



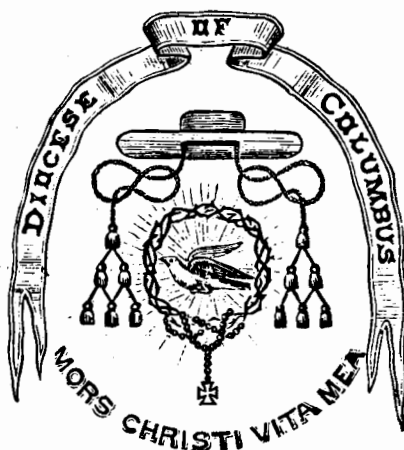
Barquilla de la Santa Maria

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March 3: Erection of the
Diocese of Columbus

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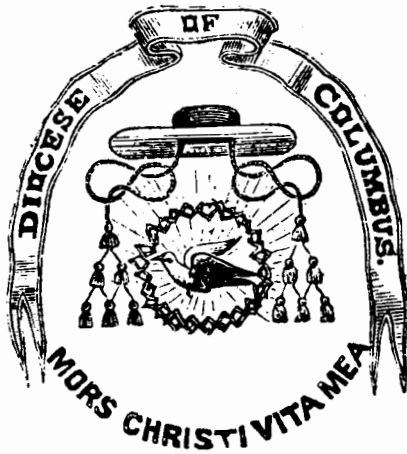


Seal of Bishop Rosecrans

THE SEALS OF THE FIRST BISHOPS OF COLUMBUS

The use of seals by Catholic bishops began in France in the eleventh century, as a means of identifying property and of authenticating documents, and from there spread throughout Christendom. On the earliest seals the bishop himself appeared, with miter and crosier, in the act of blessing. Within two centuries, however, the heraldic arms of a bishop's family were replacing the pictorial representation. This soon became the norm and if the family had no coat of arms, as eventually was the case with most American bishops, then the new bishop had the duty of creating one for this purpose. The seal or coat of arms was universally representative of the person of the bishop, not of his diocese, and this remains the practice in most of the world. In this country, however, in the middle years of this century it became the custom for each bishop to impale his arms with those of his diocese, so that both he and his diocese were represented. This first appeared in Columbus in 1945 with the design of Bishop Ready's seal. Interestingly, three of the four seals of the previous bishops of Columbus also had incorporated a symbol of the Diocese of Columbus in some manner.

According to the New Catholic Encyclopedia, fashions in the design of the seal "range from the vigor and grace of the best heraldic art of the Middle Ages to the overloaded extravagances of the 18th century. In the latter period the shield was often abandoned in favor of the cartouche, usually oval in shape." Proceeding from this fashion, the seal of Rt. Rev. Sylvester Rosecrans, first Bishop of Columbus (1868-1878), reproduced above, did not contain the heraldic shield. The following account of Bishop Rosecrans's seal was printed in the memorial booklet published at the time of his death.



Seal of Bishop Watterson

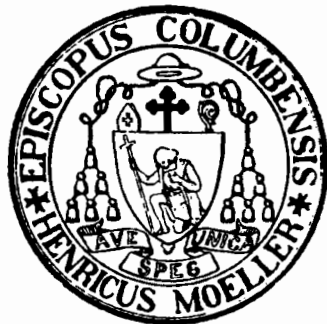
"On his succession to the see of Columbus, it became necessary for him to employ an official seal, and in a discussion with Father Ahrens upon the subject, the Rev. Father suggested a rosary as the most appropriate, it signifying in itself the name of the Bishop -- "Rose-crown," or "Rosenkranz." This the Bishop, in his modesty, considered too personal. Father Ahrens then suggested the rosary entwined with a crown of roses, but the Bishop rejected the idea of the crown of roses, while he seemed to think well of the rosary, if used with some other device; he himself suggested the dove, as signifying [its Latin translation of] Columbus, and the motto, 'Mors Christi Vita Mea.'



Seal of Bishop Watterson

"When the seal finally reached the pastoral residence, it was completed, as we all now know it -- the rosary entwined with the crown of thorns, the dove in the center, the Episcopal hat above, the motto beneath, and the scroll above all, with the words 'Diocese of Columbus.' May we not fondly hope that our merciful and loving Lord has now replaced the crown of thorns, voluntarily chosen by our beloved Prelate, with the rose-crown of eternal happiness?"

The symbol for the diocese comes from the Latin word for dove, which is columbus.



