

Chapter 1 : Staff View: A memoir of the Right Reverend Amadeus Rappe, first bishop of Cleveland

Louis Amadeus Rappe (February 2, - August 9,) was a French-born bishop of the Roman Catholic calendar
delascience.com served as Roman Catholic Bishop of Cleveland from to

Mary of the Assumption Parish: The first church was dedicated to St. Francis de Sales; services were held in an old Presbyterian meeting house on Superior Street since November . The church was enlarged to accommodate German Catholics in . Francis de Sales church was built between and . Separate services were conducted for the Germans until St. . Most parishioners of St. Francis in the mid to late s were Irish. There are no records of Poles attending the sacraments in St. . In November , about German parishioners of St. Francis de Sales petitioned the Right Reverend Amadeus Rappe the same priest as above , by that time the first bishop of the Cleveland diocese, for permission to build a church for themselves, and a pastor who spoke German. Permission was granted in January , and Father Charles Evrard was appointed pastor of the German Catholics in Toledo and its vicinity. This property was located on the southwestern corner of the intersection, and just three blocks north of St. Francis de Sales church. Remnants of the big ditch could be seen east of Cherry Street until this last segment of the canal bed was filled in just a few years ago. The Diocese of Toledo offices building is just to the north of this site. Dedication was held on March 25, by the well-known Jesuit Father F. Wenninger, a popular missionary, placing the church under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Assumption. A large basement was under the church, the front of which served as a parish school, and the rear as a pastoral residence. The school was placed in charge of the Ursuline Sisters in . The cemetery was in use by . The cemetery was expanded and is now called Mount Carmel Cemetery. Several of the Jesuit pastors of St. . For more information about these cemeteries, and their records, see the separate entry for cemeteries. Father Peter Spicher was the first Jesuit pastor. Father Nicholas Griesch erected the three-story school building behind the church, fronting on Orange Street. School was held the first time in the new building in September . It was here at St. Hedwig church in . Very few Polish records can be found at St. . Poles who settled in the Kuhschwanz area attended services at this church until the founding of St. . The church was lengthened allowing for the expansion of the sanctuary in . A new church and auditorium were also built at this location, and completed in . Vincent Hospital on Cherry Street. Masses were said at both locations until , and the old church at Cherry and Michigan was razed in . Membership began to decline. In , there were 2, members, but by , there were only . The parish was closed on June 30, . Sacramental records are located at the Diocesan Archives, and can also be found in the LDS microfilm collection and its online website. Later, the parish was moved further north to Page Street near Cherry. Mary German church interior, old building on Cherry and Michigan This is the interior view of the old St. This is a view from before . It is reported to have been the tallest church in the city of Toledo, at feet and had a slate roof. Kanzleiter Reverend Nicholas Greisch

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Houck received Holy Orders 4 July , from Bishop Edward Fitzgerald of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Little Rock , in Cleveland, then performing the duties of Gilmour, who suffered a mental breakdown in and was in southern France for recuperation. In July, , he was appointed Secretary to Gilmour, with duties of chancellor; in May, , he was appointed the Chancellor also. Carr, of the Catholic Historical Society, described Houck as "the most painstaking, faithful, and efficient chancellor and secretary in any diocese in the country". John the Evangelist ; in , Gilmour appointed Houck manager of both cemeteries. That year, Bishop Ignatius Frederick Horstmann appointed Houck manager of this additional cemetery to oversee improvements of the property. Carr described the positive changes: The former lack of system in the conduct of these burial places has since given way to order and strict regulation, much to the satisfaction of the Catholic public. It is needless to say that great labor and a high order of ability have been required to cause to obtain, instead of the chaos of the past, the splendid system of the present. Horstmann and over one-hundred-sixty priests were present. A study of the strong, expressive countenance of Houck, so aptly portrayed in the accompanying engraving, will bear out what has just been said. That countenance evidences also the happy blending of strength and vigor of mind with a mild but rigidly exacting manner. Moreover, it indicates that he will not yield his convictions, except to authority and as an act of obedience, but that he will go more than half-way that generous justice be done. His many pronounced qualities, however, and the seeming intensity of his firmness and decision of character are so modified by the Christian graces as to apparently unite without distinction all his faculties in a harmonious and lovable personality. Houck died on 26 March , [4] and he is buried at St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery in Tiffin, Ohio. Horstmann and Houck were both listed, on the same page with some important figures in the history of the diocese, as donors of materials to the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia. His subjects are northern Ohio Catholic Church history and biographies of Catholics in northern Ohio. Houck, George Francis Archived from the original on 20 February Houck, George Francis 24 December Houck, George Francis []. Archived from the original on 6 December Houck, George Francis [First published in English]. Translated from English by [s. Retrieved 17 November American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia. Retrieved 14 November In Herbermann, Charles George. Notes and references[edit].

