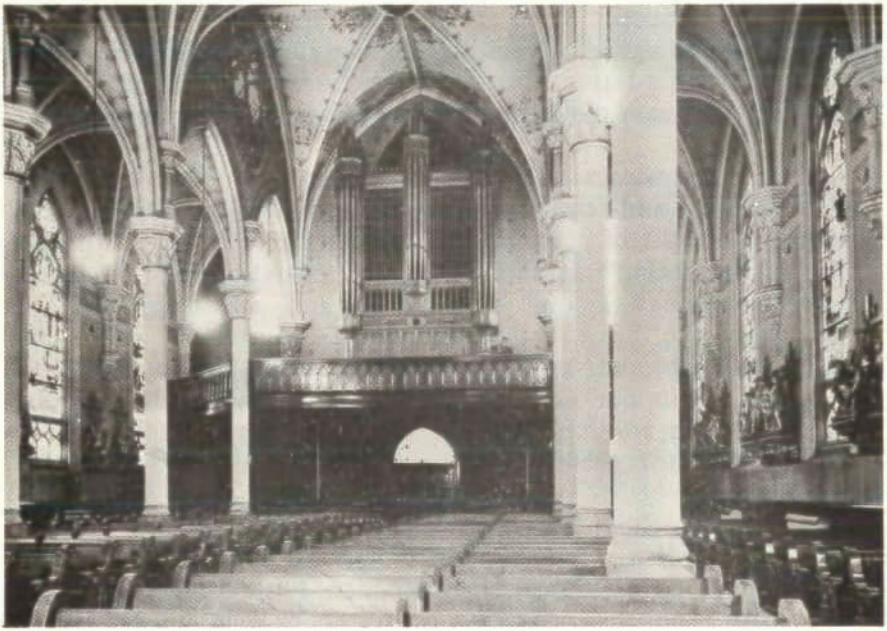
A study of the school was made in 1919. A total of 305 students attended the St. Henry School. Some citizens of St. Henry recalled the teaching staff: H. B. Schrage, J. R. Moeder, Florence O'Keefe, Mary Dugan, Mary Schunck, Leona Panning, Elizabeth Weis, and the Janitor Theodore Mormon. At a school board meeting in the spring, a motion was made by Joseph Moeller and seconded by Joseph Moeder to confer the honors of graduation upon the following: Leona Hartings, Leo Backs, Leo Sunderhaus, Albert Moeder, Urban Klingshirn, and Arthur Rose. Apparently, there was a lack of interior plumbing at this time; in June, the board considered it advisable to have the school building thoroughly fumigated and the privy vaults cleaned. The following spring, the graduating class consisted of Leona Boehmer, Leo Huber, Frances Kramer, Clara Moeder, Joseph Oliger, John Reicher, Leo Romer, Helen Schirack, Lucille Schlosser, Elmer Staugler and Fred Wimmers. (107)

C. 1920 – 1930

The decade of the twenties found the parish growing. Two hundred families were listed with a total of nine hundred and ninety souls in

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1920. Thirty-eight baptisms, thirteen marriages, and eighteen deaths were recorded that year. (92) Rev. Pious Kanney replaced Rev. Kunkler in 1925. Rev. Kanney visited the parishioners in 1925 and spoke about buying an organ and reported everybody in favor of same. (91) Thus, in 1926, St. Henry Church bought a new organ from the Votteler-Holtkamp Sparling Co., paying $6500.00 in July and $1250.00 in October. The church's annual financial statement of 1926 listed the final cost of the organ installation at $13,243.52.



The financial statement of the St. Henry Church for the year 1927 gave a roster of the pew rent, which in turn furnished an insight to the names of the families in the St. Henry Parish at that time.

Ahlers, Henry
Ahlers, Ralph
Ahlers, Wm.
Albers, Herman
Andres, Joseph
Bany, Anna
Barhorst, Joseph
Barther, Mary
Beckman, Mrs. H.
Behrens, Wm.
Bellert, Edward
Bergman, Harry
Bernard, A.W.
Bernard, H.J.
Bernard, George
Bernard, Wm.
Boeckman, Anthony
Boehmer, Anthony
Borger, Mrs. A.M.
Borger, Agnes
Borger, Fred
Borger, H.H.
Borger, Joseph
Borger, Sylverius
Borger, Urban
Borgerding, Ed.
Boskin, George
Bruns, A. R.
Bruns, E. B.
Bruns, Frank
Bruns, H. J.
Bruns, Joseph
Bruns, Victor

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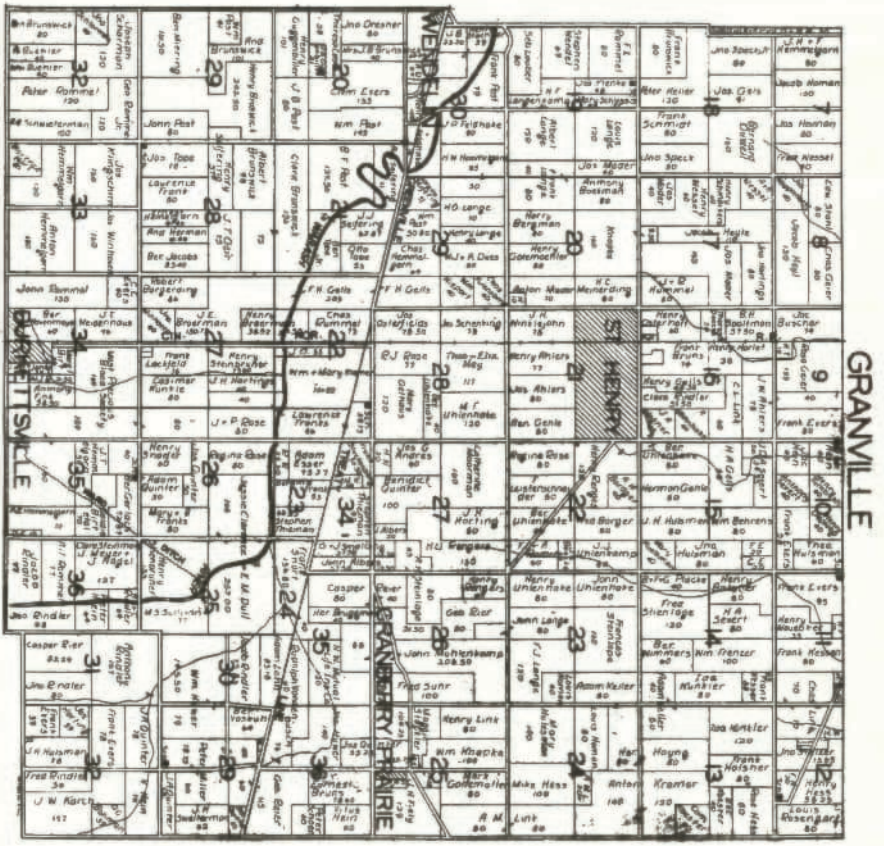
Bruns, Urban
Brunswick, S.
Buehler, Ed.
Buschor, Andy
Davis, A. J.
Dierkers, B. J.
Dillhoff, Geo.
Dillhoff, S.
Dillhoff, Elmer
Dues, Wm.
Dues, Joseph
Entrup, C.
Entrup, Anna
Esser, Adam
Evers, Henry
Everman, L.
Eyink, Anna
Eyink, Anthony
Eyink, Ben
Feldhake, A. J.
Feldhake, Frank
Fiely, Alfred
Fiely, H. H.
Franck, L. F.
Fullenkamp, Ben
Fullenkamp, John
Gast, Louis
Gebele, Mrs. L.
Gehle, Ben
Gehle, Joseph
Gehle, Herman
Geier, C. J.
Geier, J. L.
Geise, Henry
Gelhaus, Henry
Gelhaus, Wm. J.
Gels, Ben
Gels, A. J.
Gels, F. H.
Gels, Veronica
Gels, J. H.
Goeke, Ben
Goeke, Fred
Goeke, H. J.
Goettemoeller, G.
Goettemoeller, Mrs. H.
Hart, John
Hammon, Joseph
Hammon, Julius
Hart, Wm.
Hartings, Mrs. J. H.
Hartings, F. P.
Hatert, Henry
Heitkamp, Ray
Hemmelgarn, C. F.
Hemmelgarn, Leo
Hemmelgarn, Mary
Herman, Mathias
Hess, Josephine
Heyl, Jacob
Hein, Jacob
Huelsman, J. H.
Hummel, Joseph
Hummel, Ben
Heinrichs, John
Heuker, Vinc
Janning, Mary
Jansen, John
Kanney, Rev. P.
Keller, Peter
Kemper, Anthony
Kemper, Ben
Kemper, Ed.
Kemper, Gregor
King, A.
Klenke, J. L.
Klenke, Norbert
Knapke, Herman
Knapke, Ben
Knapke, Edwin
Knapke, J. M.
Kohnen, Leo
Kothman, Louis
Kramer, John
Kramer, Wm.
Kuhn, Dina
Lammers, B. J.
Lange, Albert
Lange, Frank
Lange, F. J.
Lange, Louis
Lange, Mrs. J. H.
Lange, H. O.
Langenkamp, F. H.
Langenkamp, Hy.
Lauber, John
Lefeld, Herman
Lefeld, George
Link, C. L.
Link, Mrs. C.
Losekamp, J. H.
Losekamp, Jos.
Leistenschneider, Fr.
Luttmer, August
Macke, B. H.
Mader, Anton
Mader, L. R.
Mader, Mrs. K.
Meyer, Herman
Meyer, Ben
Meinerding, Henry
Maiman, Theo.
Maiman, Leo
Moeder, Mrs. F.
Moeder, John
Moeder, Joseph
Moeder, J. R.
Moeder, Albert
Moeder, Ray
Moeller, Ferd
Moorman, Mrs. Theo.
Mory, J. J.
May, Leo
Nead, Harry
Muhlenkamp, A.
Nieport, Henry
Nieport, Wm.
Nordenbrock, T. J.
Oldenschulte, Ben.
Osterfeld, Joseph
Osterholt, Henry
Panning, John
Placke, Ben
Placke, Henry
Pohl, Henry

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Quinter, Anthony
Quinter, B. A.
Rammel, Chas.
Rafferty, James
Reier, George
Reiling, Ben
Rengers, F. J.
Rengers, Lawrence
Rengers, H. J.
Reigelsperger, Jos.
Romer, Anna
Romer, Wm. H.
Romer, Alex
Romer, Ben
Romer, Leo
Romer, E. A.
Romer, F. B.
Romer, Fred
Romer, Mrs. Eliz.
Romer, G. B.
Romer, Harry
Romer, Stanley
Rose, Mrs. Ben
Rose, Roman
Schlosser, George
Schlosser, J. J.
Schmackers, Henry
Schmalsteg, George
Schmitt, F. H.
Schmitt, W. H.
Schmitz, E. J.
Schmitmeyer, F.
Schneiderbanger, C.
Schoen, George
Schrage, H. B.
Schuerman, Mrs. A.
Schultz, John
Severt, Anthony
Severt, Ben
Seifring, Henry
Siegrist, Mrs. C.
Speck, John
Speck, J. H.
Speck, Wm.
Spoltman, B. H.
Steinlage, Bros.
Steinlage, Fred
Stelzer, John
Studer, Peter
Stukenburg, Frank
Stein, Jacob
Seitz, Chas.
Seitz, John
Stucke, Norbert
Sunderhaus, Agnes
Sutter, Robert
Thieman, Joseph
Thieman, Stephen
Tobe, Ben
Tobe, B. J.
Tobe, Fred
Tobe, Leo
Tobe, Otto
Tohle, Agnes
Tohle, J. M.
Uhlenhake, Ben
Uhlenhake, B. W.
Uhlenhake, H. A.
Uhlenhake, Henry
Uhlenhake, J. H.
Uhlenhake, J. I.
Uhlenhake, J. J.
Uhlenhake, Mrs. J. T.
Uhlenhake, Jos.
Uhlenhake, Louis
Uhlenhake, Wm.
Uhlenhake, Alphonsa
Uhgruh, Herman
Vondrell, A. C.
Vondrell, John
Voss, Mrs. Herman
Wagner, J. A.
Wappelhorst, Jos.
Wessel Bros.
Westerheide, Anna
Wimmers, Ben
Wimmers, Henry
Winkeljohn, H. M.
Wickelman, Henry
Wourms, Wm.
Westgerdes, E. J.
Weaver, A. B.

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Plat Book of Mercer County, Ohio, H.W. Hixson & Co., Rockford, Illinois, 1930.



D. 1930 – 1940

A highlight of the 1930's was the Village Centennial Celebration in 1937. The centennial of the recording of the plat of St. Henry in 1837 was celebrated. The Dayton Daily News, June 27, 1937, entered a large article about St. Henry's past and present activities; plus articles about the businessmen and various businesses and the baseball club, which had played games with the Cincinnati Tigers, Dayton Shroyers, Dayton Marcos, Cincinnati White Sox, House of David of Benton Harbor, Michigan and the Black Barons of Birmingham, Alabama. The newspaper also commented that during May and June of 1937, a W.P.A. project was completed in which 28,000 square feet of

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sidewalks were laid, giving the village approximately one and one-half miles of new walks. The St. Henry School Band, which had been organized in the autumn of 1935 with forty members, with newly purchased uniforms of red coats, white trousers, Sam Brown belts, and swagger caps, was the outstanding show of the centennial. (97)

E. 1940 – 1950

Highlights of the 1940's included the war, professional baseball contracts, a national election, and railroad warning signals. Late in 1941, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into the Second World War. Once again, sons of the St. Henry Parish families went to war. The war had intense emotional and economical effects on the people. A local effect of the war was illustrated by records of the March 23, 1942 Village Council, who discussed the possibility of sending interested parties to a meeting in Columbus in regards to civilian defense; no action was taken. However, the next month, the village solicitor did see the county auditor in regards to an additional allowance for civilian defense. Another local effect of the war was the council's decision to change the time to Eastern War Time in the spring of 1943 and to change back the following fall. The war came to an end as Japan surrendered in 1945. A small notation was entered in the village council minutes, October 8, 1945, to transfer the balance of the Civilian Defense Fund to the General Fund. (112)

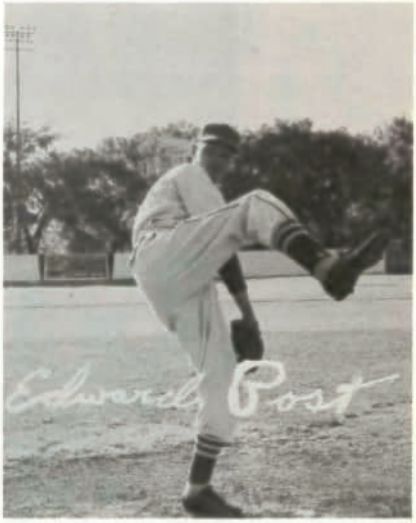
Professional Baseball players from St. Henry received recognition in the latter half of the 1940's. Pete Stammen and Ed Post were graduated from high school in 1945. Pete signed a professional contract and played for one year when he had to go to the service in 1946 and 1947. Ed served with the 5th Air Force in Japan for eighteen months and in the spring of 1947, started his career with Muncie Indiana Reds, a farm team of the Cincinnati Reds. Being drafted in the winter of 1947 by the Boston Braves, now known as the Atlanta Braves, he went to Florida for spring training with the Boston Braves. In 1948, Post played at Hartford, Connecticut in the Eastern League and 1949 at Bluefield, West Virginia in the Mountain State League. Post played at Greenville, Texas in 1950 in the Big State League. Due to an injury to his pitching arm, he returned to St. Henry. Pete Stammen returned to baseball to play with the Brooklyn Dodger Organization from 1948-1951; at 23 years of age, he quit due to the rigors of traveling with his family. He played catcher for over 500 games of pro baseball. He then played semi-professional ball at Fort Wayne, Indiana between 1953 and 1957, which he enjoyed more than the professional baseball. His team, composed of ex-professional

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baseball players, won the world's semi-pro championship at Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1956.



Pete Stammen

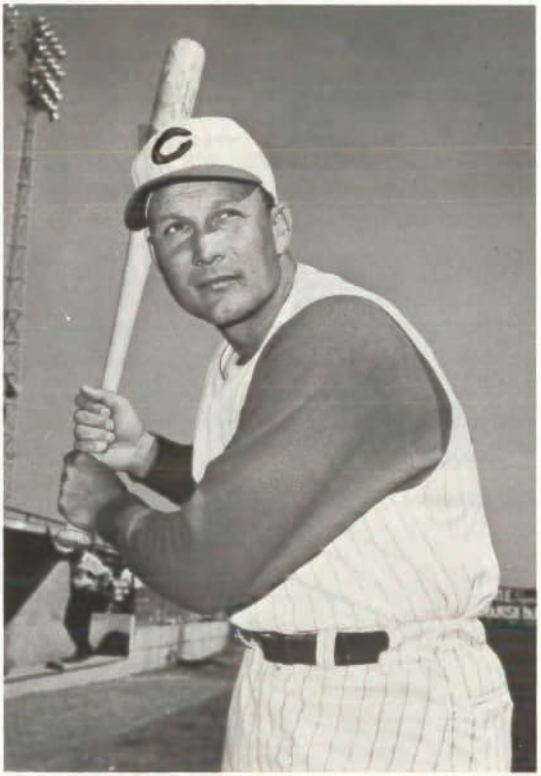


Ed Post

Walter "Wally" Post, Ed's brother, also joined the professional ball players in 1947, in the minor leagues with the Muncie Packers. Wally pitched for his first two years and then moved to the outfield. Between 1949 and 1963, Wally played the major leagues, with the Cincinnati Reds, Philadelphia Phillies, Minnesota Twins, and Cleveland Indians. The Saturday Evening Post, June 30, 1956, carried a highly complimentary article, "Cincinnati's Wally Post," by Harry Paxton. Paxton stated that Wally Post became a star by the simple technique of lambasting the daylights out of the ball. (53) Wally played in the 1961 World Series with the Cincinnati Reds against the New York Yankees. After that, St. Henry held a big welcome home party at the Nite Club for Wally. The October 12, 1961 Mercer County Chronicle carried the following article:

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A proud St. Henry village turned out in force to welcome home Wally Post of the Cincinnati Redlegs. Post led the Reds in hitting during the recent World Series with a .333 mark and led both teams with a slugging percentage of .556 (128)



Wally Post

Lights at the railroad crossing! April 14, 1947, the Village Council clerk was assigned to call the village solicitor to write The N.Y.C. Railroad Co. about putting blinker lights at the Main St. and Columbus St. railroad crossings. The following article appeared in the January 23, 1948 Mercer County Chronicle:

> The New York Central railroad will meet with the St. Henry Village Councilmen at the council's next regular meeting to discuss installation of warning signals at the grade crossing of the railroad over highway 119 in St. Henry. St. Henry asked for installation of some type of warning signal several years ago but the request was abandoned when the railroad said it did not believe conditions warranted the expense.

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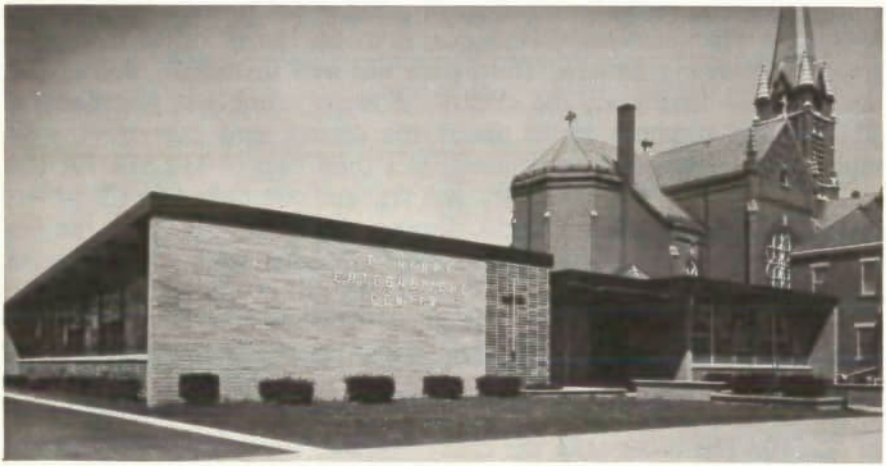
However, the subject was shelved until the June 18, 1951 Village Council meeting, when Mayor Heitkamp again discussed lights at the railroad crossings. The subject was re-discussed at the June 9, 1952 meetings and the June 28, 1954 meeting. (113) Somehow, in 1971, no blinker lights were at the railroad crossing. Citizens queried whether village action or a fatal accident would initiate the installation of the lights.

F. 1950 – 1971

The two decades of the fifties and sixties included extensive changes within the church. Rev. Kanney left in 1947 and was replaced by Rev. John Martin, C.PP.S., who stayed with the parish for three years. Rev. Valentine Fleckenstein, C.PP.S., came to St. Henry Parish to remain for the following decade. The parish did well financially during this decade. The first year, the electrified tower clock was installed for $1100; the concrete walks about the church and the street were replaced, new steps were included, at a total cost of $12,514.77. The new red carpet in the sanctuary was laid and completed by Christmas eve of 1951 at a cost of $858. During the spring of 1952, the ten wooden transoms in the stained glass windows were replaced with steel frames and the glass replaced and releaded at a cost of $1710.89; in the autumn, the church was insulated at a cost of $4880. The following year, 1953, the eight large stained glass windows in the choir loft were releaded at a cost of $3120; the tile floor covering was laid at a cost of $1410; the church organ was completely rebuilt at a cost of $5640. The cross atop the church steeple was gold-leafed and the lightning rod repaired at a cost of $518.35 in 1954. The church basement was renovated in 1955. In the year 1956, new aluminum storm windows were installed in the rectory at a cost of $1800, and a completely new oil heating system for the church was installed at a cost of $11,979.38. The church exterior was sandblasted, repainted, and weatherproofed plus spouting installed at a cost of $1435.07, in 1957. The church was cleaned and painted where necessary in 1958 at a cost of $5966. (96) This decade of expenditures was merely one small example of the generosity of each family of the St. Henry Parish. The parish, being proud of her church, worked hard to keep her church beautiful. Father Valentine Fleckenstein was transferred from St. Henry Parish to become pastor of the St. Patrick's Church, Glenwood, Ohio. On June 15, 1960, Rev. Max Herber, C.PP.S. arrived as the new pastor. During Father Herber's pastorate, the Second Vatican Council opened in Rome October 12, 1962. The council initiated a wide range of changes for the St. Henry parishioners – not only in the church's religious services but also in the hearts of the

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people. Meanwhile, plans were begun for a Catechetical Center. On April 22, 1963, the contract was signed by Archbishop Alter, Engineer Ralph Fanning and Rev. Max Herber, pastor, for the construction of St. Henry's Catechetical Center. (96) As the Catechetical Center was completed, dedication services were held on May 31, 1964. The first classes were held in September by Sisters Mary Julian, S.F.P. and Mary Rose Veronica, S.F.P., Miss Anna Mae Murphy, and Rev. Falce. That Christmas, the renovation of the rectory was also completed. There were some misunderstandings and hard feelings within the parish about this building and renovation. Father Herber was replaced by Rev. William Higgins, C.PP.S., January 26, 1965, who was then replaced by Rev. Joseph Hoying, C.PP.S., October 20, 1965.



Catechetical Center



Father J. Hoying

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Second Vatican Council had opened in Rome October 12, 1962. This council brought unsettling changes into the church throughout the world, and these changes were felt also in St. Henry. Extensive changes were inaugurated under Father Hoying's pastorate. Some of the changes were not accepted without protest. In addition to the routine problems involved in introducing further liturgical changes and in coordinating the activities of the new Catechetical Center so as to satisfy the needs not only of St. Henry, but also those of adjacent participating parishes, there were other projects which involved a considerable expenditure of money. The sisters who taught at the Catechetical Center were temporarily housed in a rented house and then in a mobile home behind the church. In September 1968, they entered the newly built convent at 172 North Walnut Street.



Sister's Home 172 North Walnut Street

The big undertaking was the physical renovation of the church. Father Hoying included a statement of guidelines for church renovation in the illustrated parish directory printed in 1969. The plans for church renovation began taking form late in 1969 and a public meeting was held concerning the plans in January 1970. Once again, feelings ran strong within the parish. Changes were difficult. Many people did not want to part with some articles, such as the altars, statues, and stations of the cross, which they not only had donated but also had known and loved over the years. However, change did come. The articles were removed from the church; some of which found their way into the

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homes of individual parishioners. Mass was held in the school gymnasium during this renovation. The renovation eventually cost the parish $190,941.00, which included the cost of the roof and exterior work at $58,912.14. August 30, 1970 was the first Sunday for Mass to be celebrated in the newly redecorated church. A marble altar was placed more to the center of the church for the purpose of fuller participation in the Mass by the congregation; this altar was consecrated by Archbishop Paul Leibold in October 1970. The church was beautifully decorated with blue carpeting, coordinated with the beige walls and soft blue ceiling, which emphasized the Gothic architectural lines of the edifice and the richly colored stained glass windows which shed a multitude of warm colors across the congregation during their morning services. The organ was handsome in its proud position at the front of the church; the organ music was even more beautiful as it softly filled the church with its sonorous tones.



Interior Of Church – 1971

In 1971, more changes were initiated in the church. Both men and women helped the priests distribute communion during Mass. St. Henry parishioners actively participated in the Archdiocese Synod '71,

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which stressed the layman's role in determining the policies of the archdiocese. Father Emil Labbe replaced Father Mullen August 16, 1971. He has been a strong positive influence on not only the youth, but also the other members of the parish. During all of these changes, the church has been cared for and the lawn kept attractive by the janitor, Mr. Ed Westgerdes, who has been janitor for thirty-five years.



St. Henry Church Congregation



Father E. Labbe

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Myron Huelsman began playing the organ for St. Henry Church in July 1943. Under his direction, the choir has been noted for its fine choral work.



Recently, with the new liturgy, the choir has evolved into a mixed choir. Choir Members:

Left to Right:

First Row: Mrs. Jerome (Patricia) Osterholt; Mrs. Donald (Margaret) Schmit; Mrs. Seraphim (Clarina) Lefeld; Mrs. Sylvester (Hilda) Rosenbeck; Mrs. Kenneth (Elaine) Reichert; Mrs. Leroy (Doris) Rutschilling; Sharon Brackman

Second Row: Mrs. Daniel (Linda) Thieman; Mrs. Paul (Virginia) Osterholt; Mrs. Howard (Betty) Osterholt; Mrs. Roger (Marjorie) Stachler; Miss Mary Lou Fullenkamp; Mrs. Donald (Mary Alice) Bruns; Mrs. Paul (Stella) Heitkamp; Mrs. Orville (Lou Ann) Stammen.

Third Row: Donald Bruns; Ralph Bruns; Ed Tobin; Alfred Homan; Ralph Huelsman.

Fourth Row: Thomas Kunk; Ben Lefeld; Lester Bruns; Louis Stahl; Paul Niekamp; Ed Westgerdes Jr; Martin Lefeld

Absent: Mrs. Gary (Kathy) Hittle; Mrs. Paul (Judy) Jansen; Mrs. Allen (Mary Agnes) Langenkamp; Kenneth Rammel.

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Highlights of the 1960's in St. Henry Village included the St. Patrick's Day Parade, an early snowstorm, and the village's installation of the sewage treatment plant. A unique innovation into St. Henry's traditions came with the first St. Patrick's Day Parade in March 1964. Apparently, the original parade started on a dare; three Irishmen in town said they would march down the street on St. Patrick's Day, but insisted they be rewarded with a keg of beer. (120) The 1965 Irishmen on the parade committee were Tom Barrett, Jack Cahill, Jack O'Neil, Art Brophy, Mrs. Madge Dieringer, Charles Barrett, and Ed Tobin. Each year the number of entries in the parade increased; the size of the crowd increased; the number of gallons of green beer sold increased. At the 1969 parade, 816 gallons of beer were sold, with the proceeds naturally going to the St. Henry Park Fund. (118) The 1970 parade – despite the snow – had 65 entries in the parade with an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 persons on hand to help celebrate. The largest crowd in the history of the Irish parade was the 1971 parade when the spring-like weather brought out people by the thousands; net receipts were unofficially listed at over $2500 – earmarked for the St. Henry Park Fund. (121)





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St. Patrick's Day Parade

One event of the sixties that the children recalled was the heavy snow at the first of November 1966. Due to a sudden snowstorm, the roads became dangerous quickly. People going home from work became stranded. Several busloads of children spent the night in area homes of farmers who kindly took them in and cared for them. Roads were gradually cleared and people returned to their usual way of life; not forgetting the "big snow of '66."

Another improvement within the village during the sixties was the installation of the sewage treatment plant. The question was brought to the voters in the November 1957 elections with 61 favorable votes and 243 negative votes. The issue was put to the ballot again in the

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1963 elections, with 275 in favor and 129 against. A great deal of work went into this project by Mayor Heitkamp and the Council (1964-1966): John Borgert, Leander Eyink, Thomas Livingston, Ralph Broker, Arthur Gerlach, William Wourms, Lester Buenning, Robert Kanney, Edward Zumberg; Paul Niekamp, Clerk-Treasurer; Dean James, Village Solicitor; Anthony Nieport, Street Superintendent; Sylvester Delzeith, Assistant Superintendent; and the Board of Public Affairs: Flo Cron, Herbert Wehrkamp, Edward Westgerdes, and Kenneth Coffield, Clerk. The Contractor was Encrete Construction Inc., of Dayton, Ohio; the consulting engineers were Finkbeiner, Pettis, and Strout of Toledo, Ohio. The extended aeration treatment plant was placed in operation in 1966 and as of December 1966, seventy percent of the potential customers were connected to the system. When the project was completed, the total cost of the program was $445,000.



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XVI

St. Henry Village; 1971

This written history is terminated at the year 1971. In the preceding section of this history, emphasis was placed upon the activities of the past one hundred and thirty-five years. The following section of this history is a study of the year 1971. As the various businesses and organizations were studied, an article was written about the past as well as the present – 1971. The reader of the succeeding years will bear this in mind as the year 1971 becomes just another year in the history of Saint Henry. A map has been prepared enumerating the various points of interest in Saint Henry Village. The reader may refer to the key for information concerning each number on this map.

POPULATION
of
ST. HENRY VILLAGE

1880	200
1890	682
1900	650
1910	560
1920	561
1930	571
1940	556
1950	715
1960	978
1970	1276

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Mayor Lawrence Heitkamp

Saint Henry Village

Mayor Lawrence Heitkamp took the oath of office before Justice of Peace Wildenhaus, as recorded by the January 3, 1938 St. Henry Village Council Meeting. Mr. Heitkamp had previously served five years on the Village Council. Thus, Mayor Heitkamp, as everyone fondly calls him, began serving this village. His hard work and his sincerity have been greatly appreciated by the villagers as they have illustrated by re-electing him continually since 1938. Mayor Heitkamp meets with the council members Joe Nietfeld, Joe Droesch, Al Kanney, Mike Niekamp, Bob Schockman, Tony Nieport and Clerk Jerry Dippold, at the Council Chamber at 121 West Washington. Mayor Heitkamp also served the parish by teaching school, first at the Home School, 2.5 miles west of town; then, at St. Henry Village Schools, both as principal and teacher, until he retired in 1967. His wife Ruth also taught at the St. Henry School during this time.



Mayor Lawrence Heitkamp

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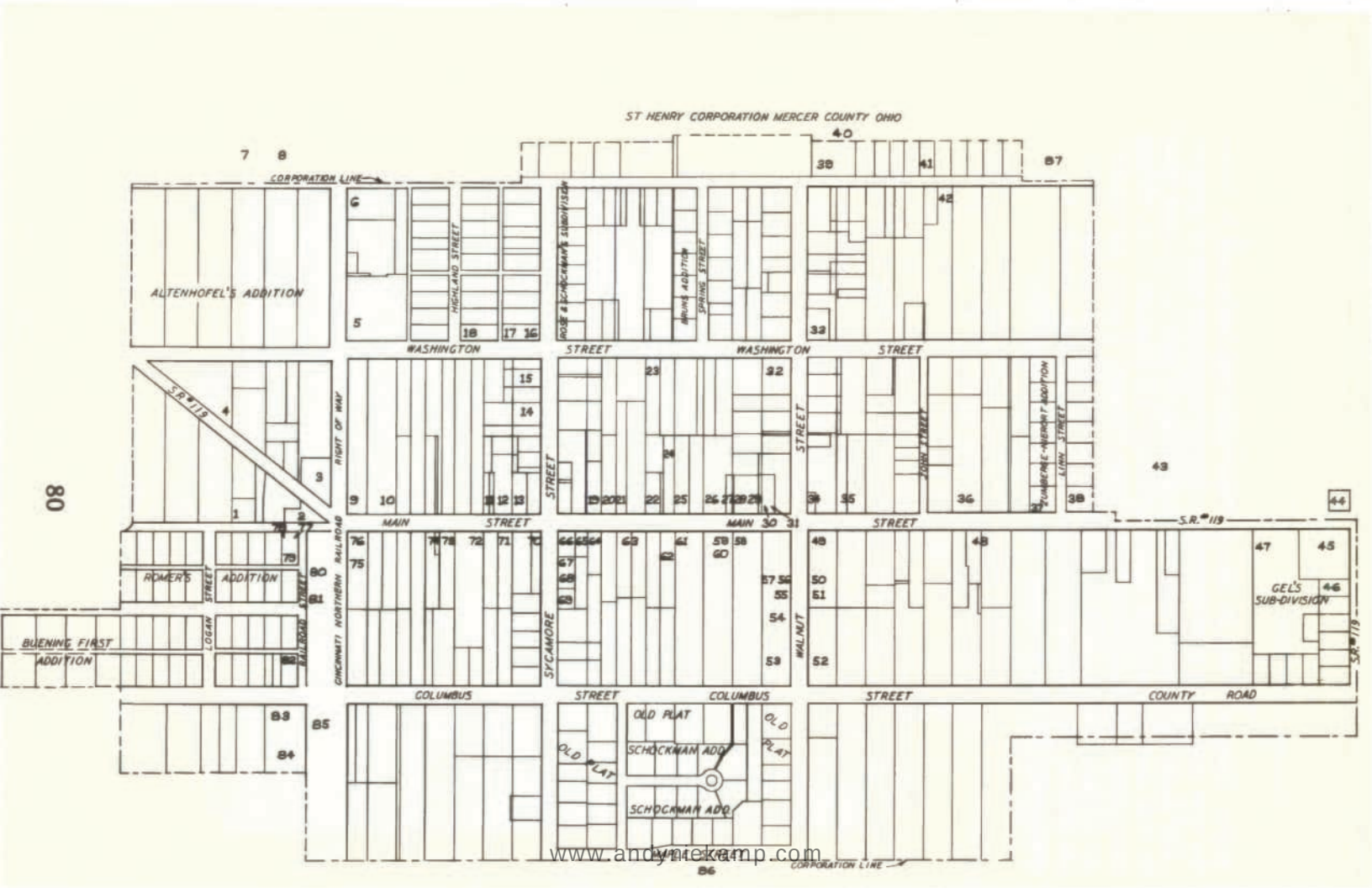
St. Henry Police Department

Arthur Bernard is the St. Henry Police Chief and has served St. Henry the last few years in this position. Several men have served as police chief since the village's incorporation; some of them spent many years in this capacity, such as Anthony Nieport, William Bernard, William Uhlenhake, Clarence Rindler and John Plieman. Today, Art spends a lot of time serving the Village and its people. He was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation for his outstanding service to the community by the St. Henry Jaycees in February 1970.



Police Chief Art Bernard

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ST HENRY CORPORATION MERCER COUNTY OHIO
CORPORATION LINE
ALTENHOFEL'S ADDITION
HIGHLAND STREET
SPRING STREET
WASHINGTON STREET
MAIN STREET
COLUMBUS STREET
S.R. 119
RIGHT OF WAY
CINCINNATI NORTHERN RAILROAD
ROMER'S ADDITION
LOGAN STREET
RAILROAD STREET
BUENING FIRST ADDITION
SYCAMORE
WALNUT
JOHN STREET
LIMA STREET
GEL'S SUB-DIVISION
COUNTY ROAD
OLD PLAT
SCHOCKMAN ADD
80
86
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St. Henry Village

1. St. Henry American Legion Post 648
1. Bany Washing Machine Factory
1. Twentieth Century Storm Buggy Factory
2. Ron's Service
2. Mobil Oil Company, Inc.
3. Rutschilling Sawmill
3. Hartings Sawmill
3. Fox and Hess mill
4. Weingartner Tannery
5. St. Henry Tile Company
6. The Beckman & Gast Company
7. Tile Factory
8. Lois' Beauty Shop
9. Mercer County Landmark, St. Henry Branch
10. Blacksmith William Uhlenhake
11. Bittersweete Shoppe
12. B. J. Lammers' Shop
13. Palm Hotel
14. Wimmers' Upholstery
15. St. Henry Glove Company
16. St. Henry Fire Department
16. St. Henry Council Chamber
17. Water towers
18. Carl Knapke, Barber
19. Old post office building
20. St. Henry Laundromat
20. Albert Gulde Store
20. Uhlenhake Butcher Shop
21. Bruns Barber Shop
22. Knights of Columbus
23. Ray Wuebker, Real Estate Broker
24. Jutte White Villa
25. Gerlach Elevators
26. Bruns' Buildings
26. N. J. Hogenkamp Sons, Inc.
27. St. Henry Bank
28. St. Henry Hardware
29. Romer's Store
30. Buschor Department Store
31. St. Henry Hardware
32. St. Henry Convent
33. Fullenkamp Distributors, Inc.
34. United States Post Office
34. Old Township House
35. St. Henry Furniture Company
36. Site of first post office
37. Site of Goettemoeller Store
38. Luttmer Garage
39. St. Henry Gun Club 1940's
40. St. Henry Village Park
41. Gene Buschur, Realtor
42. Pete Stammen Insurance

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43. Nieport Custom Farm Service
44. Osterholt Sohio Service
45. Gels I.G.A. Super Market
46. Dairy Dream
47. Osterholt Rambler Sales
48. Steinlage Leather Tannery
49. Bostick Service Station
50. Granville Township House
51. Emiliano Feliciano, M. D.
52. St. Henry High School
53. Site of Grotto
54. Catechetical Center
55. Second Church, 1854
56. St. Henry Church Rectory
57. St. Henry Catholic Church
58. Possible site of first church, 1840's
59. School, 1840's
60. Junior High School
61. Michael Schlegel building
62. Site of first cemetery
63. Panning Shop
63. A. J. Gels Cream Station
64. Frilling's Restaurant
65. Schoeneberger Blacksmith Shop
66. Schlosser Butcher Shop
67. Franck Plumbing
68. Gels Locker
69. Bruns Distributors
70. Rammel Dry Cleaning
71. Lefeld Plumbing
72. J. A. Schirack, M. D.
73. Lefeld Hardware
74. Ignatz Siegrist Shop
75. Lammers Concrete Specialties
76. Kleinhenz Carry Out
77. Kite and Katy's Restaurant
78. City Hotel
79. Livery Barn
80. Railroad Station
81. Poultry House
82. Mobil Oil Company, Inc.
83. Schockman Lumber Company
84. Flour mill, 1885-1908
85. Stockyard
86. Cemetery
87. Sewage Treatment Plant

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St. Henry American Legion Post 648, map no. 1

351 West Main

St. Henry American Legion Post 648 was organized in 1946. There were nineteen potential members present at the first meeting held April 9, 1946 when the new officers were elected and installed. Linus Lammers was named the first commander. The Post had various fund raising projects from fish fries to dances. The first dance for the post netted $304.00. The auxiliary unit was organized in May of 1947 and has been a strong link for the post since then. Vic Moeder is Post Commander. October 1971, the Post celebrated its Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the chartering of the Post. The American Legion Building also houses The St. Henry Nite Club, which is rented by Ralph Uhlenhake and Kenneth Koesters. Known as the "West End," people gather there after the basketball and football games and replay the games a few times.

This building was built by Jacob Bany to house his Bany Washing Machines in the 1890's. After Jacob Bany, Jr. left in 1907, Sebastian Ranly and Dr. J. A. Schirack began their Storm Buggy Manufacturing in 1910, and stayed until it moved to Fort Recovery. The building then housed farm implements, a garage by Ed. J. Schmitz, c. 1927, Evers' cement roller plant and the 'Land-O-Dance' by Julius Rose.



Cyril Delzeith receiving the first life-time membership from Louis Schmackers, 1965

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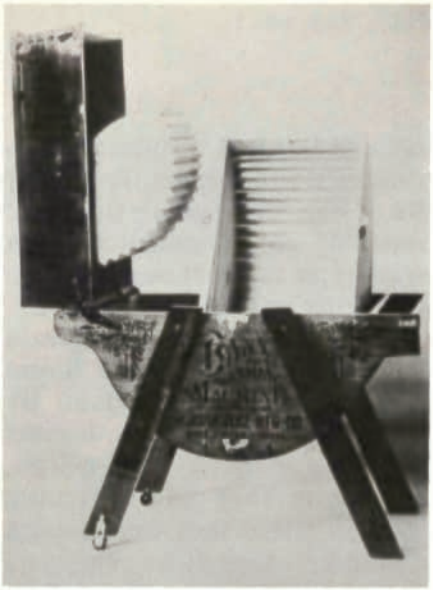
American Legion Building

Bany Washing Machine, map no. 1

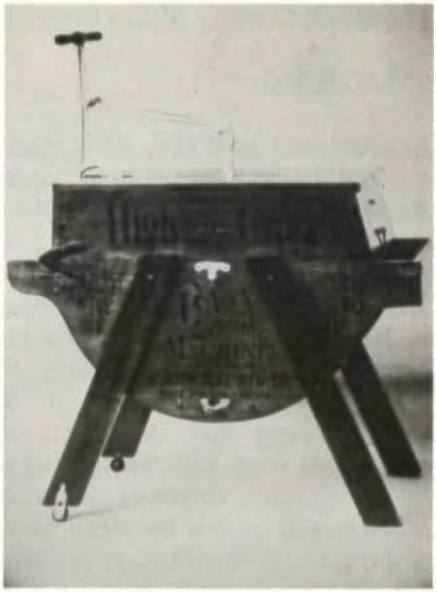
351 West Main

In the 1880's Jacob Bany was a dealer in agricultural implements, engines, threshers, Champion Binders, Reapers and Mowers, wind pumps, grain drills, cultivators, plows and harrows. Jacob Bany invented the Bany Washing Machine and began producing them in the early 1890's. He accepted bids for 250 washing machines from Springfield and Cincinnati in October, 1894. The following spring Bany put an addition of sixty feet to his building, besides sending a carload of washing machines to Cincinnati and another to Fort Wayne, Indiana, via the railroad. Bany put a new patent on his washing machine, called "the ladies' friend," that spring. He continued selling machines throughout Ohio, Indiana and Montreal, Canada. Bany and son improved their business by adding steam power the spring of 1897. More additions were added to the factory in 1899 and 1900; they even had their own electric plant. Washing machines were bound for Minnesota, Dakota, Colorado, California, and Texas in the spring of 1901. July 1902, Jacob Bany received a patent on his adjustable awning, his adjustable parasol and his "Oh-So-Easy Lawn Swing." Mayor Bany died in September 1903; his son, Jacob, Jr., continued the business until they moved it to Delphos late in 1907. A year later Bany resigned his position with the washing machine company at Delphos and returned to St. Henry.

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Washing machine open



Washing machine closed



Jacob Bany

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Twentieth Century Storm Buggy Factory, map no. 1

351 West Main

The autumn of 1910, Sebastian Ranly and Dr. J. A. Schirack leased the old Bany Factory and began to make storm buggies. Previously Ranly had a blacksmith shop at the site of Wm. Uhlenhake's shop, and did blacksmithing, horseshoeing and repairing, and manufactured farm and delivery wagons. Ranly was previously in the coal business with Gels, which they sold to the Pioneer Canning and Manufacturing Co. in 1907. Ranly disposed of his blacksmith shop to Gerhard Leugers in September 1910. Then Ranly devoted his attention to the Storm Buggy on which he and Dr. Schirack had received a patent. By October they had the buggy on the market. The buggy insured protection from rain, snow, and mud and was an overall wind-splitter, by being much narrower in front than the rear. They did a constantly increasing business; by 1910, the newspaper stated they were doing a rushing business and were constantly adding to their force. They had fifteen people working there and were unable to keep up with their orders. However, the automobile was coming of age and progress gradually left the buggy to become obsolete. Even Dr. Schirack owned an auto as early as 1907 because the newspaper commented how he met the Bishop in his auto when the Grotto was dedicated!



Twentieth Century Storm Buggy

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Buggy Factory:

Tony Batter, Henry and Chris Ranly, Frank Fry, Henry Wimmers, Joe Ranly, George Boskin, Sebastian Ranly, Matt Sonderhaus with his goat.

Ron's Service, map no. 2

301 Main St.

Ron Moeller bought this station from Nip Wehrkamp in April 1970. He does regular service work and automotive service work. Bob Delzeith and Dave Hemmelgarn are his employees. Ron's service is in the front part of the building; the Mobil Oil Co. has its office at the back of the building. Charles "Tubbie" Schrage had the station from 1937 to 1957; Oscar Borgerding and Alvin "Squeak" Uhlenhake were his employees; Schrage sold out to Wehrkamp in 1957. This building was not always a garage. Mrs. Jacob Bany built this building in 1910. On the south side of the building, there were three places of business. Wallpaper was sold on the west side; pianos were sold in the center; an ice cream parlor was managed on the east side. Harry Romer had a dry goods business in this building in the 1920's until he moved to Buschor's Department building about 1929. Other businesses, e.g. a grocery store, were also housed in this building. Dances and programs were held on the second floor of the building.

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Bany Building







Ron's Service

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Mobil Oil Company, Inc. map no. 2, 79

311 West Main and Railroad St.

Norb Dippold is Bulk Plant Manager of the Mobil Oil Co. Bill Reiling, Bill Dues and Whitey Thobe, owning their own trucks, distribute the petroleum products; e.g. gasoline, fuel oil, diesel fuels, oils, greases, antifreeze – the distribution area being southern half of Mercer Co., and parts of Auglaize and Darke Co. John Gels originally had the business until Mobil bought him out. Isadore Droesch was the first driver for the company. Norb Dippold recalled the business having five or six tanks when he came to St. Henry in 1941, compared to the nine tanks now located on Railroad Street. Bill Reiling began his employment with Mobil in 1940. Reiling recalled his 550 gallon truck and all the work being done by buckets, e.g. he unloaded the trucks by five gallon buckets and funnels into small drums, e.g. fifty gallon drums. He would sell about one truckload per day. Now Reiling has 1500-1800 gallon truck and sells about three truckloads a day in the busy season. Of course, now the work is done by pumps rather than by the old bucket system. The Mobil Office Building is in the rear third of Mobil Building at 331 West Main.



Mobil Oil Co.

Left to Right: Norbert Dippold, I.B. Droesch, William Reiling, William Dues.

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Tanks on Railroad Street



Office Building

Rutschilling Sawmill, map no. 3

311 Western Avenue

Lawrence Rutschilling bought the sawmill from Aloys and Urban Hartings late in 1952. Rutschilling operated the sawmill until Leroy and Bill Rutschilling took over in 1961 when their father retired. They also purchased the old Fox and Hess Mill building which had been standing empty for a number of years. The summer of 1962 they built the present brick building; they recall while digging out the hammer mill – which Fox & Hess had used to grind the corn to make flour – the bulldozer got stuck and another bulldozer was required to get it out. November 1, they had open house in their new building. Rutschillings also rebuilt and modernized the hardwood mill which was destroyed by fire in 1966.



Rutschillings

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Sawmill

Hartings Sawmill, map no. 3

311 Western Avenue

The Bimel Wheel and Spoke Factory, later known as the Bimel Handle Factory, began operations in 1899. The Bimel Company purchased the Moeder Brothers Sawmill in January 1903. J. H. Hartings was the manager of the Bimel Company, c. 1907, and in 1910, Hartings purchased the sawmill. Hartings had the mill until his sons, Aloys and Urban, took over the mill operations in 1925. The following article was included in the newspaper review of the 1937 St. Henry Centennial:

> Most of the dimension stock cut at this mill is trucked to St. Marys Wheel and Spoke Co., St. Marys, Ohio. At the present time they are cutting out an order of stock for this particular firm for Ox Cart billets, which are to be used in the rice swamps and canebrakes of Louisiana and Mississippi. They also transport to several industries in Sidney and Piqua where there is a ready market for this type of material. All types of native hardwood timbers are cut and sold. Thousands of feet of lumber are also cut each year for general building purposes throughout this community and for many miles around.

Hartings' sons continued the mill until they sold it to Lawrence Rutschilling late in 1952.

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St. Henry Tile Company, map no. 5.

281 West Washington

Al Homan, Robert Boeckman, and Ray Kremer bought the tile yard April 1, 1960 from Linus Lammers. At that time, the business was basically a manufacture and resale of farm drain tile and concrete block. They bought the building, land and portions of equipment which could be used, and the coal resale business for residential homes, schools, etc. Homan, Boeckman, and Kremer proceeded to buy a new tile machine in 1960. In 1966, they expanded operations and began selling ready-mix. They also expanded the number of stockholders in 1966. In 1969, they bought the builder supply business from Rutschilling Sawmill. (Linus Lammers had originally had this business and then sold it to Rutschilling which in turn sold it to St. Henry Tile Co.) The Tile Company added brick, block and vitrified sewer pipe at this time.



Laying new siding for Linus' factory. 1946.

The history of the tile company goes back to the early 1900's. Mr. Herman Knapke, brother of Mrs. Bernard J. Lammers, came from Maria Stein to St. Henry in the early 1900's. Herman "Kroger" Knapke bought the St. Henry Tile Company from Ben Macke, who also had the canning factory. The tile yard adjoined the canning factory on the north end. Knapke made cement tile and began making cement block. He sold coal, cement and gravel. He stopped manufacturing cement products during World War II and traded his

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building to Beckman and Gast Co. in 1944, for the building on Main Street housing Julius Bruns Grocery and Luttmer Shoe Shop. Knapke sold the coal and cement business to Linus Lammers in 1946. Mr. Lammers built a new concrete products plant to the south of the canning factory, which he sold to Homan, Boeckman and Kremer in 1960.



St. Henry Tile Company

The Beckman & Gast Company, map no. 6

282 West Kremer Hoying Road

The Pioneer Canning and Manufacturing Co. built its first building and began packing tomatoes in 1907 on lot no. 28 in the first subdivision of St. Henry Village. The first operator of the plant was a Mr. Leatherbury who came from Circleville, Ohio to St. Henry. Mr. Leatherbury was joined in this venture by a Mr. Warvell. He developed and packed a whole wheat cereal. This operation was continued into the twenties under several ownerships of the company. It is interesting to note that a Mr. Warvell served as the first president of the Ohio Canners Association, probably the same man. Ownership went to Frank Gels, to Fred Romer, to Ben H. Macke, and in 1928 to Lewis H. Gast and Luke F. Beckman, who later incorporated in 1930 as The

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Beckman & Gast Co. During the ensuing years, red beets, carrots, pumpkin, and dry beans were packed, and during the depression years turtle soup and Friday Chili were added. In 1943 Minster Canning Co., was purchased by Lewis Gast and Luke Beckman as a partnership, and in 1946 the corporation purchased a plant in New Carlisle, Ohio. The latter plant was sold in 1948.

In 1950, The Beckman & Gast Co., was sold to Lewis H. Gast and sons who continued the operation under the same corporate name. Mr. Gast's interest in Minster Canning Co. was sold to Luke Beckman and is still operated by him. Both Mr. William Gast and Mr. Luke Beckman have served as presidents of the Ohio Canners Association, and Mr. Beckman served a term as president of the National Canners Association. Present officers of The Beckman & Gast Co. are: James W. Gast, President; Wm. H. Gast, Vice President; Robert A. Gast, Secretary Treasurer; and Charles J. Bergman, General Manager. Products packed are green beans, tomatoes, and tomato juice. The firm also operates a tomato cannery at Osgood, Ohio.



Old canning factory





Beckman & Gast

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Title Factory, map no. 7

Site: Lammers Pond, Kremer Hoying Road

Little seems to be known about this tile factory. Apparently a long narrow building stood between the ponds; here the tile was made. On each side of the building, the men dug the clay for the making of tile. Thus, the ponds came into being. The following information was found in the Bote:

1-1-1885: The roof of the tile company broke down due to the weight of the snow.

9-3-1885: Mr. Joseph Schoster purchased Henry Doess' share in the tile factory.

3-11-1886: Frank Moeder sold his share of the local tile factory to Mr. Joseph Schoster who is now total owner.

4-10-1890: Frank Bruns share in the tile factory was sold to Frank Feldhake.

8-31-1893: Bruns and Feldhake are busy setting up a steam tile and pipe machine.

9-10-1903: On Thursday the Drain Tile Factory was almost destroyed by fire; larger part of plant was saved.

3-17-1904: The tile factory of Bruns and Schuerman was sold to Joseph Bruns for $1100.00.



Lammers Pond

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Weingartner Tannery, map no. 4

371 Western Avenue

Mrs. Christina Weingartner advertised her trade as a leather shoemaker and saddler in the October 29, 1896 Bote. In 1899, Mrs. Weingartner engaged an experienced tanner who knew how to make good leather. She continued her tannery as late as 1909.

Lois' Beauty Shop, map no. 8

West Kremer Hoying Road

Lois Lammers began her beauty shop in 1960 and worked alone for eight years. In 1968, she employed one part time operator. She expanded her shop in 1970 and added an extra room with four extra dryers and two extra work stations and hired two operators. Their shop is open five days a week, one evening and closed on Monday. The shop features all types of hair styling, tinting, bleaching and frosting. They give permanents, hair-cutting, and retail a complete line of hair goods – wigs, braids, wiglets, cascades, etc.



Lois' Beauty Shop



Knapke's Barber Shop

Mr. Carl Knapke, Barber, map no. 18

161 Washington Street

Mr. Carl Knapke began barbering in St. Henry in 1958. He is a barber at 161 Washington Street in the evenings and on Saturdays, while he works at the New Idea during the day.

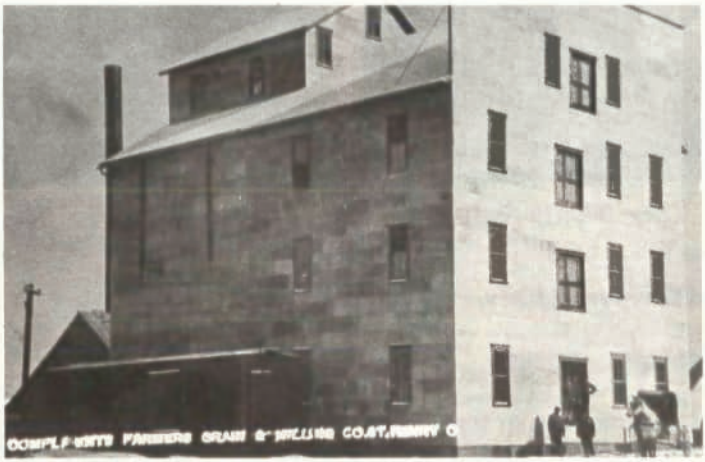
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Mercer County Landmark, St. Henry Branch, map no. 9

281 West Main

The Farmers Grain and Milling Company built their elevator in 1910. It was later known as the Landman Milling Co., and the United Grain and Milling Co. Circa 1939, they installed a new scale, and built a new two story warehouse to handle their increasing business. Landmark purchased the elevator from United Grain and Milling Co. in December of 1957. Equally historical was the old elevator which was built by Fox and Hess in 1901; Joe Davis was in charge of this elevator. Fox and Hess were the sole owners of that mill until its sale to Landmark about 1947 or 1948. It was operated until 1958 when it was torn down. The Fox and Hess building stood at the site of Rutschilling Sawmill; see photo.

The present elevator made bran, midds and bagged Silverleaf Flour until 1950-1951. The equipment was run by steam engine power until that time. In 1961, an 850 ton fertilizer warehouse was built for bagged facility and then was converted to a bulk warehouse and blend plant in early 1967. In 1962, 20% N solution (aqua ammonia) became available to the farmers as a side dress for corn to be knifed into the ground. A 300 ton bag fertilizer building was built in early 1970 with a heated room to keep farm chemicals from freezing. Other services are complete feed formulation and grinding, supplements, animal health, seed, chemicals, pesticides, petroleum products, specialty feeds and livestock equipment – to name only a few items. Landmark employs one woman and four men.



Farmers Grain and Milling Co.

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The Landman Milling Co.
Fox and Hess (Left side)



Mercer County Landmark
St. Henry Branch

St. Henry Blacksmith, William Uhlenhake, map no. 10

241 West Main

William Uhlenhake started his own shop on July 10, 1911 at 241 West Main Street. When he was twenty, he started in the blacksmith business with Ben Wimmers in St. Henry. A little later he worked for Sebastian Ranly in St. Henry. Uhlenhake then worked for the Hinkle Brothers until 1911 when he purchased his present establishment and went into business for himself. He recalls that he has shod thousands of horses; one cold winter he put 82 shoes on horses in one day. However, he has not shod a horse since 1951. Today he makes artistic railing and porch rails, besides other iron work.



William Uhlenhake



Blacksmith shop

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Bittersweete Shoppe, map no. 11

131 West Main

Mrs. Joanne Kaiser began the business November 23, 1968. Her employees are Mrs. Ivo Homan, Mrs. Walter Francks, and Mrs. Alfred Knapke. They handle flowers for weddings, funerals and make light arrangements. They also handle artificial flowers, planters, knitting supplies and yarn, crocheting supplies, gift items and rug kits. They do their best to please their customers and appreciate the support given to them as their business has increased tremendously over the last three years.

This building was built about fifty years ago by Bernard Uhlenhake. The Mayor had his office there at one time. August Luttmer and later George Schlosser had a shoe shop on one side. John Uhlenhake had a butcher shop. Urban Borger had a barber shop. Bill Bruns was the barber there from 1934 to 1942. Ben Romer had a grocery there from 1942 to 1950. Then, the post office was moved to this building from the building just west of the laundromat. The post office remained in this building until it moved to the present site, 301 East Main, in 1968. The Bittersweete Shoppe followed the post office in this building.



Bittersweete Shoppe

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B. J. Lammers' Shop, 121 West Main, map no. 12

Siegrist Shop, West of Lefeld Hardware, map no. 74

Joseph B. Drahman began operating his harness shop prior to 1882. Bernard Lammers purchased the shop in June 1895, and had on hand a complete selection of horse harness made there in the factory. Mayor George Schlosser also worked in B. J. Lammers' Shop making and repairing boots. Across the street from Lammers, west of Lefeld Hardware, Ignatz Siegrist also operated a saddle and shoemaker establishment which he had built in 1897.



Harness Shop & Residence of Jos. B. Drahman, St. Henry, O. (23)



Lammers' Shop before April 1944



Lammers' Shop after April 1944

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Palm Hotel, map no. 13

111 West Main

March 27, 1927, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kemper moved here from Dayton. They bought the building from Sunderhaus and operated the Palm Hotel. In 1929, they remodeled the hotel by removing rooms from the front of the building and discontinued the hotel business. Mr. Kemper then was an undertaker from 1929 until his death in 1953. (Gebele had earlier operated a saloon in this building; he sold out to Frank Sunderhaus in 1904. The Sunderhaus Hotel was known for good pies, hotel and boarding place.)



Palm Hotel



Mrs. Kemper's home

Goettemoeller Store, map no. 37

Northwest corner of Main and Linn

Henry Goettemoeller conducted a saloon, a general store, and a millinery store which burned down in 1898.



Site of Goettemoeller Store

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St. Henry Glove Manufacturing Company, map no. 15

182 North Sycamore St.

In the early spring of 1908, a company was formed for the manufacture of gloves and mittens. Land was purchased from Henry Wimmers, and workmen began on the foundation. The first building was twenty feet by forty feet and was two stories high. The upper room was used for the machinery and the lower room for the office, cutting and packing department. The company was incorporated with President Dr. J. A. Schirack, Vice President J. J. Moeller, Treasurer F. H. Gels, and Secretary Manager H.M.Winkeljohan. Later, Ben Reiling managed the business. Reiling would do the cutting on the main floor. About a dozen girls upstairs did the sewing. A couple days a week Ben would go out and sell gloves to the stores. This business lasted about five years.



Paul Niekamp Home
182 North Sycamore Street



Left to Right:
First Row: Ann Winkeljohan, Harry Winkeljohan, Marie Winkeljohan
Second Row: Elizabeth Schultz, Agnes Kohnen, Agnes Kolker, Bernie Romer Davis, Marie Huber
Third Row: Francis Winkeljohan, Matt Winkeljohan, Elizabeth Uhlenhake, Eleanor Winkeljohan

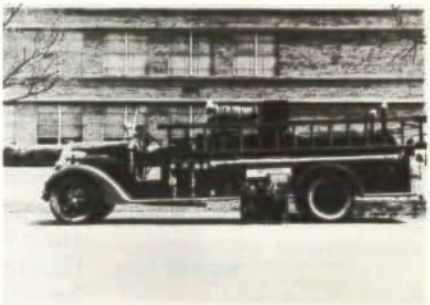
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St. Henry Fire Department, map no. 16

202 North Sycamore

The St. Henry Fire Department was formed after the late summer fire of 1905 which burned the Bruns Hotel, the carriage and smith's workshops and nearby buildings and threatened the entire town. Fire Fighting equipment was purchased. A better water supply was made available to the department with the erection of the water tower in 1909. After not arriving at a fire with the hand drawn cart of fire fighting equipment, when they were needed, Joe Bruns took up a collection in town to buy a motor driven truck. A 1917 model T truck was bought in 1924. Eleven men donated labor to build, paint and equip the truck with fire fighting equipment; three of these men live in St. Henry today – Urban Hartings, Wm. Uhlenhake and Wm. Wourms. This 1917 model T was redecorated in 1970 and driven in parades. Another truck was purchased in 1937. In the 1940's the department purchased a 5 H.P. siren and remote control, ten raincoats for the firemen, a gas mask, a first aid kit, boots, and a resuscitator, which was donated by the people of St. Henry and Granville Twp. Another truck was purchased in 1950. The new firehouse was built and dedicated in August 1958. A rural firemen's association was formed in 1960. This association helped purchase new trucks in 1963 and 1970. Also, in 1970, a truck was bought and the firemen built a grass fire truck. These trucks are entered in the St. Patrick's Day Parades. The Fire Department Auxiliary was formed in the autumn of 1969; the women take lunch to the firemen when they are fighting a big fire. The fire department had a fire siren installed on the new water tower in September 1971. At present, there are 22 members on the fire department with Leroy Rutschilling, Chief; Leroy Siefring, President; Linus Lefeld, Vice-president; and Cyril Delzeith, Secretary and Treasurer.





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Left to Right:

Front Row: Sylvester Delzeith, Louis Stahl, Cyril Droesch, Al Luttmer, Bill Rutschilling, Henry Hoelscher, Leroy Siefring, Augie Jutte and Henry Lefeld.

Back Row: Chief Leroy Siefring, Ben Lefeld, Art Gerlach, Cyril Delzeith, Joe Niefeld, Don Frilling, Ralph Broecker, Linus Lefeld, John Rammel and Mayor Lawrence Heitkamp. Absent were Louis Schmackers, Tony Nieport, Allan Langekamp and Assistant Chief Jerry Bruns.

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Water Tower, map no. 17

Sycamore Street

The first water tower was built in 1909. Construction of the new water tower for St. Henry was completed in the autumn of 1971. The new tower is 140 feet tall and will hold 150,000 gallons of water. October 27, 1971, hookup to the new water tower was made. The tower stands next to the old tower to the northwest of the fire department at 202 North Sycamore Street. The process of selling bonds for the rust removal system was in progress during December 1971.





General Telephone Exchange, 1955

St. Henry Laundromat, map no. 20

131 East Main

The St. Henry Laundromat stands on lot no. 58, a site originally occupied by the large building which had housed Albert Gulde's clothing store, Ben Forsthoefel's General store, and Uhlenhake's meat market. Ray Wuebker had the building torn down in order to build the laundromat in 1963. That first year, Wuebker had a few troubles in the laundromat. He had installed a water reclamation system in back which re-used the laundry water; which operated fine as long as everyone washed only white clothes. However, greasy clothes did not wash clean. Also, that was before the village had installed the sewage system. Wuebker took out the reclamation system and replaced it with commercial water softeners. From then on, his laundromat was a growing business. In April and December 1966, he added two car washes behind the laundromat. In 1971, to accomodate larger vehicles, he installed a roto-rail car wash and a fourth water softener.

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St. Henry Laundromat

Albert Gulde, map no. 20

131 East Main

Gulde arrived in St. Henry in 1884 and embarked in the general merchandise business, at the site of the St. Henry Laundromat. Gulde had an interesting background; having been born and educated in Germany, he left Bremen and arrived in New York after a remarkably quick trip of thirteen days. He worked in New Orleans until the fall of Fort Sumter; when Confederates attempted to draft him, he left and enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry. After the war, he lived in Cincinnati and Kentucky before moving to St. Henry. Gulde continued his business until he retired in 1904; he then sold out to Bernard Forstoefel of Carthagena. Sometime later, Uhlenhake opened a butcher shop in this building. Ray Wuebker had the building torn down in order to build his laundromat in 1963.



Gulde's store; Twentieth Century Storm Buggy in foreground



Uhlenhake building 1963



Uhlenhake building 1963

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Bruns Barber Shop, map no. 21

141 East Main

Bernard Bruns began his barber shop in the east half of the building where the Bittersweete Shoppe is today. Bruns was a barber there from 1934 until 1942. In 1955, Bruns built the present building and resumed his trade. He has remained in this building until the present. Over the years, he has had to adapt his barbering to the changes of the hair styles. He has tried to please his customers with such styles as the flat top, butch, pineapple, princeton, crewcut, duck tail, and now to the longer hair styles. He continues to adapt his trade to his customers' tastes as he goes to barbering shows and sees latest trends in his profession.



Bruns Barber Shop



Ray Wuebker, Real Estate Broker, map no. 23

162 East Washington Street

Ray Wuebker started in the Real Estate Business in 1955 and has his office at his present home located at 162 East Washington Street. Specializing in homes, farms, and businesses, he is also in the farm loan financial field. At present, he has three salesmen under his brokerage, namely, Thomas Mescher, Maria Stein; Edward Tobin, R.R. #1, Coldwater; and Roger Watercutter, Findlay, Ohio. He is also engaged in custom building of new homes.

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Jutte White Villa, map no. 24

Main Street

Mr. and Mrs. August Jutte began their supermarket at 122 East Main Street in 1965, when they bought the business from Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bruns. Originally, they sold groceries only in the east building, but as business increased, he expanded to the west building in 1967. The business kept expanding until Jutte purchased the present lot and built the new supermarket which he opened for business November 1971.



Old supermarket 122 East Main



Supermarket 1971

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Gerlach Elevators, map no. 25

Main Street

This building stood on the east drive to Jutte's Store, on the west side of the ditch on Main Street. Mr. Joe Gerlach manufactured farm elevators in this building between 1952 and 1957, when he moved the business to Fort Recovery. That year, high waters washed away the floor and the foundation from this building. Gerlach had put a new concrete block front on the building, but this front was blown off in the cyclone the summer of 1966. Prior to Gerlach, Schroer worked on cars in this building. About 1927, William J. Wourms owned the Central Garage and employed experienced auto mechanics. Tony Streaker had an implement business here. Frank Hartings was the earliest known owner of the building. He had the old livery barn and rented horses to people, circa 1912. Mrs. Mary Ann Gerlach told the building had had a history of fires and was in poor condition when Mr. Gerlach began manufacturing elevators. He took out the chimneys and remodeled the building.



Gerlach building



Gerlach Elevator

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Gene Buschur, Realtor, map no. 41

381 East Kremer Hoying Road

Gene Buschur began as a salesman in 1962. In 1964, he became a Broker and started his own business, known as "Bush" Realty. He handles farms, homes, and businesses.

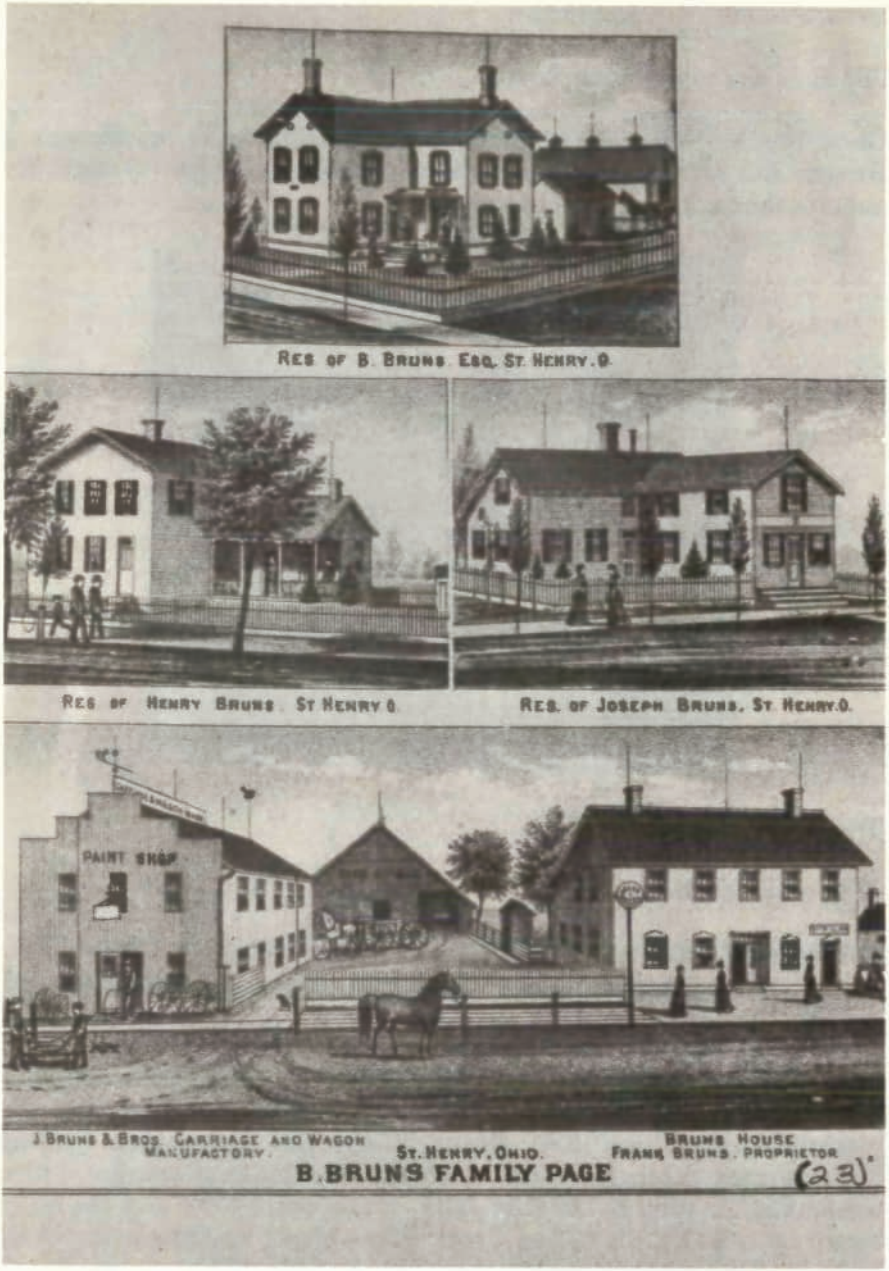


Bruns' Buildings, map no. 26

223 to 231 East Main

The Bruns family was one of the original settlers of the Village of St. Henry. An ink drawing illustrated the Paint Shop, the Feed Stable and the Bruns House as they appeared in 1882. Henry Bruns had a blacksmith shop; an 1890 newspaper stated he was overloaded with work, that the street in front of his shop was actually blocked with wagons waiting to be repaired. Henry Bruns put an addition to his blacksmith shop in 1892. Bruns' blacksmith and wagon making business grew until he added a steam machine and employed five workers in his shop in 1898. In 1881, Frank Bruns took over the hotel begun in 1870 by his father. Frank Bruns began building a new hotel early in 1902, for twenty guest rooms at two dollars per day. Frank Bruns also built a new livery stable in 1904. Frank Bruns took salesmen around in a wagon to the various farm homes and then returned to town in the evening. This entire complex of buildings burned in the fire of 1905, which is described in detail in the script.

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Bruns' buildings, 1882

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N. J. Hogenkamp Sons, Inc., map no. 26

223 East Main

July 11, 1960, the funeral home was bought from Stanley A. Romer, who had been with the business since 1921. N. P. Hogenkamp operated the Hogenkamp Funeral Home. He was joined in September 1961 by his son B. Jay Hogenkamp. In July 1963, the funeral home was operated by B. Jay Hogenkamp. February 1, 1965, Edmund Garmann managed it as N. J. Hogenkamp Sons Funeral Home. Larry Heitkamp began as manager January 3, 1966. October 1967 the business was known as N. J. Hogenkamp Sons, Inc. and is still managed by Larry Heitkamp who at the present time is working for his funeral directors license. The early history of the funeral home in St. Henry goes back to Fred Goettemoeller and the undertaking business on the west side of the Furniture Store, 341 East Main. He later sold to Henry Schmidt who sold to Harry and Harold Romer. Harry and Harold later moved their business to above Buschor's Department Store building. In the early 1920's Stanley Romer bought part of the business from Harold Romer. Stanley and Harry, and later Harry's son, Lowell, continued the funeral home. Then, Stanley owned the business and bought the building which is presently Hogenkamp's Funeral Home. Stanley continued the business until he sold to Hogenkamps in 1960.



N. J. Hogenkamp Sons, Inc.

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Stanley Romer's Funeral Wagon

St. Henry Bank, map no. 27

231 East Main

The St. Henry Bank was organized as a private bank in 1904 by the late J. H. Romer and Henry Romer, together with William H. Romer, John G. Romer and Edward F. Romer, and was opened for business January 5, 1905, in its temporary quarters. This was a new business venture for St. Henry, and from the start the bank seemed to fill a real need because until this time, the southern part of the county was practically without direct banking service. The business grew steadily, and in 1906 a two-story brick building was erected and occupied until 1924, when again the quarters became inadequate, necessitating erection of the present building. At that time the bank's total resources were five hundred thousand dollars. In the fall of 1959 the building again was completely remodeled and its total resources were $3,400,000.00. As of December 31, 1971, total resources reached $10,200,000.00.

To make the bank a standardized institution, complying with all the laws of the state, it was incorporated under the seal of Ohio with a state charter on March 11, 1913. J. H. Romer, the first president, was active in the business and was seen practically every day in the banking room until his death January 5, 1918, just thirteen years after the date of its opening for business. Henry Romer, vice president and assistant cashier, then assumed the title of president. He held this position only for a short time for on May 5, of the same year he was taken in death, after devoting thirteen years of conscientious and careful effort to promote the welfare of the institution. William H. Romer, who from the beginning had been the cashier, then was

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elected to fill the position of president and general manager, which he held until his death on March 18, 1941. Miss Elizabeth A. Romer was then elected president, after having worked in the bank from its beginning. She had held almost every office at one time or another during her banking career, starting as the bookkeeper, then advancing to teller, assistant cashier, cashier, then to the office of president which she held until her death September 4, 1951. Leo E. Romer, son of the late William H. Romer, then succeeded Miss Romer as president, in which office he is serving today. He began his career with the bank as assistant cashier in 1925 and later advanced to cashier and general manager, from which position he was promoted to the office of president.

The bank has always been noted to be a modern financial institution in this area. The bank has always experienced and maintained a steady growth from its founding. The bank took another big step in March 1968 in providing better service to its customers by being the first bank in Mercer County to have computerized checking accounts. Directors of the bank are Leo E. Romer, president;Leo A. Huber, Vice President; Donald F. Evers; Clem Bills; and John F. Romer, cashier and secretary of the board.





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St. Henry Hardware, map no. 28

241 East Main

William Romer had a hardware store in an old log building which stood where Romer's Store, 255 East Main, is today. He was agent for the Osborne MowingMachines in 1895, and in 1896, was also selling buggies and building material. By 1900, Romer had a complete selection of farm implements, binders, and threshers. At the first of the year in 1905, Romer sold his large hardware and farm implement business to Frank and John Gels. They moved into the building, 241 East Main, between the St. Henry Bank and Romer's Store. In January 1922, Frank Gels sold his half to Jacob Stein. In April 1927, John Gels sold his half interest to Lawrence Francks; thus, Stein and Francks became partners in the St. Henry Hardware. After Mr. Francks' death, Mrs. Francks sold her share to her son Ferd. Jacob Stein sold his half interest to Ferd Francks in April 1946. Francks kept the business until he sold out to Paul Froning, Tip Harlet and Harold Dorsten in January 1949. Bernard Romer bought full interest from Froning, Harlet and Dorsten in 1958. Ben Romer had a hardware store in this building between 1958 and 1965. In November 1965, Ben Romer bought the Romer building at 271 East Main from Mrs. Harry Romer and put his hardware business there. Froning and Associates had their business in this building next; they closed their doors in 1971. At present, the building is not occupied by any business.



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Romer's Store, map no. 29

255 East Main

Mr. Stanley Romer purchased Romer's Store in 1923 from S. J. Samberg. Mr. Romer managed the store until his death in March 1971. Mrs. Stanley Romer has continued the business. There was an old log building on this site which originally was William Romer's Hardware Store. They sold the business to Frank and John Gels and they moved to the building west of Romer's building, 241 East Main, in 1905. In the spring of 1908, S. J. Samberg and Alfred Davis moved their stock of wallpaper, stationery and medicines and added a soda fountain and an ice cream parlor. (They had bought the business from H. M. Winkeljohan in December 1907.) That summer, Samberg bought out his partner, Alfred Davis. That November, Samberg had a gasoline light system installed. Samberg continued in business until he sold out to Stanley Romer in 1923. Stanley continued in this building until he built the present building in 1940.



Romer's Store



Interior Romer's Store (1923-1940)

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Buschor Department Store, map no. 30

271 East Main St.

St. Henry Hardware, map no. 31

281 East Main St.

These businesses are operated by families who are descendants of the earliest businessmen in St. Henry. J. H. Romer, who originally operated the store on this site from 1867 to 1903, sold his business to his nephew, Joseph J. Romer. The May 25, 1907 St. Henry Advocate advertised J. J. Romer's general store as carrying an immense stock of dry goods, clothing, furnishings, shoes, hats and caps – everything that went to make a general store. After J. J. Romer's death, Harry, Harold and Stanley Romer sold this business to Beckman and Gast, about 1923. Later, Harry operated a dry goods store in the present Mobil Station building about 1925. Harry bought out Beckman and Gast who had a retail grocery and dry goods business at this site between 1923 and 1927. Harry ran the store until his sons, Harry Jr. bought the dry goods side on the west and Lowell bought the grocery side on the east. Jake Buschor bought the business from Harry Jr. a few years later. Lowell sold the grocery to Wm. Lichtle. He closed the store. Carl Kohn opened a grocery about a year or so; circa 1962. November 1965, Ben Romer bought the Romer Building from Mrs. Harry Romer and put in hardware, i.e. St. Henry Hardware, on the east half and Jake Buschor continued his dry goods on the west half.



Store-1971



Store-1900

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Fullenkamp Distributors, Inc., map no. 33

221 North Walnut St.

John Fullenkamp started the distributing business. He sold soft drinks and ice prior to the end of prohibition. In 1930, 1931, and 1932, he got the ice from the old brewery pond east of The Beckman & Gast Co. About fifty people were employed to remove the ice. There was a long pulley and cable attached to the building; as John Heinrichs had his mules pull away from the building, the ice was pulled off the pond onto a ramp. It was stored in the ice house and covered with sawdust and straw. As much as 250 tons a year were removed. When the ice house was full, the workers held a celebration. Then the men had to take the ice and peddle it to the area customers, for the entire summer. They would haul it to the homes and wash it under the pump and then put it in the ice box. They delivered twice a week; most boxes held about fifty pounds. About 1932, John Fullenkamp started buying artificially-made ice from Minster. (After 1934, the pond was used for swimming and fishing; it got low and no one took care of it. Beckman & Gast purchased it and filled in the pond during the sixties). About 1933, Fullenkamp moved to the present site on Walnut Street on lot no. 82. (This lot had previously been the site of the Conover Creamery in the early 1900's.) In 1936, Fullenkamp constructed the present building and later added the additions. In 1946, the sons, Ray, Louis, Marinus "Tiny," and Alfred "Red," took over the Fullenkamp Distributing Co. December 1, 1971, they incorporated to become Fullenkamp Distributors Incorporated. The principal product is Stroh's, plus many good brands. Also, the Fullenkamps are proud to serve Stroh's Green and Royal Amber to St. Henry's German and Irish at the St. Patrick's Day Parade.



Fullenkamp Distributors, Inc.

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Left to Right: Ray Fullenkamp, Joe Schoen, Bernard "Bud" Romer, Ben Losekamp, Louis Fullenkamp, Henry Schrage, John Fullenkamp, Dick Bernard. 1937.



Site of Brewery Pond

Bostick Service Station, map no. 49

312 East Main

Arthur Bostick opened the Bostick Service Station, 312 East Main Street in 1946. Bostick sold Firestone Home and Auto Supplies, and did automobile overhaul and repair. He also used Texaco products. Arthur Bostick owned and operated his station until he closed it in 1964.

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Bostick Service Station, Art Bostick on left – pickup truck-29 model A Ford – car-39 Lincoln Zephyr V-12

United States Post Office, St. Henry, Ohio, map no. 34

301 East Main

In 1968, St. Henry got a new post office building which stands at the southwest corner of lot no. 51, at the corner of Walnut and Main Streets. Over the years, the post office has been housed at various sites. Henry Beckman was one of the earliest postmasters on record; his son John was appointed postmaster in 1871. In 1907 carriers were George and Fred Romer. The post office apparently was first in the Henry Beckman home on lot no. 46. Later, Beckman moved the post office to the west side of the St. Henry Furniture Store building, and later to the grey building on lot no. 58, west of the St. Henry Laundromat. In the early 1950's it was moved to the Bittersweete Shoppe Building, where it remained until 1968. Today, Andrew Hemmelgarn is postmaster; Clarence Stahl, clerk; Leona Reiling, sub-clerk; Harold Gottes, regular mail carrier and Paul Backs, sub mail carrier.





Rural Main Carriers

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Former Post Office

Post Office 1971



St. Henry Furniture Company, map no. 35

341 East Main

Mr. and Mrs. Ken Coffield began their business in 1934. Originally they also sold appliances, but then stayed with furniture and floor covering. Coffield comments how the carpet business has grown tremendously the last decade. Thus, for almost forty years, Mr. and Mrs. Coffield have continued their successful business. This building was built by Beckman and Goettemoeller in the early 1900's. H. A. Beckman had the post office on the east side of the building; he sold hardware, roofing and articles, such as found in a dime store. He later moved the post office to the grey building just west of the St. Henry Laundromat. Fred Goettemoeller was the undertaker on the west side of the building. He later sold to Henry Schmidt who sold to Harry Romer. Eventually, Ted Nordenbrock had a furniture store in the building; he sold to Ben Knapke who sold to Al Rethman. Then the

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building stood vacant a year or two, before Mr. and Mrs. Coffield began in 1934.



Old building



St. Henry Furniture

Luttmer Garage, map no. 38

511 East Main

Al Luttmer presently operates this garage. Previously, Louis Schmackers opened the Schmackers Sinclair Service Station June 1, 1960 and operated a filling station and did mechanical work until he closed it May 1966. The building stood empty for awhile; a few boys used it for working on their cars. The owner of the building wanted to sell the building, but eventually donated it to the Catholic Church. In the spring of 1969, Al Luttmer bought the building. November 1, 1969, Luttmer opened for business. Since the building had stood empty for three years, it needed repairs. Luttmer fixed up the building, did maintenance work and installed an office; he also sealed

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the blacktop in 1971. Today, Luttmer operates basically a body shop and handles some auto sales.



Luttmer Garage

Pete Stammen Insurance, map no. 42

412 East Kremer-Hoying Road

Pete Stammen started selling auto and fire insurance on April 1, 1953 after three months of pre-study. Life Insurance selling was begun on August 1, 1954. Pete was in the business part time until February 1, 1958, at which time he began full time. The numerous changes in the insurance field requires constant schooling and meetings throughout each year. The insurance business requires many irregular hours, including the many hours spent at night. The agency clientele consists of approximately seven hundred families, most of which live in Mercer County.



Pete Stammen Insurance

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Nieport Custom Farm Service, map no. 43

572 East Main

Joe Nieport began his business when the first combines came out in 1941. He had one of the first combines and one of the first pickup balers in the area and was quite busy. He did a lot of custom combining and grain drying. Now he does custom work; drying grain, custom harvest work and filling silos. Joe's sons help him in the business; his wife does the bookkeeping.



Osterholt Sohio Service, map no. 44

Route 118

The building, housing the Osterholt Sohio Service Station, was originally constructed by Ferd Rengers in the year 1930. The Rengers Service Station had the sole purpose of the sale of gasoline, known as Refiner's Gas and distributed from St. Marys, Ohio. Later, the product was changed to Gulf, and then to Standard Oil. This gasoline has remained to the present. Late in 1954, the station was leased from Mr. Rengers by Pat Feltz and Arthur Schroer, who added a service garage and began automotive work. January 1, 1955, Arthur Schroer and sons, Paul and Ralph, began business and continued until the death of Mr. Schroer in April 1956. The service station was again leased on May 1, 1956 to Thomas and Norbert Osterholt and became known by the present name of Osterholt Sohio. The year 1961 brought the change from leasing to the purchase of the establishment by the Osterholts. During this same year, remodeling began; wheel

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alignment was added, along with the automotive services. Paul Osterholt joined the family business in 1962. The men installed a radiator shop. Paul left the business July 1968, at which time Oscar Borgerding became employed.



Old building

Osterholt Sohio Service



Gels I. G. A. Super Market, map no. 45

682 East Main

Mr. Jerry Gels and Mr. Ben Romer built the I. G. A. Super Market in 1950. They remained partners between 1950 and 1958. Ben Romer went into the hardware business at 241 East Main in 1958. After Romer left, Gels continued his successful business in the supermarket to the present.



Early building

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Interior

1971



Dairy Dream, map no. 46

142 South Oak

Jerry Gels built the Dairy Dream in 1952 and his children operated the business. He sold the business to John Gast in 1960. William Tremper and Robert Miller bought the Dairy Dream from Mr. and Mrs. John Gast in 1968; and Tremper bought out Miller in 1969. Tremper has added a new mix machine and soft drink dispenser and an air conditioner. High school and college girls work there, selling ice cream, sandwiches, chicken dinners and sundries.



Dairy Dream, 1968

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Osterholt Rambler Sales, map no. 47

632 East Main

Howard Osterholt began his business in 1947 as a garage and body shop in the building which is presently the site of Bruns' Pepsi Distributor, 151 South Sycamore Street. In 1953, Osterholt began selling cars. He built the present building in 1967. He also built a parts storage building in 1969 and put an addition to the main building in 1971. Osterholt's employees are his sons, Steven and Dan, and Mr. Paul Kunk. Osterholt deals in a complete line of service in the automotive line and trucks.



Osterholt Rambler Sales

Henry Steinlage Leather Tannery, map no. 48

432 East Main

Henry Steinlage, born in Hanover, Germany, July 27, 1830, emigrated to America with his family in 1846, being on the ocean nine weeks and two days before landing in Baltimore. He learned the trade of tanner in Columbus, Ohio and moved to St. Henry in 1851 and opened the first tannery in St. Henry. He had only the sixty-three dollars which he had earned. At first his tanning was accomplished in a few whisky barrels which he bought, and later he put up a large vat, increasing the capacity of his tanyard as necessity required. In 1884, he erected a storeroom, twenty feet by forty feet. To the west of the storeroom, he lived in his two story home, which he had built in 1855. He began operating his tannery with steam in 1887. He tanned a large amount of leather according to the old traditional method. Steinlage received from Chicago ox-skins weighing 75-100 pounds each, which he

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processed into leather for heavy horse harness. This building was later used for a blacksmith shop by Ben Wimmers, c. 1907. Later, the building was the Home Garage, under E.J. Schmitz, c. 1922-1927; Harry Bergman, and Leo Thobe. The building eventually was moved to 272 North Sycamore and remodeled into a home, presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ording.



Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steinlage



Raymond Heitkamp residence
432 East Main



Steinlage Tannery



Ralph Ording residence
272 North Sycamore

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Emiliano Feliciano, M. D., map no. 51

161 South Walnut

Dr. Feliciano began general practice in St. Henry on October 1, 1970. Mrs. Feliciano, a registered nurse, helps the doctor in his office. Dr. and Mrs. Feliciano have four children. The people of St. Henry appreciate the presence of Dr. Feliciano in this small community. He succeeded Dr. Robert Slusher who retired in March 1970.

Dr. Robert Slusher came to St. Henry on August 15, 1936. He first used the quarters of Dr. J. J. Morey, next to the St. Henry Furniture, to practice from 1936 to 1940. He moved into his then new home and office on Holy Thursday in 1940. While at St. Henry, the doctor delivered over 3,000 babies and gave over 20,000 anesthetics. After serving the St. Henry community for thirty-four years, Dr. Slusher retired on March 28, 1970. His wife, being a registered nurse, did the office work for her husband. Dr. and Mrs. Slusher then moved to their new home near Columbia Falls, Montana.



Doctor's residence

St. Henry School, 1883-1903, map no. 60

Main Street

The school teachers met to organize a Teachers' Institute in Granville Township in October 1886. Teachers Macke and Samberg were present. The following month, the German Teachers Institute of

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Mercer County was organized; their purpose being, "to meet once a year for the purpose of encouraging the German language in the schools." At their meetings, the Granville Township Teachers' Institute held discussions about such topics as, "Teachers should choose the books";"It is the duty of the parent to have an interest in the schools"; and "Should girls receive a better education than boys?" In the spring of 1887, the contract was signed for $4181.00 for a new school building instead of adding a second floor to the old school. The old school, which was built in the early 1840's, stood near the street and faced east. The new school was built behind it – about the site of the present junior high building. The Sisters of the Most Precious Blood taught at St. Henry from 1891 until 1904, when they left St. Henry. In the forenoon, school was conducted in German and in the afternoon, English. There were no grades in school. There were five reading texts, each more difficult than the preceding one. After the most difficult reader was completed, the student quit school. After three years of schooling, students were taught English. School attendance was not mandatory at this time.



School 1888-1903

St. Henry Schools, no. 52, 53, 59, 60

Walnut and Main Streets

When the school building of 1888 became too small, a new school was built to the west of the church, on Main Street. The old school was torn down and the new building erected on the same site in the summer of 1903. The school was built with six large rooms, a basement; complete with steam heating. This building not only was for the first eight grades, but also for the high school. Thus, in 1905, the first high school graduate was Alfred Davis. As the number of

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students increased, an addition was put onto the back of this building in 1924. In 1971, this building is used for grades seven and eight; and by the kindergarten which is in its first year at St. Henry. On August 31, 1938, the St. Henry Board of Education, duly authorized by resolution, had an issue of $45,000 School Building and Equipment Bonds for the purpose of constructing a new high school building, equipping same, and purchasing site for same. The high school was built in 1939 on lot no. 38 at the northeast corner of Walnut and Columbus Streets. That autumn, the St. Henry Public Schools had a total enrollment of 315 pupils, of which 162 were in the new high school. An addition to the high school was built in 1959, and in 1965, another addition, which included the gymnasium, was built. In 1961, due to an increased number of students when surrounding school districts consolidated, a new elementary school was built at 192 South Walnut Street.



St. Henry High School



St. Henry Elementary School

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St. Henry Junior High School



Left to Right: Matilda Romer, Elizabeth Wirtz, Amelia Mader,
Alma Davis, Mr. Hugo Anthony, Teacher,
William Bruns, Alfred Davis, Julius Moeder,
Michael Coughlin, Dora Schirack. c 1904

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Seventh and Eighth Grades. 1904-1905

Left to Right:

Front Row:	Julius Bruns, Alex Heyl, Leo Rengers, Aloys Feldhake
Second Row:	Clara Langenkamp, Aloys Hartings, Edward Feldhake, Louis Mader, Edward Kemper, Joe Kothman, Vincent Rengers
Third Row:	Sophia Ahlers, William Frederick, Joe Kothman, Alex Moorman, Ernest Gebele, Lothar Schlosser, Adolph Heyl, Agnes Westerheide
Fourth Row:	Flora Romer, Minnie Tohle, Mamie Feldhake, Stella Romer, Frances Uhlenhake, Martha Bellert, Eleanor Moeder
Fifth Row:	Bernadine Romer, Josephine Moeder, Anna Goettemoeller, Rosa Moeder, Eleanor Dabbelt, Lucille Morvillius, Anna Bruns, Eleanor Winkeljohn, Amalia Geier, Ludvina Feldhake

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High School. 1917

Left to Right:

Front Row: Henrietta Schlegel, Blanch Spoltman, Leona Hartings, Frank Steinbrunner, Linus Dierksen, Albert Moeder, Luke Beckman, Lawrence Heitkamp, Henry Kohnen, Bertha Moeller, Alvina Moorman,

Second Row: Clarence Romer, Richard Reiling, William Gelhaus, Ott Moeder, Theodore Hemmelgarn, Arthur Rose, Amy Aimsworth, Catherine Dierkers, Rudolph Reier, Leo Klingshirn, Andrew Bertke, Leo Pohl

Third Row: Leo Sunderhaus, Clarence Knapke, Nellie Davis, Marie Winkeljohn, Esther Reiling, Marie Bruns, Leona Panning, Marcella Schirack, Charles Fullenkamp, Urban Klingshirn, Andres Backs, Ray Bernard, Leo Backs, Lawrence Schmitz

Principal, Henry Schrage; Assistant County Superintendent, Henry Bernard; Teacher Julius Moeder.

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Grades Three and Four. 1935-1936

Left to Right:

Front Row: Paul Geier, Joe Vian, Robert Gast, Henry Lefeld, Carl Uhlenhake, Alvin Uhlenhake, Ed Lange, Paul Bruns

Second Row: Bernice Moeller, Dorothy Bruns, Clara Borgerding, Jeanette Moeller, Betty Beckman, Rose Ann Tohle, Florence Bernard, Mildred Fullenkamp, Mary Ellen Kemper, Edna Bernard, Dolores Everman

Third Row: Viola Depweg, Myra Romer, Alice Dues, _____, Helen Bernard, Mary Lou Ahlers, Doris Fiely, Rita May, Virginia Dillhoff

Fourth Row: James Romer, Florence Dues, Margaret Bernard, Mary Kathryn Eyink, Stanley Bernard, Ray Depweg, Harold Goettemoeller, Florence Uhlenhake, Edna Depweg, Florence Jacobs, Ulrich Luttmer.

Teacher, Miss Euletta Rieger

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Granville Township House, map no. 50

141 South Walnut

The Granville Township house was built in the late 1930's. The Trustees Mark Kremer, John Balster, and Victor Boeke meet with Clerk Norbert Dippold for their regular meetings. The earlier township house, which stood at 301 East Main where the U.S. Post Office is today, was built in 1887. The building housed the jail cells in the early 1900's. This building was not only used for village meetings, but also for social, political, dramatical and recreational programs, e.g. Democratic Party rallies were held; school programs were given; plays were cast; and basketball games were played. The building was torn down in the 1930's.



Granville Township House 1971



Granville Township House Late 1800's

Michael A. Schlegel Furniture Store, map no. 61

Main Street

Michael was born in New York in 1850 and came to St. Henry in 1866 and went to work for George Guenther. Schlegel went into business for himself in 1878 at the site just west of the Junior High School on Main Street. He not only manufactured furniture, but also had an undertaking business, a job printing press, sold a line of paints and varnishes, and in 1891 established a quarterly journal, called the Economist, which he was still publishing as late as 1908. Schlegel did printing for businessmen and the church, both in German and English;

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many old papers are around today which bear his name. He also constructed a great deal of church furniture; e.g. in September 1909, he received two contracts for church wardrobes – one for Carthagena and the other in Chicago. Mr. Schlegel worked in this building until his death in 1920. This building was later used for a short time for C. K. of A. meetings until the lot was sold to the school in 1940.



Schlegel Furniture Store

Commissioned Notary Public since May 18th 1897.

Job Printing since 1887 in Connection ——with Business.—— Also Dealer in Books, School Supplies.

In the Wood-Working Profession since 1863, Located in St. Henry in 1866 and Permanently Established in Business since 1877.

M. A. SCHLEGEL,

Maker upon Special Order of Artistic and
Dealer in and Agent for Every Variety of

FURNITURE

and its Kindred Branches, such as Paints, Hardware, Etc. Etc.

St. Henry, O., ...*190..*

Business Statement

John Panning Hardware & Roofing Business, map no. 63

East Main

John Panning (1859-1930) was in the hardware and roofing business for fifty years, 1877-1927. He also was the church organist from 1870 until 1903. He taught school but had to leave the classroom on

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account of poor health in 1877; his was the first Teachers Certificate issued in Mercer County. He organized the C. K. of A. Band. Parishioners today recall attending school under his daughter, Miss Leona Panning, who taught for over forty years in St. Henry. The Panning building was later rented to Mrs. Al Gels and sons in 1930. They were distributors for the White Mountain Creamery of New Bremen. In June 1955, Mr. Al Vondrell opened a cabinet shop in the building which he operated until 1968.



John Panning



Building 1971

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A. J. Gels, Cream Station, map no. 63

Main Street

The Gels family had a cream gathering station at various sites in St. Henry. Apparently, their earliest site was 192 South Railroad Street, across from Schockman Lumber Company. Frank and John Gels had the business in the 1890's. In 1905, the Conover Creamery bought the Gels Brothers business, then located at the site of Fullenkamp Distributors, Inc. on lot no. 82 on Walnut Street. Conover Creamery remained there until 1916. The following article was entered in the September 2, 1927 Coldwater Chronicle:

> Cream, eggs, and poultry take first place the country over today in importance in food products. Those engaged in this business in the vicinity of St. Henry find it in the buying, assembling and shipping and forwarding agency of A. J. Gels. Mr. Gels, for twenty-five years a handler and shipper, knows the good markets. Also, he is the local distributor for the White Mountain ice cream in this section.

In 1930, Mrs. A. Gels and sons rented the Panning Building as distributors for the White Mountain Creamery at New Bremen.

Frilling's Restaurant, map no. 64

Main Street

Donald Frilling owned and operated Frilling's Restaurant from August 1957 until 1963 when the building burned down. This building stood on the empty lot between Wm. Bernard, 142 East Main and the old White Villa Grocery, 122 East Main. The Rinderle Brothers had the business from 1955 to 1957. Before that, Carl Knapke operated the business, then known as Chick's Place from 1950 to 1955. John Vondrell had the business before that. Prior to Vondrell was Bob Sutter, c. 1927, Henry Kevelder, c. 1907, and Henry Feldhake, c. 1890. The following is the earliest information found about this building:

> Henry Feldhake improved his saloon with a new ice box in 1899; six months later thieves broke into his saloon and stole ten dollars worth of whiskey, tobacco, and cigarettes. By December of that year, Feldhake opened a new saloon. Among those present were Mr.Louis Huedepohl and Mr. Pruellage of Cincinnati, who were

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managers of the Buckeye Brewery there. Mr. Huedepohl was a jovial gentleman and a good singer. The local band was there and free beer for everyone.



Frilling's Restaurant



Chick's Place

Schoeneberger Blacksmith Shop, map no. 65

122 East Main

Mr. and Mrs. August Jutte were the last ones to occupy this building in 1971. Their White Villa Supermarket began when they bought this business from Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bruns in 1965. Mr. and Mrs. Bruns had operated the grocery store between 1934 and 1965. Wm. McMinnis had operated the grocery store three or four years before Mr. Bruns. Prior to the grocery business, this building was a blacksmith shop, owned by Joseph "Buck" Schoeneberger, c. 1897-1923. Before Joseph, his father Caspar Schoeneberger was also a blacksmith. Many citizens today recall the village dances which they attended on the second floor of this building. Mrs. Lammers sold this building to Ralph Bertke in 1971.

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Schoeneberger Blacksmith Shop

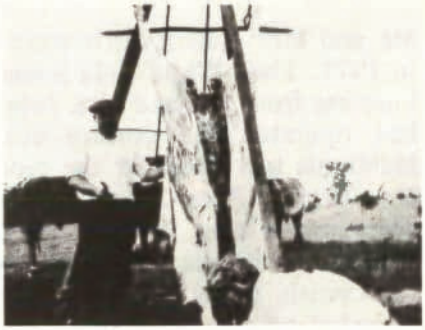
J. J. Schlosser Butcher Shop, map no. 66

122 East Main

J. J. Schlosser was in the butcher shop for thirty-nine years, c. 1889-1928. A frame building preceded this brick building for his butcher shop. In 1897, Schlosser had a glass front built on his butcher shop. In 1903, he not only renovated his butcher shop, but also built a new ice house. About 1907, the Gebele Brothers also operated a meat market in town. Schlosser continued in the butcher shop until 1928. August Luttmer, the shoemaker, followed Schlosser in this building. Next, August Jutte expanded his grocery store, then in the building west of this building, to include this building in 1967. In 1971, Jutte moved his supermarket to the new location. At present, the building is not occupied by a business.



Schlosser's meat wagon



Schlosser butchering

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Schlosser Building 1971

Franck Plumbing, map no. 67

121 South Sycamore

The business was started in 1944 by Ed Franck. He built the present building and as the business grew, enlarged the building as was practical. In 1967 the business was incorporated with his former employees as co-owners. Members of the Corporation are Ed Franck, Basil Henry, Earl Thieman, Victor Moeder and Richard Franck. At the present time they operate four trucks and do plumbing, heating and air conditioning work. They do both commercial and domestic work as well as much of the school and church work in Mercer County.



Franck Plumbing

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Gels Locker

Gels Locker, map no. 68

131 South Sycamore

The Gels brothers, Norbert, Raymond, Arthur, and Jerry, built the Gels Locker in 1946. In 1950, Jerry sold out to his brothers when he built his I.G.A. Supermarket. At first, there were about 600 lockers rented for people to store their meat. Private rental decreased somewhat as people bought their own home freezers. The Locker also does commercial storing.

Bruns Distributors, map no. 69

151 South Sycamore

Gerald "PeeWee" Bruns began his distribution of Pepsi Products in his garage at his home on Kremer Hoying Road in September 1965. As his business expanded, he bought Howard Osterholt's building at 151 South Sycamore Street to house his business in August 1968. He has continued in this building. Bruns owns his own trucks and equipment. The Pepsi Products are bottled in Lima, Ohio; they deliver the products to St. Henry and "PeeWee" distributes them to the southern half of Mercer County. Bruns has two part time employees besides his son's help. Mrs. Bruns, his wife, is head bookkeeper. As an example of the growth of his business, Bruns commented in the summer of 1971 that he was averaging 55,000 to 60,000 cases of soft drinks per year.



Bruns Distributors

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Rammel Dry Cleaning, map no. 70

102 West Main

Ott and John "Jack" Rammel have the Rammel Dry Cleaning business at 102 West Main. They have been in business there since the summer of 1963 when they bought the business from Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kohn who were in the dry cleaning business from June 1959 until 1963. Mrs. Mike Pazitney had a bakery in this building for about a year, c. 1957, 1958. Before that, the Bruns family owned the building. Mr. Urban Bruns of Cincinnati had bought the building from his brother Ed Bruns. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bruns ran a general store there for about a year. Prior to that, Mrs. Joseph Bruns and her children had the store after her husband's death. Mr. Joseph Bruns had built the general store in 1898.



Mark Rammel Kohn's Dry Cleaning truck



Rammel Dry Cleaning

Dr. J. A. Schirack, Dr. J. J. Mory, Dr. Ryan; map nos. 72, 35, 11

West Main

Dr. J. A. Schirack moved from Casella to St. Henry about 1896. He built a new office on West Main Street in 1902. He served the villagers' medical needs for several years. Dr. Schirack was also a partner of Sebastian Ranley in the Storm Buggy Plant, c. 1910. Dr. J. J. Mory was St. Henry's doctor, circa 1884-1907; his office was to the east of St. Henry Furniture Store, 341 East Main. Dr. Ryan also served St. Henry, circa 1884-1896; his office stood near the site of the Bittersweete Shoppe, 131 West Main.

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Dr. Schirack's Office



Dr. J. J. Mory

Lefeld Plumbing, map no. 71

132 West Main

Henry Lefeld began his business in the summer of 1955 in a small shop at 162 North Sycamore Street. This building was at one time, Henry Wimmers Upholstery Shop. Later, Lefeld tore this building down and built a new shop on the same location. As his business grew, he built his present shop at 132 West Main Street in 1962. He remodeled the old shop into a home and sold it. At the present site, Lefeld employs two full time and one part time help in his business of plumbing and heating, installation and service for new and remodeled homes. Mrs. Lefeld calls the business a family project: she is bookkeeper; their daughter helps with the books; their son in the seminary helps when he is home; and the younger boys enjoy helping their father with his work. For recreation from their business, the Lefeld family enjoys camping, fishing and hiking together.



162 North Sycamore



Lefeld Plumbing

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Lefeld Hardware, map no. 73

202 West Main

Bernard Lefeld presently owns this business. The history of this building goes back to 1882 when William Lemm sold dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, and notions until 1892. J. J. Romer took over the business in 1893 and later accepted Mr. Feldhake as a partner. Eleven months later, after Mr. Feldhake's death, his widow sold her interest to Joseph Bruns. Five years later, they separated amicably and Mr. Romer remained in the Lefeld building until December 1, 1903, when he purchased the stock of John Henry Romer across from the church. About 1904, Anton Schuerman moved into the Lefeld building, after having bought the hardware business from Tumbusch and Gardner who had their hardware and implement business at the site of the Mobil Bulk Plant. Mr. Anton Schuerman died in 1916. Mrs. A. Schuerman ran the store under the name of Mrs. A. Schuerman. Mr. Al Feldhake ran the store for his mother under the name of Schuerman Hardware. In 1949, Al Feldhake bought the store from his mother. A decade later, 1959, Al Feldhake sold the hardware store to Bernard Lefeld. Mr. Lefeld has operated the business since then.



Lemm Building



Lefeld Hardware

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Lammers Concrete Specialties, map no. 75

West Main

Linus Lammers began his concrete specialties business in 1960. He manufactures small concrete items: hog troughs, lawn trim, stepping stones, fireplaces and incinerators. He sells directly to the public and wholesale to dealers.



Lammers Concrete Specialties to the left
Kleinhenz Carry Out to the right

Kleinhenz Carry Out, map no. 76

272 West Main

Paul Kleinhenz opened his Carry Out in 1963 and continued in business until he closed it in 1971. He had carry out items and a liquor agency. This building housed other businesses over the years. For example, Jake Buschor opened a filling station and a sandwich shop in this building in 1936, and continued until he closed it about 1950. The earliest article found about this business was the September 2, 1927 Coldwater Chronicle:

> The Johnson Filling Station of The Johnson Oil Co. has accurate service in dispensing the well known Johnson Oil Company's products – gas, oils and greases. Products used exclusively in the famous Johnson Oil Company's chain of which the St.Henry Station is one of the chain. Mr. Charles North is in charge there.

Kite and Katy's Restaurant, map no. 77

312 West Main

Mr. and Mrs. Carl "Kite" Dues own the restaurant. Mr. John Laux is an employee. As everyone knows, the restaurant is especially busy

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after the basketball games. At the time of this writing (1971), Mr. Dues is planning to remodel the interior of the restaurant early in 1972. The earliest proprietor of the restaurant probably was Henry Langenkamp in the 1890's. Louis Kothman followed Langenkamp between 1901 and 1908 or later. Next came John Vondrell, c. 1920's, Ray Fullenkamp, Ted Nordenbrock and Henry "Buck" Thieman; until Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dues took over in 1961. Over the years, a barber also was in this building. Herman Lefeld and Lawrence Sonderman were barbers there.



Interior of Vondrell Restaurant

Kite & Katy's Restaurant



City Hotel, map no. 78

West Main

The hotel stood west of Kite and Katy's Restaurant. Clemmens Meinerding owned the hotel first. Joseph Gardner then owned the hotel in the 1890's; in the spring of 1894, Gardner put an addition to his hotel. Sebastian Laubers purchased the Germania Hotel from Gardner in September 1903. Next Bernard Bertke owned the hotel, then known as the City Hotel. Eventually, the building was torn down.

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City Hotel on the west side (right)
Kite and Katy's Restaurant on the east side (left)

Livery Barn, map no. 79

Railroad Street

In 1890, Clemmens Meinerding built the livery barn which stood south of Kite and Katy's Restaurant. His son, H. C. Meinerding, had the livery barn next. H. C. Meinerding kept a ledger between 1891 and 1903, in which he entered the people's names to whom he rented horses and wagons or buggies. On the picture, H. C. Meinerding on the livery wagon took salesmen "drummers" around to the farms and returned in the evening; the salesmen kept their wares in the barn at night. Andrew Buschor had the livery barn next. The salesmen would get off the train with their samples; Andrew put their trunks on the wagon and would take them to the nearby towns, e.g. Burkettsville, Philothea, Wendelin. They would go to one town in the morning and another in the afternoon; the next day they would travel to two more towns. Sometimes, the salesmen would only come twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. Later Buschor bought and sold and traded draft horses. During World War I, he bought horses for the army. William Uhlenhake put shoes on the horses. Then they were shipped out on the train. Buschor closed the livery barn in the twenties.

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Livery Barn 1897

Site of Livery Barn



Railroad Station, map no. 80

Railroad Street

The first train arrived at St. Henry on December 22, 1883. This railroad eventually connected Cincinnati, Ohio and Jackson,Michigan. The following information was written in the Mercer County Bote:

October 29, 1885:	Henry Ahlers' cow was run over and killed by the train.
December 6, 1888:	Mr. Rex is the telegraphist.
May 22, 1889:	A new agent will replace C. H. Rex at the Cincinnati & Mackinaw.

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December 24, 1890: Bernard Goecke was returning with empty wagon; he had just taken a load of wood to the sawmill. Just then the noon train came which he could not see because of a freight car on the sidetrack. The cowcatcher of the engine grabbed and destroyed the back part of the wagon and Bernard either jumped or fell and suffered a few wounds.

May 9, 1895: A carload of Bany washing machines was sent to Cincinnati and to Fort Wayne.

March 16, 1899: Last week ten carloads of cattle were shipped out on the Mackinaw.

November 5, 1903: Halloway, Meinerding & Feldhake sent away on Tuesday two carloads and on Saturday, one carload of hogs.

February 15, 1906: Fire destroyed the railway station of Cincinnati Northern Sunday morning.

After the fire, a new railroad station was built and is pictured: Mr. Ben Spoltman was the ticket agent; Mr. Henry Meinerding was an assistant and baggage man; Mr. John M. Tohle was the drayman.



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Poultry House, map no. 81

Railroad Street

The poultry house which stands on Railroad Street was built by The E. L. McKinley Co. of Piqua in 1927. Frank Morsey and Sons acquired it early in 1930. Ferd Moeller and Henry Hart were the truck drivers. Mamie Bruns (Schlosser) was the bookkeeper. Several women worked there. It was a collection point for poultry and eggs. For a few seasons, eggs were graded there and shipped from there in carloads. A few cars of live poultry were also taken care of. Later the grading of eggs was discontinued and they were trucked to Minster as was the poultry in the interest of economy. The building was sold to the Schockman Lumber Company about 1949.



Schockman Lumber Company, map no. 83

342 West Columbus

The P. Kuntz and Herr Lumber Company was incorporated in 1896. By 1907, they had built three large buildings and an office building. As time passed, Jos. Moeller and Herr were in partnership, then Moeller bought Herr's share. January 1, 1944, Louis, Clarence, and Carl Schockman bought the lumber company from Joe Moeller and Henry Fiely. Clarence was the manager from 1944 until 1956; Louis was then the manager until 1970; now Mr. Al Romer is manager. About 1949, they acquired the old poultry building from Morsey, and in 1953, 1960, and 1965, they erected more buildings for storage. They began their kitchen supply business in 1963 which contributes approximately one-third of their business. As an example of their

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growth, they moved from two employees in 1944 to nine employees in 1971 and from one delivery truck in 1944 to four delivery trucks in 1971. Their greatest innovation came in 1967 when they got their hydraulic lift truck – they had a smaller one in 1965 – but they had previously had to unload everything by hand. Today they furnish material for fifty or more new houses per year.



early photo: Joe Moeller, Emma Moeller (Joe's wife), Ben Kessen. Pete Studer, Henry Fiely



Shockman Lumber Co. 1971

Flour Mill 1885-1908, map no. 84

342 West Columbus

This flour mill stood slightly behind the office of Schockman Lumber Company. The mill was erected in 1885; by August, they had

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cemented in the steam boiler. That autumn they were prepared to produce flour. Kreusch, Hoying and Company purchased the mill and sold it the following winter to J. F. Romer. George Hirsch of Rossville purchased this mill in 1893. Bernard Plummer of Coldwater took over the mill in 1904. The mill made "White Queen" and "Log Cabin" patent wheat flour and whole wheat flour and did general custom grinding. The mill was totally destroyed by fire in 1908. The machinery, grain, and several hundred pounds of flour were a total loss. The city scales, owned by a company of St. Henry citizens, and located east of the mill were also burned together with the building in which they were located. The Cincinnati Northern stock yards were also damaged.



Stockyards, map no. 85

West Columbus Street

These stockyards were used in the early 1900's.

St. Henry Gun Club

St. Henry, Ohio

The gun club held stationary and trap shoots in the 1890's and early 1900's in Meinerding Grove; the first farm west of St. Henry on the south side of the road on Route #119. An 1893 contest offered $28.25 and a steer worth $16.00 as prizes. The club held their meetings in the Livery Barn on Railroad Street.



Left to Right: Mike Buschor, Fred Romer, H. C. Meinerding, John Heinrich, Alex Romer, Anthony Kevelder, Bill Tohle, Alfred Davis

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Another gun club began shooting in the 1940's. Tony Bernard, Jack Stammen, Bob Stammen, Norbert Liette, Roman Schoen, Harold Gottes, Ed Hemmelgarn, Henry Thieman, Joe Lefeld, and Leo Stammen were members of the club at one time or another. Several other men of the community also shot with this club the second Sunday of every month. The club stopped shooting about 1955 because of the new houses being built so near to their gun club.



Gun Clubhouse in the north side of the barn behind Mrs. A. W. Bernard's residence, 321 East Kremer Hoying Road

St. Henry Gun Club

In October 1965, the first meeting of the St. Henry Gun Club was held to elect officers, and to write a constitution in accordance with the laws of the Amateur Trapshooting Association. The first members were: Thomas Osterholt, Alfred Luttmer, Paul Janning, Paul Osterholt, Jerome Osterholt, Harold Thobe, Elmer Quinter, Harold Gelhaus, Bryce Brookhart, and Gerald Bruns. After searching for the safest and most convenient location, the men leased six and one-half acres of land from the Walter Reier property on the Fleetfoot Road. That same month, the men began work clearing the dense woods by bulldozer and manual labor. The early winter did not hinder the construction of a 20 x 30 foot club house and the laying of two traps. On Easter Sunday, April 10, 1966, the club held its first shoot. Also on this Sunday, Ray Post, who shot with the earlier gun club, was made an honorary member. During the following years, the men

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brought honor to their club through their shooting ability at state and Grand American competition and other honor competition. Dennis Bruggeman and Cy Stammen became new members as G. Bruns and B. Brookhart left. The years 1970 and 1971 saw many changes for the club. There were additions and improvements to the club house. A third trap and a two and one-half acre pond were added. Jerry Osterholt was elected president of the St. Henry Gun Club in July 1970.



Left to Right: Ray Post, Tom Osterholt, Paul Janning, Harold Gelhaus, Harold Thobe, Jerry Osterholt, Paul Osterholt, Elmer Quinter, Al Luttmer. Absent were Cy Stammen and Dennis Bruggman.

St. Henry Church Rectory, map no. 56

Main Street

Work on the new rectory was begun July 1901. The rectory was to be 68 feet by 68 feet, and to contain fourteen rooms. H.J. Winkeljohan was contracted to build the rectory for $6,970.00. Two-thirds of the cost was donated by Mrs. Adam Edelmann; she gave a number of properties to the church, which the church in turn sold. She asked to be housekeeper of the rectory, in return for her donation. One year later, the rectory was complete with large rooms, gymnasium, billiard room, bathrooms, modern heating, gas light, telephone, and water works. The rectory was completely renovated under Father Herber's pastorate in 1964.

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1937



1971
St. Henry Church Rectory

First St. Henry Church Cemetery, nos. 62, 86

Main Street

The old cemetery stood west of the ditch on Main Street, on lot no. 33, west of the Junior High School. This cemetery was moved back to the present cemetery by E. Maple Street, between 1890 and 1895. In 1971, many citizens remember watching the graves being dug; they recall how strange they felt as youngsters, viewing skeletons for the first time.

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Cemetery, E. Maple Street

The Catholic Knights of America

The autumn of 1895, Branch 751 of the Catholic Knights of America was introduced to the parish. Twenty-five members organized on October 6, 1895. Circa 1904, the C. K. of A. held meetings in the hall above St.Henry Furniture Store and by 1923, they had moved to the old Advocate building to the west of the junior high school. Gradually, membership declined and the few remaining members held meetings in the church basement. The Catholic Knights of America Branch No. 751 of St. Henry was accepted by Cassella Branch No. 943 in January 1967. A total of sixty-four members were transferred to the Cassella Branch.

Knights of Columbus, map no. 22

151 East Main

Catholic men one hundred strong in the year 1927 decided to form a Knights of Columbus Council in the St. Henry parish and neighboring parishes. Consequently, Knights of Columbus Council 2640 was chartered on May 8, 1927. Spiritual advisor and chaplain was Rev. P. Kanney. The first Grand Knight was Aloys Hartings. The Knights of Columbus is an association of Catholic men, faithful to the Church and dedicated to the four cardinal principles of charity, unity,

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fraternity and patriotism. The challenge of the Knights of Columbus is to make Christ's Church present and operative in the world. The Knights sponsored and participated in community programs such as blood donors, League of Decency movement and aid to the youth of the area. Activities are many and varied to give every Knight a chance to participate; to mention a few: Fourth of July picnic lunch stand, the annual chicken barbeque in May, helping with the St. Patrick's Day parade and celebration, Halloween Party for the youth, Easter Egg Hunt, Catholic advertising to spread the faith, donations to the C. C. D. Programs, sponsor of Pony League Softball team. In 1958, the council purchased the Hartings property which is the site of the present council home built in 1960. Present membership of Council 2640 is about 180 members.



Daughters of Isabella

The first circle of the Daughters of Isabella was instituted as an auxiliary to Russell Council No. 65, Knights of Columbus in New Haven, Connecticut on May 14, 1897. On July 7, 1907 by a special act of the General Assembly the Daughters of Isabella secured a National Charter, and since have become an International Organization of Catholic Women. Not only were organizations spread across the United States, but also in Canada and the Phillippines. The St. Henry Circle was organized in 1927 with fifty names appearing on the Charter. On November 21, 1927 the first initiation was held in the local Knights of Columbus hall. Thus, Ave Maria Circle, 417, St. Henry, Ohio was instituted into the National Organization of the Daughters of Isabella. With special emphasis toward Christian works, and uniting all Catholic women, the organization embraces charitable tasks to missions, schools, hospitals, convents, seminaries, orphanages,

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and homes for the aged. Civic projects become a conscious duty, such as blood banks, and community funds. All such expressive observances realistically portray the key virtues which constitute the motto of the Daughters of Isabella, "unity, friendship, charity, sanctity."

St. Rose of Lima Young Ladies Sodality

St. Henry, Ohio

The St. Rose of Lima Young Ladies Sodality received a charter on May 12, 1910. The membership was numbered at ninety-six persons. Rev. Dominic Schunk had written on the first page of their ledger that this book was a true copy of the original sodality book dated 1872. Page five contained a list of sixty-one members in 1905. Thus, the sodality may have been organized in St. Henry as early as 1872. The constitution included the object of the society: to unite all young ladies, and that the society was organized to establish a fund, for the benefit of the church, and to defray the expenses of an annual High Mass on the Patron Feast Day of the Society. In 1965, the St. Rose Young Ladies Sodality joined with the Christian Mothers and then became the Altar and Rosary Society.

Altar and Rosary Society

St. Henry Church

The ladies of St. Henry Parish formally organized as the Christian Mothers in 1919 with 198 members. Just as a mother is considered the heart of the home, so also these ladies cooperate in a body as the church sodality in order to share spiritual and social benefits. These ladies graciously give of their time in order to keep the church clean every other week, prepare the meal for funerals and other social gatherings for various organizations in town, keep the priest's vestments as well as altar boys'cassocks in repair, make donations to various missions or needy people, take an active part in the Deanery meetings, as well as promoting church unity. In the past several years they also took a very active part in the Migrant Day Care Center and Thrift Shop for the migrants.

In 1965, the St. Rose Young Ladies Sodality joined with the Christian Mothers and then became the Altar and Rosary Society. Any lady of the parish who is eighteen or over is most welcome as a member with the requirement that she have her name placed in the Parish Book of Enrollment, with dues of $1.00 a year. The number of members has climbed to 358.

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Holy Name Society

The Holy Name was organized and held its first meeting on July 29, 1900, at the St. Henry Church basement. There were 27 members at this first meeting and Joe Machey was chosen to be the first President of this Society.

In the by-laws, certain requirements and benefits were formed for the membership. Requirements for membership were: that the society be open to all men of the parish; a token for dues; and they resolve to defend the faith and Church when necessary. Benefits are: special spiritual blessings throughout life and a special Mass offered by the Society at death; the rosary of new liturgical wake prayers.

In past years the Holy Name Society helped in making many decisions in the operational function of the Church. They also donated to many worthwhile projects.

One of the greatest events of the Holy Name is the Holy Name Rally held each fall when hundreds of men march in a body to show their act of faith.

With the new liturgical rules from Vatican II and Synod 71, the duties of the Holy Name have been decreasing.

At present there are 270 members in the Holy Name Society and our present President is Howard May.



Holy Name Rally 1910

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St. Henry Catholic Youth Organization

The earliest records available of this organization were dated November 12, 1964. Dan Fullenkamp was elected as President during this year. The C.Y.O. at this time was under the guidance of Father Falce. The present officers are President, Jerry Huelsman; Vice President, Chuck Bernard; Secretary, Sharon Westgerdes; and Treasurer, Peg Niekamp. The organization now is under the guidance of Father Emil Labbe.

The C.Y.O. has a four-fold purpose:

1. To promote and intensify parish spirit.

2. To encourage its members to participate in the work of Catholic action in the parish.

3. To plan and promote spiritual, cultural, social and physical activities.

4. To train apostolic lay leaders – leaders who understand the doctrine of the Mystical Body of Christ, who are interested in the liturgical life of the Church, who spread understanding of the doctrine contained in the Social Encyclicals.

The C.Y.O. is the largest organization for young people in the St. Henry area. It now has close to 100 members who participate in such activities as the Missions Crusades, a money-raising project, and an annual chicken fry at the local American Legion Picnic.

St. Henry Commercial Club

The St. Henry Commercial Club was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio as a non-profit organization on July 24, 1907. Their purpose was to induce manufacturing plants and other business enterprises to locate in St. Henry. The charter members were H. A. Beckman, F. H. Goettemoeller, Alfred Davis, Edward Schmitz, J. J. Romer, William H. Romer, and Joseph J. Moeller. The club's membership increased to forty active members by 1937. The following were some of the projects sponsored by the Commercial Club: their drive for better telephone service was climaxed by the installation of the dial system; their drive to have all the gravel roads in St. Henry resurfaced resulted in St. Henry having all hard surfaced roads; through their efforts 28,000 square feet of sidewalk were put

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down; their efforts secured a reduction in the fire insurance rates; the 1200 trees raised in the Commercial Club nursery were given to property owners. The club put new welcome signs at the edge of town. They also have the Christmas Lighting Contest and the Combined Charities Drive each year. At present, they have twenty-four members.

St. Henry Jaycees
St. Henry, Ohio

The local Jaycees chapter held their first meeting July 14, 1964, with forty-seven members on their roster. That first year, twenty-eight projects were organized, some of which were a community survey, corn roast, football carnival, house numbers, St. Patrick's Day Parade; baseball, basketball, volleyball, and bowling tournaments. In the following years, the Jaycees added new projects, such as bingo and the pancake and sausage breakfasts for the community. A major undertaking was the lighting of the ball field which was completed by September 1967 at a total cost of $10,480. Their most well-known project in Mercer County is the Annual St. Patrick's Day Parade. At present, the proceeds of this Parade are directed to another Jaycees project – the development of the St. Henry Community Park which was under construction in the autumn of 1971.





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MEMORIES

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Girls from several nearby parishes gathered at St. Henry for the crowning of the Queen in St. Henry Church, c1948.



Left to Right: Marjorie Uhlenhake, Eileen Huwer Barge, Helen Dues Homan, Hulda Hendricks Fisher, Virginia Rose Lammers, Lou Ann Wourms Stammen, Lucille Post Stahl, Anna Mae Link Stammen, Wilma Bertke Beyke. Flower girl, Pat Quinter Stelzer.

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Rose Bany Meinerding dressed representing the country America in a program, "Nation Drill." The different girls were dressed as different nations in a program presented to help pay for the present church.



Medicine show people with their medicine wagon. Their program was presented above Mobil Oil Office building. c1914.



Medicine shows were presented in a tent in the 1890's. This Indian was a member of the show.

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Chief of Police Arthur Bernard. Age two and one-half years. Uhlenhake Butcher Shop and Hartings Building in background.



Train from north. Farmers Grain and Milling on right and Fox and Hess on left.



Main Street U.S.A. c1908

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Joseph Steinlage and his wife Mary who were early settlers of St. Henry, arriving from Germany. Joseph was a brother to Henry Steinlage of the leather tannery.



Oldest women in St. Henry; early 1900's

Left to Right:

First Row: Mrs. Walters, Rebecca Romer, Mrs. Altenhofel, Mrs. Elizabeth Athmer, first child born in St. Henry, Elizabeth Romer and Deane Kuhn

Second Row: Mrs. Schuerman, Lonie Mader, Mrs. Panning, Agnes Tohle, Mrs. Sunderhaus, Mrs. Agnes Tohle

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Baseball, early 1900's

Left to Right:
First Row: John Schlosser; Earl Jasper; Alfred Davis
Second Row: Frank Bany, score keeper; Ed Schmitz; Al Jasper; Rony Pund; Henry Beckman, Umpire
Third Row: Lew Gottemoller; Al Gottemoller; Fred Romer; George Romer, rooter



Anna Lange, Solemn Communion



Leo Steinlage, Solemn Communion

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Santa Claus House, a project of Police Chief A. Bernard. 1971



St. Henry Street Department and the Old Fire Dept. Building



View of Village from East edge of town

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Reunion of Civil War Veterans

1. I. Brock
2. E. Kruse
3. D. Doty
4. J. Sprague
5. C. Ploss
6. G. Hunter
7. A. Platt
8. J. Gable
9. G. Runkle
10. J. Bennett
11. Capt. W. McClure
12. A. Johnson
13. J. Swartz
14. J. Telton
15. J. Nullen
16. L. Platt
17. A. Lammers
18. U. Beauchamp
19. J. Shipton
20. J. Runkle
21. A. Lininger
22. C. Boskin
23. H. Beachler
24. J. Temple
25. O. Kesten
26. H. Kreush

Copy of Anthony Lammers Honorable Discharge, Civil War

May Future generations never forget the debt of gratitude they owe to the brave boys in blue. The Grand Army of the Republic who on land and sea volunteered their services that memorable struggle for the preservation of our union.

To all whom it may concern, know ye that Anthony Lammers enlisted from Mercer County Ohio October 16, 1861 and was mustered into the U.S. service at Troy, Ohio, December 31, 1861. As a private of company "A" 71st Regiment, Ohio, Volunteer Infantry under Capt. Jas. W. Carlin and Col. Rodney Masan to serve 3 years or during the war. He was honorable discharged January 12, 1864, at Gallatin, Tenn. on account of re-enlisting as a veteran in same co., and

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regiment. Captain W. H. McClure and Col. H. K. McConnell to serve 2 years or during the war. The Regt. was assigned to the 2nd Brig. 3rd. Div. 4th Corps, Army of the Cumberland and he participated in the following engagements:

Shiloh, Tenn. April 6 and 7, 1862
Clarksville, Tenn. August 19 and Sept. 7, 1862
Fort Donelson, Tenn. August 25, 1862
Cumberland, Iron Works, August 26, 1862
Jonesboro, Ga. August 31 and September 1, 1864
Lovejoy, Sept. 2 and Sept. 6, 1864
Columbia, or Duck River, Tenn. November 24 and 28, 1864
Franklin, Tenn. November 30, 1864
Nashville, Tenn. December 15 and 16, 1864

He was promoted to Corporal and received his final discharge November 30, 1865, at San Antonio, Texas on account of the close of the war.

(Anthony Lammers was the grandfather of Linus Lammers, St. Henry, O.)

FORMER PASTORS AND ASSISTANTS WHO SERVED IN ST. HENRY PARISH

1839-1839 REV. FRANCIS BARTELS
1839-1841 REV. HENRY HERZOG
1841-1845 REV. LOUIS NAVARRON
REV. JOHN VAN DEN BROECK
1845-1848 REV. JOHN WITTMER
REV. MATHIAS KREUSCH
1848-1849 REV. FREDERICK BROENNER
1849-1851 REV. HENRY HERZOG

FROM 1852-1866, ALL C.P.P.S. PRIESTS FROM HIMMELGARTEN CONVENT SERVED ALL THE VARIOUS PARISHES, RATHER THAN ONE PRIEST FOR ONE PARISH

REV. JOSEPH ALBRECHT
REV. AMADEUS DAMBACH
REV. ROCHUS SCHUELE
REV. PATRICK HENNEBERRY
REV. P. ANTHONY CAPEDER
REV. SEBASTIAN GANTHER
REV. MATHIAS KREUSCH

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REV. ERHARD GLUECK
REV. NICHOLAS GALLES
REV. MAXIMILIAN HAMBURGER
REV. XAVIER OBERMOELLER
REV. PETER WILHELMI
REV. STEPHEN FALK
REV. JOSEPH DWENGER
REV. JOHN VAN DEN BROECK
REV. ENGELBERT RUFF

1866-1877 REV. JOHN VAN DEN BROCK
1877-1878 REV. XAVIER GRIESMEIER
1878-1885 REV. FELIX GRAF
1885-1885 REV. AUGUSTINE SEIFERT
1885-1897 REV. BERNARD RUSS
1897-1900 REV. MARTIN DENTINGER
1900-1908 REV. DOMINIC SCHUNK
1908-1925 REV. SEARAPHIM KUNKLER
1921-1922 REV. HERMAN GOLDSCHMIDT, ASSIST.
1922-1923 REV. ALBERT KAISER, ASSIST.
1923- REV. OTTO MUELLER, ASSIST.
1925-1947 REV. PIOUS KANNEY
1940-1947 REV. HENRY HESS, ASSIST.
1947-1950 REV. JOHN MARTIN
1947-1949 REV. A. J. ANTHAMATTEN, ASSIST.
1949-1950 REV. BERNARD GANGER, ASSIST.
1950-1960 REV. VALENTINE FLECKINSTEIN
1951- REV. JAMES KELLEY, ASSIST.
1951-1952 REV. ROBERT WUEST, ASSIST.
1952-1953 REV. STEPHEN ALMASY, ASSIST.
1953-1954 REV. CARL REIKOWSKY, ASSIST.
1954-1955 REV. EDWARD KALMANCK, ASSIST.
1955- REV. JOHN W. BAECHLE, ASSIST.
1960-1965 REV. MAX HERBER
1961-1963 REV. CARL GATES, ASSIST.
1963-1965 REV. FREDERICK FALCE, ASSIST.
1965-1965 REV. WILLIAM HIGGINS
1965-1965 REV. FRANCIS UECKER, ASSIST.
1965- REV. JOSEPH HOYING, PRESENT PASTOR
1965-1966 REV. ROBERT NEUMEYER, ASSIST.
1966-1971 REV. CHARLES MULLEN, ASSIST.
1971- REV. EMIL LABBE, ASSIST.

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LISTINGS OF FAMILIES WHOM ARE MEMBERS OF ST. HENRY PARISH OR RESIDENTS OF ST. HENRY VILLAGE AND NAMES OF CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME AS OF MARCH 1, 1972.

ABELS, Elmer, Delores; Kathy, Nancy, Dianne, Brenda
ABELS, Paul, Roberta; Jeffery, Sherri Lynn
AHLERS, David, Judith; Michael, Jeffrey, Lori Marie
AHLERS, Bartel, Mary; Eileen, Joan, Richard, Marie, Brandon
AHLERS, Mrs. William (Regina); Paul
ALBERS, Mrs. Andrew (Cecilia)
ALBERS, Carl, Alvina; Rose, Ronald, Albert, Alan
ALIG, Alvin, Joyce; Lorna, Brenda
ALT, Norman, Mary Lou; Mark, David, Dale, Michael
BALSTER, Harold, Shirley; Christina, Randolph, James, Kenneth, Nick, David
BARLAGE, Joseph, Erma; Nicholas, Ronald, Gary, Joseph Jr.
BARRETT, Charles, Eileen; Michael, Patrick, Terry, Thomas
BECKMAN, Luke, Marie
BERGMAN, Albert, Lidwina; Paul, Charles, Harold, Doris, Louis, Rose, Karen
BERGMAN, Bernard, Carol; Jeffrey, Lisa
BERGMAN, Mrs. Francis (Frances)
BERGMAN, Jack, Jean; Julie, Beth
BERGMAN, Kenneth, Elizabeth; Lisa, Marie
BERNARD, Mrs. Anthony (Regina)
BERNARD, Edward, Emma Lou; Charles
BERNARD, Elmer, Mary; James, John, JoAnn, Judith
BERNARD, William, Ada; Arthur, Allen
BERTKE, Carl, Ludwina; Kenneth, Carl, Alice (Evers)
BERTKE, Gerald, Patricia; Tammy Sue
BERTKE, Paul, Lucille; Marlene, Peggy, Mary Lou, Paula
BERTKE, Thomas, Irene; Jeffery, Tina Marie
BERTKE, Wilbur, Anna Marie; Virginia, Helen, Walter, Alfred
BETTINGER, Herman, Rita; Nancy, Gloria
BIBLE, Kenneth, Anita; Kevin, Judy, Susie
BILLS, Dennis, Dorothy; Randall, Terance, Kathryn
BIRT, Robert, Doris; Angela, Teresa, Robert, Rebecca
BODIKER, Gene, Margerie
BORGER, Miss Agnes, Miss Margaret
BORGER, Delbert, Eugenia; Thomas
BORGER, Eugene, Carol; Ronald
BORGER, Mrs. Joseph (Katherine)
BORGER, Melvin, Esther; Ronald, Nancy, Michael
BORGER, Robert, Mary; James, Patricia, David, Marvin

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BORGER, Urban, Theresa
BORGERDING, Oscar, Edna; David, Robert, Jane, William
BORGERT, John
BORGERT, Robert, Janet
BORGERT, Wilmer, Rita; Dennis, Dianne, James
BOSTICK, Arthur, Matilda
BOWERSOX, Donald, Evelyn; Julia, Donna, Donald
BRACKMAN, Dennis, Thelma; Cheryl, Gary, Neal, Dale, Michael, Craig, Doug
BRACKMAN, Herbert, Dolores; Marvin, Sharon, Kathleen, Donald, Daniel, James, Kenneth, Thomas, Christopher
BRAUN, Herbert, Marlene; James, Steven
BRAUN, Herman, Mary; Sister Mary Rose, C.P.P.S.
BRAUN, Louis, Sylvia; Ernest, Timothy, Jerry, Joseph, Mary, Michael
BROEKER, Ralph, Mary Jo; Sharon, Dennis
BROERING, Gerald, Elaine; Carolyn
BROERING, Paul, Nancy; James, Lisa, Linda, Diane, Sheila
BROERMAN, Mrs. Alma; Edgar
BROERMAN, Daniel, Mary; Charles, Mark, Constance, Angela, Lisa
BROPHY, Arthur, Barbara; Michael, Susan, Patrick, Timothy, John
BRUENING, Ben, Evelyn
BRUENING, Maurice, Paulette; Steven, Kristine, David
BRUGGEMAN, Mrs. Armella; Bernice, Beverly
BRUGGEMAN, Marvin, Dorothy; Michael
BRUGGEMAN, Robert, Connie; Carrie Ann, Jason Paul
BRUGGEMAN, Ronald, Linda; Michelle
BRUNS, Bernard, Armella; Fred, Michael
BRUNS, Donald, Mary
BRUNS, Mrs. Ella
BRUNS, Gerald, Carol; Cynthia, Michelle, Kelly
BRUNS, Gerald, Ethel; Jeffrey, Nancy, Daniel, Jeanette, Douglas
BRUNS, Mrs. Julius (Esther)
BRUNS, Lester, Joanne; Jeffrey, Kathryn, Karen
BRUNS, Miss Marie, Miss Irma
BRUNS, Ralph, Roselyn; Teresa, Marvin, Diane, Cynthia, Allan, Mary Elaine, Lori Ann
BRUNS, Roman, Rita; Margie, Beverly
BRUNSWICK, Charles, Janet; Kristine, Alan, Jack Joseph
BRUNSWICK, Frank, Iola
BRUNSWICK, Lawrence, Stella
BRUNSWICK, Maurice, Marlene
BRUNSWICK, Mrs. Norbert (Rosemary)
BRUNSWICK, Raymond, Elizabeth; Barbara Jo
BUEHLER, Mrs. Edward (Veronica)

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BUENING, Lester, Betty Lou; Gary, Daniel, Joanne
BUSCHUR, Alphons, Emaleen; Neil
BUSCHUR, Eugene, Caroline, Betty, Sharon, David, Douglas, Kathleen
BUSCHUR, Gene, Velma; Debra, Jeffrey, Jill, Jennifer, Jodi
BUSCHOR, Lewis, Verna Mary; Beverly
BUSCHOR, Jerry, Janice
CAHILL, John, Patricia; Matthew, Douglas, Margaret
CHAPMAN, Ralph, Rea; Rick, Rhonda, Randi, Robin, Regina, Rhett
CLEMENTS, Ronald, Mary; Sheila, Robert, Diane
CLUNE, Mrs. Herbert (Martha) Urban, David
CLUNE, Lewis, Vivian; Gary, Karen, Ronald, Kevin, Brenda, Alan, Neal, Brian
CLUNE, Paul, Janet; Michael, Gregory, Todd
COFFIELD, Kenneth, Leona
COOMBS, Thomas, Anita; Irene, Jackie, John
CRAMER, Robert, Carol; Christine
CRON, Florenz, Lucille; Robert, Charles
DAVIS, Mrs. A. J. (Bernadine)
DAVIS, Harold, Esther; Barbara, William, Deborah, Kenneth, Thomas, Jeffrey Allen
DELZEITH, Cyril, Eilene
DELZEITH, John, Myra; Pamela, William, Chris, Beth, Cynthia, Joan, Thomas
DELZEITH, Sylvester, Adeline; Gary, Kenneth, Dale, Joyce, Nicholas
DEVORE, Mrs. Dorothy; David
DIERKERS, Miss Agnes, Mrs. Emma Weber
DILLHOFF, Elmer
DIPPOLD, Gerald, Mary Kay; Christopher, Linda, Amy Sue
DIPPOLD, James, Mary; Steven, David, Julie Lynn, Thomas, Jeffrey
DIPPOLD, John, Diane
DIPPOLD, Norbert, Viola
DORSTEN, Harold, Sheila
DORSTEN, Roger, Pat; Jeff, Jane, Ronald, Peggy, Kelley Jo, Kimberly
DROESCH, Gerald, Katherine; Teresa, Mary Jo
DROESCH, Joseph, Leona
DROESCH, Paul, Linda; Michael, Timothy, Angela
DROESCH, Robert, Shirley; Deborah, Kimberly Sue, Karen Sue
DUES, Carl, Mary
DUES, Cyril, Catherine; Bonita, Brenda
DUES, Edgar, Mary; James, Nancy, Richard, William, Patricia
DUES, Larry, Eileen
DUES, Walter, Helen; Barbara, Kathleen
DUES, William, Jr., Geneva
DUES, Mrs. William, Sr. (Anna)

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ELKING, Edwin, Marita; Virgina, Nicholas, Frank, Linda, Ronald, Judy
EVERMAN, Mrs. Lawrence, (Mary)
EVERS, Donald, Verena; Jeffrey, Chris, Janet, Dan, Dale
EVERS, Eugene, Anne; David, Donald, Daniel, Kathleen
EVERS, Herbert, Esther; Dennis
EVERS, Richard, Janice; Brian, Brenda, Daniel
EYINK, Dennis, Alice; Michael
EYINK, Leander, Helen; Daniel
FELDHAKE, Al, Nora
FELICIANO, Emil, Marsha; Clarissa, Colleen, David, Jacquelyn
FELTZ, Anthony, Elizabeth; Bruce, Michael, David, Cynthia, Thomas, Mark, Terrence
FELTZ, Oscar, Ann
FELTZ, Robert, Rita; William, James
FELTZ, Wilbur, Alice; Lawrence, Ronald, Glenn, Douglas, Sue, Pamela, Christopher, Theodore
FIELY, Mrs. Rosa
FIELY, Richard, Thelma
FIGEL, Eugene, Nancy
FORSTHOFF, Henry, Marilyn; Daniel, Dianna, Duane
FORTKAMP, Walter, Thelma; William, Lynn, Julie
FOX, John, Edna; Deborah
FRANCK, Ed, Bernadine; Diane
FRANCK, Leo, Laura; Maurice, Wayne, Alvin, Ruth, Mary Beth
FRANCK, Richard, Mary; Pamela, Ronald, Terry
FRANZER, Joseph, Carol; James
FRILLING, Roman, Mildred; Jeffrey, Anthony, Paula, Jay, Gail Sarah
FRONING, Charles, Dolores; Scott, Joseph, James, Angela, Bruce, Brian
FRONING, Charles Sr, Erma
FULLENKAMP, Alfred, Irene; Paul, Jean, Mark, Kevin, Ruth
FULLENKAMP, Donald, Jeannette; Gary, Kevin
FULLENKAMP, Herman, Mary; Jeanette, Dorothy
FULLENKAMP, Louis, Zita; Mary Lou, Leonard, Daniel, Albert, Trudy, Luke, John, Philip, Trina, James, Theresa, Kay
GARMAN, Eugene, Rose Ann; John, Thomas
GARRITY, Richard, Antoinette; Christopher, Craig, Terrence, Deborah, Kevin
GARRITY, Richard Jr., Cynthia; Richard
GAST, James, Beatrice; Thomas, Susan, Paula, Joseph, Daniel
GAST, Mrs. Lewis (Leona)

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GAST, Robert, Joan; Nicholas, Jane, Timothy, Karl
GAST, William, Geraldine; Kathleen, William, Dorothy, Stephen
GEHLE, Mrs. Herman (Rose)
GEHLE, Mrs. John (Loretta)
GEHLE, Wilbert, Rita; Marie, John
GEIER, Miss Leona, Miss Ida, Edmund Miller
GEIER, Norbert, Rose; Gerald, Marvin, Carol, Diane, Randall, Thomas
GELHAUS, Ralph, Mary Ann; William, Ronald, Bonnie, Karen, Donna, Daniel, Mrs. Philomena
GELS, Mrs. Aloys (Anna)
GELS, Arthur, Wilma; Karen, Kathy
GELS, Mrs. Edward (Katherine)
GELS, Mrs. Henry (Ann)
GELS, Jerome, Helen; Charles
GELS, Norbert, Dolores; Jane, Mary Beth, Eric Luttmer
GELS, Raymond, Cleo
GELS, William, Diane; Douglas, Lynn
GERLACH, Miss Alvina
GERLACH, Arthur, Della Mae; Randal, Terrence, Sandra, Cynthia
GERLACH, Charles, Annrita; Amy Renae, Aaron
GERLACH, Mrs. Henry (Catherine); Sister Laverne C.P.P.S.
GERLACH, Norbert, Dorothy; Paul, Thomas, Eric, John
GOETTEMOELLER, Ivo, Esther; Mrs. Mary Goettemoeller, Cynthia, Gary, Chris, Kenneth, Patrick
GOETTEMOELLER, Paul, Alma; Sandra, Alfred, Donna, Linda, Michael
GOEWERT, Earl, Virginia; Gregg, Brian
GOTTES, Harold, Rosalind; Charles, Elaine
GUILBAULT, Francis, Mary Lou; Craig, Michelle, Karen, Kim, Terrie, Julie
HARLETT, Walter, Patricia
HART, Henry, Imogene
HARTING, Carl, Genevia
HARTING, James, Anita; James Patrick
HARTING, Robert, Connie; Diane, Steven
HARTING, Russell, Nancy; Todd, Michael
HARTINGS, Aloys, Miss Emma, Urban, Miss Leona
HARTINGS, Bernard, Esther; Jane, Daniel, Debra, Karen
HARTINGS, Lester, Dolores; Joyce, Dianne, Nancy, Lisa, Kevin, Scott
HARTINGS, Linus, Carol; Cynthia, Pamela, Eric, Debra
HARTINGS, Myron, Mary; Lora, Julie, Angela
HARTKE, Norbert
HATERT, Leo, Delores; Annie, Paula, Leo, Leila

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HECKMAN, Leander, Loretta
HEITBRINK, Steve, Sharon
HEITKAMP, Ivo, Mildred; Michael, James, Theresa, Denise, Jane, Barbara, Mary, Lisa, Charles
HEITKAMP, Lawrence, Ruth
HEITKAMP, Larry, Judy; Kelly, Kerry, Suzanne
HEITKAMP, Louis, Thelma; Christine, Diane, Randall, Roger, Angela, Raymond, Ronald
HEITKAMP, Melvin, Evelyn; Lorri, Douglas, Sandra
HEITKAMP, Paul, Stella; Dennis, Donald, David, Dale, Duane
HEITKAMP, Raymond, Hilda
HEITKAMP, Wilfred, Barbara; Brenda, Randel, Jeffrey, Linda
HEMMELGARN, Andrew, Velma; David, Constance, Timothy, Robert, Sharon, Mark, Lawrence, William, Brian
HEMMELGARN, Anthony, Matilda
HEMMELGARN, Cletus, Agnes; Thomas, Judy, Jane, Daniel
HEMMELGARN, Henry, Amelia
HEMMELGARN, Herman, Leona
HEMMELGARN, James, Joyce
HEMMELGARN, Nick, Mary
HENRY, Basil, Henrietta; Thomas, Steven, Michael
HESS, Nick, Janice
HESS, Urban, Adella; Donald
HITTLE, Gary, Kathleen; Daniel, Linda, David
HOELSCHER, Henry, Patricia; William
HOLDHEIDE, Werner, Joann; Brenda, Michael, Lisa, Janel Lynn
HOMAN, Alfred, Bernadine; Nancy, Michael, Grace, Lisa
HOMAN, Clem; Irene
HOMAN, Cletus, Hilda; Jerry, Marvin, Larry, Carl, Kenny
HOMAN, Ivo, Betty; Keith, Brenda, Linda
HOMAN, Mark, Linda
HOMAN, Robert, Connie
HOMAN, Sylvester, Madonna; Jane, Leo, Catherine
HOYING, George, Neoma; James, Randall, Thomas, Margaret, Patricia, Donna
HOYING, Miss Margaret
HOYNG, Thomas, Carolyn; Allen, Michael, Angela, Scott
HUBER, William, Eileen; Kevin, Douglas
HUELSKAMP, Eugene, Mildred; David, Ronald
HUELSMAN, Mrs. John (Elizabeth)
HUELSMAN, Louis, Marilyn; James, David, Ann, Kristine, Mr. Joseph Beacham
HUELSMAN, Myron, Martha; Mary, Brenda, Charlotte
HUELSMAN, Ralph, Marie; Karen, Gerald, Mary Jane

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HUELSMAN, Richard, Myrna; Rachael, Chad
HUELSMAN, Vince, Marie; Richard, Linda, Dennis, Michael, Nancy, Rebecca, Cathy, Peggy, Diane
HUMMEL, Bernard, Marie
HUMMEL, Donald, Joan; Patrick, Beth Ann, Joseph, Jane, Bernard
JACOBS, Donald, Helen; Catherine, Cynthia, Charles
JACOBS, Kenneth, Marjorie; Janet, Timothy, Marilyn, Mark, Gerald
JANNING, Edwin, Ann; Sister Ruth Ann Janning C.P.P.S.
JANSEN, Henry
JONES, Carl, Karen; Edward, Teresa, Scott, Joseph, Kevin, Mellisa
JONES, Mrs. Lester; Randall, Darlene, Eddie, Teresa, Lorraine, Tommy
JUTTE, August, Betty; Constance, Jerry, Kenneth, Joseph, Edward, Jean Ann, Dave
JUTTE, Mrs. Clara
JUTTE, Ed B., Leona
KANNEY, Robert, Dorothy; Robert Jr., Charles, Debra, David
KELLER, Joseph, Marcella
KELLER, Marvin, Alice; Dale
KEMPER, Anthony, Anthony J.
KEMPER, Mrs. Edward (Eleanor)
KING, William, Laura
KLEINHENZ, Harold, Virginia; Sharon, Nicholas, Kathleen
KLEINHENZ, Paul, Irene; Paul Jr., Carolyn, Daniel, Rose Ann, James, Mike, Linda, Theodore, Janet, Judy
KLENKE, Ralph, Mary; Michael, Joseph, Patrick
KLINGSHIRN, Tom, Mary Ann; Mary, Paul, Joseph, Robert
KNAPKE, Alfred, Virginia; Thomas, Michael, John
KNAPKE, Edwin, Margaret
KNAPKE, Carl, Marie; Charles, Connie, James, Jeffrey, Timothy
KNAPKE, John, Ursula; John Jr., Bonnie, Darlene
KNAPKE, Louis, Leona; Dale, Diane, David, Kenneth, Donald, Cynthia, Barbara, Lois
KNAPKE, Miss Rosella
KOESTERS, Howard, Karen; Brenda, Carol, Kevin
KOESTERS, John, Edna; Joyce, Marvin, Cynthia, Beverly, Vicky
KOESTERS, Mrs. Mary
KREMER, Melvin, Ann; Terrence, Timothy, Todd Denis, Tricia
KUNK, Clem, Helen
KUNK, Edward, Marcella; Donald, Paul, Irene
KUNK, Robert, Pat; Todd
KUNK, Thomas, Mary; Thomas, Linda
LACHEY, Kenneth, JoAnn; Jayne, Karen, James, Robert, Ronald
LALLEMAND, Willard, Eulalia
LAMMERS, Mrs. Catherine

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LAMMERS, James, Beatrice; Joseph
LAMMERS, Linus, Lois; Daniel, Mark, Connie
LANDMAN, Mrs. Lidwina
LANGE, Albert, Philomena
LANGE, Alfred, Betty; Carol, Rosalie, Doris, Nicholas, Lucy, Janet, Charles
LANGE, Cletus, Edna; Michelle, Diane, Ronald, Sheila, Renee, Janine
LANGE, Henry, Philomena; Esther, David, Thomas
LANGE, Leroy, Ilene; Daniel, Nancy, Fred, Gary, Kevin, Linda
LANGE, Louis, Ann; Cyril, Eugene, Sister Mary Salome, C.P.P.S.
LANGE, Vernon, Mary; Kathleen, Steven, Patricia, Sandra, Kenneth, Lori, Barbara, Jeffrey, Tony
LANGE, Virgil, Regina; Karen, Michael, Gerald, Ronald
LANGENKAMP, Allen, Mary Agnes; Lorraine, Brenda, David, Lisa, Beverly Jo
LANGENKAMP, Mrs. Anna
LAUX, Herbert, Bernadette
LAUX, John, June; David, Steven
LAUX, Paul, Ruth; Michael, Debra, Jennifer
LAUX, Tom, Jane; Holly Ann
LEFELD, Bernard, Agnes; Nicholas, Vicky, Chris
LEFELD, George
LEFELD, Henry, Mary; Ann, Daniel, Rebecca, Elaine, Timothy, Mark, Janet, Luke, Patrick, George
LEFELD, Leo, Kathy
LEFELD, Linus, Rosemary; Brenda, Bonnie
LEFELD, Martin, Mary; Martha, Vincent, Charles, Alfred, Gerald, Steven, Andrew, Caroline, James, Marvin, Dennis
LEFELD, Robert, Marjorie; Kenneth, Karen, Kristina
LEFELD, Seraphim, Clarina, Thomas, Arthur, Mary, Valentine
LEISTENSCHNEIDER, James, Barbarba; Dale, Debra, Diane Jo
LIENING, Mrs. Louis (Ruth),Jean, Vickie, Daniel, William
LINK, Mrs. Catherine
LINK, Ernest, Agnes
LINK, Ivo, Julia; Daniel, Michael, William, Deborah, Nancy, Nicholas, Teresa, Mark
LINN, Leon, Mary; Daniel, Patricia, Gary, Paula, Mark, David
LOCHTEFELD, Omer, Marietta; Patricia, Mary Jane
LOCHTEFELD, Roman, Bernadette; Alice, Henry
LOCHTEFELD, Martin, Elaine; David
LUTTMER, Alfred, Pauline; Melvin, Ronald, Marvin
LUTTMER, Randy, Susan; Kevin, Bonnie
MADER, John, Elenora
MADER, Miss Edith, Joseph

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MALKOSKI, John, Roberta
MAY, Howard, Madonna; Susan, Steven, Randal, Sharon
MAY, Jerome, Lou Ann; Thomas, Daniel, Christopher, Constance
MAY, Leo, Catherine
MAY, Ralph, Marilyn; Judith, Brenda
MAY, Walter, Irene; Kevin, Cynthia, Kimberly, Joyce
MEINERDING, Miss Marcelyn
MEINERDING, Wilbur, Matilda
MEIRING, Mrs. Marge; Ruth, Connie, David
MESCHER, Joseph, Mary Ann; Julia, Brian
MEYER, Ralph, Jean; Joyce, Carolyn, Debra, Diane, Daniel
MILLER, Donald, Mary; Sheri Lynn, Lorie, Ann
MILLER, Robert, Josephine; Keith, Melanie, Glenn, Mark, Bruce, Dean
MINCH, Walter, Mary Ann; Walter, Constance, Rebecca, Roderick
MOEDER, Albert
MOEDER, Julius, Anna; Richard, Charles
MOEDER, Miss Eleanora
MOEDER, Miss Priscilla, Miss Clara, Miss Bernadette
MOEDER, Mrs. Ray (Frieda)
MOEDER, Victor, RoseMary; Michael, Ann, Linda, Janice, David
MOELLER, David, Roberta; Echo Sue
MOELLER, Ferd, Isabella; Norman
MOELLER, Mrs. Henry (Agnes)
MOELLER, John, Barbara; Jay, Dean
MOELLER, Ronald, Jane; Chris, Craig
MOHLMAN, Mrs. Marie
MOORMAN, Tom, Marie; Joyce, Elaine, Daniel
MOORMAN, Mrs. William (Irene);Edward, Sister Helen C.P.P.S.
NERDERMAN, Edward, Henrietta; Ronald, Mark, Stanley
NIEKAMP, Andrew, Alma
NIEKAMP, Floyd, Mary Ellen; Steven, Gary, Ronald, Jane, Kevin, Jill
NIEKAMP, Michael, Barbara; Todd, Terry
NIEKAMP, Paul, Dorothy; Patrick, Ronald, Robert, Paul Jr., Thomas, John, Joseph, Timothy
NIEKAMP, Roger, Patricia; Lisa, Scott
NIEKAMP, Roman, Alvera
NIEKAMP, Thomas, Mary; Joan, Ann, William, Margaret, Catherine, James
NIEPORT, Anthony, Delores; Steven, Ernest, Janet, Jerry, Judy
NIEPORT, Bernard, Theresa
NIEPORT, Joseph, Gertrude; Michael, Mary Helen, Melvin, Terrence, Brenda

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NIETFELD, Joseph, Merdella; Ralph, Marlene, Linda, Ronald, Paul, Thomas
OBERER, Harry, Lula
OLDING, Mrs. Othmar (Mildred)
ONTROP, Ronald, Kathleen
ONTROP, Mrs. Urban (Rose); Marvin, William, Jean, Thomas, Bernard Homan
ONTROP, Vincent, Viola; Donald, Bonita
ORDING, Ralph, Mary Agnes; Mark, Cindy, Bill, Mary, Tom
OSTERHOLT, Howard, Betty; Daniel, Carolyn
OSTERHOLT, Jerome, Patricia; Jeffrey, Jill, Jennifer
OSTERHOLT, Norbert
OSTERHOLT, Paul, Virginia; Michael, Ronald, Debra, Rick
OSTERHOLT, Steve, Sharon
OSTERHOLT, Tom, Emily; Mark, Julia, Keith, Bradley
PAZITNEY, Michael, Esther; Kenneth
POHL, Mrs. Alma
POST, Mrs. Alphonse (Cordula); Donna, Kenneth
POST, Edward, Phyllis; Robert, James, Lisa
POST, Paul, Diana; Renee Ann
POST, Walter, Dorothy; John, Mary, Cynthia
PUTHOFF, Othmar, Darlene; Amy, Scott, Juliana, Leslie
PUTHOFF, Raymond, Agnes; David, Karen, Kathryn, Frank, Kenneth, James, Donald, Gregory, Michael, Virginia, Nancy, Ronald, Randal, Kevin, Jeffrey, Susan
QUINTER, Clarence, Mary; Marilyn, Karen
QUINTER, Henry, Florence
RAMMEL, Mrs. Charles (Josephine); Dorothy
RAMMEL, Donald, Mary Agnes; Susan, Rebecca, Joseph, Richard
RAMMEL, John, Linda; John Jr., Marcella, Bruce, Nancy, Andrew, Thomas
RAMMEL, Kenneth, Shirley; Joyce, Patrick, Keith, Vicki
RAMMEL, Luke, Velma; Dennis, Cherly, Michael, Janelle
RAMMEL, Othmar, Florence; Angela, William
RAMMEL, Otto; Mary
REICHERT, Kenneth, Elaine; Kevin, Sharon, Gary, Thomas
REIER, Robert, Phyllis; Steven
REILING, William, Leona
REMAKLUS, John, Betty; Richard
RENGERS, Frank, Bernadine
REIGELSBERGER, Frank, John
RINDERLE, Clarence, Loretta
RINDERLE, Daniel, Margaret; Steve, Jeff, Douglas, Gregory, Kevin
RINDERLE, Edward, Clara; Ronald, Donald

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RINDERLE, Elmer, Ethel; Kathleen, Susan, Diane, Jeannie, Lois
RINDERLE, Owen, Nancy; Michael, Mark, Marcia, Melissa, Matt
RINDLER, William, Benita; William, Denise, Randall, Curtis, Karen, Tony, Jacqueline, Gina
RINDLER, Ronald, Doris; Dean, Scott
ROMER, Albert, Ruth; Jeffrey, Nancy, Jacqueline, Douglas, Timothy
ROMER, Bernard, Esther
ROMER, Miss Evelyn
ROMER, Mrs. Harry (Margaret)
ROMER, Jack, Betty; Karla, Kathryn, Lynn
ROMER, Leo, Ida
ROMER, Mrs. Stanley (Loretta);Barbara
ROMER, Neil, Karen; Tammy
ROSE, Arthur, Florence
ROSE, Frederick, Irene; Lisa, Michael, Charles, Roger, Sharon, Victoria, Anthony
ROSE, Mrs. Julius (Pauline)
ROSE, Ralph, Alfrieda; Dorothy, Betty, Dennis, Linda
ROSE, Mrs. Roman (Marie)
ROSE, Tom, Alice; Karen, Linda
ROSENBECK, Leonard, Esther; Gerald, Thomas, Roger, Jeanne, Carol, Donald, Donna
ROSENBECK, Sylvester, Hilda; James, John, Lucille, Joseph, Richard, Ali
RUTSCHILLING, Leroy, Doris; James, Susan, Joseph, Rose, Sharon
RUTSCHILLING, Wilbert, Norma Jean; Richard, Randall, Ronald, Roger, Robin, Lisa, Lori
SANDRELL, Mrs. Sally
SCHLOSSER, Miss Sidonia
SCHMACKERS, Mrs. Anna
SCHMACKERS, Louis, Clemintine; Harold, Lester
SCHMACKERS, Victor, Mary Ann; Richard, Elaine, Gary, Nancy, Joyce, Dale, Roger
SCHMIT, Carl, Sophie; Kenneth
SCHMIT, Donald, Margaret; Randall, Theresa, Douglas
SCHMITT, Ralph, Dorothy; Marvin, Patrick, Dale, Wanda, Martin
SCHMITZ, Gregory, Genevieve; Phyllis, Nancy, Joyce
SCHOCKMAN, Louis, Lucille
SCHOCKMAN, Robert, Marilyn; Gregory, Thomas, David, Douglas
SCHOEN, Edward, Rose; Henry
SCHOENLEIN, Bernard, Ruth; Cynthia, Debra
SCHROER, Mrs. Josephine
SCHROER, Paul, Phyllis; Diane, David, Doris
SCHULZE, Laverne, Diana; Tina Marie, Douglas
SCHWIETERMAN, Frank, Ruth; Frank, Nick, Angela, Lori, Sandi Marie

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SCHWIETERMAN, Vincent, Marie; Sister Ann C.P.P.S.
SEGER, Donald, Patricia; Frank, Diane
SIEFRING, Charles, Jean; Jacqueline
SIEFRING, Mrs. Henry (Agnes)
SIEFRING, Leroy, Mary Jane; Douglas, Daniel
SIEFRING, Omer, Monica; Michael
SIEFRING, Urban, Carolyn; Julie Ann, Robert
SIMPSON, Homer, Lagora; Ricky
SLUSSER, Thomas, Marlene; Toni, Joel, Tommy, Sammy, Lisa, Shelly
SONDERMAN, Mrs. Hazel
SPANGLER, Carl, Velma; Bruce, Mary, Marjorie
SPECK, Kenneth, Janice; Sherri Lynn, Gregory
SPECK, Richard, Edith; Deborah, Lynn, Terry, Cheryl
SPECK, Willard, Thelma; Vicki Ann
SPECK, William, Catherine
STACHLER, Homer, Judy; Amy Lynn, Andrew
STACHLER, Roger, Marjorie; Jennifer
STACHLER, Ronald, Shirley; Brent, Jeffrey
STAHL, Clarence, Marcella
STAHL, Miss Helen
STAHL, Louis, Julia; Michael, Lynne, David, Douglas, Nicholas, Philip
STAHL, Richard, Lucille; Pamela, Eric, Mary, Patrick, Lisa, Charles, Jerome, Beth Ann, Sharon
STAMMEN, Mrs. Odelia
STAMMEN, Cyril, Mathilda; Marlene, Brenda, Alfred, Theodore
STAMMEN, Orville, Louise; Shirley, David, Charles, William, Thomas, Patricia, Mark, Carolyn, Robert
STAUGLER, Othmar, Margaret
STEINBRUNNER, Mark, Rose Ann, Jeffrey, Mark, Lorine, Dennis, Sandra
STEINBRUNNER, Vincent, Olive; Edward, Jerry
STEINLAGE, Albert; Janet, Jerry, Kay, Sister Bonnie, S.F.P.
STEINLAGE, Joseph, Hilda; Roger, Dale, Betty, Danny, Karen
STEINLAGE, Wilfred, Leona; James
STELZER, John, Ruth; Joseph, Ronald, Barbara, Linda, Matthew
STELZER, Norbert, Adele; Gary, Joan, Betty, Kathy
STEVENTON, Ron, Karen
ST. MYER, Gary, Patricia; Douglas
STOUT, Robert, Helen; William, James, Rebecca
STOUT, Ronald, Judy
STUCKE, Richard, Francella; David, Craig, Brian
STUCKE, Ronald, Rebecca, Christopher, Amy, Douglas, Susan
STUDER, Lloyd, Glenna; Patricia
STUKENBORG, Arthur, Joyce; Steven, Sheila, Frank, Sandra, Jerry

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SUTTER, Albert, Ruth; Denise, Daniel
SUTTER, Dale, Annette; David, Lorraine, Ronald, Gerald, Lucy, Sandra
SUTTER, George, Rosa; Max, Patsy, Mike, Angela(Murphy)
THIEMAN, Mrs. Henry (Clara)
THIEMAN, Daniel, Linda
THIEMAN, Joseph, Alvina
THIEMAN, Lee, Thelma; William, Edward, Robert, Linda
TIMMERMAN, Fred, Louise
TOBE, Wilmer, Jane; James
TREMPER, William, Mary Ann; Susan, Thomas, Carol, James, Nancy, Alice
TUMBUSCH, Andy
TUMBUSCH, Frank, Rita; Diane
TUMBUSCH, Ralph, Mary; Linda, Randy, Judy, Elaine, Kevin, Janice, Danny
UHLENHAKE, Bernard, Frances; Sister Marjorie S.F.P.
UHLENHAKE, Alvin, Dorothy; Kenneth, Michael, Steven, Mary Kay, Theresa, William, Cathy, Mark, Keith
UHLENHAKE, Carl, Martina; Daniel, Barbara, Patricia, JoAnn, Jerome, Mary Sue, Diane, John, Carol, Louis, Lori Jean
UHLENHAKE, Mrs. Cleo
UHLENHAKE, Donald, Pat; Craig
UHLENHAKE, Harold, Joan; Amy, Beth
UHLENHAKE, Mrs. Ed (Henrietta);Delores
UHLENHAKE, Paul, Rose Marie; Joyce, Gary, Jeffrey
UHLENHAKE, Ralph, Christine
UHLENHAKE, Raymond, Elvina; Dale
UHLENHAKE, Robert, Helen; Diane
UHLENHAKE, Thomas, Mary; Robert, James, David, Mary Ann
UHLENHAKE, William, Catherine
UNGRUHN, Sylvester
UNRAST, Alfred, Carol
UNRAST, Donald, Mary Lou; Patty, Carol, James, Jerry
VAGEDES, John, Mary
VOSKUHL, Miss Juletta, Miss Rita
VOSKUHL, Werner, Lorena; Carol, Eileen, Janet
WEBER, Mrs. Ralph (Emma)
WEHRKAMP, Herb, Evelyn; Deborah, Karen, Beverly, Daniel, Patrick
WERMERT, Joseph, Clara
WERMERT, Virgil, Viola; Thomas, James
WESTGERDES, Daniel, Phyllis; Kimberly, Kevin, Lisa
WESTGERDES, Edward, Lucille; Sharon
WESTGERDES, Edward Sr., Helen; Vincent, Sister Elizabeth Jane C.P.P.S.

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WIMMERS, Victor, Dolores; Mary Ann
WOLF, Ronald, Mary Ann; John, Jeffrey
WOODS, William, Jane; Douglas
WOURMS, Mrs. Esther; Marvin, Gary, Cindy, Elaine, William, Lorraine
WOURMS, William, Cora
WUEBKER, Lawrence, Margie
WUEBKER, Raymond, Mildred; Michael, Thomas, Elaine, Mary Ann, Frederick

ADDITIONS FROM MARCH 1 TO JUNE 1

BERGMAN, Charles, Susan;
BERTKE, Alfred, Geraldine;
HARTKE, Dennis, Shirley; Todd, Jennifer.
KAHLIG, Norbert, Helen; Phyllis, Jerome.
LAMM, Kenneth, Janice;
LEFELD, Thomas, Judy.
STUCKE, Gerald, Karen

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14. Deed Record No. 39. Celina: Recorder's Office, Mercer County Court House. p. 190.

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(Instead of entering a separate reference for each newspaper article, the following system was utilized. The month and day is listed under each year.)

A. 1883
1. 12-20

B. 1884
1. 1-17
2. 2-5
3. 5-17
4. 5-29
5. 6-5
6. 6-12
7. 6-19
8. 7-10
9. 7-17
10. 8-14
11. 8-21
12. 9-4
13. 9-24
14. 9-25
15. 10-23
16. 10-30
17. 11-13
18. 11-20
19. 11-27
20. 12-11
21. 12-31

C. 1885
1. 1-1
2. 2-5
3. 2-19
4. 10-6
5. 12-31

D. 1886
1. 10-28
2. 12-2
3. 12-30

E. 1887
1. 6-2
2. 9-22
3. 7-14
4. 10-25

F. 1888
1. 4-26

G. 1889
1. 1-24
2. 7-25
3. 10-21

H. 1890
1. 12-4

I. 1891
1. 9-24
2. 10-8
3. 11-3

J. 1892
1. 1-28
2. 4-28
3. 10-13
4. 11-3

K. 1893
1. 6-8
2. 8-31
3. 9-21
4. 11-9

L. 1894
1. 5-3
2. 9-6
3. 11-22

M. 1895
1. 6-20

N. 1896
1. 3-19
2. 6-23
3. 8-6
4. 8-13
5. 9-3

O. 1897
1. 10-14
2. 11-4

P. 1898
1. 4-28
2. 9-1
3. 9-29
4. 10-13
5. 11-3
6. 12-8

Q. 1899
1. 1-19
2. 3-16
3. 3-30
4. 4-6
5. 5-11
6. 6-8
7. 12-27

R. 1900
1. 3-8
2. 6-7
3. 8-16
4. 9-20
5. 12-27

S. 1901
1. 3-14
2. 4-18
3. 7-18
4. 9-19
5. 10-17
6. 11-21

T. 1902
1. 2-13
2. 7-17

U. 1903
1. 1-15
2. 1-22
3. 8-27
4. 9-10
5. 11-5
6. 12-17

V. 1904

W. 1905
1. 2-23
2. 8-3
3. 9-14
4. 11-30
5. 12-7

X. 1906
1. 2-15

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c.	6-13-1907	j.	7-18-1908	q.	1-8-1909
d.	7-13-1907	k.	9-19-1908	r.	9-17-1909
e.	7-20-1907	l.	10-3-1908	s.	9-24-1909
f.	8-3-1907	m.	10-17-1908	t.	5-13-1910
g.	11-9-1907	n.	11-7-1908		
h.	5-2-1908	o.	11-20-1908		

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