Seal of Bishop Moeller

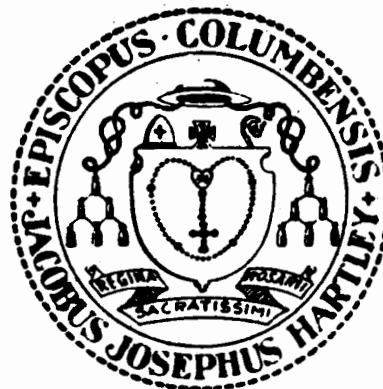
The seal of Bishop John A. Watterson (1880-1899) was identical to that of Bishop Rosecrans, except that the rosary entwined in the crown of thorns was removed. Several pastoral letters of Bishop Watterson and many editions of the Catholic Columbian during his years mistakenly carried the seal of Bishop Rosecrans, with the rosary still in place. In fact, the best reproduction of Rosecrans's seal, carried at the head of this article, is taken from one of Bishop Watterson's circular letters, dated Dec. 5, 1883. The first example of Watterson's own seal is from a circular letter, a plea

for St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, dated Dec. 5, 1882. It is obvious that the seal of Bishop Rosecrans was simply reproduced, with the rosary removed and the crown of thorns rather crudely redrawn. The second example, without the scroll and its words "Diocese of Columbus" and thus to be identified more personally with the bishop, is from Hoffman's Catholic Directory of 1897.

The seal of the third bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Moeller (1900-1903), is reproduced from a circular letter of Feb. 10, 1901 (concerning Lenten regulations). It was the first of a Bishop of Columbus to contain the heraldic shield. It was also the first to carry the emblems of ecclesiastical rank, the cross, miter, and crozier of the bishop, as we are accustomed to see them today. Although it was a personal seal, it depicted Christopher Columbus on one knee before the cross, identifying the diocese. The honor given to the cross of Christ is tied to the motto "Ave Spes Unica" (Hail, Only Hope).

The seal of Rt. Rev. James J. Hartley, fourth Bishop of Columbus (1904-1944), contains on the shield only the rosary. The scroll bears the words "Regina Sacratissimi Rosarii" (Queen of the most sacred rosary). The earliest sample found is on a circular letter dated Dec. 15, 1905. Bishop Hartley, in his singular devotion to our Lady, was the only ordinary of Columbus whose seal carried no symbol of the diocese. How ironic that was, for one whose entire life was connected with this diocese!

The last bishop represented here is Rt. Rev. Michael J. Ready (1945-1957), whose seal was the first of the now customary format, with personal arms impaled with those of the diocese. Also depicted here is the seldom-seen seal of the diocese, with Christopher Columbus's flagship, the Santa Maria, representing the diocese.



Seal of Bishop Hartley



Seal of Bishop Ready



Seal of the Diocese

MICHAEL A. AND JACOB REINHARD

The following sketch of these two men, father and son, members of Holy Cross Parish, is taken from Williams Brothers' 1880 History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties.

"Michael A. Reinhard was born in Niedernberg, near Aschaffenburg, in Bavaria, Germany, on the eighth day of March, 1789. He was married in 1814 to Miss Barbara Geis, by which marriage eight children, four boys and four girls, were born, five of whom are now living, three of them dying in their infancy.

"In 1832, with his wife and children, the oldest of whom was but seventeen years old, Mr. Reinhard emigrated to the United States. He purchased a farm in Prairie township, Franklin county, Ohio, and on it toiled, lived, and died. He lost his wife in 1834, and never re-married. In the latter days of his life, he lived on his farm with his son, William, during the summer months; the winter months he spent with his son, Jacob... Mr. Reinhard was among the first German farmers in this State to cultivate the grape, and from it to produce the Ohio wine, so near in taste to the cheap wines of Germany, so healthy and pleasant that it has banished much of the stronger liquors from German households, and...was the best auxiliary of temperance yet produced. Michael Reinhard led a blameless life, and had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a model husband, parent, and friend. His disposition led him, after the death of his wife, to seek a retired life. He never sought or accepted, when offered, office of any kind, nor did he seek distinction. The friends he had were knit to him as with hooks of steel. His charity was of the unostentatious kind, never allowing his left hand to know what his right hand did. He died June 12, 1879, at the ripe age of ninety, in the well-founded hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, leaving many to bless, but none to curse, his memory.