Chapter 3 : Louis Amadeus Rappe - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

A memoir of the Right Reverend Amadeus Rappe, first bishop of Cleveland. Bibliographic Details; Main Author: a Rappe, Louis-Amadeus, Jc Bishop.

Cleveland The Diocese of Cleveland Clevelandensis , established 23 April, , comprises all that part of Ohio lying north of the southern limits of the Counties of Columbiana, Stark, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Hancock, Allen, and Van Wert, its territory covering thirty-six counties, an area of 15, square miles. Two years later they received the assistance of another Jesuit, Father de la Richardie, who had come from Detroit, Michigan, to the southern shore of Lake Erie. Shortly after his arrival he induced a part of the Huron tribe to settle near the present site of Sandusky, where he erected a chapel -- the first place of Catholic worship within the present limits of Ohio. These Hurons assumed the name of Wyandots when they left the parent tribe. Soon they became implicated in the conspiracy of Pontiac, in consequence of which the Jesuits were unjustly forced in to leave the territory of Ohio, Father Potier being the last Jesuit missionary among the Western Hurons. The Indian missions, established and cared for by the Jesuits for nearly three years, had now to depend exclusively on the chance visits of the priests attached to the military posts in Canada and Southern Michigan. Despite the spiritual deprivation which this implied, the Hurons Wyandots kept the Faith for many years, although their descendants were ultimately lost to the Church through the successful efforts of Protestant missionaries. After the forced retirement of the Jesuits no systematic efforts were made to continue the missionary work begun by them until , when the Rev. Edmund Burke, a secular priest from Quebec, came as chaplain of the military post at Fort Meigs, near the present site of Maumee. Father Burke remained at the post until February, , ministering to the Catholic soldiers at the fort, and endeavouring though with little success, to Christianize the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, in the neighbourhood. In the meantime the See of Bardstown was erected , embracing the entire State of Ohio, as well as Michigan and Kentucky. Bishop Flaget sent the Rev. From that time forward he and other Dominican Fathers, especially the Revs. Young and John A. Hill, continued to visit at regular intervals the Catholic families in that section of Ohio notably in Columbiana, Stark, Mahoning, and Wayne Counties , then very sparsely settled. It is, therefore, from this period that Catholicity in Northern Ohio really dates its beginning. In the course of time the Dominican Fathers gradually gave up to the secular clergy their pastoral charges in the above-named counties until, in , they withdrew altogether. Meanwhile the central portion of Northern Ohio Huron, Erie, Sandusky, and Seneca Counties had received a considerable influx of Catholic immigrants, principally from Germany. Similar conditions were obtaining elsewhere in the State, and the need of more compact organization to minister to growing wants made Cincinnati an episcopal see in , with the entire State for its jurisdiction. Little seems to have been done, however, for the northern part of the State, and but little could be done, as Catholics were so few, until the advent of its second bishop, John B. He succeeded 13 Oct. In Bishop Purcell commissioned the Redemptorist Fathers, who had just arrived in America, to take charge of the widely scattered German missions then existing in these counties, and to organize others where needed. Later on he was assisted by other members of his community, among them the Revs. Alig, and John N. Neumann later Bishop of Philadelphia. The Redemptorists remained in Northern Ohio until November, They were succeeded, January, , by seven Sanguinist Fathers, the Revs. Van den Broek, P. Jacomet , who came from Europe at that time at the solicitation of Bishop Purcell. They settled at St. Alphonsus church, Peru, Huron County, whence they attended all the missions formerly under the care of the Redemptorists. They also accepted charge of the scattered missions in Lorain, Medina, and Wayne Counties, besides attending the Catholic Germans in Cleveland. Their advent was hailed with delight wherever they went, and their priestly labours were signally blessed. Under their vigilant care religion flourished, so that the healthy growth of Catholicity in Northern Ohio may justly, under God, be ascribed in large measure to their untiring zeal and self-sacrifice. They did yeoman service, blazing the way for those who succeeded them, and laying the foundations for many missions, which have long since developed into vigorous and prosperous congregations. The first of these secular clergy was the Rev. Between and he frequently attended the missions in Stark, Columbiana, Seneca,