"Jacob Reinhard, editor, publisher, and banker, is, by birth, a German.... The education which Jacob Reinhard received in the fatherland was finished in Ohio, as far as the common schools and private lessons could accomplish it, in English tuition. When not at school, he worked on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one, Jacob, young as he was, took a number of contracts to furnish broken stone for macadamizing the National road, east of Columbus, in the fulfillment of which he showed so much judgment and skill, that, on their completion, he was appointed assistant engineer, which responsible office he held until 1843. During his leisure hours, and on rainy days and nights, he read law with Heman A. Moore, a rising lawyer of Columbus...

"After leaving the employ of the State, young Reinhard, in company with his present partner, Frederick Fieser, [in 1843] started Der Westbote, a weekly Democratic newspaper, printed in the German language. The...new paper soon became a pecuniary success, and in politics was a power in the State, its circulation extending into every county in Ohio, where there is a German population; and it is now [1880], and for years has been regarded as the most successful German newspaper in the State. It is now printed in the Westbote building, one of the finest business houses on High street, the same in which the banking-house of Reinhard & Co. do an extensive and safe business. The printing office, with its steam presses, and large assortment of type, does a large and paying business in book and job printing.

"In 1852, Mr. Reinhard was elected a member of the city council, and for twenty years, until he refused longer to be a candidate, he was re-elected, generally without opposition. For five years he was the presiding officer of the council; and when not president, he was either a member or chairman of the finance committee. To Jacob Reinhard, as much as, if not more than, to any other man, is attributed the fact that Columbus, a growing, populous, and wealthy city, had less taxation imposed upon her citizens than any other in the State. The effect of this low taxation was to invite business, and it was at that time that Columbus took its start in manufacturing, which has added so much to its growth that it now stands the third in the State in population, and in substantial prosperity is excelled by none. In the development of the resources of his adopted city, Mr. Reinhard always took an active part, by aiding, to the extent of his means, every enterprise calculated to advance its interests and that of the producing classes. From his careful business habits, Mr. Reinhard was a favorite director in a number of the leading enterprises which have tended to make Columbus a large manufacturing city. Before he was a voter, Mr. Reinhard was always a Democrat.... For years he has been a member of the State executive of that party, and its treasurer.... On two different occasions he was the nominee of his party for secretary of State; and in 1857, out of a total vote of three hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and ninety-eight, he was only defeated by one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven votes. In his younger days, the only military companies in Columbus were German, and Mr. Reinhard was elected and served as major, a title by which his friends still call him.

"In 1841 he was married to Miss Catherine Hamann, of Perry county, by whom he had eight sons and three daughters. Four of the former, and two of the latter are still living.

"The writer of this sketch has known Mr. Reinhard for nearly forty years, intimately and well. In all that time never has he heard a word against his honor or his honesty as a man or citizen. His life has been energetic and active; and as a son, husband, parent, citizen, or public officer, he has not only escaped calumny, but is cited by those who know him best as pure and conscientious, as 'God's noblest work, an honest man,' in precept and practice, a christian gentleman."

Additional Notes

The new banking firm of Miller, Reinhard & Co. announced the commencement of its operations on May 8, 1868. The partners were Thomas Miller, Jacob Reinhard, Frederick Fieser, and Joseph Falkenbach, all "well known as leading business men in the city. They are pleasantly located" in the Constans Building, 165 S. High Street. An interesting photograph of Reinhard and his staff, standing on the walk and steps in front of their banking offices, was published on page 83 of Columbus, America's Crossroads (1980). According to Hooper's History of Columbus, after Jacob Reinhard's death in 1893, the business went into liquidation. However, documentary evidence exists that Reinhard & Co., partnership of Jacob's sons John G. and Henry A. Reinhard, continued on until declared bankrupt in U.S. District Court in August of 1900. By this time, John G. Reinhard's connections with Columbus were almost severed; he was then living in Brooklyn, New York. (See the Bulletin, Vol. XII, No 4 (April, 1987), pages 222-223, where some indication of Jacob Reinhard's favors to the Diocese can be found.)