and Sandusky Counties. Other pioneer secular priests of prominence were the Revs. Francis Marshall , John M. Doherty, at Canton , John H. Luhr, at Canton, and later at Cleveland , John O. Bredeick, founder of Delphos and its first pastor , Cornelius Daley, first resident pastor of Akron, and later stationed at Doylestown , Philip Foley, at Massillon and Wooster Stephen Badin, proto-priest of the thirteen original United States, and the Rev. Collins occasionally came from Cincinnati, between and , to attend the missions in Northern Ohio, the former those of Canton, Fremont, and Tiffin, and the latter those of Dungannon, Toledo, and along the Maumee River. The first permanent church in Northern Ohio was erected near the present village of Dungannon, in , under the direction of the Rev. Until churches of brick or wood were built in the following places: From until October, , Northern Ohio was part of the Diocese of Cincinnati, of which the first bishop was Edward Fenwick , and its second bishop, John B. Purcell, who succeeded in October, He petitioned the Holy See, in , for a division of his jurisdiction, then comprising the entire State of Ohio. The petition was granted 23 April, , by the appointment of the Rev. Louis Amadeus Rappe as the first Bishop of Cleveland, and the assignment to his jurisdiction of "all that part of Ohio lying north of 40 degrees and 41 minutes, N. He was ordained priest at Arras, France, 14 March, His cathedral church was St. In November, , he completed the present cathedral, an imposing brick structure of Gothic architecture, still ranking with the many fine churches of the diocese. During his administration of the diocese, which ended in August, , he convoked five diocesan synods , , , . He established the diocesan seminary , St. Louis College, Louisville ; these two colleges, however, being closed a few years later, owing to lack of patronage. Under his direction the following educational and charitable institutions were also established: In Toledo, Ursuline Academy , St. He founded the community of Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine , whose work is the care of orphans, waifs, and the sick. In he introduced into the diocese the Franciscan and Jesuit Fathers, giving to the former the care of St. Wherever possible he insisted on the support of parish schools. He was a strong advocate of total abstinence, which he practised from the time he was a missionary priest in North-Western Ohio until his death. He never spared himself in the discharge of his manifold and exacting duties. By his affability and disinterestedness he gained the love of his people, as also the respect of his fellow-citizens regardless of creed. He resigned his see in August, , and retired to the Diocese of Burlington, Vermont, where he did missionary work almost to the day of his death 8 September, Edward Hannin administered the affairs of the diocese. In November of the same year he convoked the Sixth Diocesan Synod, in which many of the statutes by which the diocese is at present governed were promulgated. It also embodied considerable of the legislature of previous synods, notably that of This synod made provision for a diocesan fund for the support of the seminary, bishop, etc. Among other diocesan statutes published then were those urging anew the support of parochial schools, regulating the financial affairs of parishes, and the manner of electing parish councilmen and of conveying church property. In he organized "The Catholic Central Association," composed of representatives from all the parishes and church societies in Cleveland; its influence for the betterment of social and religious conditions and for the defence of Catholic interests was soon felt not only in Cleveland, but elsewhere as well, and continued during almost its entire existence of nearly eighteen years. It also proved a tower of strength to its organizer in his forced contention for the civic rights of Catholics, in the face of bitter opposition from bigotry and a hostile press. In the Catholic school property in Cleveland was placed on the tax duplicate in spite of the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, that such property was not taxable. A suit of restraint was entered by the bishop, and finally carried to the Supreme Court, which reaffirmed its former decision. The present episcopal residence was begun in and completed two years later. It serves also as the residence of the cathedral clergy. In the Sisters of St. Joseph, and in the Sisters of Notre Dame, were welcomed to the diocese. Both communities have flourishing academies in connexion with their convents, besides supplying many parish schools with efficient teachers. The following institutions were established between and The diocesan seminary was remodelled and considerably enlarged in A diocesan chancery office was established for the transaction of the official business of the diocese. In the first attempt was made to gather historical data in connexion with every parish and institution in the diocese, and in a few years a great mass of matter, covering the history of Catholicity in Northern Ohio and the Diocese of Cleveland as far back as , was collected and is now a part of the diocesan archives. In May, , the Seventh Diocesan Synod was held, which resulted in the