ORIGINS OF GERMAN CATHOLICS OF COLUMBUS
FROM THE HOLY CROSS PARISH CENSUS
(Continued from Vol. XVIII, Number 1)

Reinhard, John G., born 11 Sept., 1843 [son of Jacob and Catherine]; died 1905. Wife Maria Frey, born 13 Oct., 1850, Columbus, daughter of Louis Frey and Maria Miller, from Kesterholz, Elsass. Married in Brown Co., Ohio. (five children)

Reinhard, Michael, born 8 March, 1788, Niedernberg, Aschaffenburg, son of Adam Reinhard and Margaretha Louis. Wife Barbara Geis, born Grosswaldstadt, died 1834. Married in Niedernberg. (five children)

Reisle, Sigmund Adolph, born 29 March, 1826, Bubenbach, Amt Donauösching, Baden, son of Fidelis Reisle from Hochemingen and Crescentia Schürzinger from Bubenbach; died 2 Nov., 1896. Wife Margaretha Eck, born 1833, daughter of John Eck and Margaretha Schaefer, from Walmichelbach, Hessen-Darmstadt. Married 1 July, 1852. (seven children, the first three born in Portsmouth)

Renner, Ignaz, born 26 October, 1813, Gumsorst, Baden, son of Joseph Renner and Marianna; died 15 October, 1858 [or 1852? over-written]. Wife Marianna Folz, born 17 August, 1809, Gumsorst, daughter of Andreas Folz and Walburga Ruschmann. Married 1827 in Gumsorst. (ten children)

Renner, Joseph (to Indiana) [born December, 1837, son of Ignaz, above]; died 26 September, 1876. Wife Ellen Karney, daughter of Daniel Karney, born 1837, Castle Island, Kelly Co. [?Co. Kerry], Ireland. Married at St. Patrick's. (six children)

Renner, William, born 9 Feb., 1828, son of Joseph [Ignaz] Renner, q.v. Wife Caecilia Blochinger, born 19 July, 1829, Beinheim, Seltz, Elsass, daughter of Peter Blochinger and Francisca Huber. Married in Pittsburgh, St. Philomena Church. (six children) [Found between letters "T" and "U" in the census book.]

Riddel, Wendelin, born 1816, Oberrum, Zweibrücken, Rheinpfalz, son of Wilhelm Riddel and Maria. Wife Emilia Frey, born 17 May, 1839, Columbus, daughter of Friedrich Frey and Theresa. (two children)

Rieg, Franz -- see Henry Meinhard

Rittel, Thomas, born Dec., 1835, Mühlhausen, Twisloch(?), Baden, son of John Michael Rittel and Magdalena; died 20 July, 1893. Wife Maria Josepha Bender, born 13 October, 1838, Mühlhausen, Baden, daughter of John Bender and Caecilia Rittel; died 9 Dec., 1914. Married 1865, June 27. (five children)

Ritter, Jacob, born 1832, Zürich; died 19 July, 1871. Wife Catherine Renner, born December, 1842 [daughter of Ignaz, above]. Sacred Heart Parish. (five children)

Röhrenbeck, Jacob, born 15 March, 1810, Zell, Kirchenbolanden, Rheinpfalz, son of John Röhrenbeck and Francisca Schneider. Wife Appollonia Janson, born 16 May, 1808, Innesheim, Kirchenbolanden, daughter of Anton Janson and Christina Bohn. (one daughter)

Röhrenbeck, John, born 17 Feb., 1839, Zell, Kirchheimboland, Rheinpfalz, son of Franz Röhrenbeck and Anna Maria Ulmer; died Sept., 1909. Wife Margaretha Blenkner, born 19 March, 1848 in Columbus, daughter of John Blenkner and Margaretha Musquiller. Married at Holy Cross, Nov. 7, 1865. (six children)

Roser, John, born October, 1842, Baden. Wife Cath. Rufing, born 26 Feb., 1847 in Columbus, daughter of Peter Rufing and Eliz. Martin, widow of Christian Seifert. (two daughters)

Rothenfelz, Joseph Anton, born 29 Sept, 1831, Rauenberg, Wirtheim, Baden, son of Franz Rothenfelz and Magdalena Hildenbrand; died 12 March, 1883. Wife Maria Anna Eck, born 25 May, 1837, Rauenberg, daughter of John Peter Eck and Agatha Hildenbrand; died 8 May, 1902. Married Louisville, Ky. (four children)

Rudolf, Joseph, born 15 March, 1815, Setzelbach, Hönfeld, Kurhessen, son of John Rudolf and Barbara Roth; died 7 Feb., 1899. Wife Catharina Schlitt, born May, 1822, Neustadt, Kurhessen, daughter of Conrad Schlitt and Margaretha Lotz; died 15 June, 1904. Married 27 April, 1843 by Schonat. (six children)

Ruetty, August Joseph, born 17 Nov., 1828, Wyl, Canton St. Gallen, Schweiz, son of Joseph Pancranz [Rütty] and Cath. Lumpert; to Columbus, 12 Dec, 1854; died 11 July, 1881. Wife Elizabeth Luitpold, daughter of John Luitpold and Rosina Leibicher, born 10 Jan., 1827, Basel; emigrated from Balingen, Württemberg; died Nov. 25, 1895. Married 25 Nov., 1856. (five children)

Ruhl, Anton, born 11 Oct., 1831, Allendorf, Kurhessen, son of John Ruhl and Elizabeth Pfeifer. Wife Carolina Engler. Married 1855. (six children)

Ryan, James, born 1836, County Tipperary, Ireland, son of James Ryan and Catherine; died 1 June, 1875. Wife Susan Zettler, born 1836, daughter of Jacob Zettler and Maria Cornelia Spindler; died 26 Jan., 1908. Married 24 Feb., 1868. (one daughter)

Sachs, Johann Adam, born 1825, Wahlen, parish Wald-Michelbach im Odenwald, Hesse-Darmstadt. Wife Cath. Hübner, born 28 March, 1823, Hammelbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Heinrich Hübner and Cath. Kraft. (five children)
Elisabeth Sachs, 25 Dec., 1806 - 6 April, 1899.

(To be continued)

THE SHILLELAGH

Some thirty years ago, the teams of Columbus St. Patrick's High School, by then long renamed Aquinas College High School, were urged on to victory with the cheer, "Oo-sha-sha! Oo-sha-sha! Hit 'em in the head with an oo-sha-sha!" None of the students knew where the "oo-sha-sha" came from, but, knowing the origin of the school, some thought it referred to the Irish shillelagh or black-thorn stick. Has the heritage of things Irish lasted, so that such an interpretation would occur to today's high-schooler? Irish Columbusite Lida Rose McCabe over a century ago wrote tales of her home town, and, though she hardly mentions her own heritage, in speaking of the market house as rebuilt in the 1830s she does mention that one would commonly see there "the jolly face, great frieze coat, and black thorn stick of a son of the Emerald Isle." (1)

The Irish story-teller William Carleton in his "The Party Fight and Funeral" wrote of the making of a shillelagh. "...before I reached my fourteenth year [I] could pronounce as sage and accurate opinion upon a shillelagh, as it is called, as a veterinary surgeon of sixty could upon a dead ass at first sight. ...We sallied out to any place where there was an underwood of blackthorn or oak, and having surveyed the premises with the eye of a connoisseur, we selected the straightest root-growing piece which we could find; for, if not root-growing, we did not consider it worth cutting; knowing from experience that a branch, how straight and fair soever it might look, would snap in the twist and tug of war. Having cut it as close to the root as possible, we then lopped off the branches, and put it up in the chimney to season. When seasoned, we took it down, and wrapping it in brown paper, well steeped in hog's lard or oil, we buried it in a horse-dunghill, paying it a daily visit for the purpose of making it straight by doubling back the bends or angles across the knee, in a direction contrary to the natural tendency. Having daily repeated this until we had made it straight, and renewed the oiled wrapping-paper until the staff was perfectly saturated, we then rubbed it well with a woollen cloth containing a little black-lead and grease, to give it a polish. This was the last process, except that if we thought it too light at the top, we used to bore a hole in the lower end with a red-hot iron spindle, into which we poured melted lead, for the purpose of giving it the knock-down weight." (2)



1500 Years

We may be sure that the early Irish immigrants to this diocese, poor though many of them were, carried their shillelaghs. Rev. Peter Henry Lemcke, O.S.B., testified to the immigrants' attitude toward the shillelagh in his biography of Father Gallitzin. While on his way through western Pennsylvania to Loreto in 1834, he wrote in 1861, "On the following morning...a horse was saddled for me and Thomas, one of the numerous young Collinses, now a man of reputation and influence in the country, was at my disposal, ready for the journey. True, he was barefooted, but the remnants of a straw hat were on his head and a shillalah was in his hands -- for what Irishman would leave home without such?" (3)

SOURCES

- 1) McCabe, Lida Rose, Don't You Remember; Columbus: A. H. Smythe, 1884; p. 63
- 2) Carleton, William, Carleton's Stories of Irish Life; Dublin: The Talbot Press, Ltd.; p. 206.
- 3) Lemcke, (Rev.) Peter H., O.S.B., Life and Work of Prince Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin; New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1940; p. 13.

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