legislation at present in force. With the exception of about half a dozen of its statutes, it is in perfect harmony with the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, held in November, 1849. Like his predecessor, Bishop Gilmour made it obligatory on every parish at all financially able to support a parochial school. In consequence, the Diocese of Cleveland has more parochial schools, in proportion to its number of churches and its population, than any other diocese in the United States, and many of its school buildings vie, in size, appointments, and beauty of architecture, with the public-school buildings. With very few exceptions the parish schools are in charge of teachers belonging to male and female religious communities, Bishop Gilmour had an eventful episcopate, lasting nineteen years. He left his strong, aggressive personality indelibly stamped upon the diocese he had ruled. During the interim between his death 13 April, 1868, and the appointment of his successor, the Rev. Boff was administrator of the diocese. In the following year he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity and returning to Philadelphia became a professor in St. In he was made chancellor. His consecration as Bishop of Cleveland took place in Philadelphia, 25 February, 1868. He died suddenly of heart disease on 13 May, 1887, while on an official visit to Canton, Ohio. He had proved himself a zealous pastor of souls, a wise and prudent ruler, a fearless defender of truth. Among the noteworthy accomplishments of his episcopate were the founding of Loyola High School, Cleveland ; St.

Chapter 4 : A Memoir of the Right Reverend Amadeus Rappe, First Bishop of Cleveland | UVA Library | Vir

Full figure portrait of Bishop Louis Amadeus Rappe, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Cleveland. He is in full solemn pontifical dress: robes, miter, and crosier. He is delivering a blessing with his right hand.

Chapter 5 : Category:Louis Amadeus Rappe - Wikimedia Commons

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Chapter 6 : Cleveland - The Catholic Encyclopedia - Bible Encyclopedia

Amerika und die moderne VÃ¶lkerwanderung nebst einer Darstellung der gegenwÃ¤rtig zu Ã–konomie--Economy--am Ohio angesiedelten Harmonie-Gesellschaft: George Rapp, Leiter der Harmonie-Gesellschaft, vorstellend / by: Brauns, Ernst Ludwig.

Chapter 7 : Louis Amadeus Rappe - Wikipedia

Get this from a library! A memoir of the Right Reverend Amadeus Rappe, first bishop of Cleveland. [George F Houck].

Chapter 8 : St. Mary Church â€“ calendrierdelascience.com

Summary: Print shows the Right Reverend Louis Amadeus Rappe, half-length portrait, facing slightly right, sitting, holding an open book. Includes a facsimile signature. Includes a facsimile signature.

Chapter 9 : George Francis Houck - Wikipedia

St. Vincent Charity Medical Center is a medical facility in Cleveland, Ohio. It was founded in under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Cleveland. It has been administered for much of its history by the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine.