

ST. BERNARD, OHIO
1878-1978

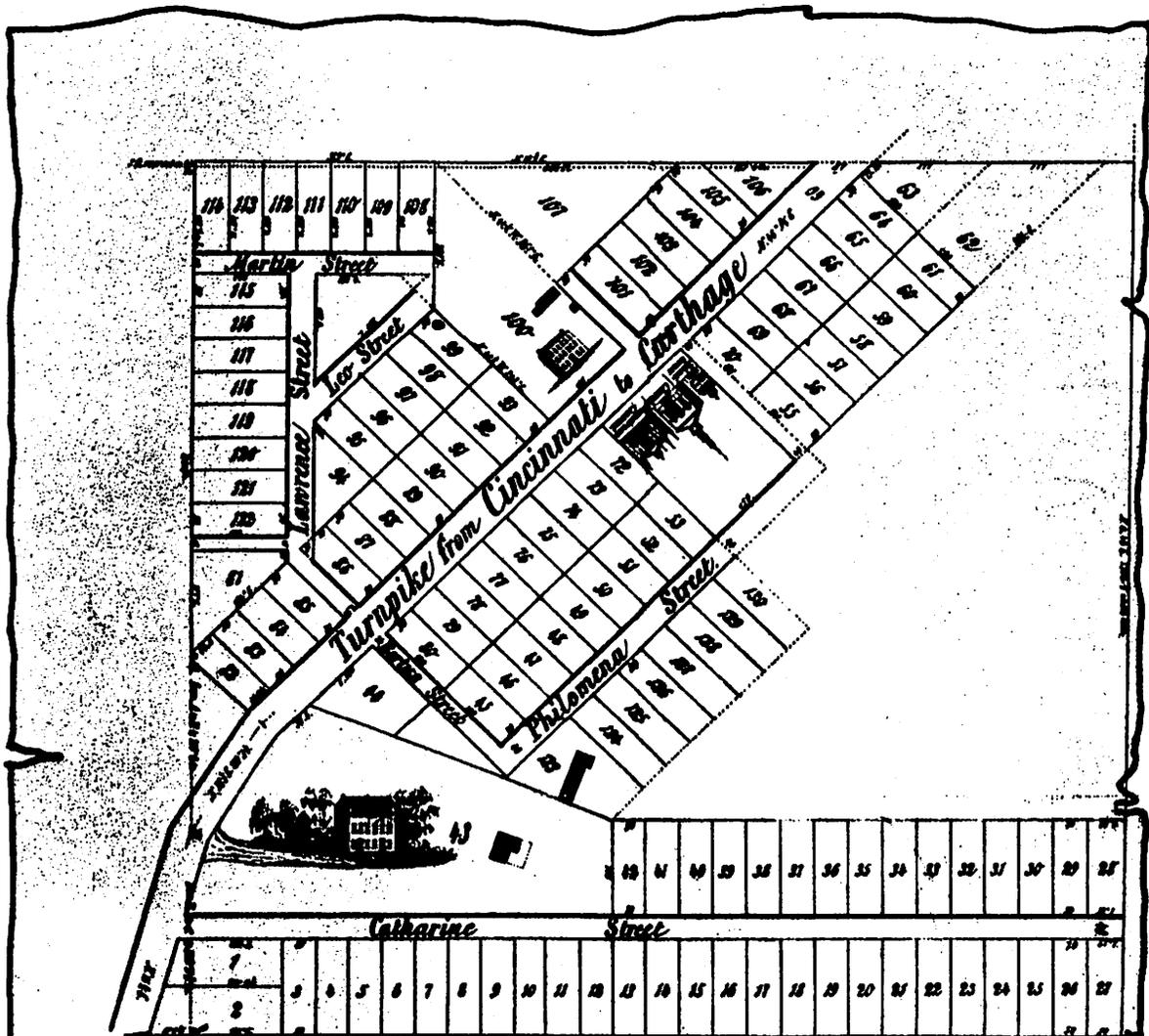


ST. BERNARD
CENTENNIAL

1878
1978

F. OBERGREN

plot of original lots in St. Bernard...



90 LOTS OF LAND

each 50 feet front by 120 to 150 feet deep

ALSO

A Beautiful Brick House (Lot No. 43) with from 3 to 4 acres of ground... well improved with choice fruit trees and ornamental Shrubby... will be sold at public auction on the premises, on Wednesday afternoon March 26th at 2 O'clock in

ST. BERNARD

on the Carriage Road, about 2 1/2 miles north of the City.

Owners Licks, 216 Walnut St., Cin. O.

James Cooper, Auct.

1850



Typical of the turn of the century view of Carthage Pike looking South, is this scene — which was partially sketched for this book by Joseph C. Vanden Eynden, and completed by his brother Larry Vanden Eynden.

We include it to serve as a dedication to the efforts, art contributions and his background collection of material about St. Bernard, turned over to the Historical Society after his death, to be shared with those interested in the community.

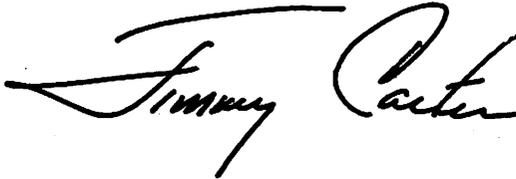
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 6, 1978

TO THE CITIZENS OF ST. BERNARD
Congratulations on the one hundredth anniversary
of your community.

In celebrating this important milestone in your
history, you can take pride in the values and ideals
that have made your community and our Nation
grow and prosper. May the vitality and spirit of
your people continue to help build a better America
and a better world.



OUR LAND ST. BERNARD

This is the land of Saint Ber-nard
The grandest spot in all the world,
You'll always find, the folks are kind,
The best there are a-round.
We're proud to call this land our home,
We'll stay here and never roam.
So, stand up and sing the praises of
Our land Saint Ber-nard.

(The Official Song of St. Bernard, Ohio 45217)

Composed by: Harry J. Meyer



JAMES A. RHODES
GOVERNOR

THE STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE HOUSE, COLUMBUS 43215

April 6, 1978

TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. BERNARD:

Congratulations on your one hundredth anniversary.

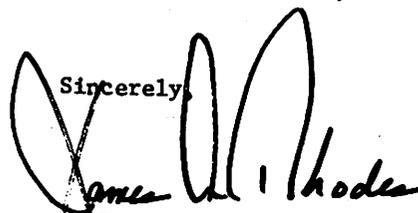
On behalf of the State of Ohio it is my pleasure to ex-
tend best wishes to all of you through your City Council
as it reenacts the first St. Bernard Council meeting of
one hundred years ago.

With the elaborate schedule of special events already under
way to mark your community centennial, this promises to
be a most exciting year for all of you.

Ohio is proud of all its municipalities. We are proud of
St. Bernard, a great place to live and a great place to
grow.

Your first one hundred years have been full of great ac-
complishments for the community. We hope that your next
one hundred years will be full of even greater successes
and that happiness will continue to be a way of life in
St. Bernard.

Sincerely,



JAMES A. RHODES
Governor

ST. BERNARD, OHIO

1878-1978

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INSERT: HISTORIC DRIVE THROUGH ST. BERNARD (MAP)

Reverse Side—Business Listing — 1978

Clubs and Organizations

Statistics



City of St. Bernard

St. Bernard, Ohio 45217



Dear Fellow-Residents of St. Bernard:

As we celebrate together the anniversary of 100 years since incorporation as the village St. Bernard, we can be proud of the many individuals who served from earliest years to the present time in building our community.

The foresight early settlers had in coming here and developing farms, churches, schools, business and industry have resulted in an outstanding community, whose representatives have been greatly respected here and throughout the country and the world.

As we look to the next 100 years, let us continue to move forward in the independent spirit with which we were founded and continue the job started generations ago—each working with our own talents to aid in molding the future events as they unfold. All are invited to take part this year in our celebration of March 8, 1978—and to be one of the builders of an even better place to live, work and grow as a contributing community in the world of tomorrow.

Sincerely,

Jack J. Hausfeld, Mayor

EARLY TIMES... BEFORE 1878...

Four hundred million years ago St. Bernard and most of North America was covered by a vast sea. The rocks beneath our City contain the fossil evidence of trilobites, brachiopods and other creatures which lived on the floor of this primitive body of water.

As the sea receded, ancient rivers, which have long since disappeared, carved out the present Mill Creek Valley. Much later—about 200,000 years ago—the Polar Ice Cap covered the continent, and all of these events helped to form the very ground on which we stand today, providing a living for

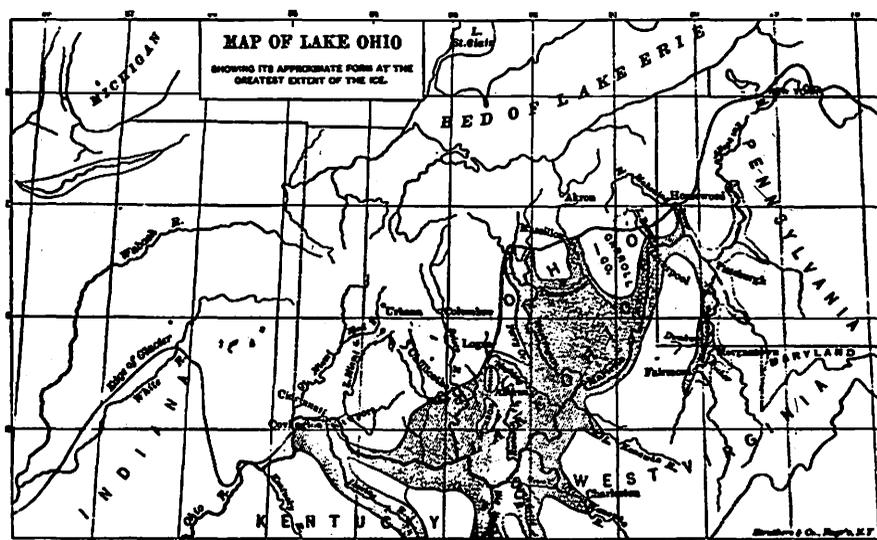
southern Ohio area when discovered by the European explorers in 1650. As early as 1669 French explorers Marquette, Joliet and five boatmen traversed the Ohio territory, and a year later LaSalle explored this region. Through these explorations France laid claim to the entire Ohio Valley-Great Lakes region. Early residents here found arrowheads along the Mill Creek and in the Broerman Avenue/Tennis Lane area, indicating some inhabitation.

England also made claims to this area, as frontiersmen from the English colonies crossed the Appalach-

Mason-Dixon line fame) who managed a compromise as to boundaries.

One of the major reasons why the territory which is now St. Bernard is part of the United States, rather than Canada, was the expedition during the American Revolutionary War of George Rogers Clark.

In the earliest days, all Indians were treated alike—friend or foe was feared. Indians also feared whites, some of whom were scalp hunters in Britain's pay and others who were settlers taking their land and hunting grounds. This mutual fear often precipitated incidents of killings of men, women and children who may not have had warlike intentions. Early frontiersmen, as well as Indians, did not stop to ask questions, resulting in much bloodshed. Throughout the 1700's more settlers continued to arrive in America from abroad, and Indian raiding parties commenced as colonials and frontiersmen penetrated the area, perhaps as squatters, and passed title to descendants or others, until ownership had to be determined by law.



From Wright's *Ice Age in North America*; by courtesy of D. Appleton & Co., Publishers.

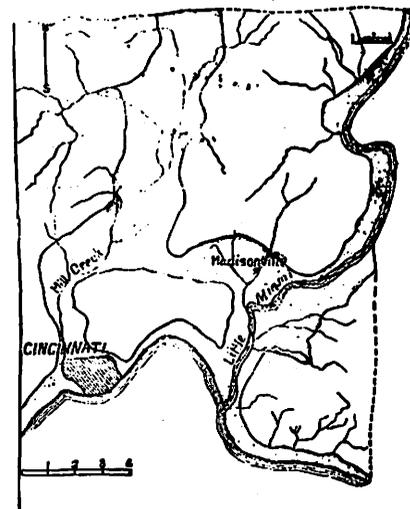
many through the sand, gravel and clay which make up the surface of the ground in St. Bernard.

Not until about 10,000 or 15,000 years ago did man inhabit the area of Southwestern Ohio. The earliest culture which has left us archaeological records of its existence were the Adena People, who constructed burial mounds at Ft. Ancient which still exist. Since Indian mounds stand only a few miles from St. Bernard today at Norwood and there was at least one isolated burial near the P & G plant on low Mill Creek land and other nearby communities, we may surmise that Indians roamed our neighborhood, perhaps even before the time of Christ.

Other prehistoric Indian groups took their places (Hopewell Culture, 200 B.C. - 600 B.C.; Ft. Ancient People, 1000 A.D. - 1700 A.D.), each more advanced than the previous civilization, the latter serving as ancestors to Shawnees, Cherokees and others who roamed the

ians and penetrated the Ohio Valley. The conflicting claims of the English and French were ultimately resolved on the battlefield during the French and Indian War (1755-1763). Britain emerged victorious, and by the Treaty of Paris (1763), France yielded its North American claims and possessions to Britain.

In 1774, the British Parliament passed the Quebec Act which extended the boundaries of its newly acquired colony of Quebec to the Ohio River (including what is now St. Bernard). This act infuriated the English-speaking American colonists because it permitted French law, French culture and the Catholic religion to permeate a region which several of the 13 colonies had laid claim to. Charter grants of Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut were void, and Pennsylvania and Virginia were sensitive on the point of ownership of land in Ohio near Ft. Pitt, which disagreement was settled by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon (of



MAP OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

The space covered by horizontal lines is occupied by preglacial valleys, filled to a height of 100 to 200 feet above the Ohio river with modified drift. The unlined portion consists of the table and from 200 to 500 feet above the river.

LAND AND EARLY SETTLERS . . .

Major Benjamin Stites, New Jersey trader, came to the area in 1786 and observed the rich Ohio valley while chasing Indians, and he related his impressions to Judge John Cleves Symmes, a member of Congress from New Jersey. They formed the "Twenty-Four Gentlemen of State" to purchase lands between the Great and Little Miami Rivers (wherein lies St Bernard).

Congress adopted the Ordinance of 1787 establishing the "Northwest Territory." Symmes petitioned Congress for the land between the Miamis, and, after some effort, was able to obtain it. As a result, a title search of present St. Bernard property through former owners will eventually reflect the SYMMES PURCHASE from the United States government, after transfer of lands from the Indians to them.

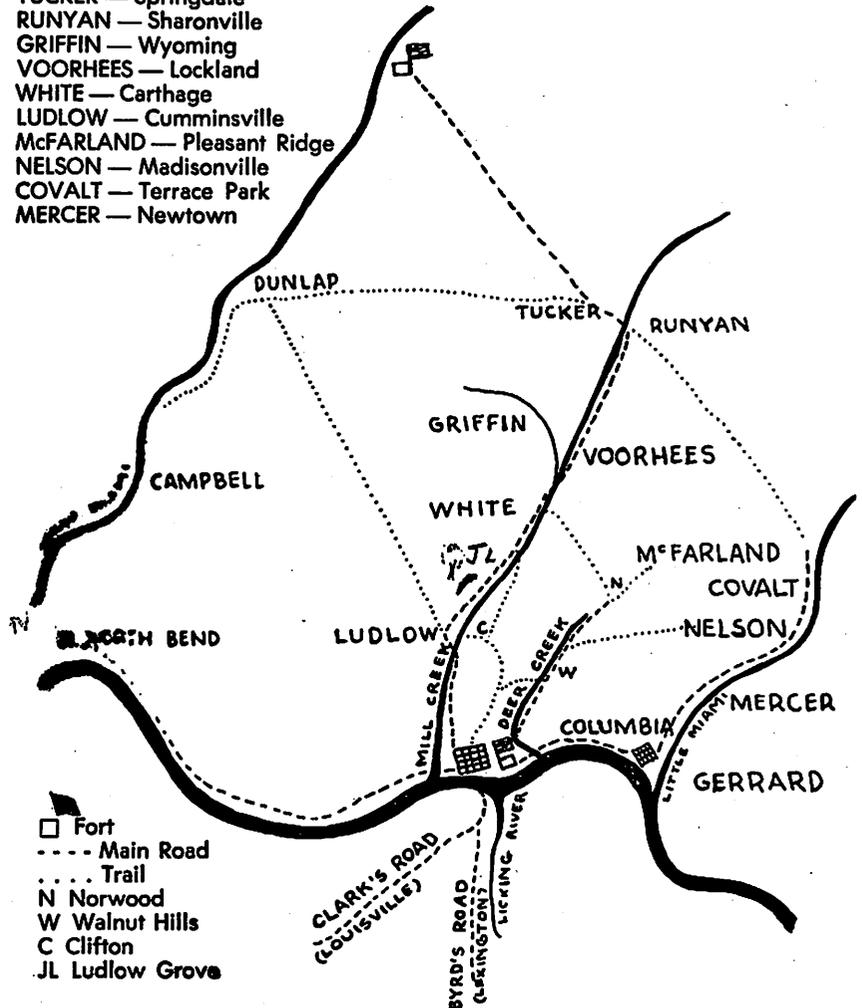
Development of our community was precipitated by events at the present Cincinnati riverfront when in 1787-8 Matthias Denman of Springfield, New Jersey purchased from Symmes a 740-acre tract to lay out a town and ferry across from the mouth of the Licking River (paying less than \$125 for the entire plot) on the site of the old Indian warpath from Detroit to Kentucky, which was originally named "Losantiville," later Cincinnati. The first settlers arrived at the site of Marietta on April 7, followed by General Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, on July 9. In September a group of 60 men, including Symmes, Stites, Denman, Patterson and two surveyors—Filson and Israel Ludlow, former surveyor for George Washington—and others left Limestone (Maysville) and arrived at Yeatman's Cove to visit Symmes' Miami Purchase. This purchase consisted of 311,682 acres which he purchased for 67¢ per acre. At that rate the cost for land in present St. Bernard, comprised of approximately 996 acres, was about \$667.32

Symmes settled at North Bend, and in November of that year Symmes, Stites and others mapped Columbia, five miles east of Fountain Square in Cincinnati. Later Columbia flooded out, and Filson disappeared after going into the forest alone. Symmes expected North Bend to be the center of commerce in the area that later Cincinnati became.

Israel Ludlow was chosen to replace Filson, assuming his interests

RIVERS, STATIONS, ROADS AND TRAILS 1794

- DUNLAP — Dunlap, Colerain
- TUCKER — Springdale
- RUNYAN — Sharonville
- GRIFFIN — Wyoming
- VOORHEES — Lockland
- WHITE — Carthage
- LUDLOW — Cumminsville
- McFARLAND — Pleasant Ridge
- NELSON — Madisonville
- COVALT — Terrace Park
- MERCER — Newtown



Cincinnati and its Protective Stations

December 24, traveling from Limestone with Denman and Patterson and 26 others to Yeatman's Cove December 26 and erecting three or four cabins.

Previous to 1810 the history of the people who lived here is inseparable from those in Cincinnati. Before sales of land by Judge Symmes, adventurers would slip out of Cincinnati, put up their rude cabins, clearing away trees and brush, living precariously, battling nature, wildcats and wolves until driven back to the shelter of Ft. Washington.

As frontiersmen such as Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton and others probed Ohio country, troops and settlers also began to arrive. Indians in raiding parties often stole horses, destroyed cattle, and often killed the new arrivals. Stations were erected to serve as points of

refuge. (A station consisted of strong blockhouses with cabins nearby, usually in family groups.) They were usually surrounded by log picket fences, with one person standing sentinel against Indian attack. The nearest stations to this community were Israel Ludlow's station at Cumminsville and Captain Jacob White's station at Carthage, near the present Fairgrounds. Indians would camp along the Mill Creek preparatory to descending upon those filtering their way into the Ohio wilderness and densely wooded hillsides.

Erection of Ft. Washington in 1789 was followed on January 2, 1790 by establishment of Hamilton County, the second county in the Northwest Territory. Named for General Alexander Hamilton, it was then composed of a 400-square mile area. This was further divided into

Townships. Present St. Bernard is located in MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP, part or all of Sections 10, 11, 16 and 17. Land was purchased in several ways: (1) enlist in the military, receiving land as bounty, as money was short in those days; (2) some found an area they liked and just settled there, defending the ground as "volunteer settlers," or squatters, sometimes on land lost through others' non-payment of the purchase price; (3) purchase from a promoter or large landowner, who was perhaps a frontiersman or soldier, on the promise of making improvements to the land; (4) after 1796 purchase could be made direct from the government under the Land Act of 1796 in which 640-

acre lots were offered at auction; (5) purchase of 320-acre lots over a four-year period from an Ohio land office (one was in Cincinnati) under the Harrison Land Act of May 10, 1800 (named for William Henry Harrison, first delegate to Congress from the Northwest Territory), which credit purchases encouraged land speculation; (6) the Land Act of 1820 permitted purchase of 80-acre plots at a minimum of \$1.25 per acre cash, abolishing the credit system; this brought a "land-craze" but the increased number of immigrants postponed the end of the land boom.

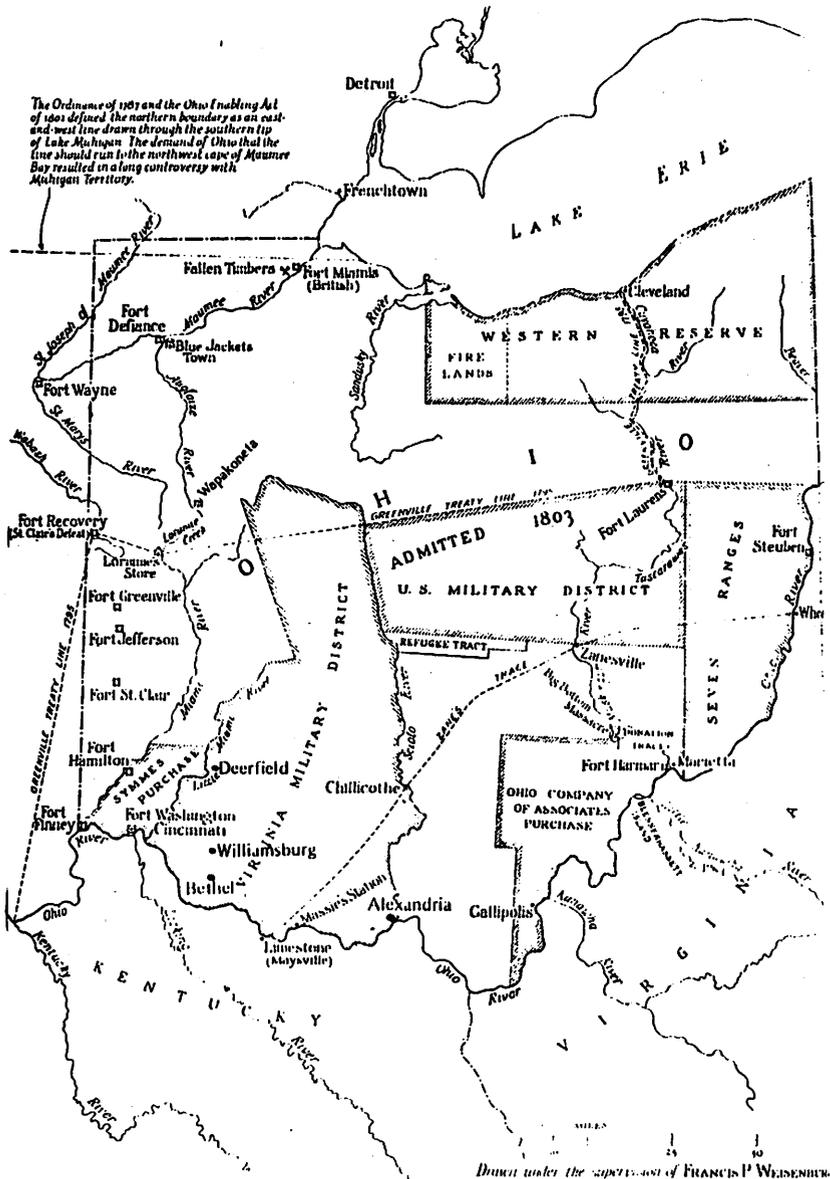
After the organization of Hamilton County, the number of pioneers and adventurers from abroad had

increased so that Cincinnati could not provide work or food enough for them. Settlement was slowed in some ways but continued in spite of loss of some battles to Indians (ex., Harmer's expedition to the north), continued harrassment by Indians, and epidemics of smallpox which began taking a toll. Also, those who purchased Symmes' lands often found prior claimants who had fought and starved to hold the British-held midwest. Men like George Rogers Clark developed plans to gain control of the frontier, and his capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes to gain control of the Ohio and its northern tributaries (during an eclipse of the sun June 24, 1778) was successful, leading to freedom from British tyranny.

Ohio was by now a network of trails from northern and western settlements and early deer or buffalo traces through here had become Indian trail, which later the white man had begun to follow to Indian towns. Early expeditions by Clark and others, and the resulting conquests gave the Americans a basis for claiming the land between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River—a claim which was recognized by the Treaty of Paris in 1783, ending the Revolutionary War.

During those campaigns, and later ones, troops and light artillery came through, widening paths, which became roads for settlers, developed later into turnpikes, then highways, and have continued to the present busy thoroughfares such as Vine Street, Spring Grove Avenue/Carthage Pike to the present day. En route to burn Shawnee towns along the Little Miami and Mad Rivers, Clark had erected two blockhouses on the north side of the Ohio—the first structures on the site of the present Cincinnati—and before he had finished, he made numerous other ventures through here to the north against the British and Indians. The last British offensive of the war was in 1782, and the Treaty of Paris in 1783 meant Ohio was part of the United States (although the British continued to subsidize the Ohio Indian tribes and retain the fur trade). By 1784 Virginia relinquished northwestern claims, and the Iroquois tribes, who had some claims of land north of the Ohio River, negotiated with Congress to give them up. It would still be years before real peace was obtained.

OHIO COUNTRY 1787-1803



Ohio Country

JOHN LUDLOW

JOHN LUDLOW of Buffalo, New York, half-brother to Israel Ludlow, the surveyor, arrived in Cincinnati in 1789 and settled briefly at Yeatman's Cove by the Ohio River, occupying first a double-roomed log cabin at the northwest corner of Front and Main Streets. A "simple" set of rules governing conduct was made to provide law and order in Cincinnati, and, after election, John Ludlow became sheriff in 1790. As one of the first lawmen in the territory, he hung the first criminal, James Mays. The "jail" was referred to as the "board pile" and was known to be so insecure that it often cost as much for recaptures as for imprisonment. At one point Sheriff Ludlow allowed a man twenty lashes and dismissed him from "further durance vile" for robbing a clothes line, rather than restrain the culprit in the "jail." Later, in 1829, Ludlow is recorded as a Justice of the Peace, continuing to serve in the pursuit of law and order.

Early territorial government provided for an elective house of representatives and legislative council. To qualify candidates were to possess, ". . . a freehold of five hundred acres of land and be residents in the territory . . ." Among those elected to the early territorial legislature was John Ludlow.

In 1792, forty to fifty emigrants came to Cincinnati. Several cabins and three or four houses were erected. Reverend James Kemper had erected the Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati during a period when firearms were still carried to church. The first Cincinnati school for thirty pupils began. On April 7, 1793, St. Clair resigned and was replaced by General Anthony Wayne who commenced campaigns against the Indians. One-third of the soldiers and citizens were felled by smallpox again that year.

BLOODY RUN

"THE HISTORIC STREAM WHICH TOOK ITS NAME FROM AN INDIAN MASSACRE

In the year 1794 John Ludlow settled in Ludlow



Ludlow homestead, first office of the plant at Ivorydale

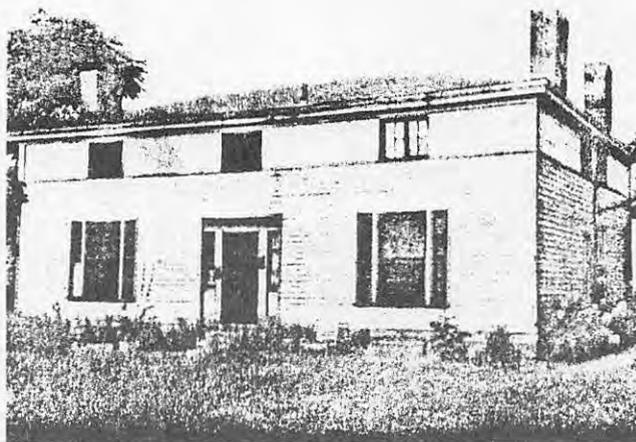
Grove, what is now Industrial area in St. Bernard. That same year Captain Jacob White and Thomas Goudy, both of whom were located in Cincinnati at that time, in company with Mr. Ludlow and two ladies, Abby Cochran and Sarah Freeman, were on their way, with a company of settlers, to White's Station, the site of the aqueduct at Carthage, near the present Fairgrounds. When within half a mile of the stream, which forms a northern boundary for the village, the rattling of firearms was heard. From the rapid firing it was at once suspected that the Indians were very near and "upon mischief bent." Knowing well the savage cruelty of their pitiless foes, the whole party, including Goudy, became alarmed and fled. Not so the brave Captain; he, alone, stood his ground and awaited developments. A few moments only had passed when two horsemen came toward him at breakneck speed. They were Government pack-horsemen, and were of a company of four who had stopped at the Run to water their tired horses, when they were fired upon by a band of Indians. One of these two men was slightly wounded, and they excitedly told Captain White that the two were lying upon the banks of the stream, one dead, the other mortally wounded.

Captain White and the two soldiers returned to Ludlow Grove, and, after securing the aid of a number of settlers, started on the trail of the redskins.

They were unsuccessful in their pursuit, however, but they found the two pack-horsemen, lying upon the bank of the stream. The one was quite dead, and the party buried him where he fell. The other poor fellow was mortally wounded, and was taken to the home of Abner Boston, in what is now Cumminsville, where he died after a few days of suffering. This butchery gave the stream the name which it now bears—Bloody Run.

When Solomon Burkholter built the bridge over Bloody Run in 1857, the bones of the poor soldier who had been killed there sixty-three years before were dug up. These were reinterred beneath the abutment of the bridge, which now forms a monument to the man whose cruel death at the hands of the savages gave the stream its name."

(Ref. St. Bernard of Today, 1878-1895, p. 4).

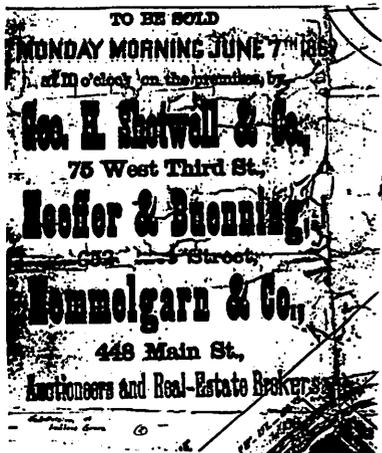
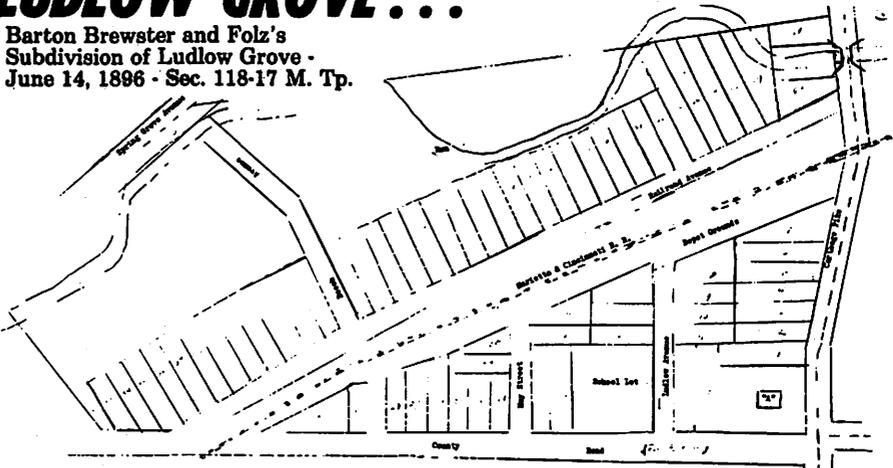


Second Ludlow homestead

EARLY FARMS... LUDLOW GROVE...

John Ludlow and his family established a home and mills on the Mill Creek in 1794, and literally had to carve a home out of the wilderness. The danger of Indians was ever present, and the log house and blockhouse he constructed were located in Section 17 of the Millcreek Township along the Mill Creek (lands shown on map Page 8). In earliest years a prime occupation was agriculture, and John Ludlow is listed as one of the early officers of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, serving as vice president of that organization, and as a judge of cattle at early fairs.

Barton Brewster and Folz's Subdivision of Ludlow Grove - June 14, 1896 - Sec. 118-17 M. Tp.



The original homesite later became part of the Procter and Gamble Company, first as an office, and later as their blacksmith shop.

A home was built by the Ludlow family in a grove of trees near Carthage Pike, and for many years the name "Ludlow Grove" was given to the area shown on the map. The home was used by members of the Ludlow family before title passed to others, and the area in the grove of trees served as a delightful picnic spot and site of many holiday outings for many years to

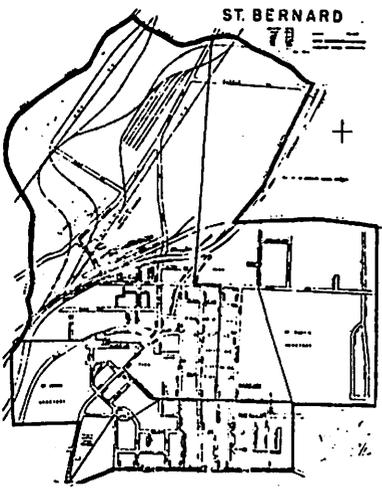
residents of Cincinnati and neighboring areas. A cyclone destroyed many of the trees, and later, as railroads were constructed, most of the remaining foliage was removed. The house was still standing in the 1930's, by which time it had been divided into apartments. It had a large central hall with doors front and back—an extremely cold area in winter. Heating stoves or fireplaces were required for warmth in each room, and in the 1930's reportedly had electricity on the first floor, while oil lamps were used for light on the second floor. When Albers store was built, the structure was torn down, and the Post Office is approximately at the site of the old Ludlow building today. The name Ludlow Grove was retained until 1878 incorporation with St. Bernard.

treaty on September 8, 1815, and by that time there were few Indians left due to losses in battles, removal westward of fragments of tribes migrating away from white settlements here among other reasons. Although battles between the Ohio Militia and Indians continued, and some early settlers here may have served in those battles, the battles were not held on local soil. Commodore Perry's defeat of the British fleet at the Battle of Lake Erie and the Treaty of Ghent in 1814 secured Ohio from both France and England and by 1818 the Indians ended known tribal life in Ohio and ceded their land. One Indian reportedly resided approximately 100 years ago, in the area of the present Tennis Lane-Broerman Avenue, and was friendly to the families of that neighborhood, assisting in sharpening of knives during butchering time. Few artifacts have been found to our knowledge that would indicate anything but temporary encampments along the Mill Creek by tribes or individual Indians, and these artifacts would have been made more obscure by frequent flooding of the area through the years.

Some historic events brought change which made settlement here possible.

In 1802, division of the Northwest Territory was made, boundaries of Ohio determined, and a stated constitution formed. In January of that year Cincinnati was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature, and Ohio became the first State in the Northwest Territory in 1803. A treaty in Greenville with the Indians was a prelude to many other treaties, and as a result gradually all claims of Indians to any of the land now in the State of Ohio was surrendered; in 1809 the Miami Indians ceded their lands between the Wabash and the Ohio State line. They did not join an Indian alliance as proposed by the Shawnee Indian Tecumseh, but did enlist against the Americans in the War of 1812 and attacked a detachment of General Harrison's army commanded by Lt. Colonel Campbell. They were defeated and sued for peace in a final

During the 1840's to 1860's more settlers, most of Germanic origin began to arrive on a regular basis, particularly after Ludlow Grove was platted. In 1869 a subdivision of Ludlow Grove by Barton, Brewster & Folz was made and lots were sold at auction. Names such as Schildmeyer, Krehe, and Deubell are found in the areas of May Street, West Ross, Ludlow Avenue, Beech Street and Railroad Avenue to the Pike. The land had been portioned into lots in such a fashion as to create a "neighborhood". In this subdivision property at the corner of Ross and Ludlow Avenue was land set aside to serve as school grounds, about which more will be said later.

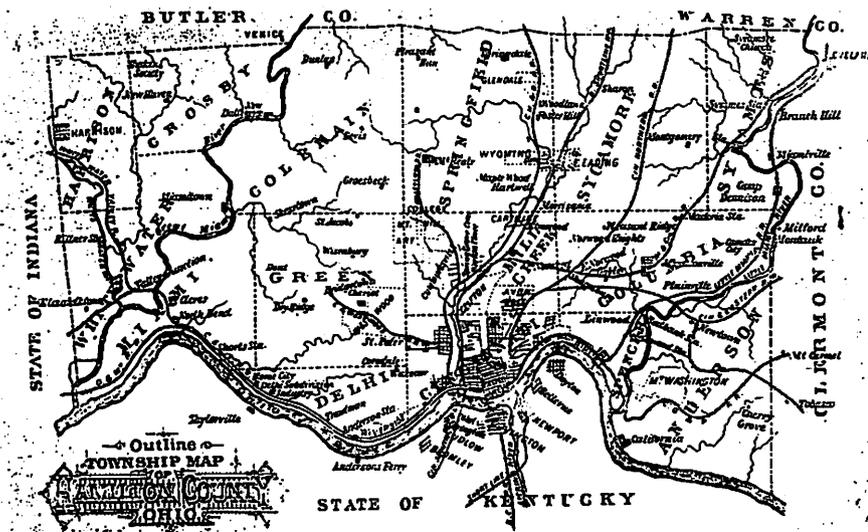


TOWNSHIP TIMES . . .

Townships were allowed by the Ordinance of 1785, defined then as an area six miles square, made up of 36 sections, each containing one square mile (640 acres)—a new idea at that time. Measurements were to be equally aligned on all boundaries. Now the area was opened up for settlement, and before St. Bernard was incorporated as a village, the area known as Mill Creek Township included Avondale, Clifton, Carthage, Bond Hill, Winton Place as well as the areas to be known as Ludlow Grove, Ivorydale and St. Bernard. Most of the above-mentioned communities have since been annexed to Cincinnati.

Nothing has been written about the lives of many of the first men and women who worked, suffered and died in obscurity—the ones who came in small family groups and settled before the purchasers of the original Symmes sections in Range 2, Township 3—MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP. When shallow unmarked graves were uncovered by early purchasers of the land, the bones they found were often the only visible evidence that others came before them to that spot.

In 1795 the first officers of the Township were nominated:—John Ludlow, Clerk; James Wallace, overseer of the poor; Henry Tucker, Jacob White, overseers of highways; Isaac Martin, John Vance, Luke Foster,



viewers of enclosures and appraisers of damages. New boundaries of the township were defined in 1803 and Springfield Township's creation meant reduction of some land formerly included in our Mill Creek Township. (ref. HISTORY OF HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO, Ford).

Many people moved from Cincinnati to this area, and by 1840 Mill Creek Township population was 6,249. The building of the Miami and Erie Canal, commencing 1825 increased the number of new arrivals, as did the advent of railroads in the area, which also provided incentive for industry to locate here from early on—and industry meant jobs, so it was natural for workers to gravitate to this settlement, increasing population as a result. At one point boundaries of the township were changed, which would give rise to a change in population count, but, overall, there was a continual increase in early years as settlers came west.

Trustees were chosen to handle Township affairs, and newspaper accounts indicate that elections were held to determine who would be representative. Elections were held for "Sick Committee" in Wards in Cincinnati, the Mill Creek Township, and the Lands Beyond. In 1846 Mill Creek Township was represented by F. Eichenlaub, whose address was, "Vine St. across the corporation line".

The VOLKS BLATT, German newspaper, ran Township election advertisements to the largely German population:—

"January 5, 1845 candidate for the Deutsche Gesellschaft—W. C. Roll, Friedensrichter (justice of the peace) with office at the corner of Vine Street and Hamilton Road." (Spring Grove -ed.)

Again, on the 27th of March, 1846, is an advertisement for Democratic meetings in Mill Creek Township "of great importance" . . .

"1. 27 March 7½ hours in the evening at home of Franz Eichenlaub

2. Bernard Stammbusch is candidate for re-election as Constable, Millcreek Township"

3. Mr. Eichenlaub is mentioned again with details regarding the meeting, including the motto, "Temperenz Humbus ober feiner"—(Temperence—Humbug or Not)—which is interesting in light of the number of saloons to locate in the area in the ensuing years.

At one time the Township Trustees had an office on Carthage Pike near Ross Avenue here. This too was the first post office and for many years served as the only voting place. Many residents of Avondale and Clifton voted at this location for township, state, county and national elections. Dick Phillips was the clerk of the township for many years, and R. A. Mackzum, well-known resident of the Village was treasurer. It is reported that here Squire Kaylor "dispensed justice" and F. Spangler served as his constable.

Even as Village incorporation was in process, the following information was published in the CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL, March 11, 1878:—

"The Millcreek Township Democratic Convention will be held next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Harrison Allen's (Kempers old corner) Ludlow Grove, for the purpose of nominating three candidates for Township Trustees, one clerk, Treasurer, two constables and one assessor for each precinct. It is stated that Mr. J. H. Rott will be a candidate for renomination as Treasurer and William Stephenson for Constable. Other candidates have not yet made their appearance."

In later years the Republicans received more press, when their Club, known as the "Garfield Republican Club" was organized. Their meeting place was in the hall at the corner of Vine and Phillips Avenue, owned by John Meyer, and a saloon was also located there. The Club had a cannon which was mounted on two wheels, which members named "Lady Garfield". It was used at many Republican rallies. Samuel Bell, a member of the St. Bernard Republican Club was a blind judge at the Hamilton County Court House. It is believed that his blindness was the result of a premature firing of Lady Garfield. His residence was in Carthage, although he was active here.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN...

One of the oldest homes in St. Bernard, according to Hamilton County records, is the house at St. John's Cemetery. Matthias Schulhof had a truck garden at that location prior to 1846, and in 1849 sold it to the German Catholic Cemetery Society. Mr. Schulhof then moved to the corner of what is now Church Street and the Pike to open a grocery, which is the site of M&F Meats today. The picture will show an earlier view of the Schulhof establishment.

Development of Ludlow Grove continued, and up on the hill were a few homes; two are listed at the County Recorder's office as "very old", on Lawrence St., another was built in 1830. The streets were dirt paths that led to the doors of those early homes.

An English doctor resided on a rise of ground across from the cemetery property at approximately 22 Orchard Street (today's address), and, upon location of the cemetery across the street, it is reported that he left to get away from the "spooks"—leaving a cow still in the field for the new owner.

The new owner was JOHN BERNARD SCHROEDER, whose impact on the community has continued to the present day.

Mr. Schroeder was born in Germany in 1808, migrating to Cincinnati as a boy and learning the locksmith trade. He established his own business in 1835, which became quite successful. The name Schroeder was known throughout the United States as manufacturers and dealers of excellent quality brass, bronze and builders' hardware, special locks for asylums,

hotels, jails and public buildings.

Mr. Schroeder married Miss Catherine Horstman (born in Germany, 1816) who assisted him in business. Mr. Schroeder's success in the lock business led next to an interest in real estate, and he invested in property in Clifton, then, later, with Joseph Kleine, acquired property along Carthage Pike and St. John Cemetery in 1850 which became known as Klein & Schroeder's Subdivision, and the area—later the community, was given the name of one of Mr. Schroeder's patron saints — Saint Bernard. Some say the name came from a similarity to Alpine Hills named for St. Bernard de Menthon.

Land was advertised by James Cooper, auctioneer as follows:—

"There will be a great sale of lots at St. Bernard on the Carthage Road, 2 miles from Cincinnati. These will be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday morning, May 1st, at 11 o'clock on the premises. These are 122 lots of land on the Carthage turnpike at St. Bernard near St. John's Grave Yard. This property fronts on both sides of the Carthage Pike, and is adjacent to the Miami Canal; it is very eligible situated on high ground, commanding a fine view in every direction; it is in the midst of an excellent and healthy neighborhood; and, taken altogether, is one of the most delightful spots in Hamilton County..."

The Schroeders and other families — Alkemeyers, Witte, Attmeyer were in residence, and donated toward a church, named for St. Clement of Rome, at the suggestion of donors from Germany, who sent



Residence of Mrs. Lawrence Schroeder—
Church Street

over a large painting of the holy man. This church was constructed on land set aside by the developers, and has been vital to all who reside here through the years, as well as those who pass this way.

These people—the earliest in the community—could be called "pioneers"—hard working, diligent in their duty, many with large families, with such names as Bruegge, Mackzum, Brockman, Weber, Zimmerman, Rolf, Boehmer, Heinecke, names telling of German heritage of these, the early residents of St. Bernard. These and other names still live on today through their descendants — Kemper, Kaelin, Kase, Boehm, Broxterman, Eckert, Meyer, Gajus, Tausch, Kaufman, Krehe, Broerman—to name a few.



Residence of H. J. Witte

Mr. Schroeder died young, in 1854, and his wife took care of the children and assisted in management of the factory, which must have been considered unusual for a woman of the time. The seven children they raised were Lawrence, Richard, Philomena, Bertus, Leo, Mary and John, and some of the streets in the subdivision were originally named for them, as you will note on the map shown. Mrs. Schroeder lived until 1881, and descendants of the families are still in St. Bernard. The community is a tribute to early efforts of people such as these.



The Old Schroeder Homestead — Orchard St.

TRAVEL . . . THE TURNPIKES . . .



Arthur F. Schwab Gate of Old Tollgate Mitchell Viaduct — Mrs. Gilbert Shaver

In pioneer days people mainly traveled on foot, by horse, or horse and buggy or wagon, and seldom was a journey of great distance planned without much forethought as to the terrain to be covered. Mud roads and paths still prevailed.

Until 1805 most of the people who crossed the mountains or came down the Ohio River settled in Kentucky (which had served as the Indian Hunting Grounds) since the Indian population on the Cincinnati side of the river made settlement there hazardous. By 1805 less than 1000 people had settled in the Cincinnati area, and later that year forty to fifty families and unmarried people—chiefly farmers and mechanics—many German—arrived from Baltimore, and for many years the vast number of newcomers brought investment in building homes, improvement in paving streets, sidewalks and the like. A horse ferry boat across the Ohio and building of two bridges began the move westward, and those interested in agricultural pursuits began adventuring over hills to valleys such as the Mill Creek valley and established farms. These represented the earliest settlers in the area, and from earliest times, armed men and soldiers were always in view, with numerous Indian stories the order of the day.

As the area began to build up, the earlier homes—log cabins chinked with mud with dirt floors—chimneys made of stones, were replaced with board or frame homes; clay from the area was used to make bricks and in St. Bernard a brickyard was located at the end of what is Broerman Avenue today;

another was located on Mitchell Avenue where Roger Bacon Stadium is located, with one just south of Vine and Mitchell Avenue. Gradually what had been forests were cleared to allow building of dwellings and farms. The common pasture land became clusters of houses or subdivisions by John Ludlow, Noah Babbs, Phillips and others. Neighborhoods developed when construction of homes in the subdivisions began. Roads that had been almost impassible pathways because of mud, stumps and roots, were gradually improved. Early land which became the first settlement in Ludlow Grove and St. Bernard reflected names like Schroder, Brown, Kemper, Witte, Nurre, Ross, Huffman and others.

The road known as Hamilton, Springfield and Carthage Turnpike was first the old military road (Wayne's trace—Spring Grove Avenue to present Vine Street and on to the north).

Property on Spring Grove Avenue was privately owned, the roadway guarded with tollgates at Mitchell

Avenue and at the intersection with Vine Street. Charge was five cents.

The Cincinnati and Hamilton Turnpike Company, incorporated by the Legislature in January 1817 for the purpose of "making a turnpike road from the north end of Main Street in Cincinnati to McHenry's Ford on Mill Creek; and from thence to the town of Hamilton in the nearest and best direction the nature of the ground will permit". Encouragement was given in the statement that "every acre of land rescued from the waste of the wilderness, increases the wealth of the country" (Col. Johnson, Ky. valedictory address).—making possible travel to and through the area.

Later, Thomas Eckert (born July 12, 1809) was credited with improving the thoroughfare. A builder of houses and steamboats, he was credited with construction of the "beautiful avenue from the city (Cincinnati—Ed.) to Carthage (Spring Grove Avenue). He met opposition from the first, and abandoned plans, building on what was his second route choice in 1859, which was open to the public in 1861. Considered the best in the State, its dimensions were 100 feet wide—40 feet in the middle laid with flat limestone, with 20 miles of screened creek gravel on top, a dirt road on either side for summer driving. (Ref. CINCINNATI PAST AND PRESENT. by M. Joblin & Co. 1872, p. 141).

The increase of new arrivals, by these roads and turnpikes, to this and other areas around the early settlements in Cincinnati and the surrounding valley and hill area, including St. Bernard, brought greater need for goods and services, and this set the stage for development of the Miami & Erie Canal and the railroads.



An early "coach" delivery at Carthage Pike. Courtesy: D. M. Lee.

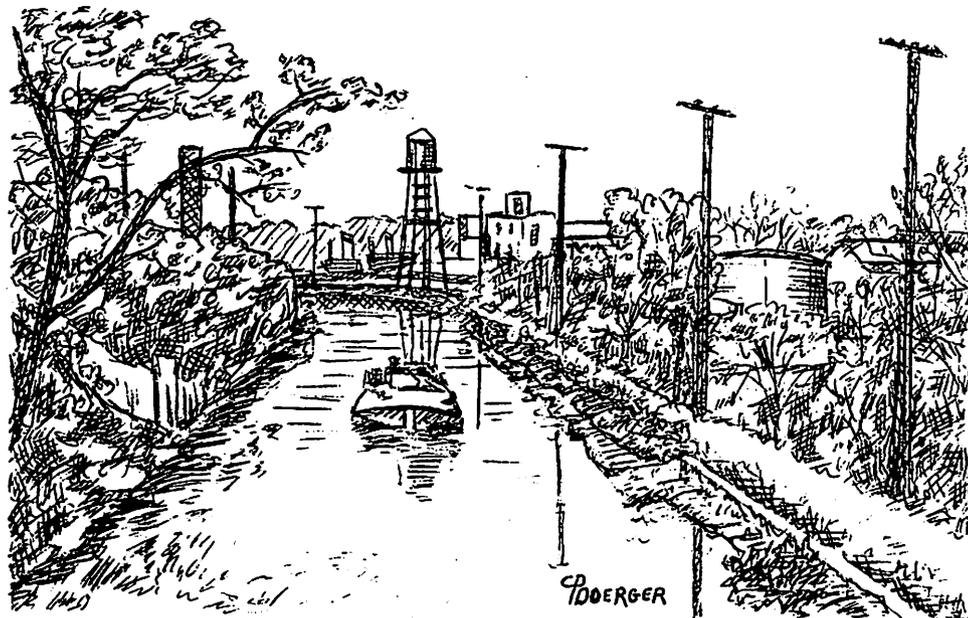
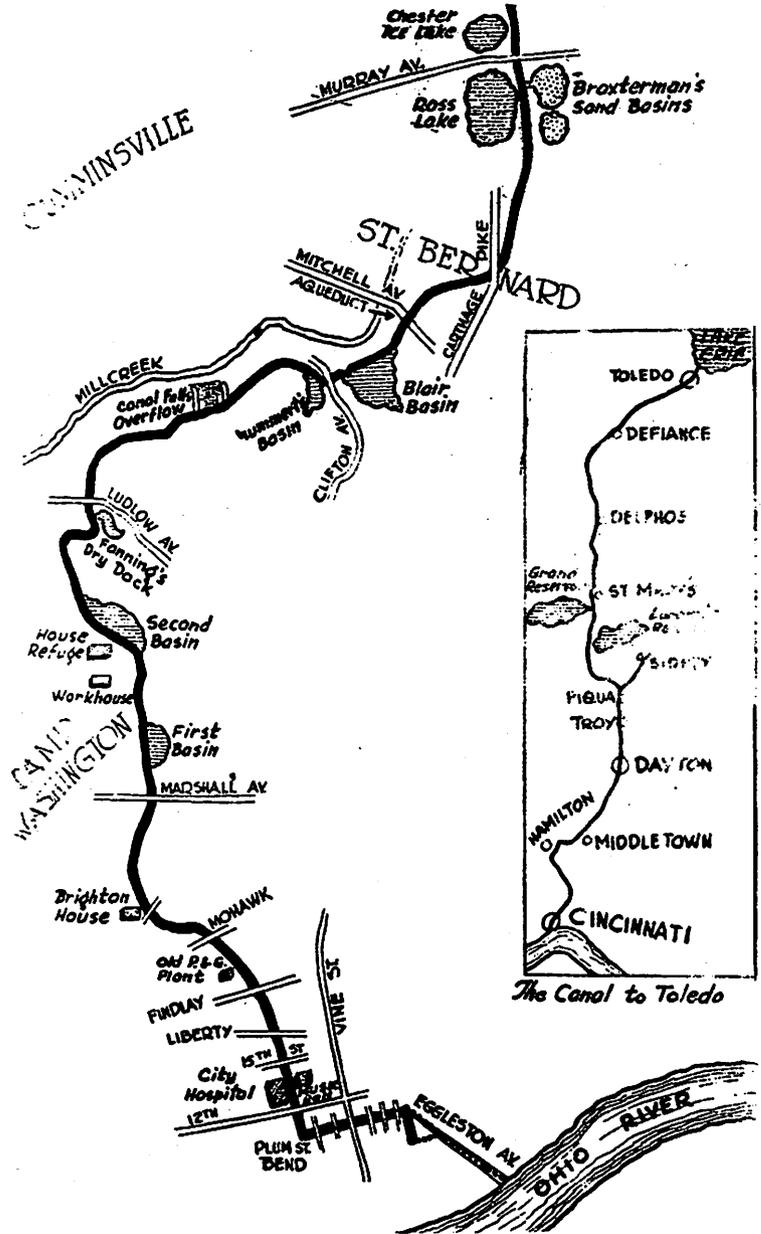
THE MIAMI AND ERIE CANAL...

Supplies for survival in early days depended upon imports, at great expense, over the mountains from Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. Exports — extremely small at the beginning (as products made were needed right here), mostly went down the Ohio River to New Orleans. As the boats that went south were "flats" which never returned, and the keels and barges required great money outlay, effort, and delay, at the outset trade from and to the area was poor. It was only with the introduction of the steamboat that more attention was given to exportation, which finally gave commerce a start after 1812.

This situation laid the groundwork for the idea of building a Canal or Canals and by 1819... Contemplated canals and roads within two or three years past... (brought) three or four plans in agitation for the improvement of the navigation of the Great and Little Miami Rivers; and a canal supplied by the waters of the Great Miami from Hamilton or Dayton to this city (Cincinnati)... (ref. THE CINCINNATI DIRECTORY, Farnsworth-1819).

The decision to construct the Miami & Erie Canal played an important part on the earliest development of business and influx of people to the area—more settlers and trade resulted, and the Canal was, until its abandonment as the railroads boomed, the main freight artery between Cincinnati and northern Ohio as far as Toledo.

In 1825 construction of the "Ohio Canal" and the "Miami Canal" was



The Canal at St. Bernard

authorized, the latter being of more interest to this area. The canal was to come down the valley from Dayton near the mouth of the Mad River, through Miamisburg, Middletown and Hamilton, here leaving the Miami, taking the course of Mill Creek to the upper level in Cincinnati. Through a system of locks and dams it was intended to connect with the Ohio River, and between Dayton and Cincinnati the sixty-seven mile link was completed in 1828.

Some men came to build the Canal, or built canal boats, and settled here. Early canal boats were steam powered, but these were replaced by teams of mules pulling boats along on a towpath at the "encouragement" of a driver on horse or muleback. During the reign of Boss Cox in Cincinnati, prior to World War I, an "electric mule" for which tracks were laid along the towpath to Lockland, were tried. This was a financial loss to the investors, however.

At one time Stacey built four steel boats with four cylinder Clinton engines—only permitted to travel at about the same speed as a mule could walk, which was about 4 mph. A trip from St. Bernard to downtown Cincinnati took approximately two and one-half hours; to Lockland, about four hours, and to Dayton—one week. For many years Bollmer's at Oak Street housed mules for the Canal work, and a barn was also located at the end of Clay Street where change of mules would be made at what was the George Boehm house (now Kiddie Korral).

Boat building was a thriving business — canoes were built for pleasure, power boats were built in Elmwood, near Murray Road, and on the Canal opposite Clay St. was Broxterman's boat yards, where boats were built and repaired in dry dock there.

The Canal passed through many communities (see map), and actually bisected St. Bernard, utilizing bridges at street intersections such as Ross Avenue, Carthage Pike, a "swinging" bridge at Murray Road and the aqueduct at Mitchell Avenue. Mr. Deterle at one time was caretaker of the Murray Road bridge, and at night a key had to be obtained from him so the bridge could be pivoted aside to permit passage of a boat.

Commerce grew, with two basic types of canal boats in use during this time. One had an open deck where sand or coal were trans-

ported, with living quarters at the stern. The other type of canal boat had cabin storage for groceries, livestock (such as pigs)—each boat was equipped with living quarters.

When the canal was built two lakes were formed, which aided in control of the flow of water, with gates located at Ross Lake (from Murray Road halfway to Oak St. along Vine). Chester Lake was located on the site later occupied by the Werk Soap plant (now Procter & Gamble), just north of Murray Road next to the Canal (see map, p. 17). Along Vine Street in this area was located the Cincinnati Gun Club, where Shoe-Boehm formerly had offices, and the Holtgreve Hotel was also on Vine. The Buckeye Trotting Park, too, may have attracted some visitors to the area, some of whom may have come by Canal boat—later the railroad. The Trotting Park was located where Ivorydale Yards are today—from June Street at Spring Grove toward Elmwood (see map, p. 17). It is reported that in early days people vacationed or honeymooned here in "good old St. Bernard"!

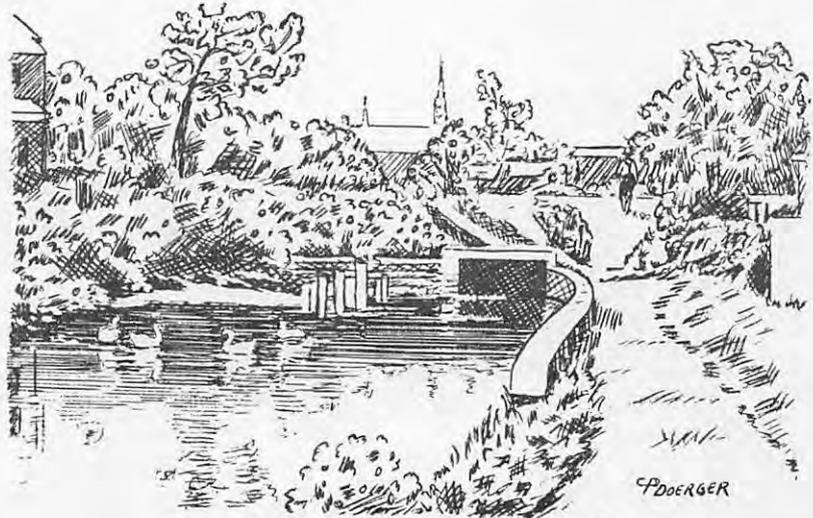
The business generated by the Canal included that initiated by Mr. Frank Broxterman, who excavated sand which had been created centuries ago, and now provided a living for himself and others. His property was located across the Canal from Ross Lake, and in performing the excavation, he actually created lakes too. It was back-breaking labor in those days, when workmen would hand dig and fill a two-wheeled cart which when loaded would be emptied into a waiting barge. (The cart measured 1½' deep x 5½' long at the base, by 4½' at the top—it took many cartloads to fill a barge, whose

storage space was 3½' deep x 30' long x 10' wide). Once loaded these boats would deliver sand to docks at Walnut and Vine Streets in Cincinnati for use in building construction there.

In winter, an early industry was cutting and sale of ice by Mr. Broxterman in the Ross Lake area. Actual cutting of ice was done by using a team of horses pulling a large-toothed saw, once the ice had been scored (a mark made in the ice). A three-story building was located here for storage; a steam-powered conveyor was used to draw ice into the ice house. Sawdust or straw was placed between the layers. Locally, an ice wagon delivered to households for use in a window ice-box. Ice was usually cut in pieces 12" deep and was used only to keep food cold, since there was no refrigeration in homes at that time.

Ice houses were located at various spots throughout the town—one still stands on Bertus Street near O.L.A. High School—and some residents can still recall their first job, as a small boy, taking a wagon-load of ice along a neighborhood route of a few streets, for the Ice Delivery Company. During fall and spring Mr. Broxterman stocked boats with clothing and other merchandise which could be sold on the way to Toledo, returning with cordwood to sell to butchers and bakers in Cincinnati.

Industry also utilized the canal boats when, during a railroad strike, Procter & Gamble shipped soap, loading at Clay Street for delivery to Cincinnati and other points. Near the B&O Bridge over the canal, a loading platform and warehouse was used for transfer of freight to the railroad from canal boats.



Ducks at St. Bernard enjoyed swimming on canal waters.

The Canal has provided more than commerce and a living—it also has given great memories to many, who have passed them on to us today.

A favorite pastime was taking girl friends on a canoe ride down the Canal. The water level was often changed, and one gentleman recalls that on a special occasion, he and his lady love were barely able to pass under the Canal bridges on the way downtown; on the return it was necessary at some points to carry the canoe around the bridges as the water had reached bridge height making it impassable. Needless to say, the late arrival home was not appreciated by the young girl's mother!

In a book—PLAYMATES OF THE TOWPATH by Charles Ludwig, published in 1929 by the CINCINNATI TIMES STAR, some St. Bernard residents have cited their experiences regarding the Canal. Mrs. Sophie Behrle, then of 110 Baker Avenue (mother of five) noted that all of her grown children were eligible to join the "Towpath Club":—the girls and boys had played on the shore and "fallen in" . . . in swimming in the Canal her son Albert had suffered a fractured ear drum . . . Henry had made the famous canal junket with city and state officials from Cincinnati to Lockland on August 1, 1900.

In the same book, it was reported that a great service was provided by canal boats carrying train passengers to train connections during the Great Flood of 1884—when the railroad depots were under water—the canal and horsedrawn vehicles were the only means out of the City. The Bee Line Railway char-



This was a favorite swimming hole—Mitchel Ave. Aqueduct.



—Courtesy of Mrs. Charles Ast, 1659 Berkley Avenue.

The picture was taken about 1903 at the White Rat Fishing Camp. Seated on the ground, from left to right, are Harry Burns, — Grassinger, Joseph Grassinger, — Wesley Burns. Second row, — Charles Eckert, August Weigand, Charles Dezenhart, Charles Schroeder, Christ Niehaber, William Detuchman, Frank Krehe, Joseph Gerseu, Philip Fath, B. Bender. Third row, — Bart Kuderer, Charles Lohman, Henry Schults, Henry Nallor, Maurice Vanden Eynden, Henry Boelmer, John Meyer, William Butz. Fourth row, Charles Busam, Harry Weise and John Waltermann. All these persons are residents of St. Bernard, O.

White Rat Fishing Club.

tered boats for hauling passengers and mail between Sycamore Street and St. Bernard, giving passengers a view of the flood, as well. The flood water was over the floor of the train cars, and the stations were listed then as Eighth Street, Thomas Street, Stock Yards and Winton Place—the water finally driving them to St. Bernard to make rail connections, (according to Frank P. Fish, Sr., former rail conductor).

Many a young boy loved fishing along the canal banks; in fact, boys of all ages enjoyed the sport. One group of young fellows founded the "Colonial Club" behind Imwalle's at the Canal bank there, 'borrowing' boxcar doors from the railroad for the framework of their clubhouse, in which a potbellied stove provided warmth in winter, after a good skate on the ice! Pictured here is early Mayor Peter Young fishing with some of his cronies on the Canal bank. Many fishing clubs had their start at the local lakes or the Canal, as will be discussed in a later chapter . . . a

good time was had by all!

A man from Oakley described an experience which many residents also recall—the "aqueduct at Mitchell Avenue, where the canal passed over the road below, and a place a little further along called the 'Sandies' were mentioned as favorite swimmin' holes. Daily summer visits were recalled of barefoot youth, who had come kicking their feet through the deep dust on Carthage Pike (Vine) and down Mitchell Avenue, shouting last one in gets a ducking'. In order to be first, many began undressing along Mitchell, running part way in the 'bathing suit nature provided us', assuming the dust kicked up in the road made them invisible to passersby. Another favorite sport was to dive over the railing of the aqueduct without touching it. Still another . . . prank was to swim out and grab the rudder of a passing canal boat, climb to the top and dive off. Those were the good old days", according to Morton C. Ewing.



Mayor Peter Young and friends fishing in the Old Canal.

BUCKEYE TROTTING PARK...

Early times afforded little in the way of entertainment for the soldiers who had arrived in the area, but attempts were recorded as early as 1801 at some form of relaxation when bands were formed, concerts given, theatricals, and horse races held—some may have been held in this area.

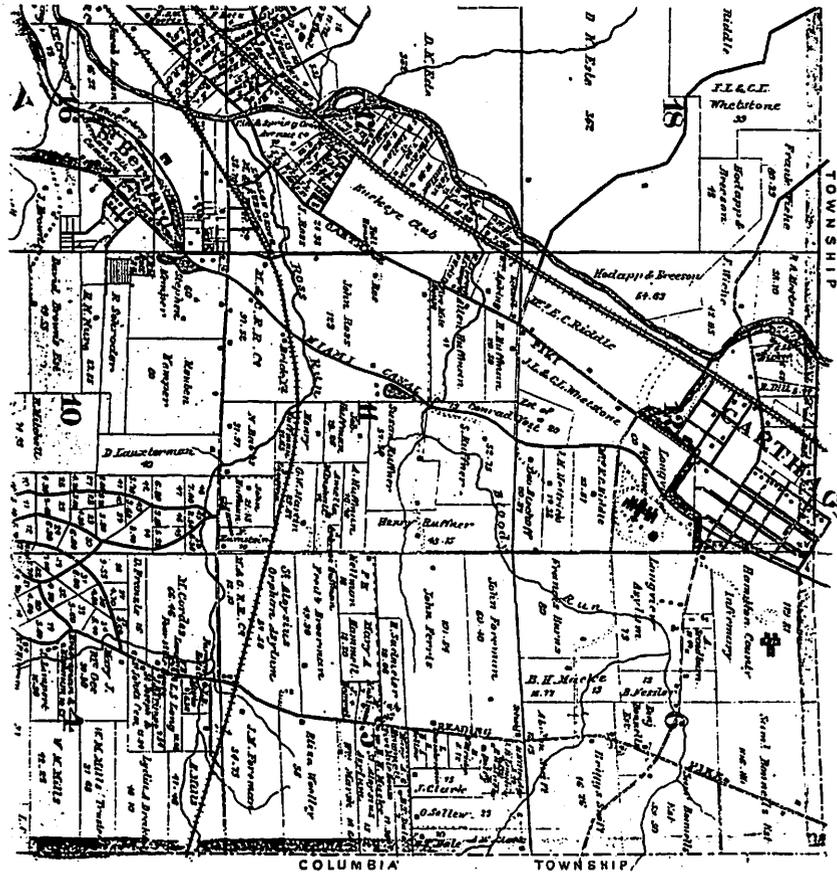
Reflected in maps and newspapers, as well as certain historical writings is evidence that the Buckeye Trotting Park was located in the area from June Street, along Spring Grove Avenue to the intersection with Murray Road, beyond the intersection with Vine Street (ref. 1869 map). It is believed that this may have been formed as far back as 1830. It is mentioned in *Kenny's Illustrated Cincinnati*, (p. 325) as "... once one of the most famous racetracks in the country, ...". Although there is some conflict in later writings confusing this with the Carthage Fair Grounds, it is confirmed in the minutes of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society minutes of which John Ludlow, son of the original settler, was Vice President. As far back as February 1853 an attempt was being made to locate suitable fairgrounds in the Township. Fields were rented in Carthage, but annually this was a matter for discussion, as the railroad transportation was not the most desirable there, and the "freshets of spring"—floods of the Mill Creek on three sides of the rented grounds, made looking for a new location desirable. Further, it was thought that to prevent flooding, a new channeling of the Mill Creek would be proposed, possibly bisecting Carthage Fair Grounds.

The *Daily Commercial*, September 10 and 12, 1860, advertised the "Queen City Trotting Park", located "Five miles from the City by turnpike route, six miles by Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, they are located at the junction of the Carthage Pike and Spring Grove Road."

The *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, Wednesday, September 5, 1860, (p. 1.) advertised simultaneously the "8th Annual UNITED STATES FAIR at Trotting Park" on the same page with "Hamilton County Fair" "Carthage Fair Grounds".

Regarding the Trotting Park:—

"Hughes & Ringgold operated



Map of Mill Creek.

the Grand Saloon (Main Stand)", Mr. and Mrs. Louderback sold ice creams and cakes for the enjoyment of the ladies present." "Over 2000 exhibits; an average of 25,000 per day visited during the week of the Fair", which was touted as the most outstanding held in the United States to that time. A further description of the fair is reflected in **CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF CINCINNATI AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS**, (by Chas. Theodore Greve, Vol. I, Biographical Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., 1904):

"In September 1860, the U. S. Fair was held at the Cincinnati Trotting Park which was on the line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway about eight miles from the city. The Fair included a power hall, an art hall and accommodations for stock of every character. There were over two thousand entries of various sorts and the ex-

hibition of machinery and stock was said to have been the finest ever seen in the country. There were also trotting and running races and the attendance ran as high as 25,000 a day. The fair lasted for seven days."

To date, we have been unable to determine what happened directly after the Fair, the disappearance of exposition buildings, which must have been of great size, has not been narrowed down to one individual or group.

We do know that a change in usage came as the Civil War broke out in 1861, when the Trotting Park was in demand as a military campsite; after that, we only know that industry has come in its place—perhaps the Civil War brought about the complete stoppage of activities known heretofore, and in this case, it was to be a trotting park and fairground no more.

WHATEVER BECAME OF THE TROTTING PARK? . . .

Action by the Hamilton County Agricultural Society to obtain these grounds for fairgrounds is shown when a meeting was set for July 30, 1870 between the Agricultural Society Fairgrounds Committee and officers of the Trotting Park. A resolution by the Agricultural Society on January 28, 1871 was passed regarding securing the grounds for future exhibitions. Carthage Fairs had been running in the red, flooding out had continued, and despite features such as balloon ascensions, cash and silver prizes for exhibits of articles, animals, produce, performances by military groups of precision drill, pony brigade competitions for youngsters—they were still losing money.

Following a meeting at the Fair Grounds in Carthage January 28, 1871 the following Resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that this Board believes that the time is not far distant when public interests in the vicinity of our grounds will require a channel for Millcreek to be opened through the fairgrounds, thus compelling the vacation of our grounds for Fair purposes."

"Resolved that the Buckeye Grounds of 81 acres near the junction of the Marietta and Cincinnati and Hamilton and Dayton Railroad may now be secured and, as our committee advises us, that there are no other grounds in our county so accessible and suitable for a fair ground and driving park purposes."

"Resolved that we recommend to our County Commissioners to take measures to secure said grounds before any subdivision of the same may be made."

Theophilus Wilson, President of the Hamilton County Society, went with his group to encourage passage of Senate Bill No. 293 in reference to same of the Fair Grounds, and the article shown here explains the basic details. The fact that the fair never did take over the grounds evidently is due to the fact that the County Commissioners did not implement the legislation regarding the matter. Minutes of the Society, April 13, 1872 include request by Fair Ground Committee to be discharged of their duties as they had failed to secure grounds for use by the Society or for a State Fair.

The president then read the following petition to the Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County praying for the purchase of the trotting park.

According to **Kenny's Illustrated Cincinnati** (p. 325), the author directs the reader on a scenic carriage ride and includes as one of his routes, a visit from downtown, out Reading Road and beyond, the return trip past Elmwood, ". . . A drive of a mile leads to the Scheutzenplatz, on the left, where rest may be had in the parlors or on the grounds" (reference to Cincinnati Gun Club). "The tollgate stands near the entrance, and almost opposite is the old Buckeye Trotting Park, once one of the most famous race-tracks in the country, but lately dismantled and cut down for the sale of gravel underlying its turf . . ."

Times had changed — from the former days when racing horses were to be found here, to the United States Fair of bygone times, to Civil War campground and finally, the gravel from centuries ago providing a living to the present industrial usage of the area. It is hard to picture those early years—who knows what future years will bring?

Mr. Bruce made a motion to amend the resolution and petition, by instructing the County Commissioners, in the event of the sale of the present grounds to reserve the building . . .

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County:

The Committee on Fair Grounds reported that the bill authorizing County Commissioners to sell present, and purchase other fair grounds in certain cases, had passed the General Assembly of the State of Ohio by the unanimous vote of the Senators and Representatives of Hamilton County on the 29th of April, 1871. [The law referred to has been heretofore published.—**RRF.**] The committee hereby recommend immediate action of this Board to secure more eligible fair grounds according to the terms and conditions of said act, and we respectfully submit the following resolution, and recommend its adoption by this Board:

Resolved, That the Executive officers and Board of Directors of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, being desirous of securing more eligible grounds for holding annual fairs, as well as for other public purposes, hereby respectfully notify the honorable Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County of such desire, and do hereby petition, and ask your honorable Board to purchase for the use of our Agricultural Society the grounds of the Buckeye Trotting Association, located on the east side of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and being eighty-one acres of land, more or less, in the east half of section 17 and west half of section 11, in Millcreek Township, Hamilton County, Ohio: said purchase to be made under the terms and conditions of the act aforesaid, and that the reasons in favor of such purchase are:

1st. That the grounds now occupied, consisting of thirty-six acres of ground, more or less, are situated in a low bottom of Millcreek Valley, subject to overflow, and requiring heavy annual expense to protect them from working; that they are not of sufficient size to answer the purposes designed; that they are so far from Cincinnati, and the inconvenience of station on the railroad prevents the attendance from the city; and that the time will probably come when it will be found necessary to open a channel for, and restore Millcreek to its old bed, through the center of the ground; and we believe these grounds can be sold at or near \$500 per acre; and we, believing successful fairs can not be held on these grounds, recommend the Board of County Commissioners to sell said grounds or retain them for other public purposes.

2. That we petition for the purchase of the grounds of the Trotting Association, because they are the most accessible and best adapted to our purpose of any grounds in the county, being situated between the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad and Spring Grove avenue, within a short distance of the M. and O. Railroad, and with the present prospect of the Dayton Short Line Railroad near the eastern side of the grounds, and the extension of the Avenue Street Railroad, and the price asked, to-wit, \$83,000, we believe to be reasonable, and that the improvements of track and buildings now on the grounds, which have cost the Trotting Association \$20,000, will be available for our purposes; and that the Trotting Association desires to sell the grounds for the use of the Agricultural Society, that they may be kept forever for the use of public exhibitions, and for the improvement of all kinds of stock, as well as departments of industry, and we believe said Trotting Association will sell said grounds on payments as follows: \$15,000 in hand on delivery of deed, and the balance in equal annual installments for a term of years, as may be hereafter agreed upon within the five years provided by law, those deferred to be secured by bonds of the county bearing legal interest.

Excerpt: Ham Co. Agric. Soc. Minutes
April 20, 1871.
Cin. Hist. Society Archives

THE RAILROADS...

The need for transporting goods and passengers more rapidly was facilitated by the invention of the steam engine, which brought the adaptation to modes of travel heretofore unknown. Wagon trains were too slow and cumbersome, and although stage coaches were in use until 1890, market growth that was desired, became attainable with the advent of this mode of transportation.

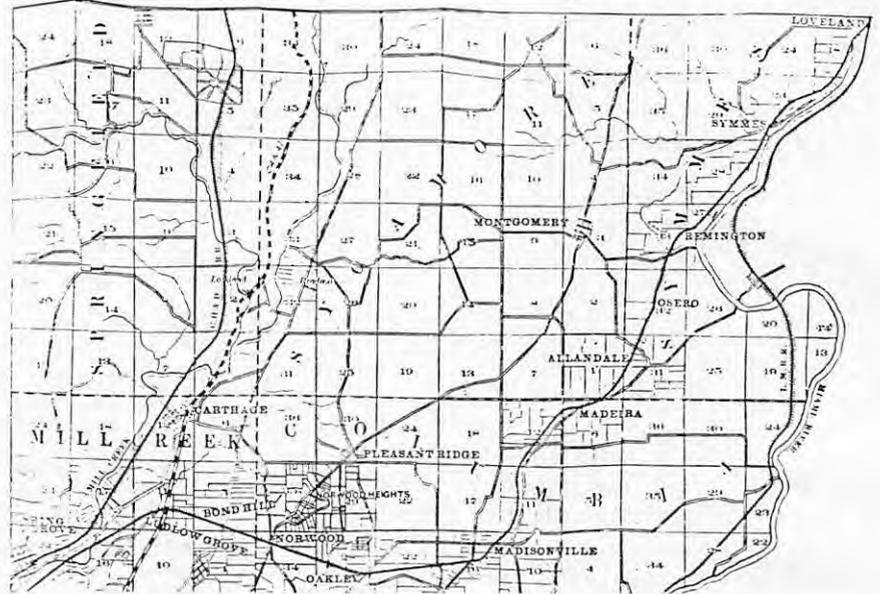
The Little Miami Railroad, which carried passengers and freight on a 30-mile section of track in 1843 and used a wood-burning locomotive came on the scene.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton (CH & D, later B&O) was chartered in 1846—open to the public September 22, 1851, and under the direction of S. S. L'Hommedieu (who served 20 years as President), attempted to overcome numerous obstacles to development and construction of the railroad to outlying areas beyond the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati. Many were sure this would be a monumental financial loss, but were surprised when the service provided actually grew and made money. This railroad came north from Cincinnati and was located along the western edge of St. Bernard (then Ludlow Grove), through the valley to Elmwood and Carthage and later connected with lines to Toledo and Michigan—it was eventually known as the "Old Reliable".

In 1874 a booklet by Richard Nelson (SUBURBAN HOMES FOR BUSINESS MEN ON THE LINE OF THE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD) refers to the effect of the railroad upon the development of the city of Cincinnati and its suburbs. He cites the opposition railroads received—vocal as well as printed, in newspapers wherein the opinion was expressed that this form of transportation, if introduced, would make local resources available to more outsiders, thereby depleting that resource; people would move from the city to suburbs, creating extension of the cities, and making in effect, larger cities. Where farmlands existed, the cities would encroach upon them, and a prediction of immigration commencing on a large scale.

Although the forecasted events did occur, the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad was proud to be among the first railroads in the area (1857), and they encouraged "expansion of

Map of the Marietta & Cincinnati R. R. from Spring Grove to Loveland.



settlement to the suburbs from crowded downtown". They felt that by providing a cheaper and comfortable living for mechanics and workingmen, providing houses, lots, markets and railroads could make this possible—this philosophy became fact here.

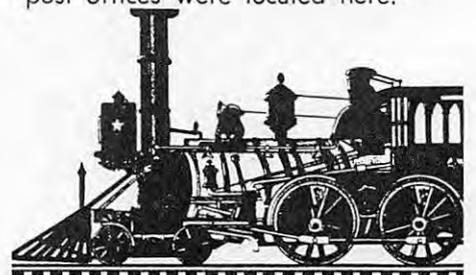
The M & C had a depot in the center of the downtown business area—and sold passengers on the "dry and healthy elevations" of outlying areas, provided a less expensive commuting ticket, and a direct route through towns, than had the Little Miami. They mention that beyond Avondale and East Walnut Hills a "twenty-five square mile amphitheatre or basin, was recommended for residences," and they mention expectation that in the future this might become part of Cincinnati, which included improved farms, extensive meadows of opulent farmers who had "grown rich" due to the railroad.

In 1874 the commutation fare from Ludlow Grove Station (the nearest to St. Bernard) was \$4.50 per month. Regular commuters were listed as:—H. L. Katenkamp, L. Attermeyer, Richard Schroder, F. Perin and Charles Attermeyer.

At this time the Marietta advertised St. Bernard as a "thrifty village" built up mainly by Germans,

noting that between the station and town the Miami Canal was located and the extensive starch works of Andrew Erkenbrecher, who employed many, and who provided feed for livestock. Mention of several stores, saloons, and wagon shops was made, and support credited to the "thousands" drawn to the place by funeral processions.

Reference was made to the days twenty years previous when city dwellers had spent holidays in "joyous rural sports or traveling over the green turf, or through the tangled brush", of Ludlow Grove. The Marietta was considered by some to be the first "improvement" to break in upon the privacy of the area and the Dayton Short Line finished off the grove, which by the 1870's had been replaced by a school house in which 400 students were taught. Homes, shops and post offices were located here.



"Wyoming" - 1857



St. Bernard Depot. Courtesy: B&O Rail Museum Archives.



Ivorydale Station. Courtesy: P&G Archives.

Through the years an increased number of railroad lines came through, as industry developed and Cincinnati and the suburbs including St. Bernard advanced in technology and products available for sale. The Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis (CCC&L or Big Four)—later became the New York Central; the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, The Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio and one of the earliest, the "Bee Line", which operated a track near Procter & Gamble at Spring Grove Avenue.

As in the days of the Canal, the railroad made possible better transfer of goods, minerals, mail service improvements, making possible more business, industry and commerce. As improvements were made in the steam engine, and later advent of the diesel engine, increased efficiency in delivery of products was made possible. A few years of cut-throat competition between the Canal and the rail service led to an investigation, which resulted in Congress forming the Interstate Commerce Commission in

1888. The Canals died — during winter freezes they were virtually inoperable; the railroads could continue on, and at much greater speed, serving a wider and ever-expanding public market.

At one time B&O operated a roundhouse for locomotive repair, and a wheel factory behind the June Street yards; improvements in couplers increased safety factors insofar as switching trains and cars was concerned. At one time there were innumerable accidents due to unsafe conditions on the railroad, which were improved with time and innovation. To the present time, railroads still serve this area, and although not in the same capacity as in the "old days", new 'piggyback' trucks are transported by train, then over highways to consumers, providing products and services, and creating prosperous local business as a result of routes and plans established in the earliest years of railroad construction. Some of the narrow-gauged railroads were short-lived, but all aided in building the suburbs—there are

residents of St. Bernard today who credit the railroad as the reason for moving the families here many years ago—people felt that if the railroad went through a community, it was bound to prosper. Local depots were at Ivorydale, Ludlow Grove (later St. Bernard), and a freight office at the end of Broermann Avenue.

At this date consolidation of railroad lines has occurred, and although the number of rail companies may be less than in former times, existing roadbeds still receive daily use from the industries of St. Bernard. No longer do the regular passenger commuter trains arrive to take workers to the factories here and elsewhere — the automobile, expressway and other rapid transit systems have taken over these functions. However, local industry still relies on rail and truck transport for day-to-day delivery of raw materials for processing and return by truck and rail to other wholesalers or retailers for eventual use by consumers all over the world.

The rate schedule below appeared in the early 1890's. It should give you some idea of ticket cost.

Rates for Commutation Tickets.

BETWEEN CINCINNATI AND	Single Trip.	Round Trip. (One Day.)	Round Trip. (30 Days.)	Ten Mile.	Monthly. 60 Trips.	Ladies' Monthly 30 Trips.	Quarterly. 180 Trips.	Four Month. Family-25 Rides	Annual.
Eighth Street	30 10	.....	30 10	40 70	12 50	11 50	37 25	11 65	125 00
Brighton .....	.10	.....	.15	.70	2 50	1 50	7 25	1 65	25 00
Stock Yards .....	.10	.....	.15	.70	2 50	1 50	7 25	1 65	25 00
Cumminsville .....	.15	.....	.25	1 00	2 50	1 50	7 25	1 65	25 00
East Cumminsville .....	.15	.....	.25	1 00	2 50	1 50	7 25	1 65	25 00
Winton Place .....	.20	.....	.35	1 25	2 75	1 65	8 00	2 50	30 00
C. & S. Junction .....	.25	.40	.45	1 50	3 25	2 05	8 50	3 05	35 00
Ludlow Grove .....	.25	.40	.45	1 50	3 25	2 05	8 50	3 05	35 00
Hond Hill .....	.25	.40	.45	1 50	3 25	2 05	8 50	3 05	35 00
Norwood .....	.25	.40	.45	1 50	3 25	2 05	8 50	3 05	35 00
East Norwood .....	.25	.40	.45	1 50	3 25	2 05	8 50	3 05	35 00
Oakley .....	.30	.45	.55	1 75	4 25	2 55	12 25	4 15	45 00
Madisonville .....	.35	.50	.65	2 00	5 00	3 00	13 50	4 75	50 00
East Madisonville .....	.35	.50	.65	2 00	5 00	3 00	13 50	4 75	50 00
Madeira .....	.45	.60	.70	2 25	5 50	3 30	15 00	5 20	55 00
Allandale .....	.50	.70	.90	2 50	6 00	3 50	16 50	6 00	61 00
Remington .....	.55	.80	1 00	2 75	6 25	4 75	18 75	6 65	62 00
Symmes .....	.60	.80	1 10	3 00	6 50	5 00	17 00	7 25	61 00
Epworth Heights .....	.65	1 00	1 15	3 25	6 75	5 05	17 25	8 00	64 00
Loveland .....	.70	1 00	1 25	3 25	7 00	5 30	17 50	8 00	65 00
Hills .....	.80	1 20	1 45	4 25	8 50	5 10	20 50	10 40	.....
Coradale .....	.85	1 20	1 55	4 65	9 00	5 40	22 00	11 25	.....
Pleasant Plain .....	.95	1 45	1 70	5 05	10 00	6 00	25 50	12 15	.....
Level	1 05	1 65	1 80	5 55	11 00	6 50	28 00	13 55	.....
Blanchester	1 15	1 80	2 05	6 45	12 00	7 20	30 50	15 50	.....

† Tickets are sold to Epworth Heights only during Summer Season.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TICKETS,

AT ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Will be sold at Station Ticket Offices, good in either direction, on date sold only.

The Company reserves the right to change their Commutation Rates and Rules at any time upon due notice to the public.

CIVIL WAR DAYS...

Many of St. Bernard's finest young men served during this most trying time in the growth of the nation. Some record exists regarding service of local people in that conflict, and thus far we have the following information:—

Location near the Mason-Dixon Line and bridges across the Ohio River meant that Cincinnati was the gateway to the slave states, therefore the area around Cincinnati, including St. Bernard were greatly affected, and commerce reached a standstill as a result of the war.

Lincoln visited Cincinnati February 12, 1861, on the way to Washington, D.C. and was received enthusiastically. It is not unlikely that some local people witnessed the event. Combat began April 12 at the firing on Fort Sumter, S.C., which information was received here shortly thereafter. On April 15 a meeting endorsing the Union was held at the Catholic Institute in Cincinnati; many speeches were made and resolutions drawn up by men such as Rutherford B. Hayes, which were passed with "stern enthusiasm". Immediate volunteering resulted after Lincoln's request for 75,000 men, and on the 17th a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a home guard, and to prevent articles of war from passing through the city.

There were many military companies in Cincinnati at the time of the Civil War, most of them mere skeleton organizations for social, rather than warlike purposes. These were changed into valued military troops, when the war broke out, and among the most outstanding were the Lytle (Guthrie) Grays (ref. CINCINNATI — THE QUEEN CITY 1788 — 1912, Rev. C. F. Goss, Clarke Publishing Co., Cinti., 1912). William Haines Lytle, Major General of the militia, in Columbus at the outset of the war, returned to Cincinnati, met his staff upon arrival, immediately recruiting the Guthrie Grays to their full strength.

Camp life for organization and discipline was required, and among the locations selected was Camp McLean and Camp Harrison, located at the Trotting Park, where the troops were assembled by William Lytle on April 20. Many local citizens distinguished themselves in battle. Rudolph A. Mackzum had come with his family to the area at the age of nine, Mr. Mackzum Sr. having opened a tavern on the Pike

below Church Street next to Finke's Shoe Store. When the request for volunteers came, the younger Mackzum enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and three months throughout many battles, only later returning to serve his apprenticeship in the harnessmaking trade.

Henry Imwalle's father served in the Civil War, as did Jonas Geiser, the latter serving in the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, Co. E. The Fourth was involved in capture of a valuable supply train at Bowling Green, Kentucky, leading an advance to Nashville, where the city formally surrendered to their Colonel. On March 9, Morgan's men captured its forage train with 30 men and 80 horses. The regiment moved shortly after to Murfreesboro, and some of the troop destroyed a powder mill and magazine near McMinnville, turning back rebels in three times their number without loss.

At Huntsville, they captured a train with 800 rebel soldiers, 17 locomotives and many cars. They succeeded in northern Alabama in their objectives, followed the retreat of Buell in September, then joined in pursuit of Bragg; later some were surrounded, captured and paroled, the balance marching 69 consecutive days until reaching Nashville; they fought in the battle of Murfreesborough, cut the railroad at Bragg's rear, capturing a



Simon Heger Union Soldier



locomotive and cars. They then fought and routed Wheeler's Cavalry near Alpine, Georgia, and on the 29th were engaged on the extreme right at Chickamauga, reporting 32 killed, wounded and missing. They continued pursuing Wheeler into east Tennessee, fought again in northern Alabama, again fought back into eastern Tennessee, where at Cleveland they captured many prisoners and burned a shell, shot and cap factory. Jonas Geiser's name is on a monument at Chattanooga, along with many others who served.

The troops returned briefly to Camp Denison, reorganized, and as a veteran regiment headed for Nashville. Later they fought again at Decatur and other Alabama cities, served in the Atlanta campaign, and July 6 at Roswell destroyed some large factories making cloth for the Rebel armies. On the 19th they aided in destruction of the Augusta railroad near Atlanta, and

further aided in a successful raid to Covington destroying two railway bridges, train and locomotives, over two million dollars of cotton and capturing 500 rebels. This group was in Stoneman's raid and other skirmishes before completion of their tour of duty.

Henry Ahrens, who had emigrated from Koenigreich, Germany, in 1832 at age 21, resided at Ludlow Grove and was employed in farming when on September 15, 1861, he enlisted, serving with F Company, 4th Regiment, O.V. Cavalry. He is reported to have served in 19 major battles plus minor skirmishes. On his return he built three houses. Mr. Ahrens married Louisa Eichholz, had children, and later died at the Old Soldiers Home in Dayton. They had adopted five or six orphan girls during his residence here. Some of his relatives were Andy Bauer (last street lamp lighter in St. Bernard) and Edward and Walter Kuderer, two local policemen, among others.

William Bode served with Company G, Guthrie Grays, and Sixth O.V.I., and was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, April 1862, furloughed; but when Morgan staged his raid through Ohio, he was com-

missioned by Governor Todd as Captain of Company A, 16th Regiment O.M., which he held until capture of General Morgan, returning to the Sixth Ohio in 1863. June 20, 1864 he was honorably discharged and returned home. He later served as first marshal of the Village, in Council, and as a member of the Board of Health. He was an assessor for no less than eighteen years.

Many fought at Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, Shenandoah, and capture of Lee's army in 1865 meant the war was virtually over. Although there was still a problem with guerillas, who were reported active even at September 1, 1865, the last Southern forces had surrendered June 2nd of that year.

Lincoln's assassination April 14, 1865 was a shocking blow to all who had lived through the trying war years.

At wars' end an organization known as "Sons of Veterans" appears, and was in existence at 1895, when the Robert L. McCook Camp met at Michael Myers' reporting at that time a membership of twenty-two. Campfires and beanbakes were part of their annual get-togethers in those days.

General Wm. Lytle who had led the Guthrie Grays, was wounded and died at Chickamauga, Georgia, and was buried in the Spring Grove Cemetery. Of the militia companies, Company B, the oldest in the First Battalion of the Ohio National Guard was the Lytle Grays, and from August 1868, and for some years thereafter drilled on Wednesdays of each week at the armory at 357-359 Central Avenue.

Spanish-American War...

When the U. S. battleship MAINE was anchored in Havana harbor on a peaceful visit and was blown up at a cost of 260 lives, the United States responded, by declaring war for freedom of Cuba from Spain, who were against independence of that country. At that time Theodore Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and President William McKinley declared war on Spain April 25, 1898 officially.

Some of our St. Bernard residents served in this conflict or had relatives and friends that served. Nicholas Lipps, pictured here was one who took part in the action, and later served the community as marshal.

Wm Hasenkamp
 United States of America,

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

REGISTER'S OFFICE---CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

O A T H

I, *Wm Hasenkamp*, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves so long and so far as not repealed or modified or held void by Congress or by decree of the Supreme Court, and that I will, in like manner, abide and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the Supreme Court.
 So help me God. *Wm Hasenkamp*

I do hereby Certify, that on this *10* day of *July*, 186*4* appeared before me, *Edw Hasenkamp* who subscribed the foregoing oath.



Signed:

Edw Hasenkamp
 Register



Southern sympathizers were required to sign at the end of the war. Courtesy: S. Sykora

Improvements In Transportation . . . Rapid Transit . . .

Once the people began to move to St. Bernard and other outlying districts from downtown Cincinnati, there was a demand for better transportation, and although many walked the distances each day, horse-drawn hacks and omnibusses were used if the commuter did not have his own horse and buggy in the 1850's.

Horse-drawn streetcars were chartered by Cincinnati, and in 1859 there were five companies who competed openly for passengers, fighting often for the trade. These operated on tracks, and in earliest years the closest car stopped at the Cincinnati Zoo—walking was required to get home from there on. Another car stopped at Spring Grove and Mitchell Avenue, but again, the passenger would have to travel further on foot from the "end of the line". Many times passengers would have to assist in replacing a car on the tracks due to obstacles such as mud or trash, causing a car's derailment. Over the years numerous labor and political troubles haunted the firms. Legislation was passed here regarding speeding, as accidents occurred frequently, and a speed of 6 mph was set as the limit for the conveyance.

In the 1870's the steam engine was used for power providing improvements as the incline and cable car were added downtown in Cincinnati, and in the 1890's the electric streetcar began a long tenure of operation, which many local residents still recall using. There was no heat in winter—old carpets and hay on the floors were for warmth; open cars were used in summer. At one time the fare was 3¢ from Liberty Street to St. Bernard, and for a long period of time an argument ensued with the company regarding cost of fares to St. Bernard. City Council threatened to tear up streetcar tracks, or at the least, block tracks going through this community if the fares were raised above 5¢ for anyone riding to St. Bernard. Further, efforts were made to have the fare lowered.

The conductor often had to climb over passengers on the running board in order to collect fares, and this was made more difficult by the fact that many would board a car at one time, taking seats at different parts of the car. At least a few passengers managed to escape payment by riding a crowded car,

reaching his stop before the conductor reached him to collect the fare. Numerous residents were employed by the streetcar line, including Robert Kemper, a superintendent of the line for many years and resident of Clay Street, and former Mayor Peter Young was employed by the line early in his working career.

A "Bus Service" owned and operated by John Hare in St. Bernard was a four-horse drawn vehicle on which thirty people could ride, and which reportedly operated on an erratic schedule, often taking different routes to town, sometimes by Carthage Pike, sometimes via Avondale. Rental of horse and buggy from local "Livery" firms was advertised in 1895 (see Fig. 20).

Still later, the Millcreek Valley lines of the Cincinnati Traction Company, came along what was the Main Avenue (Vine Street) from Cincinnati to Lockland and Glendale. City Transit busses had regular routes with connections at Bond Hill, Norwood and Oakley. The

Canal had long been replaced by other means of transportation, which had brought people who were scattered, within easy reach of each other and the goods and services they desired.

The automobile has had an effect on St. Bernard from the beginning, and one of the first autos was built here at the streetcar barns about 1890 (then located where Miami Margarine is today). W. G. Wagenhals, general manager of the Cincinnati Incline Plane Railway is pictured here with his invention (note streetcar in background). Today, the majority of residents have at least one car, and many of the younger generation have access to one from age 16 on—a real contrast in time.

The arrival of streetcars in the community had been greeted with a "gala event" when local resident Phillip Fath drove the streetcar to its first terminus at Church Street—fireworks and a dance at Fidel Bader's Hall commemorated the event. No such commemoration

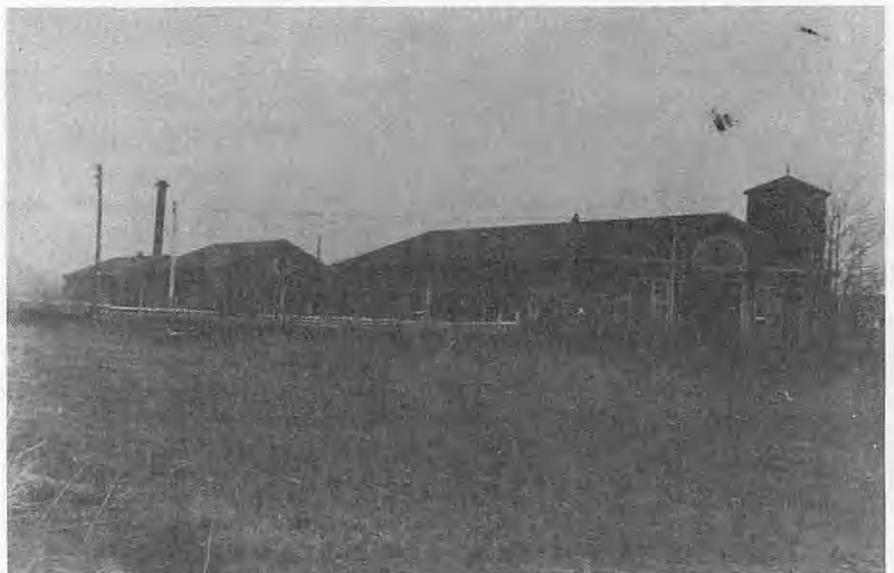
HODAPP & NUNLIST,

St. Bernard
and
Elmwood
Place,
OHIO.

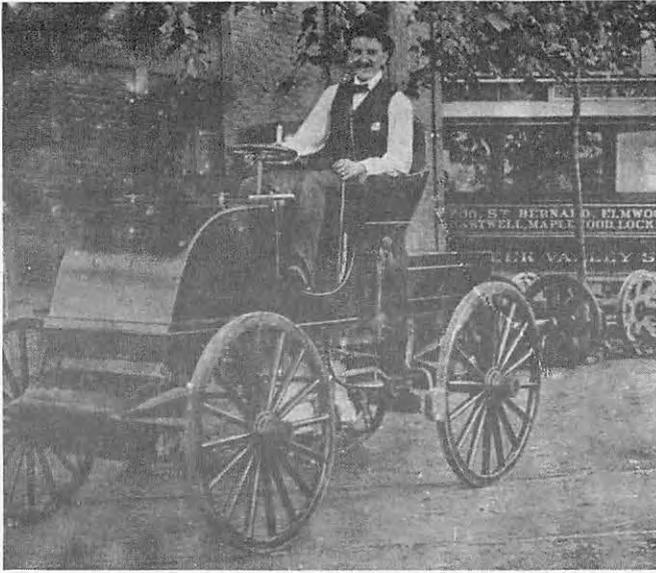


FIRST-CLASS
LIVERY.

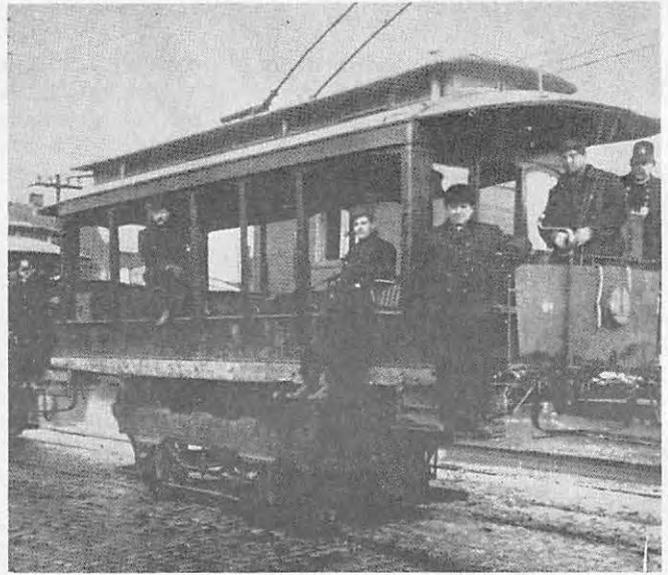
FURNITURE
CARS
FOR
HIRE.



Millcreek Valley Car Barns—St. Bernard. Courtesy: Mrs. D. Rhodeback.



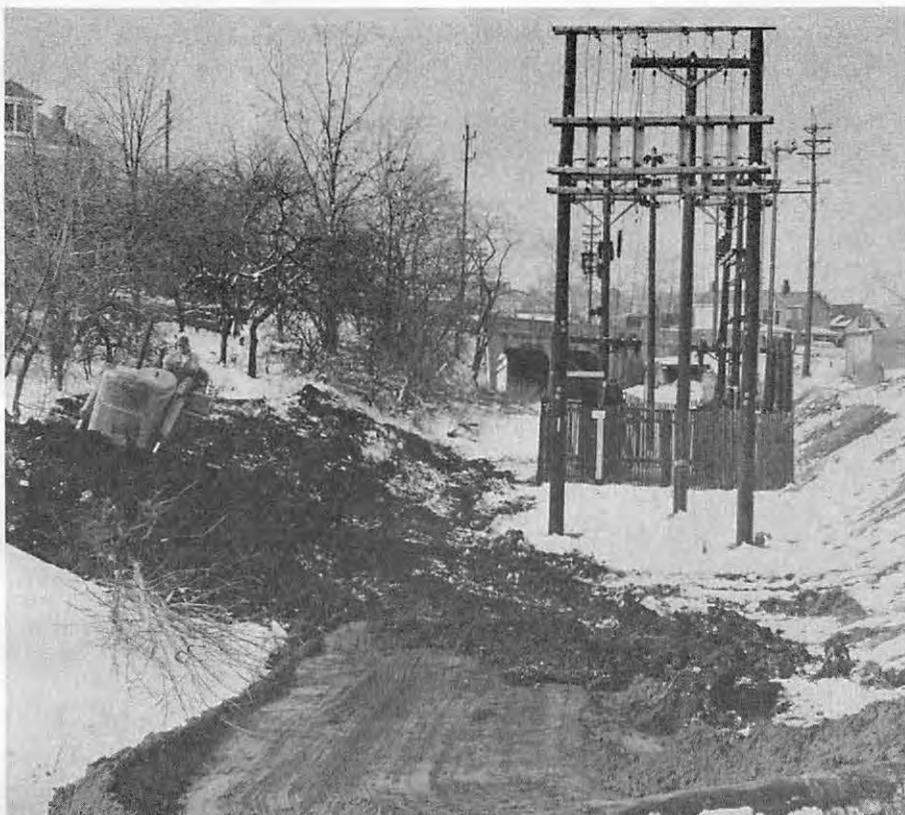
W. G. Waganbals—First Auto Built in St. Bernard



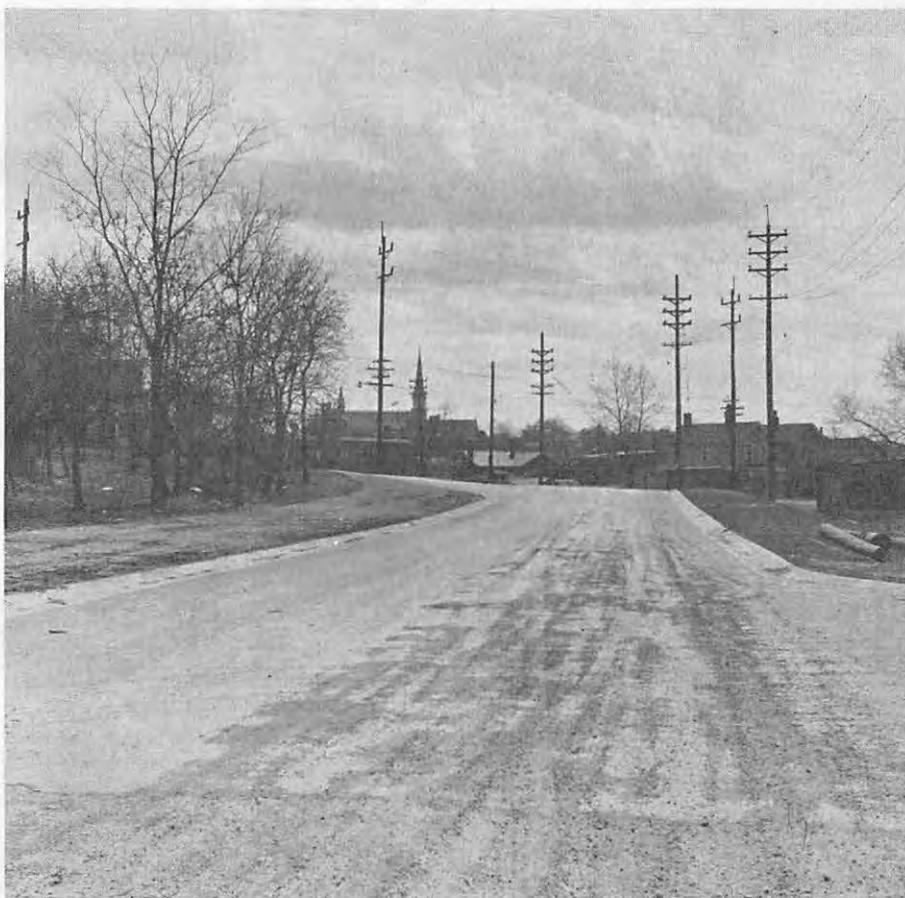
1907 High Flood Car



Henke's Express



Subway Photo



Early Subway Site—Ross Avenue Park

was seen on the arrival of the automobile here—but the more frequent, “Get a horse!” was more likely the greeting of the forerunner of today’s high-octane traveler of the I-75 Expressway and the streets which now criss-cross the farmlands of Kemper and Nurre of yesteryear.

At one time a subway was planned as an early “rapid transit” means—the construction begun at Fourth and Walnut Streets in Cincinnati reached north on Walnut to the Canal. It was planned to follow the Canal in subway to Ludlow, except for two small portions in the open, then continue on open track following the Canal to St. Bernard. It was then slated to pass through the business section of St. Bernard in subway, extending east in the open on private right-of-way to Montgomery Road in Norwood. (ref. **Cincinnati Enquirer**, Sunday Magazine, Nov. 14, 1971).

The proposed rapid transit in subway was never completed; the photo shown here depicts the unfinished structure begun in St. Bernard, since removed to construct the entrance to Ross Avenue Park. Part of the tunnel planned for this subway can be seen alongside I-71 in Norwood, although all traces appear to have been removed from St. Bernard today.

The “Metro” Bus presently runs from downtown Cincinnati, and the “78” is seen daily providing transportation to and from this community with the guidance of SORTA (Southern Ohio Regional Transit Authority) in the Greater Cincinnati area.

Although many walked to work in the 1800’s-1940’s, and commuters were seen arriving and leaving from local railroad depots for many years. Few walk today and passenger trains are a memory, with freights the only remnant of that mode of transport. The automobile has become a necessity for the employee of today.

Locally, a “Dial-a-Ride” bus system has been developed to enable residents of St. Bernard to travel via a locally dispatched bus service for 25c (10c if you are a senior citizen) to any location in the community upon request. This has enabled many residents of all ages to take part in activities and shop in all parts of our city utilizing transportation at a minimal cost.

The roads, canal, railroads, began to open up what is the St. Bernard of today, and as more hard-working individuals settled here, transporta-

tion continued to widen the horizons in and beyond the early settlement enabling growth and development of commerce, business and industry. This growth continues and shows promise for the future, as improvements are made in the

years to come. High-speed deliveries by plane or train or truck of the 1978 era increase the speed with which goods can be produced and reach the consumer, and drastic change from the days of overland delivery of goods. Supply and

demand have increased as population has increased, and the new transportation improvements through the generations have met the needs of today—we look forward to the improvements for tomorrow.



Interstate 75—1978

Saturday		FROM READING/LOCKLAND/TO DOWNTOWN												FROM DOWNTOWN/TO LOCKLAND/READING											
AM	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30
PM	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30

T - Operates from Bygone 50 & 1-75.
 Time shown is at Cooper & Wyoming Ave.
 Any Questions? Call 621-4455

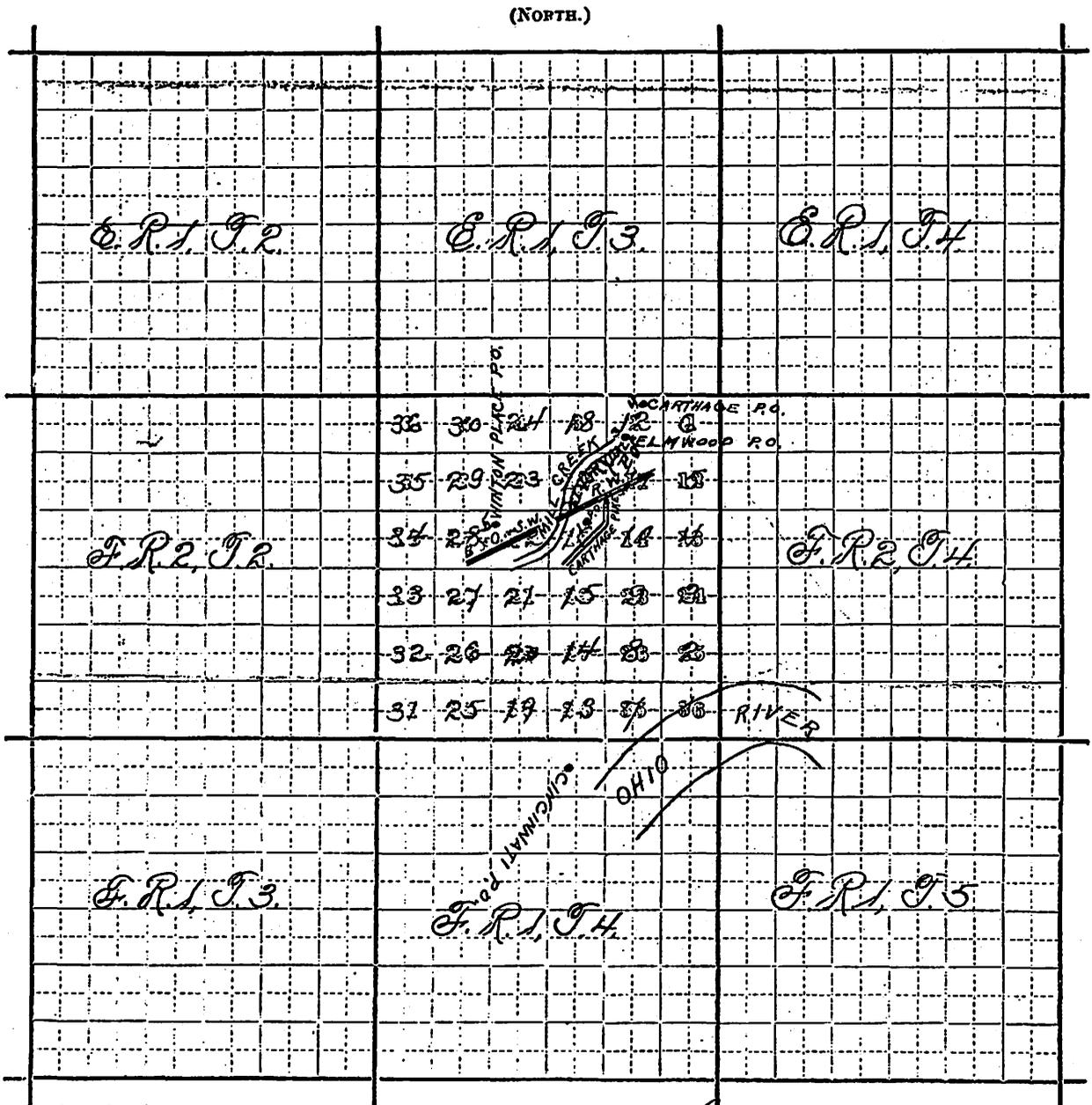
1978 Metro Bus "78"



Local Dial-A-Ride

Diagram showing the site of the St. Bernard Post Office
 in Township Three, Range fractional 2 of Miami Principal
 Purchase Meridian, County of Hamilton, State
 of Ohio, with the adjacent Townships and Post
 Offices.

It is requested that the exact site of the proposed, or existing Post Office, as also the roads to the adjoining Offices, and the larger streams or rivers, be marked on this diagram, to be returned as soon as possible to the Post Office Department. If on, or near a railroad, mark the railroad and adjacent Station accurately.



Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the mile.
 # 1 St. Bernard P.O.
 # 2 Wilson Place P.O.
 # 3 Elmwood P.O.

(SOUTH.)

4 Carthage P.O.
 # 5 Wilson Place P.O.

5-2342

POST OFFICES...

In earliest days communication was almost impossible between friends and relatives or for business purposes with any degree of frequency. Post riders on horseback, occasional stagecoaches passing through might bring a well-worn piece of correspondence, and often letters or communications would be retained downtown at Cincinnati, with advertisements in newspapers such as THE WESTERN SPY or CINCINNATI COURIER or VOLKS BLATT of letters being held often unclaimed for long periods. Many people could not read in those times, which delayed the matter further.

Upon establishment of Mill Creek Township, a post office was located in the community near Ross Avenue. Also, once the railroads were developed, some of the earliest mail routes were located at stations, and the government registered our depot (ref. Post Office Department letter, Washington City, dated December 18, 1869) wherein Samuel Kemper was recommended as a "proper person to be appointed post master" by B. Eggleston, December 31, 1869 of the Ludlow Grove Post Office. This statement indicates that mail was then carried six times per week on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, where mail was to be picked up.



POSTMASTER BERNARD H. VORTKAMP.

He was appointed Postmaster of "Ludlow Grove," as St. Bernard's post office was called at that time, July 4, 1893. Through the efforts of Mr. Vortkamp and a number of other prominent citizens of the village, the name of the post office was changed to St. Bernard Post Office. This change took effect April 1, 1894.

Ivorydale Railroad Depot on Long Avenue is documented on map location as having a post office.

In 1887, Williams Directory indicates that St. Bernard postal address is Ludlow Grove "Set in Millcreek Township on the C.C.C. & Indianapolis & C. W. & Baltimore Railroad at the Miami and Erie Canal—7 miles north of Cincinnati (population 1,300), Bernard J. Bill—Postmaster".

Upon incorporation of the Village of St. Bernard, and as the center of population changed, the site of the post office also changed—to Carthage Pike, and effective April 1, 1894, Bernard H. Vortkamp, a local pharmacist, was serving as postmaster. He helped change the Post

Office name from Ludlow Grove to St. Bernard.

The post office has been located where the V&N Store was (since torn down) on the Pike near Ross. Krehe's old property (4904 Vine), erected in 1915 was a former post office, and still stands today. This has been replaced by the present post office building at the Shopping Center in 1971—the first brick and mortar construction in the North Vine Street Urban Renewal Project at St. Bernard Square.

Daily mail deliveries by postmen on foot during the week is now standard in 1978. Postage rate is 13¢ for first class mail.



1st day cover 1978—St. Bernard Branch Post Office.



Krehe property became one Post Office

VILLAGE MAYORS...



H. L. KATENKAMP
First Mayor
1878



J.H.W. ROTT
Second Mayor
1878-1879



ROBERT KEMPER
Third Mayor of St. Bernard
1879-1886



DAVID LAUXTERMAN
Fourth Mayor of St. Bernard
1886-1888



WM. SCHULHOF
Fifth Mayor of St. Bernard
1888-1898



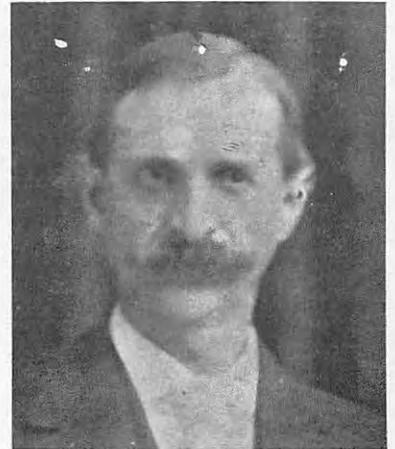
JOSEPH SCHWEGMAN
Sixth Mayor of St. Bernard
1898-1905



HENRY IMWALLE
Seventh Mayor of St. Bernard
1906-1909



PHILIP DOBERT
Eighth Mayor of St. Bernard
1910



PETER W. YOUNG
First City Mayor of St. Bernard
1910-1912

Village Elections were held every two years in April until a change in election laws, which established November elections, with terms commencing in January following the election. (1905)

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

MAYORS

H. L. Katenkamp
J.H.W. Rott
Robert Kemper
David Lauxterman
William Schulhof
Joseph Schwegman
Henry Imwalle
Phillip Dobert
Peter W. Young

CLERKS

Joseph B. Brinkers
A. H. Thaman
John G. Overmann
George Meyer
George Schroder

TREASURERS

Andrew Duebel
Frank Broxterman
Frank Krehe

MARSHALS

William Bode
Bill Stevenson
Henry Worpenberg
Edward Case
Henry Nailor
Charles Ahrens

SOLICITORS

(appointed)
Isaac J. Miller
Louis Irwin
A. C. Kaylor
Frank M. Gorman
Samuel B. Hammel

ENGINEERS

George Horning
D. S. Hosbrook

COUNCIL

Andrew Attermeyer
Henry Boehmer
Frank Broxterman
Henry Huffman
Frank Kaufman
Lawrence Schroder
H. Attermeyer
Joseph Finka
Henry Nailor
Henry A. Nurre
Bernard Neteler
Charles Burkhardt
Charles Schildmeyer
H. A. Kuhlman
W. Bode
E. Manthey Sr.
H. Katenkamp
J. Doescher
Charles Hettrick
Robert Kemper
Henry Imwalle
William Schulhof
Frank Broerman
J.M. Kaufman
J. Post
Peter Daley
Charles King
George Dahling
A. Riehle
H. A. Wess
Christ Boehm
Charles Mayer
Cha. J. VandenEynden
Harry Feldman
H. Holthaus
C. Br. khardt
L. Schulte
Jessie Meyers
Peter Jacobs
R. A. Mackzum
Herman J. Witte
Fred Meiners
H. Kellerman
John Heilker
Harry Storch
Aug. Schroeder
H. Mersch
George Meiners
Peter Young
A. G. Kemme
Jos. J. Kuntzler
George Frede
Phil Dobert
C. Bambeck
L. Esselman
R. J. Coates
Charles Busam

BOARD OF HEALTH (1888)

William Stevenson
Henry Imwalle
B. W. Barrows
H. J. Witte
H. A. Wess
Henry Meyer
(1895)
George Smith
Christ Boehm
August Riehle
G. B. Poole
R. F. Holthaus
William Bode
Dr. S. B. Howard

LIGHT PLANT & WATER WORKS TRUSTEES

Ernst Manthey, Sr.
John Larkin
Charles W. Mayer
Herman J. Witte
Henry Imwalle
Henry Schultz
Henry Boehmer
Ed Wolling
George Schmitt
Wm. Case
John Schweitzer
Wm. Pirron
Rudolph Hettrick
John Walterman
W. Fath

CLERKS

Theodore Beckman
George Schroder
Edward Straub
William Voller

VILLAGE OF ST. BERNARD...

The incorporation of St. Bernard as a village became official upon receipt of its charter, March 8, 1878. The election of the first officials was considered newsworthy:

ST. BERNARD—

"The following is the only ticket in the field, and is termed the Citizens ticket:

Mayor—H. L. Katenkamp

Treasurer—A. Duebel

Clerk—E. A. Crewson

Marshal—R. Kemper

Council, long term—

F. Broxterman

A. Attermeyer

F. Kaufmann

Short term—

H. Huffman

J. Kaylor

H. Boehmer"

(THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL, Mon. April 1, 1878, P. 6)

Again, in the same newspaper, three days later, April 4th:—

"ST. BERNARD—

The following was the result of the election on Monday for municipal officers of the new incorporation.

Mayor—H. L. Katenkamp,

Regular

Treasurer, A. Duebel, Regular

Clerk—B. Brinkers, Independent

Marshal—Wm. Bode,

Independent

Council for Long Term—

Broxterman, Attermeyer, &

Kaufmann

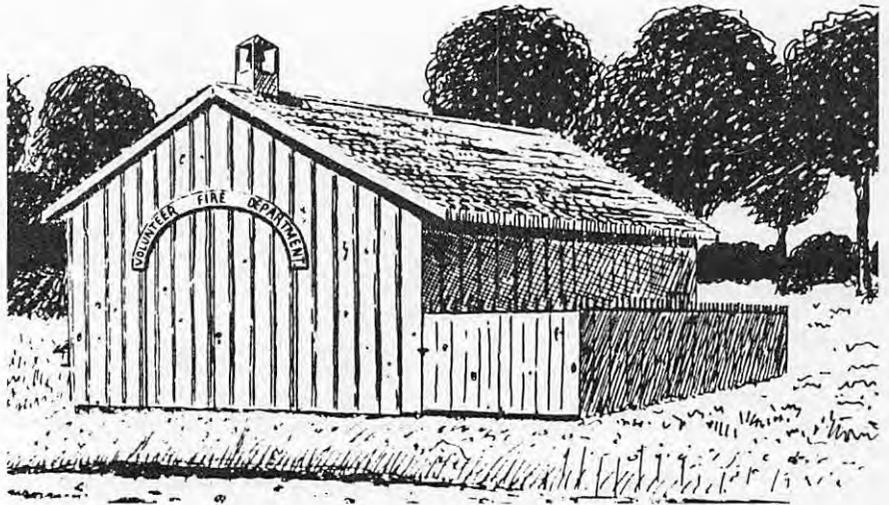
Short term—

Huffman, Boehmer, &

L. Schroeder, Independent"

(THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL, April 4, 1878, p. 7)

This indicated different political party affiliations, contrary to the prior note, "the only ticket in the field". Actual outcome of the election as recorded in the records of St. Bernard indicate that in April, 1878 elected officials were:—H. L. Katenkamp, Mayor; Joseph B. Brinkers, Clerk; Andrew Duebel, Treasurer; William Bode, Marshal. First Council:—Lawrence Schroder, Frank Broxterman, Andrew Attermeyer, Henry Boehmer, Henry Huffman and Frank Kaufman. In August of that same year Mayor Katenkamp resigned due to press of business and J. W. Rott was appointed to fill his unexpired term, Mr. Rott continuing in office until expiration of the term in April, 1879, when Robert Kemper was elected. Councilman Lawrence Schroder passed



First Official Building—Volunteer Fire Dept. and Jail. Drawing by Jos. Vanden Eynden.

away approximately six weeks after election and was replaced by Joseph Finke.

A volunteer fire company existed from early on, utilizing a frame shed on Carthage Pike near Lawrence Street (just north of Ellerbush Instrument site today). When village incorporation was effected, this became one of the first civic buildings when the property was purchased for meetings and to house the Washington No. 1 pump—pump bought from Cincinnati.

First Council meeting was held at a back room of St. Clement's school for a rental of \$3.00 per month commencing April 6, 1878; there were to be other sites for civic meetings before the Town Hall was eventually built to house business offices for St. Bernard. Early legislation included establishment of the rules of government of the Village, salaries (Mayor — \$150 per year; Marshal — \$200 per year; Clerk — \$135 per year; Treasurer — the percentage allowed by law). Fines for disorderly conduct were set at this time, disturbance of the peace, and Ordinance No. 3 stated, ". . . (if) any person shall bathe in the daytime in the Canal or Creek within said Corporation . . . (he) shall be fined . . . not exceeding five dollars . . .". In section 2, it declares wanton destruction of trees and shrubs; Section 3 prohibits "racing within the corporation of St. Bernard, speed not to exceed six miles an hour, or pay a fine not exceeding five dollars with costs of prosecution." A further section was established against immodest and indecent language in the village. Often if no quorum was present

for a council meeting, a short adjournment would be called until missing members could be located to continue with village business.

Many early problems had to do with sanitation—legislation against discarding garbage, dead animals etc. in the streets and alleys. Cattle were restricted to places with proper water, ventilation and food. Keeping the Sabbath holy was a concern expressed when council passed an ordinance, "prohibiting rioting, quarreling (sic) Fishing or Shooting Birds or game of any Kind" on Sunday. The Cincinnati Gun Club was located along Vine Street, and activities there may have prompted this action.

Public improvements commenced from the beginnings of incorporation, when during the first year Philomena Street (Park Place) was improved, and the first sidewalks made of wood planks were laid. One of the most memorable pieces of legislation occurred in 1881 when the Committee on Finance, Ways and Means reported that no municipal taxes were needed. There is some speculation that this was due to the amount of saloon tax prevalent at the time, which made it unnecessary to levy other taxes. Solutions for problems such as burying bodies "outside of Cemeteries", and lighting of streets were sought.

In 1882 cisterns were installed at various street intersections for fire protection—fire was one of the most dreaded occurrences; fire in property holdings elsewhere had prompted some of our earliest industries to relocate to this community, and from the beginning fire

protection has been very good in St. Bernard.

Jail cells had been added to the volunteer firehouse building, and improvements were arranged for—the pay for labor in the eighties was not very high, as is reflected in a motion made in council to award the work for spreading gravel on roads to H. Bruegge at 90 cents a day until June 1, 1879, after which time \$1 per day would be paid. It is hard to imagine how large families were raised on small incomes such as this; many economies had to be practiced to survive.

Thrift was encouraged, and in 1883 the St. Bernard Loan and Building began at Imwalle's place—this was the first local savings institution. Previously, individuals would lend one another necessary funds; now, this organization would provide an opportunity to save as well as borrow.

Mr. Kemper's term was completed in 1886 and he was succeeded by David Lauxterman, who served one term, until 1888 when he was followed by newly elected William Schulhof. City Council Minutes (Book 2, p. 1) reflect that on April 3, 1888 the Lamplighter "bid" was awarded to Henry Schmidt for \$73.00 per month. At this time bondsmen were required for each city official. Mr. Overmann was mentioned as first to promote building of the new Town Hall, which was constructed while Mr. Schulhof was Mayor, commencing in 1888 upon purchase of property at Baker and Carthage Pike at a cost of \$2000. Bonds were later authorized for building construction in the amount of \$15,000.

In 1886 the first Board of Health was appointed, and at that time the room used by the Township Trustees served for town meetings. In 1887 Council meetings were held at the Ries property opposite St. Clement School, until completion of the Town Hall construction.

City fathers gave permission to the Cincinnati Incline Plane Railway to run electric street railroad (street-cars) through the Village in 1889—early 'rapid transit'.

The first night police were appointed in this year. One question brought before Council arrived in a letter from Mayor Mosby of the City of Cincinnati in which St. Bernard was asked whether it favored annexation to Cincinnati. A vote was taken, resulting in a 4-1 decision against the question. No discussion is recorded regarding the matter, and it was not brought to

a public vote, at that time. This was the first documented indication of interest on the part of Cincinnati for acquisition of St. Bernard, which effort was to continue over the years.

In 1888 there was concern over naming of streets and the following recommendations for street names were approved:—

Public Lane to be renamed Bunker Hill Avenue.

Ross Street to Clay Avenue.

Ludlow Avenue to Oak Avenue (east from Carthage Pike to the Miami Canal).

Establishments of streets such as Baker Avenue and Lawrence Street were negotiated with Messrs. Baker, George Niebling and Mrs. Henry Voss owners of property where these streets were later constructed.

A great advance occurred in 1885 when lighting of the village streets was submitted to a vote of the people—87 voted for this improvement, 56 against—and the result was construction of wooden poles with oil lamps for light. Illumination was dim, but an improvement. Charles Burtschy, the first appointed village lamplighter, must have presented an interesting picture making his rounds every morning to keep lamps filled with oil, returning in the evening along the route to light them, carrying a ladder in order to climb and light or replenish the source of faint illumination to the dusty roads below.

In later years, when carbon arc lamps were installed, men from the Light Plant trimmed them each morning, carrying tools and carbons in a wheelbarrow. There were seventy all-night double carbon arc lamps in 1895 of 2000 nominal candle power, and utilized an "Eddy" self-locking windlass for raising and lowering the lamps. By 1895 there were five hundred incandescent lamps wired in buildings, of 16 candlepower—today there are countless thousands of electric lights, as well as electrically operated machinery — no statistic exists to reflect this fact. The years when children would look for scrap carbon to write on the sidewalk for their games have long since passed.

In the booklet **St. Bernard of Today, 1878-1895** public improvements to that date are spelled out, "... sidewalk improvements a total of \$19,938.05 was expended, while \$41,217.58 was expended in a similar manner upon the streets, making a total of \$61,155.63 worth of improvements in the past year." That writer referred to installation

of concrete sidewalks and improvements of streets, indicating that, "when Cincinnati in future annexed St. Bernard, all the necessary improvements will have been made," and that then, the villagers would not be "... compelled to await their turn with the city authorities and then only get about one-half of their improvements which they now have." At this time Cincinnati was annexing various towns and villages and many, in a move to effect local improvements were passing bond issues, which, when Cincinnati annexed them, Cincinnati would be obligated to fulfill. The bonded indebtedness of St. Bernard, including assessment bonds at 1895 was \$191,972.38; net indebtedness for the payment of which taxes were levied was \$121,000, according to the St. Bernard booklet of 1895. The media reported that Cincinnati felt the communities were rather unfair. St. Bernard has benefitted by the improvements made on their own, and the independence sustained through the years has been a source of pride.

Mayor's Proclamation !

In order that the dedication of the NEW WATER WORKS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT of our village may be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies and enthusiasm, and in order that every loyal and patriotic citizen and resident within the limits of our village may be given an opportunity to participate in the festivities and pleasures of Dedication Day:

Now, therefore, I, William Schulhof, Mayor of the Village of St. Bernard, Ohio, do proclaim, and call upon all the citizens and residents of the village to abstain from all employment and labor on the 25th day of May, 1895, and that all places of business and factories be closed on that day; and that all citizens of our village decorate their houses and places of business with our National Flag and other appropriate decorations, and let all join in making this a holiday of general rejoicing and, praise in honor of our splendid improvement.

WILLIAM SCHULHOF,

MAYOR OF THE VILLAGE OF ST. BERNARD, O.

Mayor's Office, May 17, 1895.

Proclamation. Courtesy: Mrs. I. Schulhof Rudy (Schulhof Scrapbook).



Parade line up. Dedication of Water Works and Light Plant—1895. H & J Nunlist.



Parade preparations—1895. H & J Nunlist.

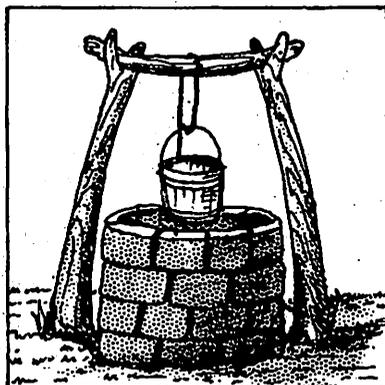
WATER-WORKS...

One of the major improvements occurred when the Village Council brought a special election before the people regarding erection of a water works and electric light plant. Estimates from Engineer Hornung of \$85,000 were received, the people were informed, and on February 24, 1894 a vote was taken for issuance of the bonds; of 447 votes cast, the result was 419 for—28 against issuance. (No one would admit casting a negative vote.)

The plant was completed December 30, 1894; the Water Works was a combination of stand pipe and direct supply system. The source was four 8-inch tube wells, driven to rock, placed in four corners of a pump room in the building located at Oak Street. Deep well pumps were used for raising the water from the wells, which was discharged into a covered receiving reservoir of brick, 20' in diameter, 16' deep, constructed alongside the pump room, with main pumps taking water from here and delivering it to the distributing pipe system and water tower (site for present Franklin Avenue Park). At that time the supply was considered, after test, to be permanent and inexhaustible. The State Board of Health found with analysis and source inspection that the water supply was good and approved the operation. Storage capacity of the Tower was 270,000 gallons.

The first Trustees of the Water Works were appointed by Mayor Schulhof:—Herman J. Witte, John A. Larkin, Henry Imwalle — who supervised its construction as well. The next term of office, commencing April, showed Henry Imwalle, Charles W. Mayer and Ernst Manthey, Sr., Trustees.

A great celebration took place at the dedication of the Water Works and Light Plant, and the entire Village joined in.



PROGRAM OF FIREWORKS

FOR THE

Dedication of St. Bernard Water-Works.

1. Report Shells.
2. Grand Illumination.
3. SET PIECE—WELCOME.
4. Flight of Exhibition Rockets.
5. Display of Floral Fountains.
6. SET PIECE—PORTRAIT OF THE MAYOR.
7. Flight of Eighteen-inch "Diehl" Shells.
8. Flight of Extra Large Geysers.
9. Flight of Two-pound Parachute Rockets.
10. SET PIECE—WATER-WORKS BUILDING.
11. Flight of One Thousand English Sparrows.
12. Flight of Diamond Chain Rockets.
13. Musical Wonders.
14. Flight of "Diehl's" Mammoth Shells.
15. Mammoth Batteries.
16. Mammoth Japanese Shell—Imported.
17. Flight of Pleiades Rockets.
18. Flight of Mountains of Fire.
19. Whistling Fountain.
20. SET PIECE—NIAGARA FALLS—Fifty Foot Long.
21. Flight of Electric Shower Rockets.
22. Display of Aerolites.
23. Flying Pigeons.
24. Flight of Diehl's Mammoth Shells.
25. SET PIECE—WATER-WORKS TOWER.
26. Flight of Shooting Star Rockets.
27. Display of Prismatic Fountains.
28. Flight of One Thousand Saucissions.
29. Flight of "Diehl's" Twelve-inch Night Shells.
30. SET PIECE—DOUBLE REVOLVING WHEEL.
31. Flight of Jeweled Streamer Rockets.
32. Display Electric Fountain.
33. Flight of Mammoth Shells
34. SET PIECE—PEACOCK TAIL.
35. Flight of Cornucopia Rockets.
36. Display of our National Colors.
37. SET PIECE—OUR PRIDE.
38. Flight of Japanese Shells—Mammoth Imported.
39. Flight of Twinkling Star Rockets.
40. SET PIECE—NAMES OF COMMITTEE.
41. SET PIECE—DIAMOND CROSS.
42. GRAND FINALE, Including Rockets, Shells, Batteries, Geysers; GOOD-NIGHT SET PIECE with One Thousand Rockets in rear, forming Bouquet.

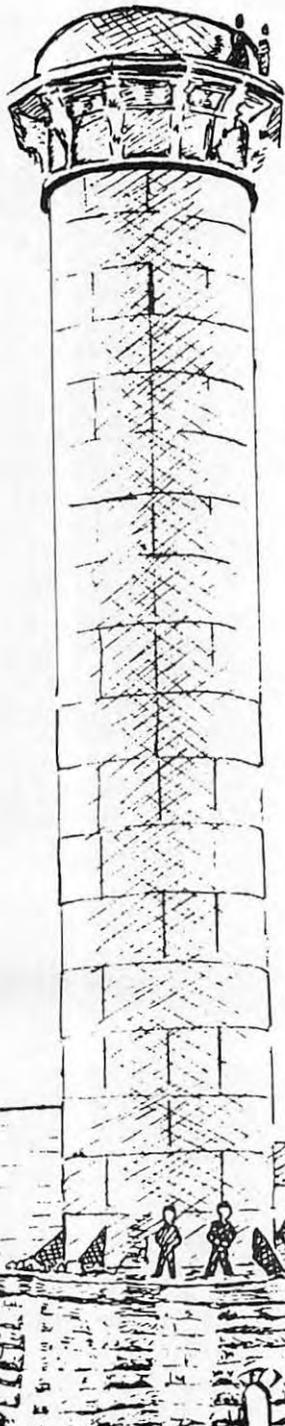
DISPLAY FURNISHED BY THE

CONSOLIDATED FIREWORKS CO. OF AMERICA,

OFFICE: NEW NO. 554 MAIN STREET.

E. J. MYERS, MANAGER.

Program of Fireworks. (Courtesy Mrs. I. Rudy) (Schulhof Scrapbook).



Water Tower

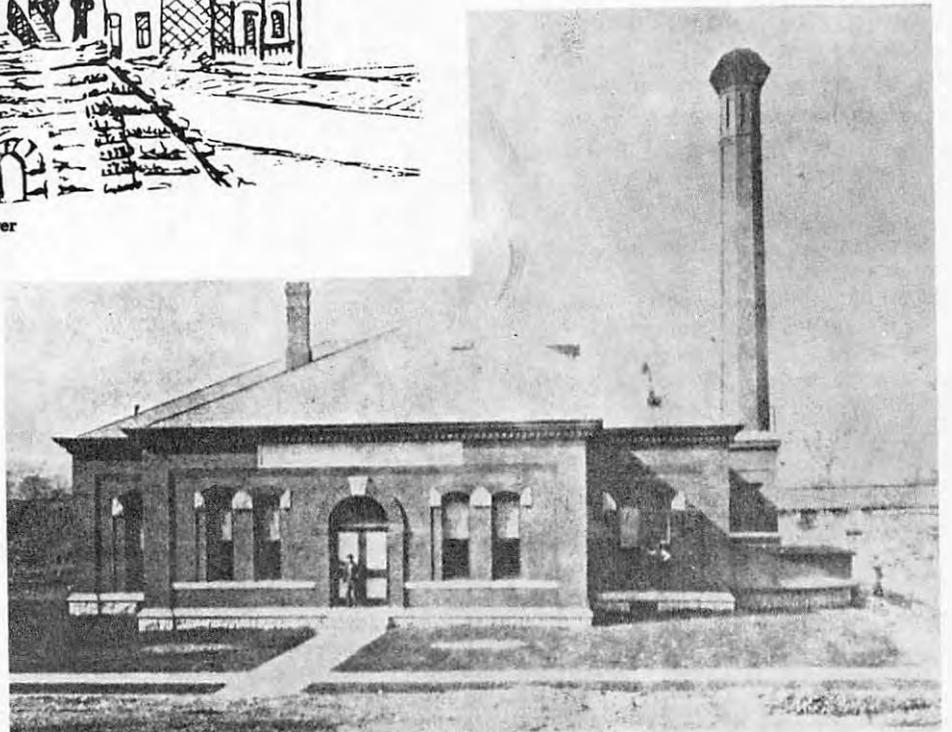
WATER AND LIGHT.

St. Bernard Votes to Have Both at the Village's Expense.

The question of water-works and electric light for the village of St. Bernard carried yesterday by the largest majority ever polled by any village in Hamilton County. Ever since the matter of issuing bonds in the sum of \$8,000 was first mentioned a few weeks ago, nothing has been left undone to bring about the result of yesterday's election.

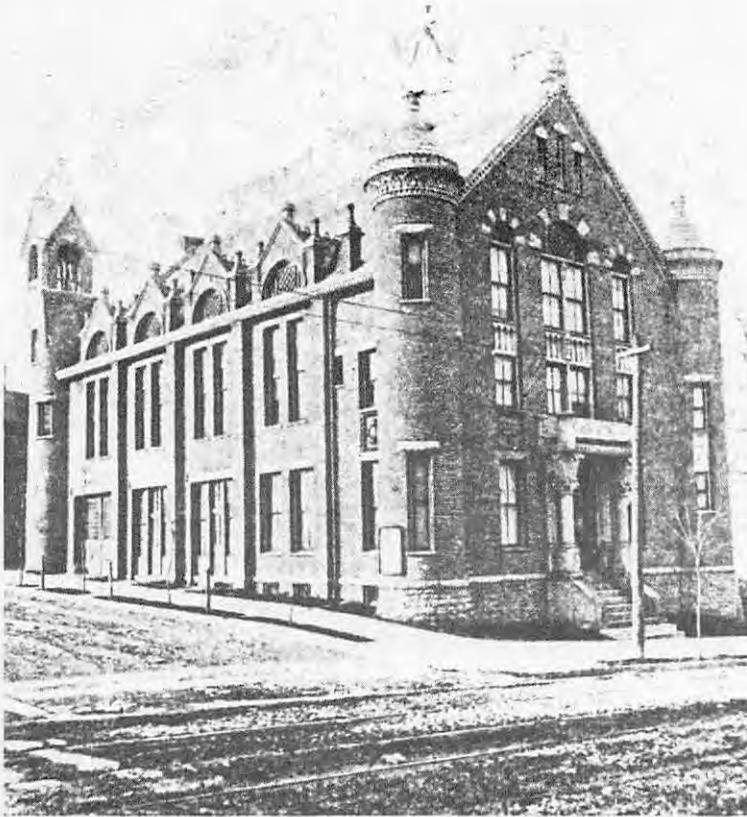
The total vote cast was 464, of which number 419 were in favor of the issuance of bonds, with 28 against. Nineteen votes were thrown out, making a majority of 391 on the side of progress. This was but fifteen less than the number of votes cast at last fall's election.

Hand bills were scattered broadcast all over the village Friday, reminding the electors that this city can not now supply present territory with water, and that it would surely be an age before she would have any to spare St. Bernard. The circulars also contained an appeal to the voters to get what they need before Cincinnati gobbles them, as they will be a long time getting anything if they wait on this city for it.



Water works and electric light plant

VILLAGE GROWTH...



TOWN HALL.

"The municipal officers of this village are all liberal minded men, well versed in municipal affairs, governed by a judicious and careful Mayor, and advised by a Solicitor whose ability can not be questioned; they are perfectly capable of managing the village's affairs and protecting its interests." (*St. Bernard Today*, *Ibid.*)

Civic pride was on a high plane, as in the year 1895 new arc lights lit up the village of St. Bernard. The people reflected their enthusiasm for progress made by taking part in the celebration at the dedication of the Light Plant and Water Works that year.

Other progress included formation of the three Volunteer Fire Hose Companies and installation of the first fire alarm system. Fire Hose Companies were located as follows:—No. 1—Town Hall; No. 2 Water Tower; No. 3—Water Works, Oak Street.

As time continued to march on in 1897 the first house numbering system was adopted. More change

was effected as in 1898 Joseph Schwegman was elected Mayor. During his tenure the first city sewers were constructed. Sanitation and plumbing took a modern trend, and as the century was beginning to turn, a new St. Clement School was under construction at Park Place, the first building of the Tower Avenue School was under construction, and more industry was attracted to the area with the arrival of Globe Soap Company on the scene at Railroad Avenue and the Pike. In 1901 the City & Suburban Telephone Company was permitted to erect poles for telephone service—the first telephone was installed in St. Bernard at Mayor Schwegman's residence, and a four-party line was installed at the Police Station and in City Hall, (see Fig. ??) as communications improve in the community. Later three pay stations were located on Vine.

The period from 1900-1912 reflect continued growth and advancement—building of more sewers and in 1903 legislation for gas for heating and lighting was introduced; Carthage Pike was paved with granite blocks in 1904. Imwalle & Busam Livery and Saloon was going

strong—in 1905 St. Bernard Eagles Aerie was founded at Busam's—the Eagles, still one of our strongest organizations in 1978. In 1906 the Citizens Bank of St. Bernard was established—the first of its type here. In this year Henry Imwalle was elected Mayor.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company was given permission to supply natural gas for heat, light and power in 1907, implementing earlier legislation. The first telephone conduits were installed underground also in this year.

Mayor Philip Dobert was elected in 1910, and served but three months before his death, at which time Peter Young, President of Council, became Mayor, which position he held for some time. A paid Fire Department replaced the loyal Volunteers, and the group was relocated to the Town Hall, which was enlarged for this purpose. It was in this year that Henry Nurre subdivided to make Sullivan Avenue from Mitchell to Franklin, and as the population reached 5002, study of possible city incorporation was made.

Parks were discussed by the Village Fathers as the number of farms diminished, and homes with small yards made park area desirable. R. J. Coates is credited with promotion, as a Councilman, of the acquisition of land for park purposes. The first park was at Bertus Street and Park Place, and a wading pool was added to the swings and other play park features throughout the years.

Later, the pasture land and truck farm land north of Church Street was purchased from Mrs. Elis Schroeder and Mr. and Mrs. Moorman, who lived on the land, and access was provided from all directions, Church Street, Carthage Pike, Burnet Avenue and the school properties.

This park featured a professional size baseball diamond, small practice diamonds, and a bandstand was constructed for concerts, which were always a 4th of July feature. Special events such as Wild West and animal tent features were held in this natural amphitheatre.

Park property was also acquired on Andrew Street, and the many features of the Bertus Street Park were duplicated for the children of this area.

Other physical improvements continued in the village, such as cement curbs and gutters, and as residents reviewed the many accomplishments since becoming a village with pride, others were also taking a look—annexation to Cincinnati again came up—and this time it was put to the vote of the people, who turned it down by a vote of 3-1. Feelings of the time are reflected in the following sample news item of the day:—

4 October 2, 1911

St. Bernard Observer

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
The St. Bernard Observer Publishing Co.
Office, 4435 Tower Ave.

INDORSED BY THE
ST: BERNARD BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB

Officers of the
BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB
Ernst Manthey President
Ben. J. Finke.....1st Vice-President
H. J. Huller.....2nd Vice-President
Chas. Van den Eynden.....Secretary
Wm. J. Pirron.....Treasurer

Trustees
R. J. Coates Frank Michels
 J. H. Linesch

THE JOB BERNING PRYS. CO., CINCINNATI

CITIZENS OF ST. BERNARD. Your Town—It's Up To You.

Don't sit around and knock your town. St. Bernard is better than the man that knocks it. Don't you think so? Every town is just what its citizens want it to be. A desire on the part of a people for a better town is a prayer that is always answered. The advantages of one town over another are the results of the people rather than natural conditions.

In any event it was the people who first saw the natural advantages—frequently some one individual saw them first. In nearly every town one visits you hear a resident say, "Ah, this ain't nothin' but an overgrown country town." The resident of any town who makes such a statement wears whiskers and boots on his own heart, that is, if he has any. Of course, if your town ain't sporty enough for you, why you can move—that isn't the town's fault. And then, if you get too sporty you'll have to move anyway.

St. Bernard is all right—never was left and never will be. Any town, no matter where you go, is what the men who live in it make it. The first process in the improvement of any town, is to get rid of the men who are knocking it.

OUR SHOPS —



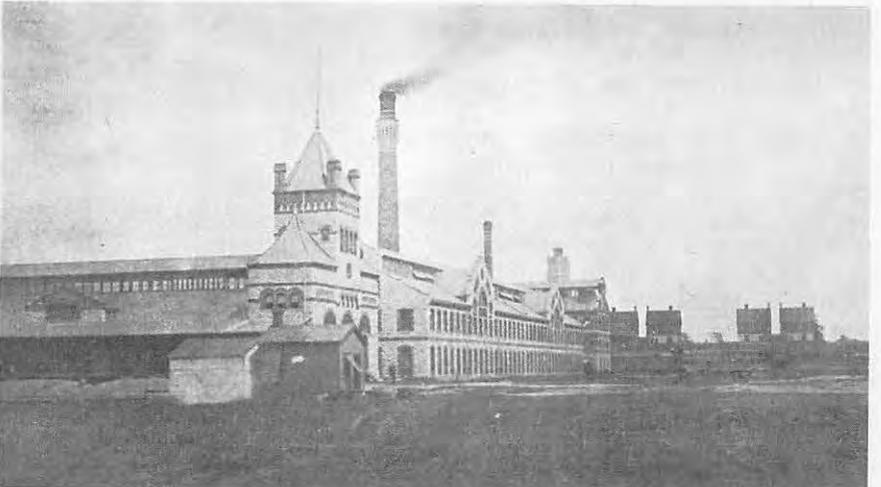
Brill's Grocery—1905. D. M. Lee.

OUR NEIGHBORHOODS —



Courtesy of: Grace Young Martin

OUR INDUSTRIES —



Courtesy P&G Archives

CITY OF ST. BERNARD—1912...

As we enter the year 1912, incorporation as a City took place, with a population of 7,500. Mayor Peter W. Young served as the City of St. Bernard became the first City in the Mill Creek Valley and third in Hamilton County.

This meant a change in governmental structure, and formation of a service department was one of the first results. The police department also developed along more formal lines from the earlier 'town marshal' status. An Auditor was part of the new staff, and the position of Solicitor became an elective office. Of special note—our third Solicitor was a woman, Ms. Lorraine Cain—the first such to serve in Ohio. Structure of city administration has remained basically the same with the addition of more councilmen—now seven serve (four ward men, three at-large, president of council (or vice-mayor), with separate Finance, Recreation and Community Development Departments.

In 1914 Henry J. Nailor was elected Mayor, and the first 'permanent' streets were built as well as other public improvements made. He was followed by B. H. Wess during whose tenure a new fire department headquarters was planned and equipment was obtained. City employees first went on Civil Service in 1919.

1917 marked the beginning of World War I and a local draft board was set up, first at the Krehe residence (5114 Ludlow, later 5116 Ludlow). Many of the local boys served in the war, and pupils at the Ross Avenue School and Tower Avenue Schools well remember knitting scarves, socks, etc., as well as 'pulling oakum' to staunch bleeding wounds, during school time. It was their part for the war effort, and recollections of seeing off the troop trains from the local railroad depot are still vivid today.

In 1919 city employees first went on Civil Service, and the candidates for employment today must take Civil Service examinations in order to qualify for a position working for the City of St. Bernard.

The Fire Department moved to their new building at Carthage Pike and Clay Street in 1921, which served them for many years.

In 1922 more building was done at the Light Plant, and a new Mayor, Charles Schwegman (son of former Mayor Joseph Schwegman) was

elected. St. Clement built a new school building in 1923, on Vine Street.

Legislation passed in 1925 included installation of an improved fire alarm system, and also, the City of St. Bernard granted permission to the City of Cincinnati and the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners to construct, maintain and operate a rapid transit railway system in, across and under certain streets in the City of St. Bernard, referred to as the 'subway'. At this time there was still money in a City Stables fund (until December, 1925), which shows reliance on real 'horse-power' even then.

Following the World War, public subscriptions raised the funds to provide a monument to those who had lost their lives for their country. This centrally located memorial at Washington and Vine bears the names of those who served and made the supreme sacrifice:—

Edward S. Dumler, Elmer J. Elert, Fred W. Kalkbrenner, Stanley L. Masters, John H. Richter, Ambrose Simpson, Charles C. Stover, and Carl C. Thoete.

Solemn dedication of the 'Soldiers and Sailors Monument' took place July 4, 1925 and is a stern reminder of those who have served in the world war.

George C. Boehm served as Mayor from 1926-1933, and chang-

ing times are reflected by legislation:—a contract with the City of Cincinnati for purchase of water in May of that year. Permission was granted to Valley Bus Company (Wm. H. Schmidt) to provide transportation wholly within the limits of St. Bernard (a prelim to present Dial-a-Ride?). House numbering was again legislated, and a renovation of the police call system was made in the safety department.

In 1927 a system of collection and disposal of garbage and refuse was established and the incinerator built.

The sale of two city horses, as motors finally proved they might hold up, and city authorization for purchase of an auto truck and automobile reflect progress. Legislation regarding sidewalk improvements, lighting, construction of Mueller Avenue, extension of McClelland to Main (Vine), cleaning and improving of water mains was included that year.

When the first tax levy was made in 1878, it was estimated that the Village would need \$1878 to operate, including a repayment for some money borrowed (ref. St. Bernard 1928 Booklet); in 1928 they figured that amount would just about pay the salary of one policeman or fireman—"a drop in the bucket" compared to city expenditures in 1978.



Monument to St. Bernardians World War I & II

An interesting contract in 1929 with the 'Jones Odorless Garbage Crematory Co.' for repair of the incinerator was made. For the first time an ordinance defining tenement houses and an interim ordinance on zoning was enacted.

In 1930 the name 'Main Avenue' was changed to Vine Street (formerly also known as Carthage Pike) and widening of that street was authorized, as the number of vehicles increased on our thoroughfares. Purchase and installation of traffic markers and signs at various street intersections was authorized with a special order that 'all gasoline pumps which are operated on sidewalk space were a nuisance and should be removed'. Bonds for purchase and installation of safety lights and traffic safety equipment was included in the year's business.

The first Street Commissioner was appointed in 1931, improvements were made to the City Park (Vine Street Park), dedication and conveyance of ground to make Delmar Court was negotiated with Joseph Burtschy. The Bloody Run Sewer District was established this year, condemnation and replacement of the Ross Avenue Bridge took place, construction of new city tennis courts and equipment was completed at Washington and Tower Avenues and dedication and conveyance of Andalus Avenue from Edward Quane was effected.

Bell Telephone Company installed wire facilities for the fire alarm system in 1932.

The big cry in 1933—TEMPERANCE—Prohibition—in this community an ordinance to prohibit "the liquor traffic and to provide for the administration and enforcement of

such prohibition by adding to the code of ordinances of the City . . ." is on the record books, which also included a law against keeping or exhibiting gaming devices for money or gain or gambling of any kind. This had a profound effect on greater Cincinnati, putting numerous breweries out of business—the breweries which supplied St. Bernard saloons fell by the wayside, undoubtedly giving St. Bernard the outward appearance of a ghost town to the average passerby. Like other towns, however, the 'speak-easies', home brew joints, were present, with reports received that "almost everybody made their own beer and/or wine. Beer and wine may have varied as to flavor from one supplier to the next, but most of what came from St. Bernard was good stuff!" This was the year the 'Fun and Beer' Club got its start.

As elsewhere, some local saloonkeepers went broke, some retired or went temporarily out of business, and others resorted to an alternative of selling something else. Some became candy or grocery stores, and a few, once prohibition days were over, returned to the sale of the amber fluid. Today, St. Bernard still has the friendly neighborhood saloon or cafe which serves as a social spot where you can quench your thirst in a hometown atmosphere.

In 1934, John L. Gessendorf was elected Mayor, and appointment of Henry A. Nunlist as City Engineer was made. At this time Mitchell Avenue improvement bonds were issued, establishment of better health regulations, and an agreement with the City of Cincinnati for additional fire protection on a 'co-

operative basis' and costs for this were established. The Depression was being felt, and is reflected when \$2000 from the City Gasoline Fund was transferred into a 'Poor Relief' Fund. Negotiation and amendments to contracts with the City of Cincinnati for water supply were completed.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration—established to relieve the depression jobless situation—with families unsure where the next meal was to come from—created positions. Filling of Laidlaw Avenue at the Miami & Erie Canal was one such 'make-work' job, and the F.E.A. provided funds for this work. An F.E.A. application resolution to aid in financing construction of Greenlee Avenue by repaving from Mitchell to Ross Avenue was turned down by voters. This year Bismark Avenue from Long Avenue was vacated at the request of Emery Industries.

—Reprinted from Cincinnati Times Star.

CITIES DECIDE . . .

The center of Bloody Run Creek, between Blade Avenue, Elmwood Place and Murray Road, St. Bernard, had been agreed on Tuesday as being the dividing line between those two communities.

A meeting to determine the line was held in St. Bernard City Hall Monday night and was attended by Mayor Arthur Weiss and several councilmen from Elmwood, and Mayor Joseph A. Schottelkotte, Solicitor William Schuch, and other officials of St. Bernard.

Establishment of a boundary was brought about as a result of the repaving of Vine Street through Elmwood Place, work on which has



been started. St. Bernard officials also contemplate repaving Vine Street within the city's boundaries." * * *

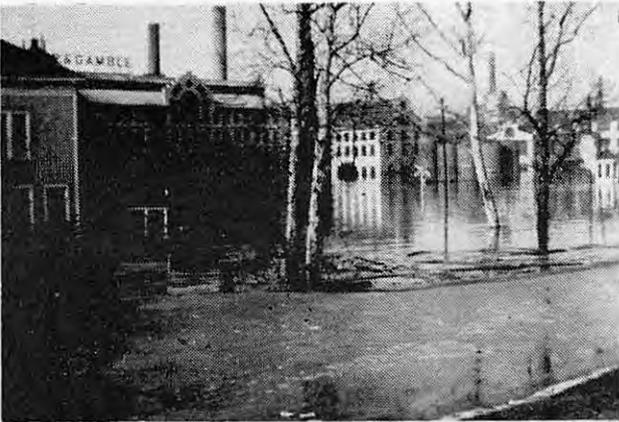
Other happenings during 1936—a revision of the Prohibition Laws defining hours saloons could be open, an ordinance prohibiting fireworks was enacted, and of special interest was the Works Progress Administration (WPA) Project No. 12850 (Ordinance No. 46,1936) U. S. Government approved curb, gutter and sidewalk project totalling \$12,801.50, of which \$9,271.00 was paid by the government; St. Bernard paid \$3,530.50 — funds

coming from the Gasoline Fund. Replacement of a gas heating system in the firehouse with coal, due to high cost was authorized. Another WPA Work Project, No. 12-31-5029, provided for purchase of real estate for playground purposes, purchase of materials and supplies, rental of equipment and services of an engineer for parks at the following locations:—

- Ross & Broxterman Avenues
- Tower and Washington Avenues
- Tower and Franklin Avenues
- City Park at Church St.
- Bertus (Park Place) Park

Bonds were issued for the City share of the expense, particularly of Ross Park; Tennis Lane was also authorized this year. A paid one-week vacation for full-time City employees was passed, and a public improvement under discussion was possible widening of Vine at Railroad Avenue.

The year of 1937 was the year of the big Flood—many memories are still vivid today regarding that tragic time, as emergency legislation and assistance were passed to provide aid.



Procter & Gamble Co.—Spring Grove Ave.



Schlensker's Garden—Bank St.



View at Drackett Co.—Spring Grove Ave.



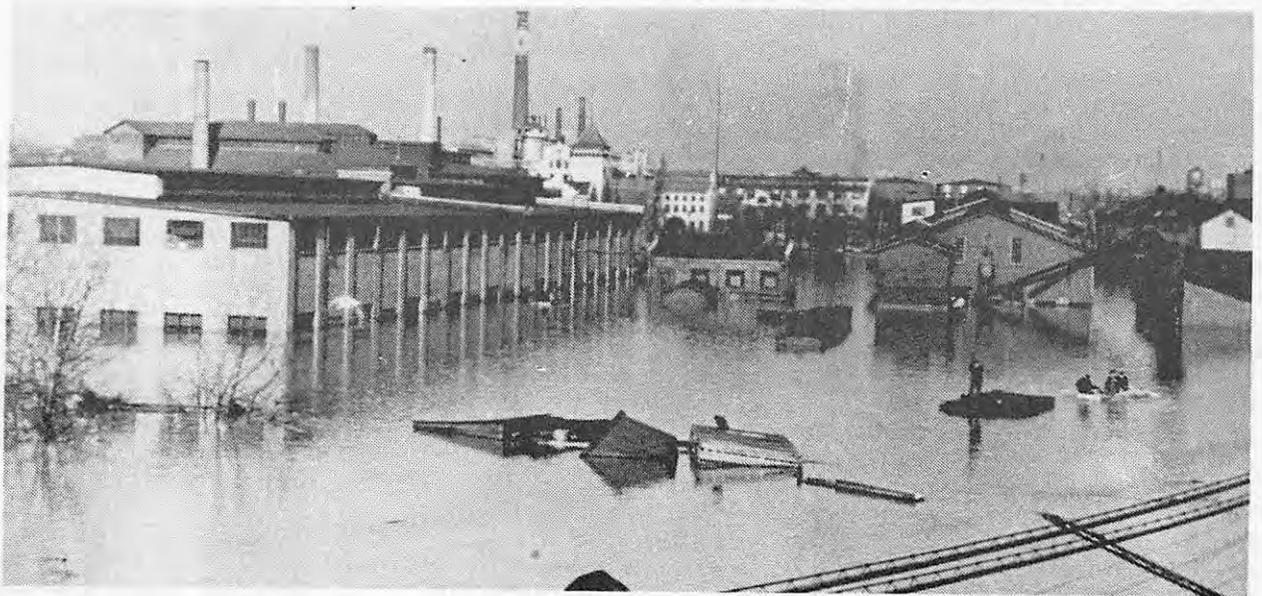
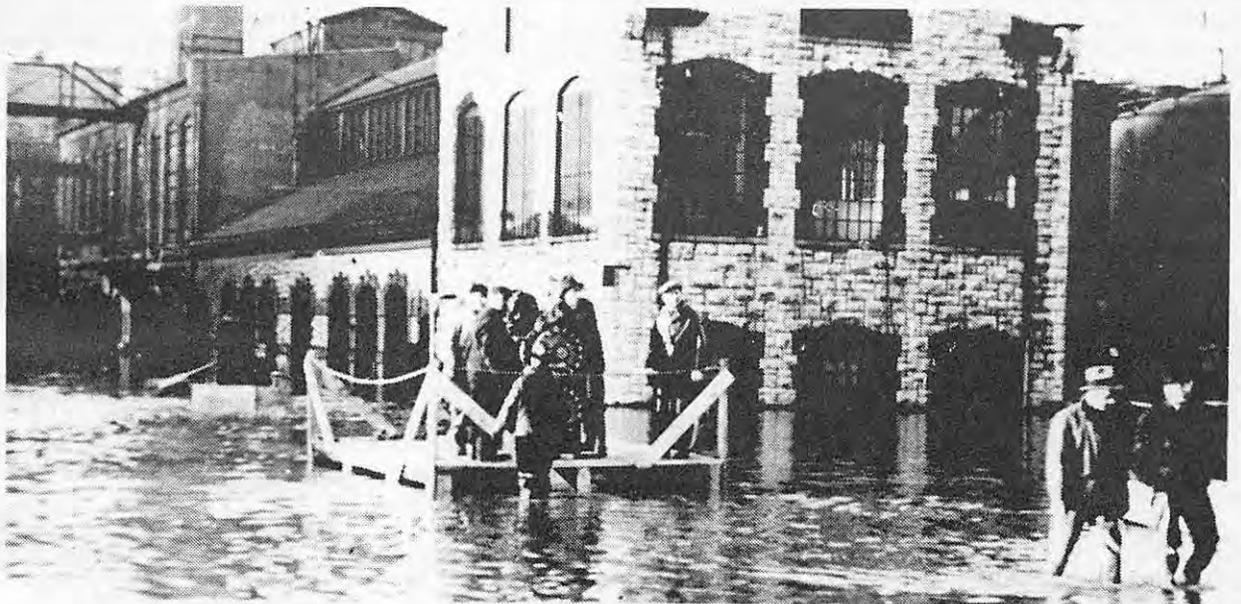
Reckmann's Garden—Bank St.



Looking toward Aqueduct as water receded on Mitchell Avenue (V. Throentle)



1937 Flood—pictures taken 2-3-1937. Loaned by S. Richey



1937 Flood at P&G

Public improvements were the prime concern during 1938, the Depression continues, as discussions regarding Andrew Avenue and Ross Avenue Parks take place. The intersection of Vine and Railroad Avenue is widened; the name of Andrew Avenue was changed to Ludlow Avenue; and an alley west of Andrew was renamed Ludlow Place.

Ordinance was passed for sale, demolition and removal of the water tower at Tower Avenue—receipt from sale of steel in the amount of \$175.00 was recorded.

Approval was rejected this year, of application to the Federal Emergency Administration for aid in financing construction of Greenlee Avenue from Mitchell Avenue to Ross. Construction of a shelter house and dance pavilion in Vine Street Park, also finance, construction and improvement of Mueller Avenue, elimination of grade crossings at Murray Road and Beech Street, and a municipal swimming pool proposal were all rejected by the voters, who only approved repairs to electrical equipment at the Light Plant.

As the economy took another dip, in 1939 Emergency Poor Relief money was set aside for the month of July to aid the unemployed, referring to Amended Substitute H.B. No. 91, S.H.B. No. 675—appropriation because “. . . large numbers of people within the City of St. Bernard, Ohio are unable to obtain employment and are in dire need of food, clothing, and shelter, . . .” (Ord. 21, Aug. 16, 1939) (September 28, 1939).

During 1940, on March 7th a petition by certain residents of Elmwood Place for annexation was approved (to Center Hill).

They later withdrew this request.

Consideration was given of WPA project to index Council proceedings, ordinances, etc. co-sponsored with Ohio State University, and was approved.

1941 was the year a contract was authorized with Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. for auxiliary or standby electric service to our Light Plant, and authorized improvements at the Light Plant began.

Vacation of all of Long Avenue between Millcreek and June Street was requested and agreed upon, to the satisfaction of The Toledo & Cincinnati Railroad Company and Emery Industries. Widening of Washington Avenue at Burnet was approved this year, and dedication of Fischer Avenue took place.

Not only did the Depression leg-

islation continue into the year 1942 in the form of continued Poor Relief, but World War II was recorded here when an authorization for a Clerk for Civilian Defense matters “. . . serving for duration of the present war of the United States against the Axis Powers” was enacted as Ordinance No. 3, on January 15, 1942. A two-way radio system was purchased, primarily for police use, establishment of procedures for purchase of U.S. Defense savings stamps and bonds by city employees, and method of deduction from wages or salaries upon request, was passed. Further authorization of blackout and air raid protection orders, rules and regulations were passed.

In August, an allotment of \$1,617.00 from the County Treasurer as part allotment of Civilian Defense funds in Hamilton County was recorded.

Mutual agreement of communities for fire assistance was agreed upon.

While the City Council was busy legislating for the war effort, the public began scrap drives, clothing drives—at one time a large chicken wire enclosure was erected at Washington, Vine and Burnet to hold metal collected, to be melted and reused for the war effort. Encouragement to buy bonds to help the war effort (referring to Series E Bonds which could be purchased outright, or by filling little booklets with 10¢ stamps until each book was filled). For a cost of \$18.75, at maturity ten years later, you could receive \$25.00.

Church societies were active in rolling bandages, knitting, sending packages overseas. Many of our local young men and women served during this conflict; many who fought and were wounded returned to area hospitals, and were treated to visits by local people willing to sit and chat or help write a letter for a soldier. Many residents were active in the U.S.O. and helped entertain servicemen while in town; some were treated to a home-cooked meal in a St. Bernard home before returning to active duty.

In a piece of legislation not related to the war—City employees would receive a two-week paid vacation if they were employed full time. Discussion of possible improvements to be made at City Hall took place. Retirement age was set at 70, for City employees.

A resolution “disapproving any legislation by the Congress of the U.S. providing for subjection of in-

strumentalities of State and Local Governments to federal taxation” was passed.

In 1943 rental space in City Hall to the U. S. Government Office of Price Administration for a regional War Price and Rationing Board No. 34-31-17), in Council Chamber, for \$25.00 per month for the duration of the war, was effected; the word “shortage” applied here to sugar, shoes, tires, gasoline, and without ration coupons purchases of these necessities was impossible. Each family had an “allotment” based on number in the family.

Legislation was enacted regarding destruction of or theft from victory, community or other gardens, with penalties prescribed—May, 1943.

Sewer construction was authorized at Washington Avenue at Tower to relieve a “flooded condition” there.

Throughout 1944 the War continued, the Poor Relief was still



with us, bonds were authorized to acquire property between Bank Avenue (extended) and the Old Canal there for dumping purposes. City employees receive sick leave effective this year.

A contract for fire protection or “mutual agreement” between communities and also with Wright Aeronautical Corporation and others in the event of a war emergency fire—Fire Chief of Wright’s to have full authority at such time; further a volunteer auxiliary police force was authorized, should the local force be inadequate, with the Chief of Police

"Fighting Freudenberg" Fights Axis in Tunis As Fifth and Sixth Brothers Enter Service

St. Bernard Youth Member of Near "Lost Battalion."

As word reached Cincinnati Monday of the heroic part played by one of the "Fighting" Freudenbergs in the battle action in Tunis, in which the Axis forces apparently still held the upper hand against "green" American troops, two more members of the St. Bernard family entered the armed services to bring to six the number of brothers in uniform.

The Freudenberg in North Africa was Walter, a youth of 24, who enlisted recently recovered from seri-



Norbert Freudenberg in October 1941, recently recovered from seri-



Pictured from left to right (top) are Walter A. and John Freudenberg; bottom, Frank, Marvin B. and Otto Freudenberg.

HELPS DOWN NAZIS

Also mentioned as having a part in the battles on the wind-swept plains of Faïd, in Tunisia, where American and Nazi forces are locked in tank fights, was Pvt. Albert Chick, 30, 3529 Wilson Avenue. The action-report which he figured related how Stuka dive-bombers on the night after attacking the ground

Roberts Catches Group Of Cincinnatians In Joyful Mood Headed Home From Cairo

Stuka and the amateur fighter they left the American soldiers the Nazi planes y their wounds suff

BY DAVE ROBERTS.
(Enquirer Staff Correspondent.)

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE ENQUIRER.
Cairo, Egypt—Here on the North African Division, ATC air base at Payne Field, we discovered a group of very happy boys from Cincinnati and that vicinity. They had told a few of us that Sgt. Edward G. Meiners, of 4321 Tower Ave., St. Bernard, Sergeant Meiners' father, Edward G. Meiners lives at the same address in St. Bernard; his uncle operates a well known cafe under the Meiners name. Sergeant Meiners' attended St. Bernard

schools and the University of Cincinnati. He was employed by Albers Markets prior to the war. You'll note considerable difference in the facial expressions of the two men pictured here. You can guess which one is homeward bound!





Memorial Services—Rose Lynch, Thelma Myerly, Edna McCann

**ST. BERNARD VETERANS KILLED
IN WORLD WAR I**

1. Edward S. Dumler
2. John H. Richter
3. Carl G. Thoete
4. Elmer J. Ellert
5. Stanley L. Masters
6. Charles O. Stover
7. Fred W. Kalkbrenner
8. Ambrose Simpson

**VETERANS KILLED
IN WORLD WAR II**

1. Hubert Backherms
2. Richard Brausch
3. Leslie O. Davis
4. William J. Devine
5. Kenneth Devore
6. Walter Dundes
7. Donald Hancock
8. August Hinnenkamp
9. Donald Huddleston
10. Arthur Manthey
11. William Montgomery
12. John Nunlist
13. Floyd Robbins
14. Gilbert Robbins
15. Ernest Samed
16. James R. Schaeper
17. William Seufert
18. Paul Schwartz
19. Leo Telintelo
20. Leonard Torbeck
21. Robert Volz
22. Carl Wallenhorst
23. Irvin Ward
24. Randolph Weir
25. Jerome Witzman

**VETERAN KILLED
IN KOREAN WAR**

1. Edward Engelhardt

**GOLD STAR PARENTS
NOW LIVING 1977**

1. Camille Engelhardt
2. Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Backherms
3. Mr. & Mrs. James C. Davis
4. Mr. William Seufert
5. Mr. William Montgomery
6. Mrs. Helen Dundes



"Sending Packages Overseas"



at the head—this was brought on due to the shortage of manpower at that time (February, 1945).

THE WAR IS OVER!!! All celebrate the cessation of hostilities; this brings about cancellation of agreement for protection with Wright Aeronautical Corporation—although many are glad the war is over, it has left its permanent mark—many did not come back; residents who remained here learned new jobs—many were out of work when Wright's closed. The community had pulled together during hard times. The world would never be the same again—and St. Bernard would reflect the effects of war—some would come back to stay, some would move elsewhere, and some did not come back at all.

Mayor Joseph Ellert was elected in 1946, and in this year cancellation of the agreement for protection with Wright Aeronautical was made; ending of the war meant termination of their lease of the Lockland Plant, effective February 28, 1946.

A proposal for the City of Cincinnati to furnish water to St. Bernard was made in June of this year, in consideration of expense of repairs, and what would appear to be a depletion in water supply. Rose Hill Park Subdivision would offer new housing to the community as Redwood Terrace streets were dedicated this year.

The effects of the war were not immediately conquered by the cease fire—Poor Relief continued.

Rental of a room in the Municipal Building was provided for the American Legion Comrades Post No. 283 in the Ration Board Office at a rental of \$1.00 per year, as this patriotic group became well established in the community.

The city made a request for more of a share of state tax monies to local municipalities this year.

In 1947, dedication of Delmar Avenue from Greenlee Avenue was a post-war event. Discussion by City Fathers regarding a new stack for the Light Plant was a consideration.

In 1948 "Welfare"—Poor Relief continued with Cincinnati handling St. Bernard cases.

Mayor-elect was George Meyer. During this year, a benefit from the wartime efforts was continuation of the cooperative agreement with other communities for fire protection. Cincinnati Gas & Electric began to furnish gas to St. Bernard. An agreement with City of Cincinnati regarding sewers (under control of Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact) was made March 6, 1948. Inoculation of dogs with anti-rabies vaccine became mandatory. A proposal regarding construction of Roger Bacon Stadium at Leonard and Mitchell Avenues was considered.

During 1949 an addition to the Municipal Garage was made, construction of a canopy for the Vine Street entrance of City Hall is effected. F. M. radio equipment for the police department was autho-

rized, as was construction of a shelter house at Bertus Street/Park Place playground. Steps to the rest station at Vine Street Park, erection of guard rails and a flag pole there were improvements made during 1949, and of special interest was development of the City Seal.

During tenure of Joseph Koettters, Mayor elected in 1950, authorization for resurfacing of Franklin Avenue and the Tennis Courts was made. The first record of legislation regarding air pollution in the industrial area is seen, as investigation by professionals is authorized. November of this year brings the Korean conflict, more boys go into military training and are shipped overseas, and a local Civil Defense Fund is established.

St. Bernard joined the Association of Ohio Municipalities October 18, 1951; relief is handled by Hamilton County Welfare Department—as a declining number of residents are in need. Discussion of improvements of part of City Hall, approval of Federal Rent Controls were part of legislation in 1952. Evaluation of operations of the municipal Light Plant within the City was made in 1953. Hamilton County Commissioners were authorized to handle the sewer district. By now Civil Defense exists on a county-wide basis, and improvements at City Hall and possible reconstruction of the building continue to be a point of discussion. An intersection is constructed at Broermann Avenue at Moeller Avenue this year.



Top row, l-r: City officials—Fred Engel, Chas. Vonder Meulen, Mayor Chas. Young, Victor Rothan, Walter St. Clair, Paul Boehm, William Wessendarp, Dominic Perrino, Lawrence Powers. Bottom row, l-r: Mrs. Joseph Kaestle, Frank Geiser, John Gruenwald, Mary Moran, Julie Wethingto, Mrs. Vernon Kuderer. Women's Club Contest Sponsors and Winning Designers.



Ross Avenue Park



North Vine Urban Renewal

Frank Pohlkamp is elected Mayor in 1954, which post he held until 1961. Light Plant bonds were issued to cover repairs there. The first phone booths were permitted in St. Bernard at Vine Street Park. In 1955 that same park is the site of the dedication of the Elmer (Hook) Bauer Baseball Diamond. In 1956 the St. Bernard municipal pool was built, and the Millcreek Expressway proposal was under discussion with various plans under consideration.

After much deliberation and discussion, in 1958 an Ordinance was passed to discontinue Light Plant operation—the expense of replacing generators and other needed up-dating of the building was considered too costly compared with the alternative. In 1959 the Pavilion was constructed at Vine Street Park, and in succeeding years general improvements continued throughout the community: — improved fire alarm equipment (1960), teletype for the Police Department (1961), establishment of "Girl Scout Lane" through part of the old Miami Canal Bed at Ross Avenue, which has continued under their care.

In 1962, Joseph W. Haverland, Mayor, oversees community improvement of the property to become Ross Avenue Park (which actually had been studied several years earlier). Installation of new fire alarm system boxes is authorized and an agreement is made to cooperate with County Commission-

ers Ohio - Kentucky - Indiana (OKI) transit plan.

A shelter house was built at Ross Park in 1965, as this Park reaches completion. A resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the Coleman Voting System—which has been obtained by Board of Elections, although local preference is for the electric voting machines, is an issue. In 1966 a housing ordinance is adopted and beginning discussion of urban renewal is seen, as some areas in town show signs of wear through the years. This is again reinforced in 1967, with legislation regarding subdivision regulation, slum area definition, and recommendation for redeveloping and rehabilitation of such areas. Trash, junk cars and rubbish are legislated against, in an effort to improve the face of the community.

A grandson of early Mayor Peter Young — Charles M. Young was elected Mayor in 1968. Discussion continues regarding urban renewal, and with hiring of an 'Urban Development' Director, a professional architect, and Code Enforcement Officer for what has been termed the 'North Vine Street Urban Renewal Project' becomes a reality.

Establishment of rent supplementation assistance regulations takes place during this time. Property is purchased from the Cincinnati Cemetery Society at St. Mary's Cemetery to build Alpine Heights Subdivision — again, to provide new homes and apartments.

At this time discussion of a site for a proposed new municipal building becomes a hot issue — some wish to retain and revamp the Town Hall — others desire a brand new one in a different location.

As the year draws to a close, some discussion has started for an urban renewal plan for South Vine, while North Vine Street urban renewal property has been appropriated by legislation, some of which should be completed in the next year or two.

Street lighting for Alpine Heights was authorized in 1969. Debates regarding change of ward boundaries due to the "current population shift", as the industrial development of the community has increased in the former Ludlow Grove area, the effect on the community of the I-75 Expressway, which served to bisect the community as many homes were removed and some streets eliminated due to construction of this transportation artery.

Cooperation with our neighbors is seen with legislation and agreement with Elmwood Place for incineration of waste materials. Lease of part of the municipal building for the St. Bernard Branch Public Library was effected, as they relocated from the Public School. A City Flag Contest was held, sponsored by the St. Bernard Junior Woman's Club, which flag is still used representing our community today.



Millcreek Expressway

The year 1970 brought legislation and approval of contract for sale of land for a new Post Office site (where formerly Albers Store had been located—and much earlier—the old Ludlow homestead). Ross Park improvements—replacement of lights at the ballfield were approved, and, after much debate, authorization of plans and specifications for the new Municipal Building and designation of its site at Washington and Vine were finalized.

As Ross Park gains in popular use an additional Shelter House is approved in 1971. The latest service to residents since that year has been monthly distribution of plastic garbage bag (liners). Some resurfacing at the local parks commences this year, construction of a recreational equipment and electrical equipment room at the Vine Street Park Pavilion is legislated.

St. Bernard Development Co., a local investor group presented plans for North Vine Street Urban Renewal Area to build a shopping center, and is granted a time extension before starting the job.

In an effort to provide park space in each general neighborhood area, expression of intent to purchase property on Greenlee Avenue for this purpose is made known.

In 1972 an authorization to provide landfill for waste is made, and contracts are authorized for architects and engineering for construction of the new City Hall. The latest method of record-keeping is reflected in a contract for microfilm of City records and purchase of a scanner printer is legislated.

Although the shopping center is developing on Vine, progress in the form of negotiations regarding acquisition of property across the street take place with representa-

tives of Stern, Standard Oil, Joyce and Munafo property included at this time.

This year the local St. Bernard Swim Team is actively competitive under Coach Paul Hartlaub, representing our community with honor.

More development of the landfill area continues, and after examination of the Fire House it is determined that cracks in the building due to vibrations from the travel on the adjacent expressway, as well as the number and degree of repairs and cost of heating the building make it advisable to build a new one. Part of Clay Street is vacated to make way for the proposed new Fire House. Approval of a contract for sale of land to Jerome C. & Alvin Schildmeyer at the shopping center (corner of Bank and Vine) is given—to become Maggie's Opera House. Authorization for improvement of Ross Park grandstand as well as beginning of firehouse construction commence in 1973.

Due to establishment of the shopping center, widening of Vine St. and Ross Ave. intersection, is needed in 1974, this takes place. Park Place swimming pool is rebuilt. Other legislation passed continues to reflect the times:—an ordinance regarding prohibition of open containers of intoxicating liquor, including drugs is passed, as this becomes a national as well as local problem. Mobility of residents as consumers, and the large number of senior citizens and young people made the suggestion of local transit a topic for study. Purchase of two van-type busses and the position of 'minibus driver' was established for this service which would operate within the confines of the City.

A remote control base for the

Police Department was authorized in 1974 and the number of patrolmen was increased to thirteen. Our citizens' health was a prime concern, and a paramedic program in the Fire Department was discussed and candidates selected for General Hospital special training for this course.

\$130,000 appropriation for street improvements was made this year, and a new play park was authorized to replace the one lost at Andrew Street due to urban renewal construction of the shopping center, the new park to be located at the end of Bank Street.

A Resolution indicating intent to join with others in OKI region regarding waste treatment management system was passed.

Dedication of the new City Hall took place May 27, 1974, and adoption of "Our Land—St. Bernard" as the official City song, written by Harry Meyer maestro of the local Senior Citizens Choral Group took place that day.

To meet inflation and rising costs, more and more mothers are returning to work, and the opening of the Kiddie Kare Day Care Center (now Kiddie Korral) aided in caring for children commencing 1974.

Legislation passed by Council in 1975 included improved lighting at Ross Park, appropriation of a Bicentennial Fund in contemplation of the United States 200th birthday; establishment of a dental program for full-time City employees, purchase of a coronary observation radio and battery operated defibrillator for use by paramedics. The mini-bus system develops further, as a contract is signed with a dispatching system. A limit is set on golf playing in the Canal area, which tees off a few residents.



St. Bernard Square



New City Hall — Dedication Day



New City Hall — Council Chamber

Dedication of the new Firehouse, demolition and razing of the older structure took place; retention of the basement of the former structure remains as planned. Drug abuse control laws are passed, continued study of waste disposal in sanitary landfill takes place, as concern for the future is expressed. Application for grant funding for a new Police Station facility started this year.

Throughout 1977, legislation regarding procedures and qualifications for low-income rehabilitation loans was passed; many senior citizens on fixed income, as well as residents who have personal and community pride, have low income and are willing to make necessary repairs will benefit from this, as will all residents, as the standards of upkeep and maintenance of the homes will keep values higher.

A Federal lottery for a new police station was held, and St. Bernard was declared the winner; the facility used in the Municipal Building for holding prisoners was considered to be located poorly, among other reasons for this change. The comfort station on Vine Street Park hill was razed and building construction begun—slated for completion approximately August, 1978.

Sale of land and development at the corner of Ross and Vine across from the shopping center (where Busam Gas Station used to be), brought a new 'fast-food' restaurant to town—Long John Silver.

Approval was given for erection of a medical building in the shopping center at Bank Street which has just been completed.

Purchase and installation of a locally run dispatching service in the lower level of City Hall for the Dial-A-Ride began in 1977 and serves most successfully. Many senior citizens have been able to supplement their income by working part-time providing this worthwhile service.

Resurfacing and widening of Tennis Lane and completion of the Fire House facility were among other public improvements this year. A new power rescue device the "Jaws of Life" was purchased, to enable rescue of a trapped victim in an auto crash, when a car may hold a passenger prisoner after an accident, preventing quick rescue and resuscitation—a reflection of the fact that many accidents occur along I-75 here.

Favorable legislation for establishment of an Historical Fund and

the incorporation of the St. Bernard-Ludlow Grove Historical Society as St. Bernard turns 100 was effected. The group aims to record and main-

tain archives and exhibits regarding the years of effort in building the City of St. Bernard in which we reside today.

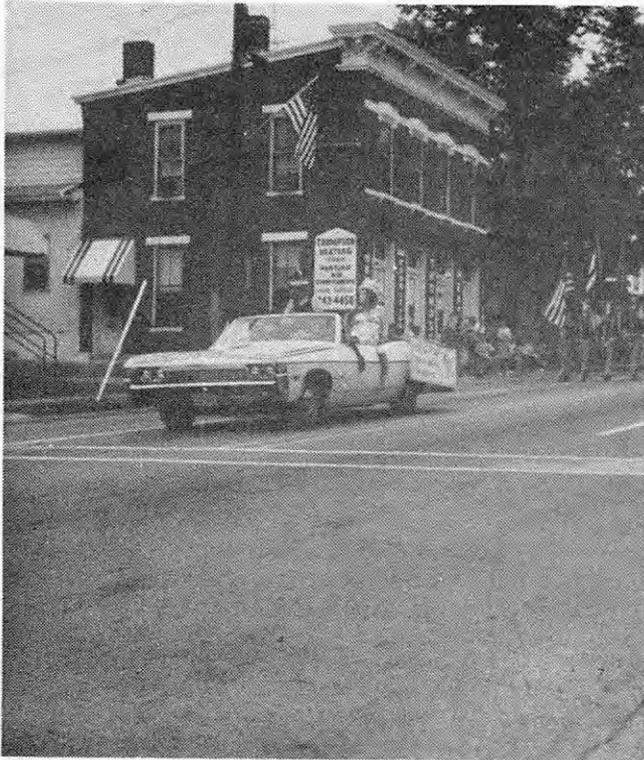


Looking up the Pike from Ross & Vine Intersection Urban Renewal demolition has taken buildings on the right; many on the left were removed shortly thereafter.



Mayor Jack J. Hausfeld takes office in 1976, and council is busy again—low-cost loans for home remodeling and repairs are made available for qualifying applicants, actual establishment of the St. Bernard Transit System after the earlier trial period, and naming of 'St. Bernard Dial-a-Ride' became reality, as public reliance on this system becomes history.

Bicentennial Year



St. Bernard

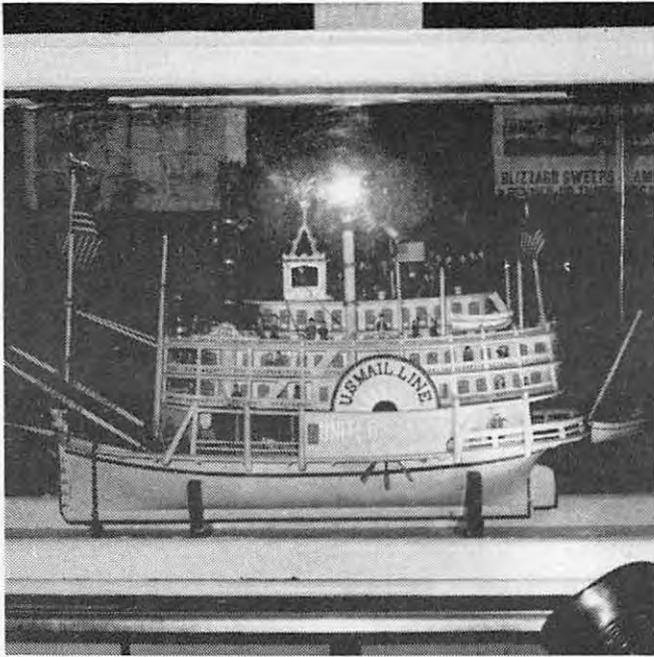
Bicentennial Commission

St. Bernard SAYS

"Happy Birthday, U.S.A."

St. Bernard, Ohio 45217

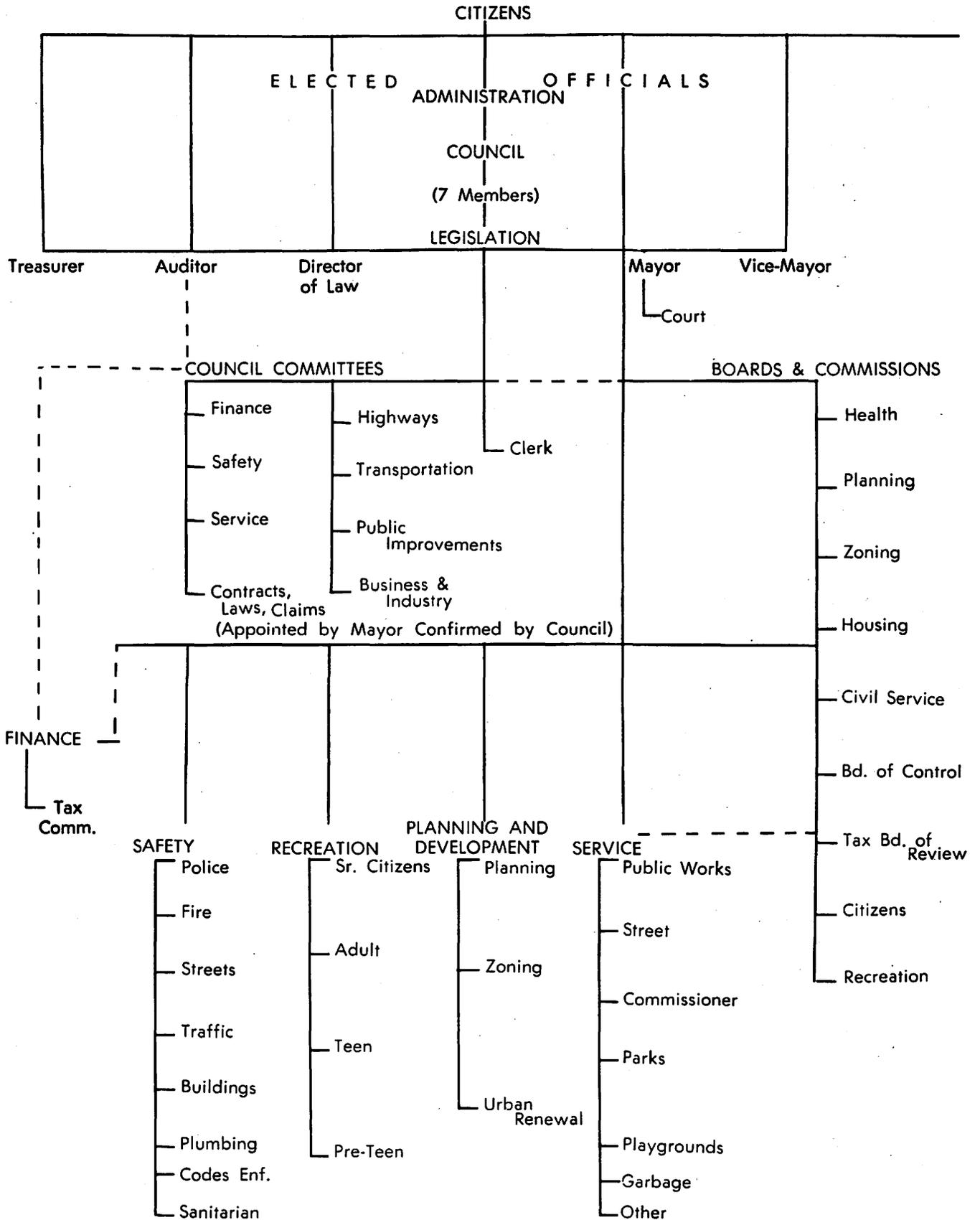
*Early Times Bicentennial Exhibit
May 28-31, 1976 at City Hall*



Bicentennial Ball, November 27, 1976



CITY ORGANIZATION CHART...



Note: Citizens elect both Legislative and Administrative Officials
 Council—Legislative Makes Laws
 Administration—Administers the Laws and Operates the City

CITY MAYORS...



HENRY J. NAILOR
1914-1917



B. H. WESS
1918-1921



CHARLES H. SCHWEGMAN
1922-1925



PETER W. YOUNG
First City Mayor of St. Bernard
1912-1913



JOHN L. GESSENDORF
1934-1935



JOSEPH A. SCHOTTELKOTTE
1936-1945



JOSEPH ELLERT
1946-1947



GEORGE BOEHM
1926-1933



JOSEPH KOETTERS
1950-1953



FRANK POHLKAMP
1954-1961



JOSEPH W. HAVERLAND
1962-1967



GEORGE MEYER
1948-1949



CHARLES M. YOUNG
1968-1974



JACK J. HAUSFELD
1975-

CITY OFFICIALS

MAYORS

Peter W. Young	1912
Bernard H. Wess	1917
Charles Schwegman	1921
George C. Boehm	1925
John L. Gessendorf	1933
Joseph A. Schottelkotte	1935
Joseph E. Ellert	1945
George H. Meyer	1947
Joseph L. Koettters	1949
Frank G. Pohlkamp	1953
Joseph W. Haverland	1961
Charles M. Young	1967
Jack J. Hausfeld	1975

AUDITORS

George Schroder	1917
Charles Voller	1919
John Meyer	1921
Frank J. Schwab	1923
A. G. Kemme, Sr.	1927
John J. Drees	1935
Marcellus Vanden Eynden	1947
Edward J. Geiser	1955

TREASURERS

Frank Krehe, Sr.	1917
Frank J. Schmidlin	1923
Charles Degenhart	1927
George Rothfuss	1933
Frank G. Pohlkamp	1939
Urban Doerger	1951
Edward J. Start	1953
Edward H. Berte	1955
William Wessendarp	1961-66 1969-72
Leo A. Schrand	1967-68 1973-77
John W. Salt	1978

PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL

Joseph A. Kramer	(pre-1917)
John R. Quane	(pre-1917)
John L. Gessendorf	1917-18 1921-22
A. G. Pohlkamp	1919-20
Harry Kronlage	1923-34
Harry Bedinghaus	1935-38
George H. Schultz	1939-40
Joseph E. Ellert	1941-43
Jerome C. Schildmeyer	1943-44
Robert B. Bray	1945-46
Alvin B. Rusche	1947-48
Henry J. Nunlist	1949-52
Edwin Heinz	1953-54
Adrian J. Kathman	1955-58 1965-66
Joseph W. Haverland	1959-60
Gregory H. Neteler	1961-62
Frank E. Cunningham	1963-64
Harry F. Bedinghaus	1967-68
Paul J. Boehm	1969-70
Robert R. Moeller	1971-72
Charles Vonder Meulen	1973-78

SOLICITORS

Charles A. Heilker	(pre-1917)
John R. Quane	1917 1925
Loraine E. Cain	1921
Calvin Shook	1927
Wilbur H. Apking	1933
William C. Schuch	1935 1941
John J. Rivers	1937
Roland Ryan	1947
Joseph F. Rusche	1949 1961
Paul J. Boehm	1953 1965 1975
Kenneth J. Schneider	1967
Dominic F. Perrino	1971

WARD COUNCILMAN

WARD 1

1917 Peter Steuer
 1919 Michael Meyer
 1921 Joseph Enes
 1923 Peter Steuer
 1925 George Huber
 1927 George Huber
 1929 Peter Steuer
 1931 Clem Rittmeier
 1933 Clem Ritter
 1935 George Huber
 1937 Raymond A. Elsbernd
 1939 Raymond A. Elsbernd
 1941 Fred Meyer
 1943 Walter Spence, Sr.
 1945 Clarence P. Huffner
 1947 Clarence P. Huffner
 1949 Arthur R. Knabb
 1951 Sylvester B. Rutemueller
 1953 Sylvester B. Rutemueller
 1955 Sylvester B. Rutemueller
 1957 Sylvester B. Rutemueller
 1959 Fred F. Engel
 1961 Fred F. Engel
 1963 Fred F. Engel
 1965 Fred F. Engel
 1967 Fred F. Engel
 1969 Fred F. Engel
 1971 Fred F. Engel
 1973 Fred F. Engel
 1975 Fred F. Engel
 1977 Fred F. Engel

WARD 2

Anthony G. Pohlkamp
 Frank Mayborg
 Frank Mayborg
 Rudolph Keller, Jr.
 George Kamp
 John H. Henke
 Norma J. Fischer
 Harry Meyer
 Charles A. Brown, Sr.
 Leo H. Heimert
 Robert Morel
 Robert Morel
 Robert Morel
 Robert Morel
 Ernst H. Manthey
 George W. Craig
 Narval Parry
 Bernard J. Mayborg
 Bernard J. Mayborg
 Eugene Price
 Eugene Price
 Eugene Price
 Eugene Price
 Eugene Price
 Lawrence A. Powers
 Victor J. Rothan
 Elmer J. Vonder Muelen
 Robert C. Wallenhorst
 Paul F. Schildmeyer
 Paul F. Schildmeyer

WARD 3

Charles Schwegman
 Aloysius Von Hagel
 Aloysius Von Hagel
 Conrad F. Bambeck
 George B. Koch
 George B. Koch
 George B. Koch
 Emma Moeddel
 George H. Bradley
 William F. Mersch
 Joseph B. Ostolthoff
 Clarence A. Boesken
 Harry Vanden Eynden
 Harry Vanden Eynden
 Frank J. Herrmann
 Edwin L. Heinz
 Edwin L. Heinz
 Carl A. Smith
 Carl A. Smith
 Andrew J. Engelhardt, Jr.
 Edwin L. Heinz
 Edwin L. Heinz
 Frank E. Cunningham, Jr.
 Robert E. Morel
 Robert E. Morel
 Robert E. Morel
 Charles Vonder Muelen
 Paul Gerke
 Joseph R. Hollman
 Joseph R. Hollman
 Joseph R. Hollman

WARD 4

Frank H. Schuab
 Joseph A. Kramer
 Edward G. Meiners
 Joseph E. Ellert
 Joseph E. Ellert
 Frank Karle
 Frank Karle
 Frank Karle
 Frank Karle
 George F. Zees
 Alvin B. Rusche
 Alvin B. Rusche
 Alvin B. Rusche
 Alvin B. Rusche
 Maurice T. Hickey
 Maurice T. Hickey
 Bernard J. Holtel
 Herman G. Haverland
 Clair M. Yelton
 Frederick W. Kemen
 Frederick W. Kemen
 Walter J. St. Clair
 Walter J. St. Clair
 Harvey E. Bauer
 Walter J. St. Clair
 Walter J. St. Clair
 Walter J. St. Clair
 Walter J. St. Clair
 Frank G. Niesen, Jr.
 Frank G. Niesen, Jr.
 Frank G. Niesen, Jr.



COUNCIL AT LARGE

YEAR

1917	John McEneny	Edward Kathman	Anthony Young
1919	Frank J. Schwab	Edward Kathman	Peter W. Young
1921	August Gohman	Charles Burkhardt	Joseph A. Kraemer
1923	Peter W. Young	Edward Kathman	Joseph A. Kraemer
		Ed Reckers	
1925	Peter W. Young	Edward Kathman	Amanda J. Hartjens
		Catherine Reckers	
1927	Catherine Overman	Edward Kathman	Louis F. Walker
1929	Mrs. Anna Oser	Thomas F. Gill	Louis F. Walker
1931	George B. Koch	Thomas F. Gill	Louis F. Walker
1933	George B. Koch	Catherine Schmidt	Thomas F. Gill
1935	Earl H. Smith	Henry Kemen	Robert Morel
1937	Earl H. Smith	William H. Wessendarp	Leo E. Heimert
1939	Earl H. Smith	William H. Wessendarp	Joseph E. Ellert
1941	William J. Berling	Earl H. Smith	Joseph C. Wallenhorst
1943	Leo A. Schrand	Earl H. Smith	Robert B. Bray
1945	Leo A. Schrand	Earl H. Smith	Alvin B. Rusche
1947	Leo A. Schrand	Urban W. Doerger	Elmore B. Ahr
1949	Herbert F. Deubell	Leo A. Schrand	Herman J. Tenkman, Jr.
1951	Herbert F. Deubell	Adrian J. Kathman	Herman J. Tenkman, Jr.
1953	Norbert R. Rothan	Adrian J. Kathman	Joseph P. Vanden Eynden
1955	Joseph W. Haverland	Gregory H. Neteler	Herman J. Tenkman, Jr.
1957	Joseph W. Haverland	Gregory H. Neteler	Vernon E. Kuderer
1959	John R. Rice	Gregory H. Neteler	Vernon E. Kuderer
1961	John R. Rice	Paul P. Hausfeld	Joseph F. Schlosser
1963	Vernon E. Kuderer	Paul P. Hausfeld	Charles M. Young
1965	Kenneth J. Schneider	Paul P. Hausfeld	Charles M. Young
1967	Jerome D. Doerger	Stephen J. Schneider	Edward P. Speed
1969	Arthur O. Cruse	Paul P. Hausfeld	Lawrence A. Powers
1971	Roger Boehm	Paul F. Schildmeyer	George A. VonWalde
1973	Jack J. Hausfeld	John W. Schwallie	Carolyn E. Ungruhe
1975	Robert Baur	John W. Schwallie	Carolyn E. Ungruhe
1977	John A. Paul	John W. Schwallie	Robert C. Wallenhorst

ST. BERNARD CITY HALL



Mayor — Jack Hausfeld; Mayor's Office Clerk — Celeste M. Hausfeld

May 27, 1974 was the date that dedication ceremonies for the new St. Bernard City Hall took place. This followed some years of hot debate as to need, decisions regarding whether rehabilitation of the old Town Hall should be undertaken, and if not, determining a site for the new building.

Once the decision was made to locate at Washington and Vine, the building project was actually completed in two phases—Phase I was the Municipal Building, at a location that had formerly been tennis courts, next to St. Bernard Eagles on the Tower and Washington part of the street. In this building were located the Police Department with offices on the first floor and holding cells in the basement.

Next to the Police Department is the St. Bernard Branch Public Library, which moved from the Public School, and which has one of the better circulation records for a suburb of Cincinnati.

A large meeting room with small

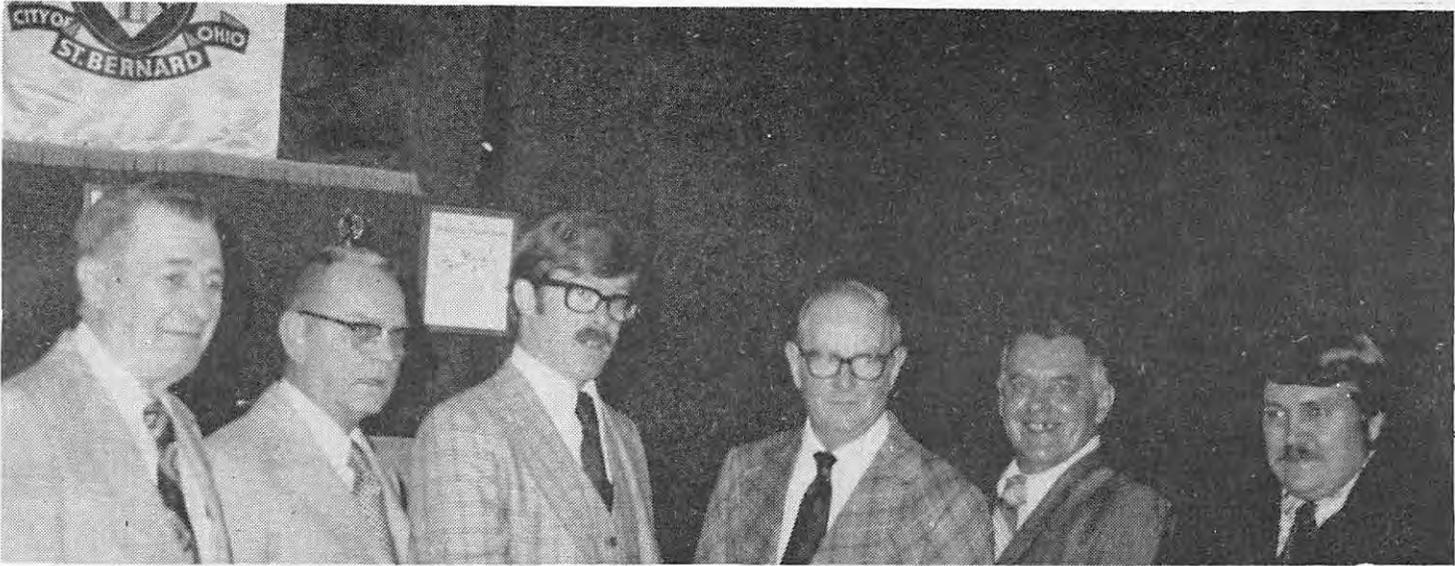
kitchen comprise the balance of space on the main level which facility is utilized almost continually by the community. Recreational programs such as yoga, dancing, bridge lessons for adults, summer weekly movies, numerous civic and social events are held here. The Senior Citizens meet regularly here on Wednesday afternoons, and boast approximate membership of 300, who actively participate in activities such as their well-known choral group, led aptly by Mr. Harry Meyer. During the warm months several trips are taken to ball games, races, LeSourdesville, King's Island and Kolping Grove. The Teen Center on the lower level has served the youth during the school months, and various card clubs, civic and social affairs are held here.

In 1971, 418 groups reserved the Municipal Building facilities. In 1977 a total of 716 groups used the combined facilities as follows: Municipal Building, 485 City Hall, 231.

The City Hall is attached to the

Municipal Building by a covered walkway, and is located at the corner of Washington and Vine where the Washington Grill was previously located; its parking lot comprises the area where the old Miami and Erie Canal came through and under Vine Street. This was known as Phase II, and contains offices for Administrative officials — Mayor, Service Director, Auditor, Tax Commissioner and Council chambers and caucus room on the first floor. The lower level was constructed with a fallout shelter incorporated in the layout, Community Development offices as well as an office or microfilming of records to more efficiently store and maintain valuable city information. The Dial-A-Ride dispatcher is also located on the lower level of this building.

The Council Chambers features "Council in the round", an innovation that has been admired and emulated by some other municipalities.



Elmer Boehm, Building Commissioner; Jack Salt, Treasurer; Bill King, Community Development Director; Howard Goldschmidt, Street Commissioner; Richard Feichtner, Plumbing Commissioner; Jerry Wiedmann, Recreation Director.



Carolyn E. Ungruhe, Service Department Clerk; Edward J. Geiser, Auditor; Loretta M. Feichtner, Auditor's Office Clerk.

CITY DEPARTMENTS...

Safety Department...

Includes not only Police and Fire Departments, but also involves Code Enforcement, Building and Plumbing Inspection, in 1978.

Periodic inspection throughout the City by the Building and Plumbing Departments are made for the safety of the residents, for whom the Building and Plumbing Codes have been established.

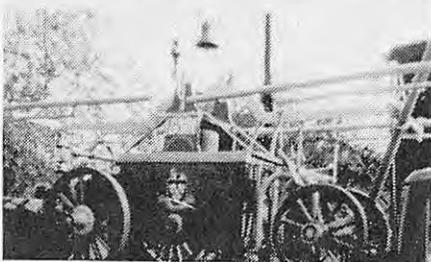
Plumbing permits are required for any change or replacement in plumbing. The Building Department requires a permit for any work on or about a building that costs over \$25.00. Building or Plumbing permits can be obtained by the homeowner or contractor at City Hall.

Following are the history of the individual departments as they occurred.

Our Fire Department...

October 3, 1976 marked the dedication of the new St. Bernard Fire House, and was celebrated by the community with fanfare, media coverage in newspapers and television, and open house of the new facility featured a tour of the building and equipment display.

What a contrast this must have



Washington No. 1 Pumper—Courtesy P. Holz.



First Paid Fire Dept.



Ladder Wagon—Town Hall—D. M. Lee.

been to the original shed structure that housed the Volunteer fire fighters Washington No. 1 pumper pictured here. The days when a bell atop the frame structure signalled a potential disaster to home or factory, and dedicated volunteers would leave warm bed and family and on horseback or on foot, race to the shed—first one there went to Vedder's Cigar Store for the key—and then the manpower, upon arrival would commence pulling the pumper to the blaze and hand pump water to extinguish it. Bucket brigades were not unheard of, and the cistern water supply (three were authorized by Ordinance in September 1882) provided the only available moisture in those days. The pumper required twenty men to operate it—eight men working the handle bars on each side, drawing water to the hose line, manned by the rest of the hearty volunteers. The pumper was reported to "throw a fairly large stream of water".

Cisterns were filled by carrying water from the Canal in the village wagon in earliest days, using a long pipe at the rear of Krehe's Coal Yard. It wasn't until 1895, at completion of the Water Works, that the plug pressure system was used.

As the village grew, and more space was required for official business, bonds were issued for erection of a Town Hall in 1889 at Carthage Pike and Baker Avenue. At this time three hose reels were purchased, along with a ladder truck (horse-drawn), and three vol-

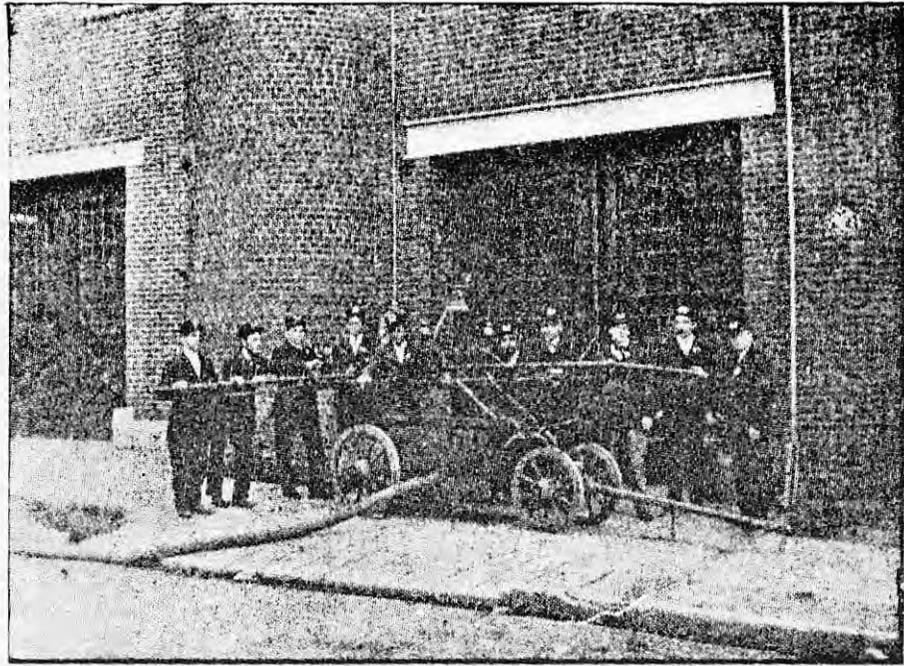
unteer hose reel companies and a took and ladder company were formed. Each hose company consisted of fifteen men, the hook and ladder company had ten men. The competition was high to be the first to get water on a blaze.

Hose Company No. 1 was located at Town Hall, which was also the meeting place of the Hook and Ladder Company. Hose Company No. 2, headed by H. A. Nurre, was located at the Water Tower Hose House, with team ready at all times; Company No. 3 was headquartered at the Water Works.

A fire alarm system had been installed before building the Water Works, and at the alarm, volunteers hurried to help at their headquarters, pulling their reels to the fire. The pulling was made easier if a wagon or streetcar happened by, as the hose reel could be attached for greater speed.



Nurre Hose House



VOLUNTEERS WITH WASHINGTON PUMPER No. 1



Hose and Chemical Wagon in front of Town Hall

At the beginning, whoever was elected president of a hose company was Chief, and these were many. After building the Water Works the first Chief of the Fire Department was designated, and among those who served were:—Thomas Brannon, Ben Wolf, Charles Burkhardt and John Walterman.

The first paid Fire Department started in 1910, with the entire company composed of three men, headed by Chief George Frede. They operated from a new addition to the Town Hall built in 1909. A combination hose and chemical wagon was purchased along with two horses at that time, to provide up-to-date fire service. Many of the neighbors along Baker Avenue can recall the days when the firemen would exercise the horses up and down that street.

Motorized equipment was purchased in 1916, when an Ahrens Fox Pumper was installed, and a second pumper was added in 1919.

In 1921, the Department moved, having outgrown the Annex at Town Hall. Headquarters were now at Main (Carthage Pike/Vine) and Clay Streets. A new ladder truck was purchased that same year. The fire alarm system was renovated and new alarm boxes installed in 1925.

This building housed fire equip-

ment on the first floor, and provided sleeping quarters, baths and showers on the second. The basement was used for cleaning of hoses, which were hung in a tower to the rear of the building for drying.

When George Frede resigned in January, 1922, Harry Kaese was appointed Chief, and at his resignation in 1925, Robert Heitlage became Chief. By then the Department consisted of 18 men, working two shifts of 24 hours each, by now under Civil Service. A pension fund had been set up, and all were members of the Police and Firemen's Benevolent Association.

The Night Watchman was a man assigned to night duty, who was to be up at night, and who handled calls and responded to alarms first, by ringing the "Joker" to wake the men. Next to their bed were kept the "bunker" pants and boots—raincoats and helmets would have been placed earlier on the truck for immediate use.

Training received included standard and advanced Red Cross First Aid courses, heavy rescue first aid with the Ohio Trades and Industrial Commission, inspection courses regarding types of gases, controls, fire hazards. Each fireman might have specific books regarding firefighting, and also, the firehouse li-

brary retains some. In addition, actual physical training using equipment at the firehouse—ladderwork and net training were originally handled at the firehouse. Today this training takes place elsewhere. As industries advanced and new chemicals were introduced, company personnel and management learned ways to combat fires of volatile materials, and the Fire Department kept abreast of these advances.

In 1941-42 Chief Heitlage was shown a magnesium fire and received specialized training to combat it, which information was passed on to the Department.

Firefighting has been a team effort with other communities nearby; early mutual aid grew to become the Mill Creek Valley Fire Association, and Norwood and Elmwood cooperated from earliest years when needed. The whole county belongs to this Association today. The Hamilton County Fire Chief's Association, to which our Chief belongs, has been a force for better fire protection and cooperation for safe communities.

Mutual aid was necessary during World War II, and firemen received deferment in order to protect "the home front". The Department had a priority rating and had no trouble with getting gas, nozzles, etc. when



3rd Firehouse

needed. From World War II, foam was developed as a fire-fighting method. Originally in powdered form, water was added under pressure for firefighting; liquid foam was developed about 1958, the latter requiring special length of hose and nozzle. This is used most effectively on oil fires, as it smothers it.

Progress in the Department is reflected in the contrast of salary structure through the years:—in the 1930's a man might earn \$1855 per year, with no Blue Cross, etc., as is common today. Further, the men chipped in for boots, raincoats, groceries and kitchen equipment. In 1977, a starting fireman begins at approximately \$12,000-\$13,000 per year, modern facilities, including kitchen equipment are provided, fringe benefits such as Blue Cross, Blue Shield and vacation provisions are included in the present structure.

Previous "hand-me-down" learning has progressed from the days when a man purchased his own manuals to learn firefighting methods. At one time the training program as such was non-existent. Then two or three hours a day would be spent in study and learning from men who had worked in the Department before them. The experienced men provided drills in ladder climbing, hose work and the like. Firemen in the 1930's worked a 24-hour day, every other day; later they received a "Kelly Day" (extra day off) every two weeks, which became a 72-hour week, and finally resulting in the present schedule of one day of work, two days off (after gradual reduction

of hours to the present 54-hour work week).

Life Squad . . . Ambulance Runs . . .

At one time firemen would go to the hospital as a trained First Aid man, and would watch the patient treated. The days are gone when several doctors made their residence in the community and they not only made house calls, but often were assisted by midwives. Doctors would treat people brought to the hospitals on an emergency basis by the Life Squad, in the 1930's and at first the ladder truck was used for transportation. The Emergency vehicle usually carried an Acting Truck Driver, Lieutenant, Tillerman and First Aid man. Non-medical emergencies, such as handling lockouts, getting cats out of trees, etc. were handled by a fireman using the Whippet roadster in those days.

Formerly artificial respiration in the prone position was used, according to prescribed First Aid procedure; presently mouth-to-mouth resuscitation is taught and used, often in conjunction with a respirator and other high-cost equipment, which make possible monitoring of a patient's condition by a doctor while the patient is en route to the hospital. Hospital special training is provided the present "paramedics"—specialized technicians in handling life-saving techniques in the community.

A sample day in the life of a fireman in the 1930's:—

7:00 A.M. Night Watchman hit the pole to wake men—they get up, shave.

7:30 A.M. Start chores around the firehouse.

7:55 A.M. Roll Call—in line, called by Captain.

8:00 A.M. Change to work clothes, commence cleaning firehouse from basement to second floor; dust, wash windows. Lieutenant and Captain made alarm system check; check battery charge for alarm system (D.C.) maintained in case of power outage. Test of alarm boxes on specified days; notification of Police Department when alarm boxes were to be pulled for test, in order to handle a real fire which might occur during that time.

Lunch Time

Following Lunch, change to fatigues, followed by one or two hours of bookwork (ex., Fire Service Training Manual by Ohio State Fire Assoc.)

Afternoon—Finish chores

5:00 P.M.—Eat Supper.

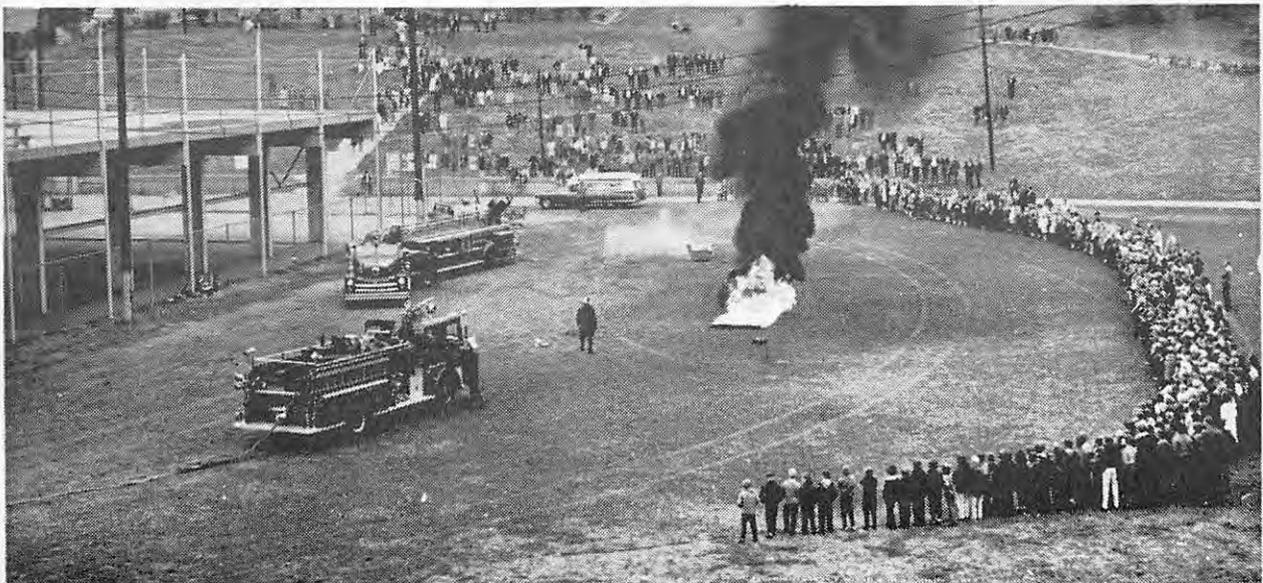
Evening—Read, relax (Night Watch could sleep, but had to get up by 9:00 p.m.) unless an alarm sounded.

9:00 p.m.—Permission to go to bed; Night Watch get up.

Fire Prevention Program . . .

One of the reasons our community has a good record, and few fires, is because of the outstanding Fire Prevention Program instituted here.

Home inspections and industrial inspections for fire hazards have been in effect for many years, and usually begin during Fire Prevention Week, approximately October 9th each year (close to the date of the Chicago Fire—and which is commemorated here by this safety check.)



Fire Drill

Trained firemen make inspections of basements, outbuildings and attics, and garages. Usually the main floor is not inspected unless there is a special request to check gas hookups. If a fire-causing situation exists, a statement is issued regarding the problem, and the fireman checks back in ten days to see if the problem has been cleared up. This is for the resident or owner's protection.

Affiliations . . . Other Benefits . . .

Since 1936, our firefighters have belonged to the AFL-CIO Local No. 450 IAFF, and our members have been active, such as Jack Paul, who has served with credit as an officer in the State organization. Further, keeping up with the latest in fire-fighting can be done by membership in organizations such as Ohio State Fire Chiefs' Association (local former Chief, Art Cruse was a State Board member representing our Fire Department in the past). Our men also belong to the International Fire Chief's Association where im-



Jr. Fire Chief

provements and developments for community protection are brought out, and ideas are shared for improved local service.

The Police & Firemen's Benevolent Association was formed in the 1920's with dues of \$1.00 per month. A widows and orphans fund is provided, and death benefits included. An annual dance is held to benefit this organization.

Firefighting Equipment . . .

We have come a long way from the Washington No. 1 Pumper, hose reels, hook and ladder horse-drawn wagon, the early motorized ladder truck and Whippet roadster, and even have passed the 1940's vehicles when the firetruck with a centrifugal pumping system replaced the first piston pumpers.

Equipment is purchased after the Chief visits various out-of-town fire departments and studies features of equipment which would improve local firefighting ability. All vehicles are rated by the Ohio Inspection Bureau, and, in fact, the entire Department is checked and rated by them, which determines the fire insurance rate.

In this way, the equipment we have in 1978 has been selected to provide the best firefighting capability available today, and present equipment includes:—modern van-type ambulance, reserve ambulance, three pumpers, a 100-foot tractor trailer type aerial pumper, a one-ton Dodge service truck and a Ford station wagon.

Fire Chiefs Heitlage, Charles Fisher, and Arthur Cruse up to present Chief William Miller have worked to maintain the highest ratings and protection in our community.

Presently there are 27 firemen and the Chief employed, working three shifts—on duty 24 hours, off 48 hours. Each shift includes a captain, lieutenant, engineer and six firemen. To date, nine men have received paramedic training and are credited with saving many lives. The most recent equipment acquisition—a special power device called the "Jaws of Life" has been obtained for assisting in opening wrecked vehicles to release a trapped victim in the shortest possible time. This has already been utilized in an Expressway crash, and will aid in saving many lives.

Firehouse Facility . . .

From the Village shed which served the first Volunteers, to the Town Hall Annex, to the 1921



Present Bldg.

building on the Pike, great strides were made in improved facility, equipment, training and increased manpower.

The 1921 Fire Department building was recently torn down due to reported deterioration of the building caused by vibration from the adjacent Expressway, the need for complete plumbing renovation and heat expense annually for the building.

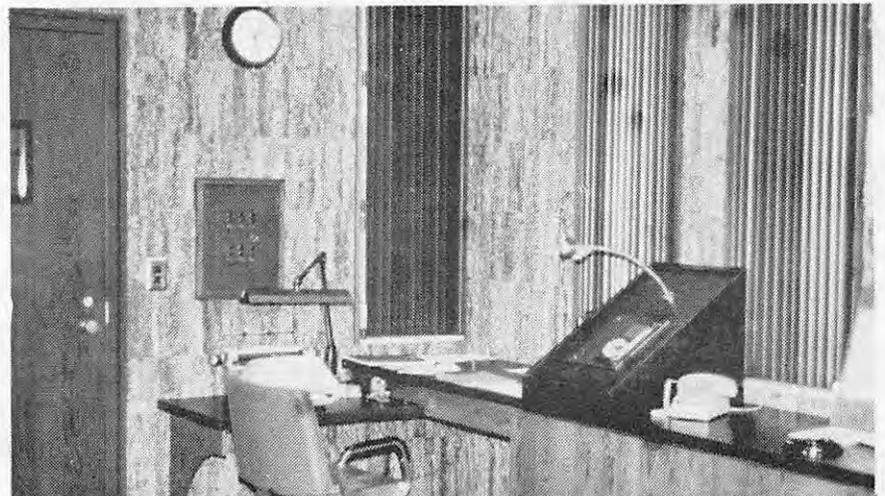
The new building was dedicated in 1976, and was designed and planned by members of the Department under Chief William Miller. Location of the new building was set across the end of Clay Street in order to incorporate the basement of the prior building into use with the new building. A modern one-floor plan with three bays of fire equipment and living quarters alongside, serve as the 1978 Fire Department headquarters.

The new living quarters have an alarm control area and offices for the Chief, the Inspector, a day room and sitting area, modern kitchen and bedrooms for the officers and firemen. There is a library, locker

room, and combination shower and restroom facility.

What kind of future will we have in St. Bernard? What tragedies will occur—which ones can and will be prevented?

We have had factory fires many years ago—Joselyn Schmidt Glue Works on Starchtown Road (Bank St.); Ubiko Milling had a huge fire; the Presbyterian Church fire in 1928 was a holocaust on a New Year's that hasn't been forgotten; the fire at the Mayclair Apartments on Mitchell, and the St. Clement Church fire in the 1960's yet another. Overall, we don't know what the future will bring, but the number and degree of major fires has become minimal in recent years—a credit to our Fire Department and their record for keeping up with the times—obtaining the latest training to meet needs as they arise, work toward fire prevention by inspection on a house-to-house and individual business and industry scale. Based on these efforts, the people who live and work here can look forward to a safe future in this community.



Dept. Photo



FIREMEN: James Dwertman; Capt. Leon Boyd; Charles F. Roll; James E. Wailman; Joseph Carter. (Rear) Engr. Francis Boesken; Capt. Orin Kreyenhagen; Forrest L. Hudson; Arthur Stritholt; Chief William Miller; Capt. J. Edward Brown.



FIREMEN: George M. Meyer; Vernon Lipp; William N. Roll; (rear) Capt. Cletus G. Wallenhorst; Engr. Carl Deutsch; Paul Haarmann; Bernard Dunphy; Arthur E. Dover.



FIREMEN: Lt. Cecil Manuel; Ronald Higgins; Raymon Feldhaus; William Paul. (Rear) Thomas A. Barge; Donald Haarman; Engr. Norman Miller; Robert Temple. Absent: Lt. Thomas Cullum; David R. Monday.

FIRE CHIEFS... CITY OF ST. BERNARD...



ROBERT HEITLAGE



GEORGE FREDE



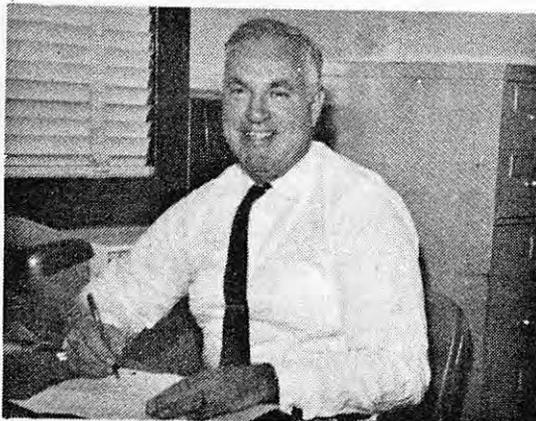
HARRY KAESE



CHARLES FISHER



FIRE DEPT. EMBLEM



ARTHUR CRUSE



WILLIAM MILLER

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION



This is to Certify

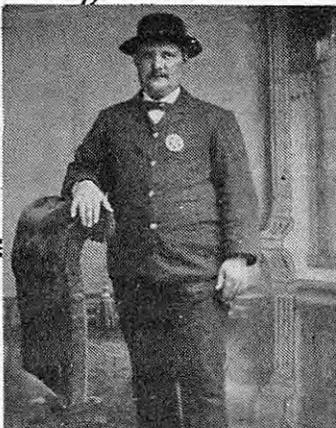
That at an Election held on Monday, the 1st day
of April, A. D. 1890, in St. Bernard
Hamilton County, Ohio,
for the purpose of choosing Municipal Officers for
said Village, as the law requires,
you, Edward Case, were duly elected
Marshal of said Village, to serve
for the period of Two years, and until your successor shall have
been elected and qualified.

You are also notified to appear before me, or before some other officer duly author-
ized to administer oaths in such cases, within 10 days from the day of said elec-
tion, and there take the oath of office required by law.

Done at my office in said Village, on this 9th day
of April, A. D. 1890.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
and official seal on the day and year last above mentioned.

John J. Penman
Clerk of said Village



Revs. Clarke & Co., Prs., 60 W. Fourth St., Cin.

Taken up by the Subscriber living on the Courthouse Road 5 Miles from Cincinnati in Millcreek Township 31st Jan 1853 a white Sufferer supposed to be about 3 yrs old having near ears and round on each side of her head and some spots on her legs her right horn woods now a little has a short tail No other marks
 Pursued
 Gibson 1853 A. Hoffmann

POLICE DEPARTMENT . . .

Excerpt from Stray Book

POLICE DEPARTMENT . . .

At this writing the new Police Department building is in process of construction on Vine Street hillside, across from Baker Avenue, in order to better facilitate police efforts in the interests of law and order.

A comparison between today's police and those first marshals who served during the years when St. Bernard was farmland was brought to mind when, in 1977, an accident on our local portion of I-75 Expressway resulted in a truckload of cattle running loose, and had to be captured by our City's Finest.

City records indicate that as far back as 1847—130 years ago, rounding up stray cattle was one of the major problems here, as reflected by this copy of a page from the "Stray Book" of that year.

One of the earliest residents, John Ludlow, had served as an early sheriff in Cincinnati (in the 1780's), meting out punishments in the form of hangings, ten lashes, monetary fines for such offenses as stealing from clothes-lines, mistreatment of animals and the like.

When Mr. Ludlow moved to the Mill Creek area, his main policing concern was against marauding Indians, until treaties in the Northwest Territory brought about much sought after peace.

The Stray Book mentioned above, apparently was kept in one of the more prominent public places, and as strays were found, the individual finder would note in the book a description of the animal, and indi-

cating costs to be paid upon claiming one.

Justices of the Peace located in the area heard cases involving disputes, disagreements, and made judgements in Mill Creek Township until and after incorporation as a Village, St. Bernard, was effected.

First Marshal of record was William Bode (1878), who received \$200 per year as salary.

Duties were:

". . . to suppress all Riots disorders, Disturbances and Breaches of the Peace, and with or without process to apprehend all disorderly persons or disturbers of the Peace of said Village and forthwith convey them before the mayor who shall hear and determine the complaint and impose reasonable fines on the offender or offenders not to exceed One Hundred Dollars and it shall be the duty of the mayor in case complaint shall be made before him of any Disorderly Conduct or disturbances or Breach of the Peace to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person or persons so complained of and to fine him, her or them in a sum not exceeding on (sic) Hundred Dollars." (Ref. Village Council Minutes, St. Bernard, Ohio, May 7, 1878)

Crimes included driving horses too fast through town, subject to imprisonment in jail. The jail was constructed after the first council bought iron cells to confine prisoners, then built a shed around the cells, later adding a fence six feet high with a gate, lock and two keys. This was located at the Volunteer

Fire House building on Vine near Lawrence.

During the years when St. Bernard was a village, the mayor and marshal received fees upon conviction, after arrest. If the marshal found any cattle on the streets, he rounded them up, returned them, or maintained them until the owner showed up, the marshal keeping the "poundage" (fine) paid. It has been suggested that on occasion some pastures were opened mysteriously and the fine exacted for an immediate recapture of a horse or cow.

The original workday of the marshal was outlined as follows:—

Hours—

7:00 A.M.-12:00 A.M. Sunday

7:00 A.M.-10:00 P.M. Weekdays

Subject to Call When Needed

(In other words—he was never really off duty.)

Further, included in his job was checking to see that streets were in proper repair, lighting of the village lamps, and, it was his job to go after city officials if they failed to appear for important meetings among other things.

Second marshal was Bill Stevenson, followed by Marshal Worpenberg. In May, 1887, Henry Esselmann of St. John's Cemetery was sworn in as a special policeman, "to arrest and jail any and every persons, entrapping birds, destroying flowers, on said burying grounds, within the Corporation of St. Bernard."

August 16, 1887 Mr. Edward Case was appointed Marshal by the

Exchange Subscription.

Terms and Conditions. The instruments and lines on the lessee's premises shall be carefully used and only as herein stated. He is to pay \$10.00 for each Telephone, Transmitter or Call Box destroyed otherwise than by unavoidable accident, and \$10.00 per month in case of unauthorized removal or detention of the same, until it shall be returned or its destruction shall be satisfactorily proved; but such payment shall not confer any title to the instrument or right to use it. All ordinary expense of maintenance and repair is to be borne by the lessor. The lessor does not guarantee the uninterrupted working of the line or instruments, and shall not be held liable for annoyance or interruptions from induction, nor for damages of any character caused by other electrical systems, and its liability, in case the lessee's communication with the exchange is interrupted from any other cause, shall be limited to an abatement of the rental hereunder during such interruption, after twenty-four hours written notice thereof to the lessor in each case. Upon non-payment of any sum due, or any use of the instruments or lines on said premises improper or contrary hereto, or any removal therefrom, the lessor may terminate the lessee's right immediately by written notice mailed to or left at the aforesaid premises, and sever his connection and remove the instruments; and in such case the lessee shall pay full rental and other charges earned up to the date of such removal of instruments, and one-half of the remainder of the rental for the full term agreed upon. The lessor shall at all reasonable times have a right to enter the premises of the lessee to inspect and repair instruments and lines, or to remove them upon the termination of the lessee's right hereunder. The lessee will move or change the location

of the telephone, at the expense of the same to be paid by the lessee, provided the location to which the telephone is to be moved is such that the same class of service can be furnished, and can be reached from existing pole lines.

The rental and other charges herein specified will not include payment for messenger or Toll Line service with distant towns or Toll Stations which shall be based upon the lessor's established tariff; but the lessee hereby guarantees prompt payment for such service furnished to himself or others upon call from his instrument.

The right of the lessee is to use the instruments and connecting wires, where the lessor may place them, but not elsewhere, nor in connection with any other line, under such rules as the lessor may from time to time prescribe, for the purpose of personal communication with the Exchange, and with parties whom the Exchange may connect with him for that purpose, upon his business. He shall not extend this use to other individuals, except his employees in the transaction of his business, nor does this contract confer on him the right to use other telephones than those leased hereunder. They are not to be used for any toll or consideration to be paid by any person other than the lessee, nor for performing any part of the work of collecting, transmitting or delivering any message in respect of which any toll or consideration has been paid or is to be paid to any party other than the lessor, nor for

transmitting market quotations or news for sale, publication, for distribution or performing any other service in competition with service which the lessor may undertake to perform. He shall not make use of foul or profane language, or personate any other individual, with fraudulent intent, over the wires connected with his instruments. Said telephones are the property of the American Bell Telephone Company, are constructed and used under its patents, and are leased and licensed by it only for the uses above stated in consideration of a royalty and rental which it is to receive therefor part of the payment named below, and which the lessor is authorized to collect for a period not exceeding one year in advance; but any use otherwise or without the payment of said rental or royalty is also an injury to an invasion of the said rights of the American Bell Telephone Company, entitling it to an injunction and other legal redress in a suit in its name and behalf, and to the remedies, by taking possession of instruments and lines, and collecting rentals from the lessee, as provided in the contract between the said American Bell Telephone Company and said lessor, and which the lessee agrees to permit and to pay.

In case of the passage of any law which, in the opinion of the lessor, shall tend to materially increase the cost of maintaining wire communication between subscribers, or if, by the operation or terms of any law or ordinance, the lessor shall become embarrassed in the maintenance of the line in any other particular, the lessor may, at its option, terminate this contract and remove the instruments at any time.

In view of the liability to errors in transmitting oral messages by telephone and the impossibility of fairly using the same therefor,

the lessor takes upon and by any telephone line, and the officers and servants thereof, in transmitting, receiving or delivering messages; and in respect of any messages which may be sent or received by or for him over any other telephone or telegraph line, no line shall be responsible for defaults occurring on any other line, nor on its own line, except as specified in its usual contracts, nor for any damages unless the claim therefor be presented in writing within thirty days after sending the message, and he makes the Exchange and every other line over which said message may pass, his agent to receive the same, to forward it towards destination at the rate for unrepeat messages, and for that purpose to bind him by the contracts on the usual blanks and make the message subject to the usual limitations, rules and regulations, to which he hereby agrees. He will reimburse the lessor for all tolls it may pay on such message.

All the obligations hereof are binding on the lessee until the instruments shall be redelivered to the lessor or the American Bell Telephone Company, or until, being bound and requested and as above specified, having an opportunity to remove the same they shall neglect to do so. All words herein referring to the lessee or any other user, shall be taken to be of such number and gender as the character of the lessee or user may require.

(Special Rate - For use of Village Officials only)

Conversation over party lines must be limited to not exceed five minutes.

CINCINNATI, O. *July 9* 1902

The Subscriber, Lessee, requests **The City and Suburban Telegraph Association**, Lessor, to place in the premises

at *Police Headquarters - Town Hall St Bernard*

one complete set of Long Distance Telephone instruments, and attach the same to a *four - 14 - party* **Copper Metallic Circuit Line**, connecting with the Lessor's telephone exchange and furnish service upon the Terms and Conditions herein provided, which he hereby promises to keep and perform; and agrees to pay therefor to said Lessor, at its office, Telephone Building, cor. Vine and Baker streets, upon presentation of the bill or within five days thereafter,

as equipment rental and exchange service charges, the sum of *Forty five* **Dollars.**

\$45 per annum payable quarterly in advance, for the term of **One Year** from *July 24* 1902 to *July 24* 1903, and thereafter until this agreement is terminated by one month's notice in writing given by either of the parties hereto.

This request becomes a binding Contract whenever accepted by the General Manager of The City and Suburban Telegraph Association, by his signature hereto or by furnishing said instruments, and shall be binding upon the successors or assigns of the parties hereto. Its terms cannot be varied or waived by any representation or promises of any canvasser or other person.

The Lessee hereby acknowledges the receipt of a Duplicate hereof

Accepted *July 12* 1902
The City & Suburban Telegraph Association (Incorporated),
(Lessor)

By _____
GENERAL MANAGER

Village of St Bernard
Josef Lehmann Mayor
(Lessee)

Mayor. He also served many years as Truant Officer for Ross Avenue School, and in 1890 was appointed an Agent of the Ohio Humane Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals. Ludlow Grove and St. Bernard had their share of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" types—often children played hookey to fish and swim in the Canal or one of the lakes, or even to go to work to help support the family from childhood—often skipping school to do so. The Marshal sternly attempted to lead them back to learn the three "R's". By now the monthly salary was \$45.13.

In 1889 the first night police were appointed at a salary of \$10.50, Daniel Finke and William Case serving in this capacity. Procurement of "revolver, mace, whistle, badge, handcuffs and 'nippers'" were authorized for them.

Bicycles became the rage about this time, and laws were passed to prohibit riding them on the sidewalks (or boardwalks), with many receiving a fine for this misdemeanor. In winter, sledriding on sidewalks was also prohibited.

In 1889, street scrapers were purchased in the event vagrants or tramps were arrested by the police, they could be made to clean streets to pay for their board and lodging. Since our main thoroughfares were well-traveled, it can be assumed this would have been quite a task, considering the number of horses coming through, cattle and mules in the area. These were days before the advent of the City Service Department, and cleanliness was much desired.

Another problem which existed was gambling—many saloon owners were frequently warned about gambling taking place on their premises, and Village Council Minutes, December 17, 1889 reveal action authorizing the "Marshal and Night Police to arrest any person participating in gambling, and also the owner of such place allowing any gambling for money to be done in his place, and to prosecute such person according to the law."

Again, the Minutes of March 4, 1890 show a statement by Mr. Daley, "Night Police and Marshall had not taken any active steps toward prohibiting gambling. A party from the City of Cincinnati had told him, going into the City on the train, that he had been all night in the Village playing poker for money, and the same party had boasted coming out ahead".

Other problems harrassed villagers—Mr. Manthey recommended (Aug. 5, 1890) that the "Marshall is instructed to keep a sharp lookout after the night police, and if caught not attending to their duty to report immediately, and if necessary call a special meeting of Council, to take action." Mr. Dahling stated that, "here of late there are some pretty bad boys in the Village, that they would gather together, and what is commonly called, would rush the 'growler', thereby getting drunk and then commit crime, and especially at wedding parties where the boys would go and make noise, and would not let up until they would get a keg of beer, the consequence would be they would get drunk, thereby making bad boys

out of them; further, he would suggest the prohibiting of boys playing pool and cards in saloons, and that the saloon keeper be warned not to allow any pool playing or card playing in their saloon by the minors." The Marshal was instructed to notify all the Saloon Keepers in the Village of the desires of Council.

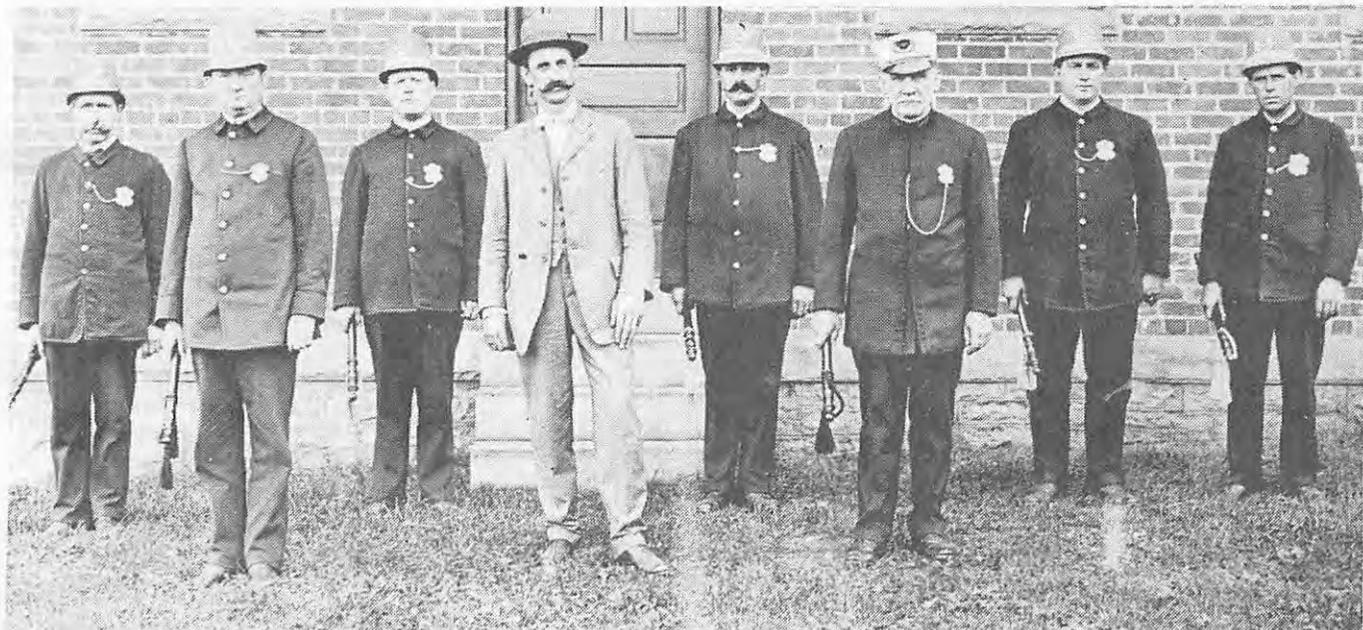
Evidently the police didn't get much respect; the Night Police had requested a Dark Lantern each, since they were often required to "invade into dark places whilst on duty". Council was unsympathetic, however, stating they did not think this was necessary, that police complaints received indicated the Night Police were "indoors enough, especially as long as the saloons and butcher shops were open; that they would be in there most of the time, or otherwise caught sleeping during time they were to be on duty."

At the time Henry Nailor succeeded Edward Case, in 1898, the railroad was being haunted by "hoboes", and as Mr. Nailor was successful in getting them to leave town, one was reported to have painted a sign on the railroad bridge which read: "Beware of the red-headed marshal".

Charles "Dinnie" Ahrens replaced him in 1908, and served until 1912, when the City Police Department was formed.

City of St. Bernard Police . . .

At City incorporation in 1912, the position of marshal was abolished by law, and a chief of police became the head of the Police Department at the Town Hall. Charles



Mayor Peter Young and Chief Burkhardt with 1912 Police Department — Courtesy Grace Y. Martin

A. Burkhardt was the first to serve in this capacity, after formerly serving as night lieutenant. Under him, organization of the Department was effected, establishment of two shifts, each under supervision of a sergeant. A call box system was installed to assist in emergency.

Michael Conneighton, former sergeant, replaced Chief Burkhardt in 1914, at which time the eight-hour system and three shifts of work hours were established, each with its own sergeant, and at this time the Department was placed under Civil Service.

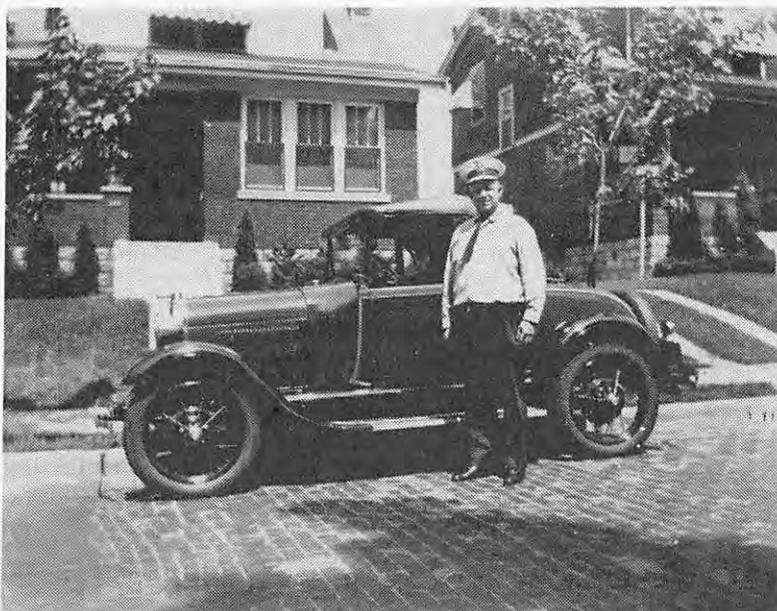
Charles Lohmann succeeded to the position of Chief in 1922. He had been a Department member since 1910, and sergeant since 1912. Prior to that time no motorized equipment had been used, but this was changed when two Fords were purchased, enabling more frequent and better patrolling of the City. A motorcycle for traffic duty was another addition. A Pension Fund was established for Department members and also organization of the Police and Firemen's Benevolent Association.

The advent of the automobile meant new speed laws—and a 10 mph limit was set within city limits. With acquisition of vehicles, police were required to learn to drive, and originally there was to be a chauffeur always on duty with each shift. This was later changed to, "All men including the sergeants must know how to run the Ford," although the patrolman on Main Avenue (the Pike) would continue to patrol on foot as before. The vehicles would make inspection trips and calls from each police box, with occasional trips through St. Mary's and St. John's Cemetery.

The early ambulance was referred to as the "Police Emergency" vehicle, which was to be "turned over" (crank started), at least once at the beginning of a shift to see that it was in running order. Special traffic duties were assigned during school session at Ross Avenue and Main, at P&G during the work rush hour, and Sunday to control traffic at St. Clement.

Cooperation with the Fire Department during fire runs was indicated from earliest years, to prevent interference by others with firemen during an emergency, handling crowd control and assisting whenever needed.

Police at one time handled the switchboard (exchange) connecting all departments in City Hall (contracted as far back as 1902), which



Frank Neteler with Police Vehicle — 1925

meant handling calls for Police, Service Department, Auditor, Solicitor, Fire Department, Water Works and Electric Light Plant. Listening in was permitted on fire calls, but "listening in on any private conversation was strictly forbidden". (ref. Police Handbook). At this time members of the Department were furnished a revolver, holster, badge, cap insignia, key for call boxes and locker, as well as the book of rules and regulations and police ordinances.

One requirement on the books was the "no member of the Police Department discuss politics in the station, dressing room, nor while on duty, or on the outside while patrolling their beats—all actions must be above reproach." Special Police would be hired to work at the polls, it is presumed, to keep the peace, and were paid at the rate of 50¢ per hour in 1927.

Installation of police telephone system was authorized in 1929 in an agreement with Cincinnati & Suburban Telephone Co. Ten call boxes and central office equipment were obtained at a cost of \$82.50 per month.

When purchase and installation of traffic markers and signs at street intersections was legislated in 1930, and installation of safety lights and equipment were authorized, improvement in traffic flow control was possible. There were many, who even with the aid of traffic signals, never really became acclimated to the machine age, crossing streets at any spot; the local midwife, Mrs. Boehm, beloved by all, was just such a victim, as she was struck and killed while

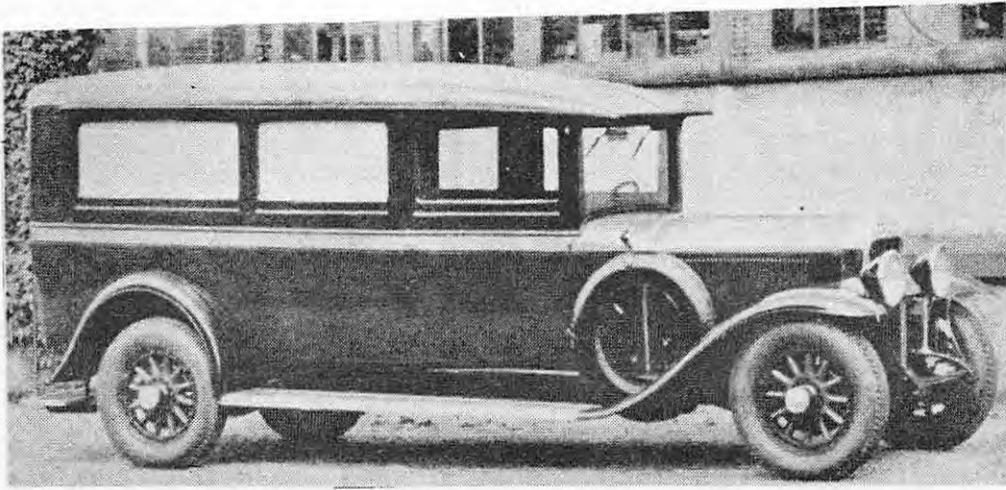
crossing Vine Street.

We have little information regarding police efforts during 1933 when an ordinance to prohibit "the liquor traffic and to provide for administration and enforcement of such prohibition" came into being. The Temperance Movement affected St. Bernard as it did other communities, and it would appear the local police did their job insofar as closing local cafes, because saloonkeepers and patrons recall these closings to this day. They also recall the fact that "home brew joints" existed here, and police handling of that phase of law and order are a matter of unrecorded past history.

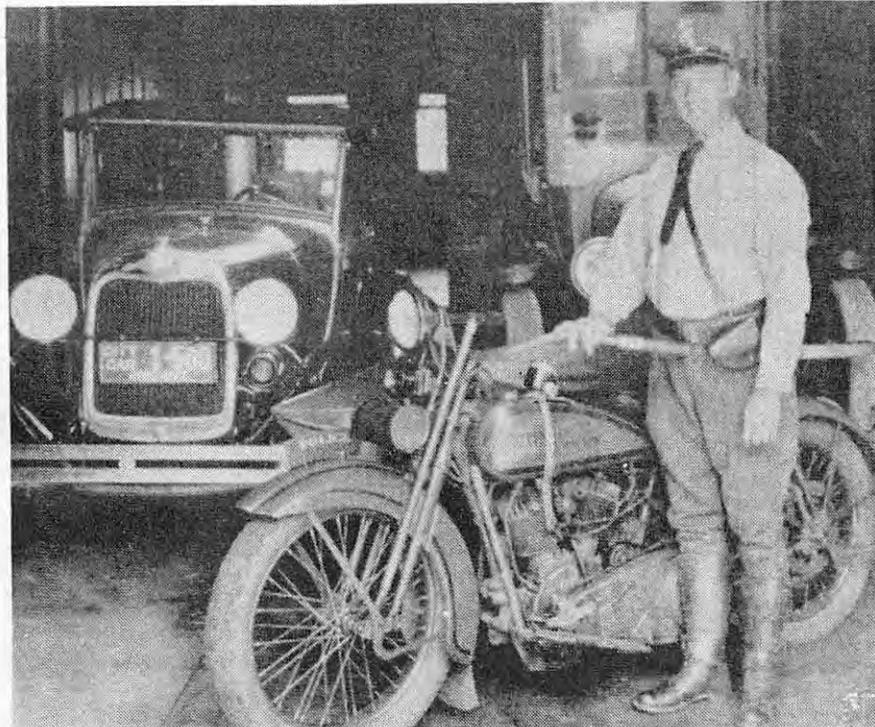
The Department continued to im-



Prominent Police on Parade — 1930



Police Emergency Vehicle



Motorcycle Policeman Metz

prove equipment and operations as World War II and the 1940's arrived. Civilian Defense was a big concern, and an improvement is seen with purchase of a two-way radio, primarily for police use. Authorization of blackout and air raid rules and regulations, and their enforcement was emphasized.

Legislation regarding theft from victory gardens and penalties for this are enforced by the police, as

scarcity of goods is felt here. In 1944 a volunteer auxiliary police force was authorized, if the local force would prove inadequate, with the Chief of Police at the head, due to war manpower shortage.

All are relieved when the War is over, and police volunteers were not put into military action, although some served as wardens during blackouts and air raids.

Improvements in equipment and

increases in manpower occur in postwar years. F. M. radio equipment is obtained, and as the Korean conflict begins Civilian Defense funds are set up in 1950, and by 1953 St. Bernard is part of Civil Defense on a county-wide basis. Throughout these years, a specific routine has been established for vehicle upkeep and maintenance, which is continued, with modifications today. Regular update of



Police Vehicles — 1960's

police vehicles, replacement of police cars with improved features, phasing out of the motorcycles, are standard then as now. Cooperation with firemen on ambulance emergency runs, at some point changes—the Emergency vehicle or ambulance is kept at the Fire Department, although police are still trained in first aid, and assist with the firemen on emergency runs.

Police Chiefs serving during these years of change and progress include William C. Murphy, Joe Wallenhorst and Kenneth Day to the present Chief Robert Heller, who with their men have maintained an outstanding department.

The Police Department of the 1970's reflects continued improvement and efficiency in operation, due to new technical innovations applied to police work, and also as a result of a 1975 study by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, who were asked to evaluate and recommend improvements.

Improvements were made regarding work shift assignments, update of record-keeping systems, more training for personnel, especially supervisory training, manpower increase, and modification of the previous Department structure to the "platoon system". The Platoon system is one whereby one sergeant is supervisor reporting to the Chief, and under the Sergeant are four Patrolmen. The men work three shifts, in order to provide twenty-four hour coverage for the community. The result of the platoon system was to cut overtime by almost one-half at that time. (In 1978, overtime happens to be slightly higher than average for this time of year (January) due to the heavy snowfall and need for assistance in traffic control work with snow removal crews).

Communications have been improved as Valley-wide cooperation has existed for some time. Use of UHF frequencies for radio communications, and addition of small devices worn by each man at all times for instant contact with the dispatcher have provided a more effective force.

Training of men on the Department is quite a contrast to early years, when the marshal may have learned to shoot a gun during the Civil War, and this was his credential and training for local police work.

Now the men on the force receive special training to provide protection that is the best possible. Originally a fourteen week course

was offered by the Police Academy in Cincinnati that some of our men have attended. More recently they have discontinued handling new recruits there, and training at Ohio State Patrol Academy in Columbus, Ohio for ten weeks is standard.

Inservice training is also part of the learning procedure, and a new man must have 240 minimum hours training before he is permitted to wear a gun on the force. During the training period, clerical functions, assisting as dispatcher, are included while minimum requirements are being met, enabling the man to become familiar with local police procedure.

Veteran police officers also receive training on a continuing basis, through Police Academy courses which are held annually, as well as at the Ohio Police Officers Training Academy at London, Ohio.



1978 Cruiser

Further, specialized training at all levels has been made available:—

Patrolman Allen Rusche attended Southern Police Institute regarding School Resource Work and Crime Prevention in 1976. David Keller has attended Smith-Wesson Firearms Academy and is a qualified firearms instructor. Patrolman Carl Draginoff was detached from the Department and assigned to work for the Regional Narcotics Bureau, where he served as an undercover agent in Hamilton County. Two men have training in Special Weapons and Tactics (S.W.A.T.), which work is done on a cooperative basis in the region, and developed during the riot-torn 1960's when methods of urban guerilla warfare and special bomb-handling became required information for police throughout the nation.

Supervisory personnel have had the advantage of special training:— Sergeant Joe Schindler and Chief Bob Heller have attended an eleven-week course at the National F.B.I. Academy, Quantico, Virginia; Sergeant Rezholtz is scheduled to attend in 1978.

Use of computers has greatly improved the operation of the Department locally, as well as making possible cooperation and close harmony of operation with the other 38 Hamilton County municipalities and throughout the region.

The computer-automated retrieval system provides information regarding arrest and criminal histories, licensing information, stolen property and vehicle data, through regional crime information center and a hookup with the State Law Enforcement Data System (L.E.A.D.S.), and also access to the National Crime Information Center in Washington, D.C.

The present Police Department in St. Bernard is comprised of Chief Bob Heller, five sergeants and thirteen patrolmen.

In addition to work on the force, members serving in police organizations are our Chief, Bob Heller, Vice President of the Hamilton County Police Association, and committee member of the Ohio Police Chief's Association. Sergeant Bill Rezholtz is Secretary of the Hamilton County Association.

In the line of duty, local officers have received special honor and recognition. The Department experienced the first major injury to an officer in 1977, when Sergeant David Watson was shot, resulting in the loss of an eye. Two Reading patrolmen who assisted in capture of the gunman and Sergeant Watson received a medal of valour for these efforts, the first such award in the Department.



Sgt. David Watson

The people of St. Bernard have one of the finest Police forces in the country, with up-to-date methods of operation to serve in the interests of safety, law and order, and the future looks bright for continued cooperation between departments and the public in the interests of all.

Men of our Department have taken part in public service television broadcasts, such as "Police Call", on WCPO TV, which provides safety information and encourages respect for law and order.

In 1976, Sergeant Watson received an award from the Fraternal Order of Police and Chamber of

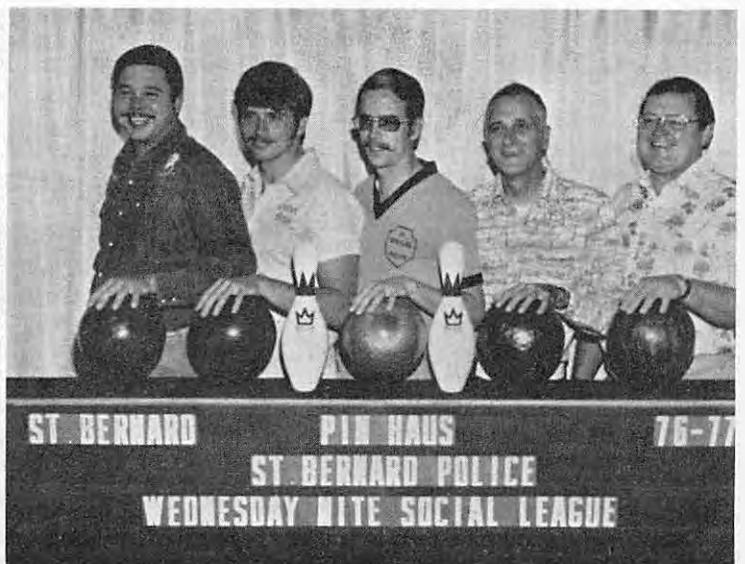
Commerce in Cincinnati for his work in police administration. Another award was given Patrolman Al Rusche in 1977 for his work in developing the ST. BERNARD POLICE POLICY & PROCEDURE MANUAL, and his activities as school resource officer and in crime prevention.



Patrolman Allen B. Rusche, Sgt. Joseph W. Schindler, Ptl. David R. Keller, Sgt. Jack S. Young, Ptl. Carl J. Draginoff, Ptl. Walter G. Brickweg, Sgt. Donald A. Hampel, Ptl. Erwin G. Kroger, Ptl. Kevin A. Condon, Ptl. Frederick A. Fiebig, Ptl. Kenneth D. Davis, Ptl. Steve J. Dunphy, Sgt. David B. Watson, Sgt. William J. Rebholz, Ptl. Stephen T. Kemplin, Ptl. Robert J. Feichtner, Chief Robert F. Heller, Ptl. Frank G. Mayborg. Absent: James M. Heller



Chief Heller awards Medal of Valour to Sgt. Watson, and Reading Patrolmen Joe Herzog and Tom Duncan.



Off duty police score high in local activities. Shown here: K. Condon, S. Dunphy, D. Keller, D. Hampel, E. Kroger. 77

POLICE CHIEFS... CITY OF ST. BERNARD...



CHARLES BURKHART



MICHAEL
CONNEIGHTON



KENNETH DAY



CHARLES J. LOHMAN



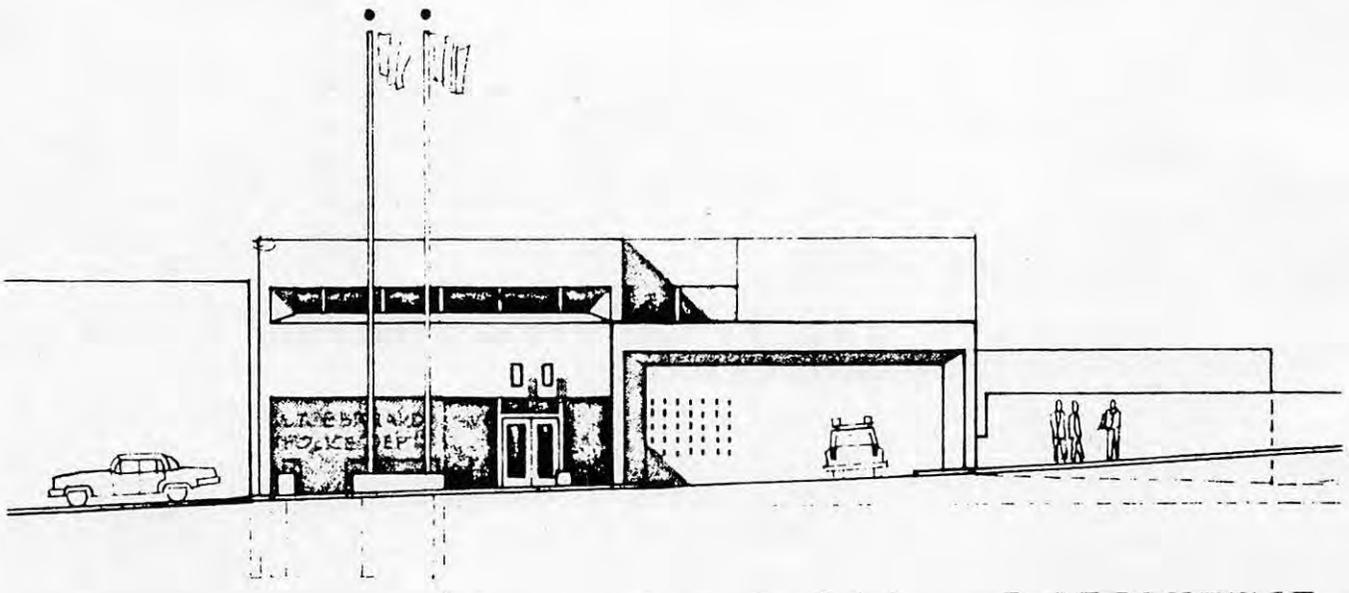
JOSEPH
WALLENHORST



WILLIAM MURPHY



ROBERT HELLER



NEW POLICE STATION — WEST ELEVATION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT . . .

In recent years terminology regarding improvements made in the community were in use such as "Urban Renewal" — the official name given to complete community improvement program using local and federal funds.

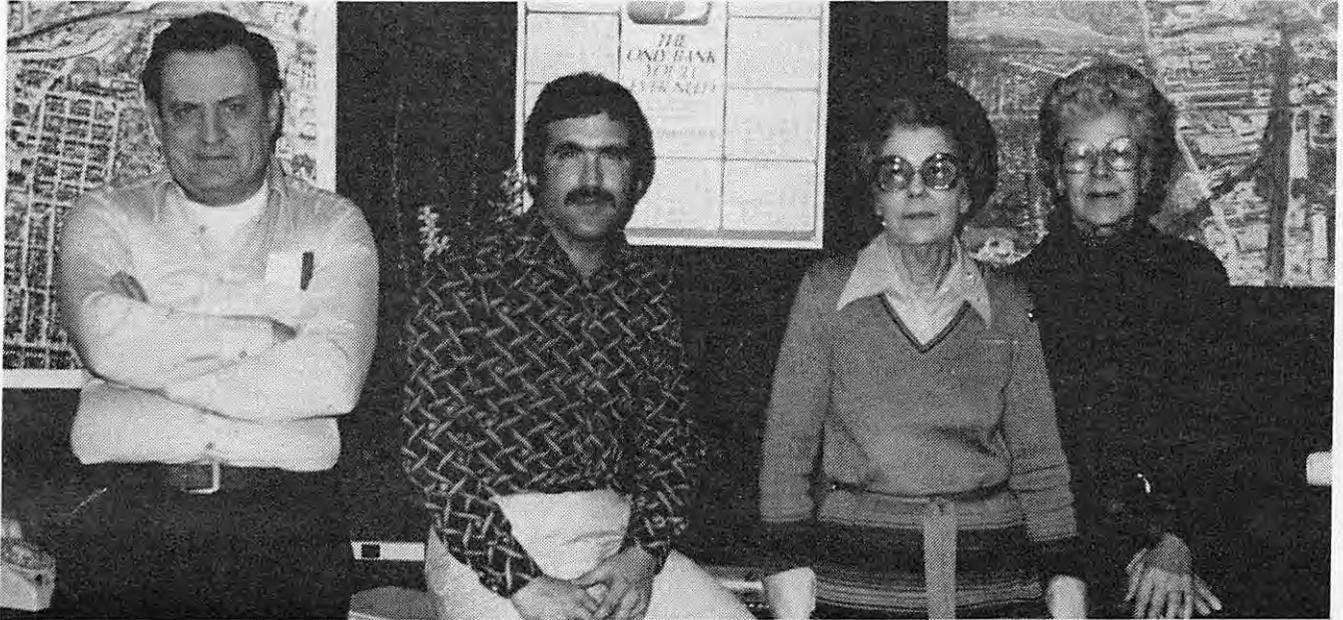
"Redevelopment," referring to

and recreational facilities, and the rezoning and reuse of land according to the proposals of a Master Plan.

The repair of homes and buildings that will remain in an urban renewal area is part of the redevelopment process and is done with

lent in substandard housing, deteriorating neighborhoods and central business districts.

Some of the changes in the face of St. Bernard can be noted in the "before" and "after" pictures shown here — not all agree that this is the best way to handle



From Left to Right: Milton J. McEneny, C.E.T.A. Clerk; Leonard J. Bonomini, Code Manager; Frances McEneny, C.E.T.A. Clerk; Eleanor M. Berling, Clerk-Typist. Absent—Community Development Director William King.

acquiring of substandard homes and other buildings, and assembling of land for subsequent re-planning for its best use (which also includes improvement and addition of streets, sewers, and utilities, and the provision of parks

private money by the property owners. Therefore, an Urban Development program was used as an official plan of action utilizing appropriate private, local and federal resources to assist the City in solving problems which are preva-

changing times, or "progress," however, the results are borne out by the buildings in existence here and the passage of time.

This department is now entitled "Community Development" under the direction of William King.

TAX DEPARTMENT . . .

This department is responsible for collection and recording taxes paid through monies earned within the community of St. Bernard. The Treasurer appoints the Tax Commissioner, within the Finance Department, working closely with the auditor in order to properly maintain the city finances according to the regulations established by local, state and federal government statutes.

Present Auditor is Edward J. Geiser, who is elected for a four-year term.

Treasurer, who is also an elected official, serves for a two-year term — John Salt presently serves in that capacity. He has appointed Fred Ewald as Tax Commissioner.

The Auditor's Clerk is Mrs. Jack (Loretta) Feichtner; Clerk to the Tax Commissioner is Miss Mary Noonan.



RECREATION DEPARTMENT . . .

Prior to incorporation as a City in 1912, no organized recreation department was in existence in St. Bernard.

The farm ponds, the Canal, Ross Lake, Chester Lake or the Broxterman Sand Lakes were everybody's 'swimmin hole' at one end of town. The Aqueduct or Dietch's Basin were spots for water fun on the other end of town—not that this swimming was legal—just natural, during those hot, dusty days of summer. Boating and fishing were part of those enjoyable days, and of course, in winter, ice skating on these local landmarks and sledding are recalled, using a skate for a rudder while coming down Vine or Tower Avenue Hill.

The youth, when not working, were busy shooting marbles, rolling hoops, jumping rope, playing hide and seek and go sheepee go and other games in their neighborhoods. Organized athletics which are available for the youth of today were non-existent then.

Passage of time has seen the demise of those well-known spots of by-gone days. The Canal, long since replaced by rail, expressway and airfreight, languored long in disuse and is all but forgotten today. The Lakes—Ross, Chester, and Broxterman's have long since been drained for industry, and although there are still memories of the fishing, boating and swimming—no longer is it possible to relive those days of the past.

Industrial development brought more people to the community, who built up the town to today's neighborhoods. At St. Bernard incorporation as a City, in 1912, the original plans for a park and playground system began for Bertus and Park Place Park, followed by development of Vine Street Park—formerly pastureland. This was the first step toward development of recreation facilities in the community. The following parks are in use by the City of St. Bernard in 1978:—

- Bertus-Park Place
Vine Street
- Baker Avenue
Ross Avenue
- Scenic View (Greenlee)
Alpine Heights
- Bank Street
Franklin Avenue (at Tower)
- The former Andrew Street Park



was eliminated during urban renewal, and the Bank Street Park serves that same neighborhood today. The parks vary in size and type of equipment available, but for the small size of our community, the percentage of land used as park-site is considered above average, and a well-rounded program of activities is centered there today, for the benefit of our residents.

Recreation Department personnel include Director—Gerry Wiedmann, Assistant Directors — Jack Siegel and Mike Moeller; Senior Citizens Director—Howard Pirman; Pool Manager—Wayne Carucci; Teen Director—Rick Gerwel. Some directors who have served in former years are:—James J. O'Brien, Pete Kelsey, Paul Schildmeyer and Jerry Doerger. Alfred Kaese served as full time Director during his tenure.

Recreation Facilities and Programs

VINE STREET PARK—

Upon earliest improvement of the pastureland at Church and along Vine that belonged to the Schroder family and the Moorman farm, were the establishment of first one, and later two additional ball diamonds. Since that time, many changes have been made, to include a ball diamond, practice field, track, pavilion and swimming pool.

Most recent figures available

from 1976 indicate usage of Vine Street Park for hardball, softball and kickball teams. A partial listing of these teams is as follows:—

- St. Bernard Kiwanis League
- St. Bernard Knothole Association
(Classes D thru A)
- Sunday Morning Men's Social League
- Sunday Afternoon Mixed "CYO" Social League
- Tuesday Night Men's Social League
- St. Clement Girls' Softball
- St. Clement Girls' Kickball
- O.L.A. Softball
- St. Bernard High—Girls Softball
- St. Bernard Ladies' Softball Team
- Little Girls' Softball "All Star" Program

A summer crafts program has been conducted for several years at this Park under the supervision and guidance of part-time employees during weekdays, with two projects available each day for interested children between the ages of 5 and 12. This year's instructors were Diane Hoy and Sandy Throenle.

The swimming pool located at the northern end of the Park opens traditionally on Memorial Day, and then on a limited basis until school is closed for summer, after which it is open for full day's activities from 11:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. closing.

Swimming lessons are offered during June and July, and at times have been offered at the pool here, during construction of the St. Bernard School pool; otherwise, lessons have been offered on a cooperative basis many years at that facility, and many St. Bernardians have become skillful swimmers under these programs.

The pool also serves as the home of the local Stingray Swimming Team, which competes within the Southeast Ohio Swim Club League, hosting home meets at the City pool, under the expert guidance of Coach Paul Hartlaub.

Seasonal swim passes are available to residents—many enjoy this facility—a total of 26,691 utilized this in 1976.

The Pavilion, adjacent to the swimming pool, provides numerous activities for local young people—volleyball, table tennis, basketball, shuffleboard, four-squares, wiffleball, chess and checkers. In former years, during summer months, movies and Thursday night teen dances were held here. Many years summer olympics were featured, including field events and swim competitions.

In fall and winter, Vine Street Park is the location for football practice for local teams—St. Clement Grade School, Modern Display Football Program, and Lefty's Tavern men's team.

Vine Street Park hill is a favorite for sled riding in winter, and flooding of the Pavilion, weather permitting, affords the opportunity for ice skating. The former days when Tower Avenue used to be blocked off to permit sledding have passed; however, the Park affords a good opportunity for much the same fun.



St. Bernard's First Swim Team

St. Bernard Recreation Department has fielded its first competitive swim team and plans to expand on the program in future years. The team finished the season last week by swimming a veteran Delhi Hills team to a 72-72 tie. The program was started by Recreation Director Al Kaese with Judy Saalfeld as instructor and Paul Hartlaub as the Coca Cola advisor. Representing the boys were, front row, left to right: Wally Mergeson, Al Lohman, Jerry Dwertman, John Von Wahlde and Robert Mairose. Back row: Dave Powers, Terry Hawley, Eich Schmitz, Mike Cooley

and Randy Weinert.

Girl swimmers for the team included, front row, left to right: Sharon Holden, JoAnn Schlosser, Donna Steinmetz, Terry Flynn and Dottie Nurre. Back row, same order, are: Sylvia Dwertman, Barbara Bushelman, Maryann Niesen, Karen LaGory and Debbie Steinmetz. A full schedule of competitive events will be scheduled for next summer and eventually, the program is expected to furnish swimmers for the major swim meets in the Midwest.



Fred Ewald, Tax Commissioner and Gerry Giedmann, Recreation Director assist at 1978 Chuckwagon Cookout.



Recreation Department also hosts games for all ages at holiday events. Depicted here is a frisbee contest.

Ross Avenue Park . . .

A more recently developed City park was once part of the Erie Canal and property belonging to the Broxterman family. The entrance at Ross Avenue was the site of the Miami & Erie Canal; much of the area to the right of that entrance was Broxterman property.

Facilities there today include ball diamonds, track, picnic area used by citizens, clubs and organizations, schools, churches and numerous teams of various leagues. A partial listing of teams who have used this facility in one year are:

St. Bernard Knothole Assoc.

(Classes D thru AA)

St. Bernard H. S. Baseball

Roger Bacon H. S. Baseball

St. Bernard H. S. Varsity Track Team

Monday Night Men's Social League

Wednesday Night Men's P&G League

Friday Night Men's Super Major League (Finest Cincinnati area softball)

St. Bernard Little Girls Softball League

St. Bernard Girls Municipal Kickball League

Ohio Valley Classic National Invitational Tournament

Hudepohl Classic Tournament

AMF-Voit Classic Softball Tournament

Knights of Columbus & Masonic "All Star" Program

K of C State Tournament

St. Bernard C Knothole Tournament Complete District No. 16 Knothole "All Star" Program (D through A)

Knothold "AA" "All Star" Program Joint operation of the Main Concession Stand by the Community Athletic Association and Recreation Department is a plus here—the C.A.A., a local group, sells memberships to interested residents, to help purchase uniforms and equipment for local youth teams participating in the City of St. Bernard sponsored programs.

During the fall and winter months, Ross Avenue Park provides practice and game fields for teams such as St. Clement Grade School Football, Modern Display Football, Annual Football Preview Day for Youth Football and St. Bernard Municipal S.A.Y. Soccer Program (12 teams).

The grounds and diamonds are considered by many to be the best in the area, state and even in the

region. An improved grandstand and ball diamond were constructed during 1974-5, which are in constant demand. The lower picnic areas are an added attraction. At one time local horseshoe players competed in this area.

A summer day camp for retarded and handicapped children has been offered here over the last several years. Past directors have been Misses Maureen Wood, Candy Siegel and Barb Bode.

The Recreation Department, in cooperation with the Holiday Activities Committee, assists in providing programs for special holidays for the children, including 4th of July games, Easter Egg Hunts at Ross Park, a Halloween Costume Contest at Vine and the Christmas Party held at the Municipal Building—annual events looked for eagerly by our younger residents.

Bank Street Park . . .

This recently developed recreation area was intended to replace the former Andrew Street Park, eliminated due to urban renewal.

Located near the old Starch Factory, below the old Miami Canal site at the end of Bank Street—some light industrial buildings no longer in use have been removed and land cleared to make this new park.

The local municipal S.A.Y. soccer program utilizes this field both for practices and home games, and although smaller in area than Ross Park, provides ample space for this sport.

Knothole practice has also been held at this park during the season.

Smaller Parksites . . .

Baker Street Park is seldom without young people playing basketball. Franklin Avenue Park at Tower Avenue and Scenic View Park on Greenlee Avenue were developed as "tot parks" for the pre-school age children.

Both Bertus-Park Place Park and Tennis Lane provide wading pools for use by the small fry during the summer months, as well as providing basketball goals and various other playground equipment. The park that was first developed was that at Park Place, which had formerly served as pasture.

Tennis courts have been located in several spots throughout the years, including Burnet Avenue, Tower and Franklin, Washington and Tower Avenues. Presently there are five courts at the recently resurfaced Tennis Lane courts—

three had been in existence for some time, while two new courts were constructed more recently. These are open until 11:00 P.M. during summer months for resident usage. Special arrangements have been made to provide local high schools limited usage during specified times for both practice and league matches.

During several years, tennis lessons have been offered which have been well attended and received by residents.

* * *

Special Programs in Recreation . . .

A ladies' softball team was organized to represent St. Bernard in the Wednesday Night Lockland Ladies League (finishing first in that league in 1976).

Through a cooperative arrangement with the local St. Bernard Public School, winter swimming instructions have been offered to St. Bernard children, as well as winter swimming practice for the St. Bernard "Stingray" swimming team. In 1976 and 1977 Coach Paul Hartlaub and his assistants have worked with over 200 children registered for these two programs.

Red Cross swimming lessons of former years were discontinued during Public School construction, but lessons were begun again in 1977 under the guidance of Miss Tracey Carter.

A "Community Swim Night" scheduled for Wednesday evenings at the school pool was also included in the recreation program.

Volleyball and basketball are offered St. Bernard Ladies on Monday evenings throughout the winter at the St. Bernard Grade School Gymnasium; Tuesday evening in winter is "Men's Night" for resident play of basketball or volleyball at the High School Gymnasium.

Youth bowling leagues are held on Saturdays during the fall and winter season for ages 9 through 18. The City absorbs part of the bowling fees, and furnishings scorekeepers and an instructor. The Leagues are held at the local Pin Haus Lanes in our shopping center.

St. Bernard Teen Center has provided various activities for teenagers—at one time activity rooms were available at the old Town Hall, and the same is true in the lower level of the new municipal building at the corner of Tower and Washington.

Two pool tables, air hockey, horseshoe shuffleboard, bumper pool and bowling machines are available for youth enjoyment.



Further activities have been provided, such as dances, pool tournament, swimming pool party, Christmas party, which are offered for the teenagers of the community.

Usually in the spring, wholesome movies are shown at the Municipal Building on Sunday afternoons. In 1976, more than 700 residents enjoyed these films, and this increased to 830 in 1978.

A Flag Football League was formed in 1977 for young men and was played at lower Ross Avenue Park in the fall months.

Classes have been offered by the Recreation Department to interested residents in such subjects as yoga, macrame, dancing, bridge, crocheting, square dancing. Card playing clubs are also sponsored; among them are a Bridge Club under the direction of Norma Murphy Slack, Pinochle Club (Urban Mersch), Euchre Club and "500" Club (Hilda Kennedy).

An Umpire's School has been sponsored by the City—it is an eight-week clinic conducted by Ohio Valley Umpires Association,

taught by Mr. Les Etter. Our umpires range from 13-18 years of age.

A Basketball Clinic was held for both boys and girls during the summer of 1977 conducted by Jerry Radtke at the St. Bernard High School Gym.

The Senior Citizens Program is one of the most actively supported in the community. Annual attendance at Sr. Citizen meetings for 1978 was 9,582. There were 27 new members and 26 passed away in one year, indicating the basic stability of this group. Wednesday is their regular meeting day in the Municipal Building, with an average of 225 members attending on luncheon dates in honor of St. Patrick's Day, Mother's Day, Halloween, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

This program also includes field trips, parade participation, and many assist in other community endeavors such as at bingos. A special treat is provided when entertainment for special featured events by the Sr. Citizen's Choral

group, ably led by Mr. Harry Meyer. They have participated in local building dedications, as well as for holidays and other special occasions.

The City of St. Bernard has attempted to provide a well-rounded list of activities to appeal to all its residents of any age and inclination. The contrast is great between the earliest days and the present—both in facilities and activities offered.

"With these parks and playgrounds, we believe St. Bernard is better equipped to build strong healthy bodies than any city of its size in the entire state"—a statement made in the 1928 City booklet still holds true today. We feel that it also will project to the future of recreation in St. Bernard.

Recreation Advisory Board . . .

Composed at this time of Elmore Ahr, Mrs. Joyce Sneed, Walter J. St. Clair and Earl Domis, this group is available to encourage and promote the recreation programs for our community.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT . . .

The year 1912, when the Village of St. Bernard became a City, was the inaugural year for the Service Department, which was entrusted with "The improvement and maintenance of the streets, sidewalks and the sewerage system, ash and garbage collection, and supervision and maintenance of the parks and playgrounds. In addition, complete charge of the Water and Light Plant as well as plumbing and building inspection."

From the birth and initial management of this department under Henry Schultz, changes have been made to this responsibility list.

Collection of ashes has been minimized due to changes in the type of fuel used over the years, but the general disposition of refuse still remains a vital function of this Department. The incinerator and dump were used for many years, but, now, by law have been closed down, as the Environmental Agency advised it would be illegal to keep it open any longer. As a result, a contract whereby community refuse can be taken to the sanitary landfill at Este Avenue, has been in effect ever since. "Pollution" and "ecology" were words unheard of at the inception of the City, and this has now become a serious concern, so that when a more economical and sanitary method of waste collection was desired, investigation of the use of plastic garbage can liners was made, and this system was ultimately adopted. Today residents are furnished garbage bags, thereby providing a more sanitary method of waste storage, and enabling easier removal.

As population has changed and industries advanced, we were made aware of the degree of pollutants being poured into the atmosphere; St. Bernard and its industries have joined many other forward-looking cities in working against this problem.

In contrast to the days when dusty streets were sprinkled for the homeowners (if the individual had contracted for this service), today's streets have continually been improved to the blacktop surface of today, and street flushing and sweeping is now handled on a regular basis throughout the entire City, including the new shopping center area, which receives more frequent cleaning.

The majority of ordinances throughout the years have pertained to street or sidewalk improvements—construction or maintenance of these arteries throughout the community has been a prime concern in every year.

The buildings constructed in St. Bernard date back to 100 years ago in many cases, and although some of the earliest ones are still in good condition, some of these landmarks of former days are no longer with us.

When the area was known as Ludlow Grove, and even in 1912 at the birth of the Service Department, "urban renewal" as such, would not have been predicted. Unfortunately some of the older buildings have given way either to decay, neglect, age or perhaps change of the flow of commerce. The Service Department handles cutting of weeds, and keeps up property purchased by the city; it assists in areas of housing blight when called upon to clean up property that is a public eyesore.

Changes in responsibility through the years have occurred in areas such as providing water and electricity to residents — formerly a Service Department responsibility through the Light Plant and Water Works, which is no longer locally run. Instead Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company provides electricity; Cincinnati Water Works provides water, which formerly was provided through our own wells on Oak Street, or residential wells and cisterns. A more modern and efficient street lighting system was installed in the early 1970's.

Today, the Metropolitan Sewer District has taken charge of the sanitary sewer system, leaving only the storm sewer system to the responsibility of this Department.

Among the work still handled by the Department are maintenance of all their own vehicles, municipal buildings, sidewalks and streets, also painting striping on streets and crosswalks for improved safety, and all City signs are made by this Department.

When the Chamber of Commerce donated U.S. flags to the City after the first German Luau, these were given into the Service Department's care to be attached to the telephone poles on the main streets of St. Ber-

nard for holidays and special occasions.

Seasonal work such as swimming pool maintenance in summer, lining ball diamonds, serving as guards at parks and general park maintenance are regular duties. Fall leaf pickup and winter snow clearance from streets, are part of the work performed here. Special plantings of grass, bushes, trees and shrubs, as well as flowers at various locations, at parks and city buildings have been entrusted to their care, which helps in reduction of effects of pollution, particularly emanating from the expressway, and adds to the beauty of our town which is appreciated by all.

Assistance at special events, such as 4th of July Celebration, German Luau and other festive occasions, is given by the Service Department. While many in the community are enjoying the festivities, the Service Department has supplied the necessary preliminary work in setting up booths, providing electrical connections, moving of refrigeration equipment and many other helps too numerous to mention. During the event, these employees are still on call, and the cleanup afterward is handled in a most efficient manner.

Equipment such as garbage packers, street flusher and sweeper, electric truck w/lift bucket, step van, tractor and lawnmower equipment, dump trucks with lift gate, Jeep 4-wheel drive vehicle, leaf picker, elephant vacuum street cleaner and now the Dial-a-Ride Buses are part of the necessary machinery to provide the city services from this Department. The days of horse and wagon service with barns near the present Sullivan Avenue are long gone.

All major physical improvements in the community emanate from this department, as the Service Director, with Mayor and Safety Director comprise the Board of Control, which administers the legislated decisions of Council for the betterment of the community. Road resurfacing, improved parking lots, construction of buildings and purchase of buildings, are examples of this.

Use of city facilities such as group and individual use of parks and rooms at the city buildings are the responsibility of this Depart-



William A. Montgomery; Carl A. Engel; Ralph V. Fleak; Eugene M. Pattillo; Frederick W. Jansen; James G. Howell; George E. Killion; Charles G. Newberry; Gerald W. Steidel; Francis J. Ungruhe; Ronald D. Jones. (Back row) Charles B. Johnson; Paul R. Bennett; Thomas E. Sedell; Janice L. McAninch. Absent: Charles C. Messer.



Service Director—W. St. Clair



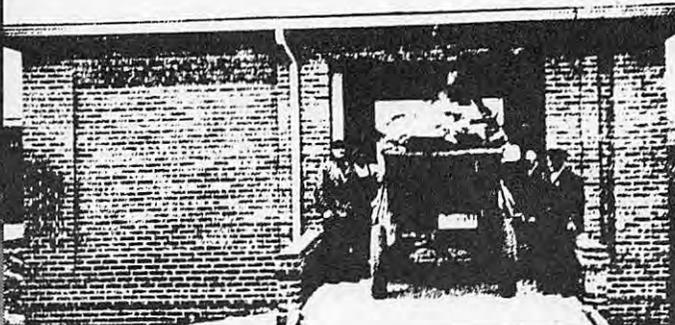
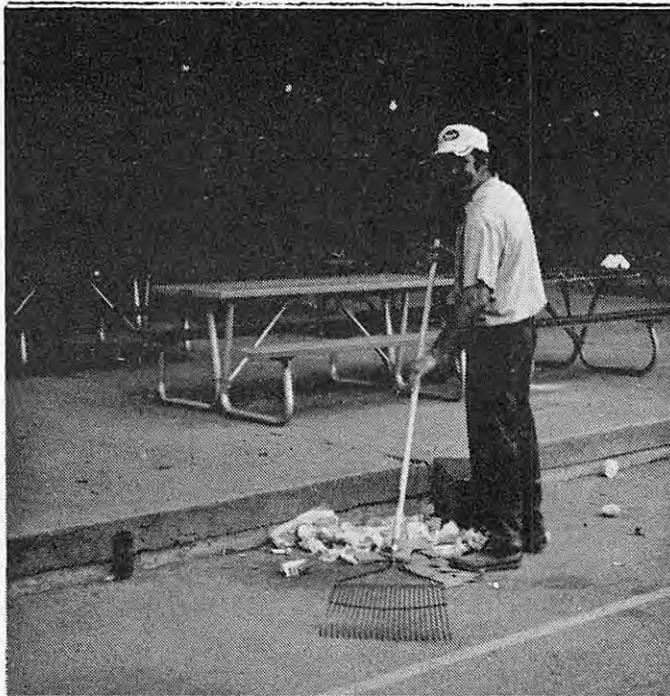
Clarence A. Morgan; Richard J. Mueninghoff; Paul H. Middendorf; Erwin H. Pfister; Don J. Hunsicker; Kenneth R. Samblin; Richard F. Meiners; Frank E. Wylds; Howard E. Goldschmidt, Street Commissioner. (Back row) Bernard Formes; Edward J. Bushelman Walter C. Moeller Charles E. Tackett.

ment. Reservations for the municipal building usage have as high as 584 in one year's time; 139 reservations for Ross Avenue Park (not including events such as 4th of July—regular all-community functions).

Employees who perform these valued services are listed as pictured here. Without them, the Ser-

vice Director Vonder Haar, Street vice Director St. Claire, Street their able secretary Miss Carol Ungruhe, and the thirty-one full-time employees, as well as part-time employees such as the seven mini-bus drivers and six dispatchers, we would have less services and a less

progressive City. Visitors to St. Bernard envy our facilities and opportunities and services that we, as residents, take sometimes for granted. In the last 100 years service has improved in St. Bernard . . . our hat is off to those dedicated people who serve now and in the future!



BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS . . .

Board of Control—

Mayor, Service Director, Safety Director and Clerk is the Clerk in the Mayor's Office.

This Board determines contracts awarded from the best and most economical bids for work to be done in the City of St. Bernard.

* * *

Board of Tax Review

Director of Law, Paul J. Boehm and Treasurer, John Salt make up this committee. They administer and enforce provisions of the City Tax Ordinance and are empowered to adopt promulgate, and enforce rules and regulations relating to it.

* * *

Civil Service Commission—

Clerk:—Steve Schneider

Members:—Arthur Cruse, Richard Mautel, Joseph Schlosser

This Commission directs the administration and enforcement of the State Civil Service law and its rules; provides examinations and lists of eligible candidates for positions. This affects the majority of the City's employees.

Community Development Commission—

President — Mrs. Adrian (Jane)

Kathman, Woman's Club Representative

Members:—Pat Walters, Area No. 1; Walter Kouba, Area No. 5, Cap. William, Area No. 6; Howard Pirman (Senior Citizens); Karl Haschart (St. Bernard PTA); Ted Brickler (St. Bernard Chamber of Commerce); Kathie Rickenbaugh, Secretary, William King, Jack Hausfeld

Originally named the "Citizens Advisory Board" this citizen's group was required under Federal urban renewal regulations in order to qualify for funds. This is set up to promote and encourage city-wide participation in City affairs with emphasis on the Workable Program for Community Improvement. Beautification awards have been given out in recent times to residents who have made improvements to their property by this committee.

School Board Representatives to Recreation Department . . .

James Rutemueller and Elmore Ahr serve in this capacity. Citizen Advisors are Walter J. St. Clair and Earl Domis.

Design Review Committee

Composed of the Mayor, Development Director, City Architect and City Engineer with Members:—Thomas Haller, Robert Isfort and Larry Vanden Eynden, review of design of buildings to be constructed in an area in the community is done by this Committee.

Planning Commission — Jack J. Hausfeld, Mayor; Robert Vonderhaar, Service Director is secretary.

Members: Tom Haller, Roy Masters, Larry VandenEynden

This group makes recommendations to Council on land use matters.

* * *

Zoning Board of Appeals—Service Director is Secretary

Members: — Harvey Baur, Karl Harschart, William R. King, Jr., August Siegel

Grants variances to relieve housing code hardships if it is in the best interests of the community.

* * *

Board of Housing Appeals—

Members:—Mel Billinghamurst, Patrick Condon, Robert Derrenkamp, Robert Isfort, Sam Ostroff



Board of Health—Jack J. Hausfeld, Dr. Jonathan Singer, Miss Marynell Gaier, R. N., Health Nurse, Arthur Walden, Frank H. Hamann, Sanitarian, Howard Pirman, Dr. George Shields, Health Commissioner.

Prevention of disease and injury is a basic goal, as is maintaining, protecting and improving health of the community through united efforts. Coordinated health procedures in both public and parochial school systems is performed on a continuing basis. For mental health

purposes, we are located in Catchment Area III in Hamilton County. Assistance during annual blood pressure checks, flu vaccine injections upon request at specified times has been part of the overall program.

HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES . . .

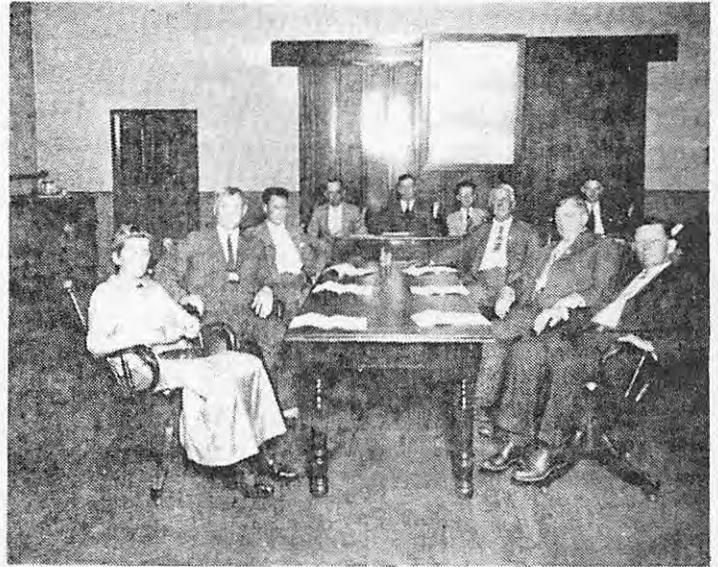


ST. BERNARD CITY COUNCIL . . .



ST. BERNARD'S COUNCIL OF 1895

It was this body which erected the Water Works and Electric Light Plant
 Top row, left to right—B. H. Neteler, H. J. Nailor. Center row, left
 to right—Henry A. Nurre, Charles Schildmeyer. Bottom row, left to
 right—Herman Kuhlman, Chas. Burkhardt.



CITY COUNCIL IN SESSION
 1928

H. Kronlage, president of council; Edward Kathman, Mrs. Catherine Overman and Louis Walker, council-at-large; George Huber, first ward; John Henke, second ward; George Koch, third ward and Frank Karle, fourth ward. Joseph Pohlkamp is clerk.



Around the Council Table, left to right: Fred Engel, Frank Cunningham, Jr., Paul Hausfeld, John Rice, Walter St. Clair, Joseph Schlosser and Eugene Price.

It is hereby certified,

That

Henry Brügge
has purchased the use of *half* Lot No. *eight* in Block No. *eight* on the plat of the St. John's cemetery ground of the German Catholic Cemetery Society of Cincinnati, situated in section No. 16 Mill creek Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, for which he has paid the sum of *Eight* Dollars, and the said *Henry Brügge* his heirs and assigns, are entitled to the use of said lot *for the sole purpose of sepulture*, subject to the conditions herein contained and referred to, viz :

1, Roman Catholic, and of these such as have during life performed all duties as such, *only*, may be interred in this ground, and in order to avoid all questions as to who is to be considered as such, a written certificate is to be procured from one of the regular Roman Catholic Priests of Cincinnati or vicinity, and the decision of such Priest is to be final for that purpose and no corpse is to be interred in said lot without such certificate;

2. The use of said lot is to be subject to the rules and restrictions of said Society, as they are now or may hereafter, be contained in the Constitution and By Laws of said Society.

A non-compliance with these rules and conditions, reverts the title to said Lot to said Society.

In testimony thereof the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Society have hereunto subscribed their names, and affixed the corporate Seal of the Society, at Cincinnati, this *fifteenth* day of *January* A. D. One thousand eight hundred and fifty *two*

Block. St. Francis street.

William Bender President.

H. H. Kramer Secretary.

J. H. Pasch Treasurer.



LIFE AND DEATH...

In the beginning, the settler's life was perilous, and death was constantly apparent, from child-birth, or from numerous epidemics such as cholera of the 1830's, influenza, diphtheria, whooping cough and the like. The poor sanitation, lack of medical care and generally unhealthy conditions that prevailed everywhere until the advent of the 1900's meant short life span for the majority of residents here, as elsewhere.

With frequent deaths, early burials made in churchyards in downtown Cincinnati, and in small family plots in the Valley could not continue. By the 1840's establishment of large cemeteries began, such as the nearby Spring Grove Cemetery, one of the largest cemeteries in the world, where many St. Bernardians are buried.

When the German Catholic Cemetery Society was desirous of obtaining land to establish St. John's Cemetery, they purchased property belonging to Mathias Schulhof on Carthage Pike in 1849. Mr. Schulhof had been established as a truck gardener there prior to 1846, and upon sale of this land, moved to the corner of Church and the Pike, opening a grocery and feed store there.

The buildings at the Cemetery include the original structure which was the sexton's house (well over 100 years old), plus additions to it. The newest addition serves as cemetery office, and today, the former sexton's residence serves as temporary home for the Pham family of Vietnam.

The first sexton was Henry Bruegge, grandfather of Mrs. Joseph Backherms of Lawrence Street. Her mother, Mrs. Brockman, was



EARLY GRAVE MARKER

born in the sexton's house, and later served as midwife in the community. The house formerly had a tower and bell, which tolled at the arrival of funeral processions. Among the other sextons at St. John's have been Messrs. Von Wahlde, and three generations of the Doerger family.

The cemetery was consecrated October 7, 1849, and consisted of twenty-eight acres. Some early burials from the 1840's were recorded on monuments as pictured here. You will notice the German heritage of this early settler; the majority of residents in St. Bernard are German in origin, and Catholic, and upon their death many are buried in the local cemeteries.

In the 1800's a funeral was a somber occasion, but it also provided an opportunity to see friends and relatives who might not have been seen or heard of since the last funeral or wedding. Today's modern communications — telephone, television and radio—have brought people within seconds of each other, and modern transportation has made even intercontinental travel an event of brief duration. Not so in those days, when time was taken from daily occupation to travel on foot or horseback at great personal effort, to pay last respects to the deceased, over rough and dusty or muddy terrain, rather than the highways of today.

Food and drink were required during the time spent here, and Peter's Saloon next to the Cemetery was one of the local stops for the crowds when they arrived. (Peter's Saloon later became the Mansion, and is where the Dairy Farmers is located today). Some went to Eckert's (later Clem Ivey's, then Jefferson Hall—presently Dairy Queen) at the corner of Lawrence and Vine,

with the Korn Saloon (later Shepman's—now the Waldorf) on the opposite corner.

In many years, public prayers for the souls of the departed were held at St. John's and later at St. Mary's Cemetery on All Soul's Day. On October 25, 1857, a large new cross was erected and blessed by the Vicar General, Father Ferneding at St. John's. This had been preceded by a Vespers Service at St. Clement's Church by Father Otto, then pastor, accompanied by a large procession. At processions such as these, a booming cannon signalled the beginning of a ceremony—and some in town were known to state that they were "shooting the devils from the cemetery" at that time.

In 1864 stations of the Way of the Cross were erected, comprised of fourteen oil paintings depicting Christ's trials, in little wooden chapels donated by church societies or individuals, and which were blessed Sunday, August 20, 1865. Vandalism through the years resulted in their removal. Policing the cemeteries has been required periodically, and at one time personnel were sworn in as "Special Police" empowered to apprehend vandals and bring them to trial.

* * *



ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY OFFICE

Art work as monument sculpture is represented here, as well as poetry, and St. John's has an outstanding bronze of the Blessed Mother and Christ Child by Clement Barnhorn, Cincinnati sculptor.

Monuments to early settlers of St. Bernard are here — Schroder family, Nurre, and others, as well as Vicar General Ferneding's monument. Much imported as well as local sculpture can be found here, but time has taken its toll, and some stones have already become weather-worn to the point of having to be removed.



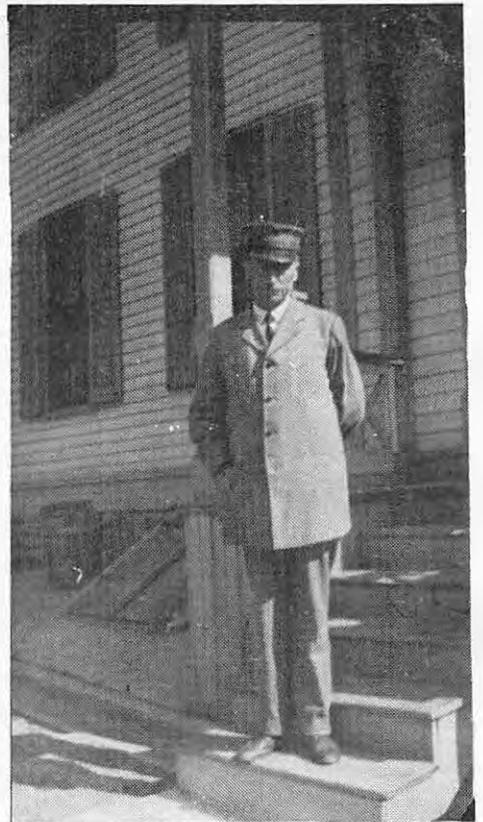
ST. JOHN CEMETERY HOUSE

St. John Cemetery

Henry Doerger, Early Sexton



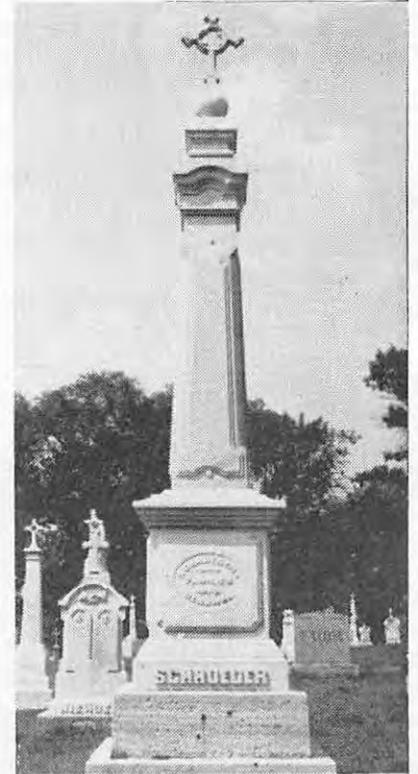
Left—One of 14 stations—barn at right



Vault



Madonna and Child sculptured by Barnhorn



Monument to Schroeder Family

Not many sculptors make their living doing artistic work in stone. Those art works of yesteryear will serve as a passing tribute not only for cemetery monuments today—to the people they stand for, but also to the artist who worked in stone. Present-day economics of upkeep and materials limit both the purchaser, as well as the cemetery, to flush markers today.

* * *



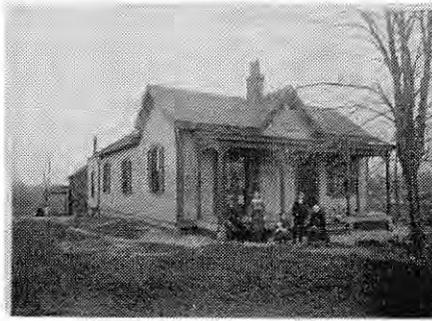
St. John's — Looking South at the Canal

When it was determined that St. John's Cemetery was crowded, property was purchased from the Kemper family for use as St. Mary's Cemetery, and the original 111 acres purchased have since been reduced somewhat by sale to the City of St. Bernard, of some of the land for construction of Alpine Heights subdivision. Here also, on what was originally farm land, are sculpture and art—testimony to the love of departed family members immortalized in stone or bronze.



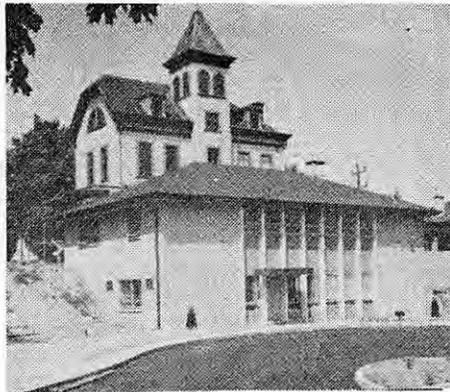
Barnhorn Sculpture

A bronze crucifix by Barnhorn is located here. Two mausoleums are located in this cemetery, and the story is told that the granite blocks used to construct the Huls mausoleum were hauled in by horse and wagon, for which Ross Avenue Bridge over the Canal had to be reinforced. The stained-glass windows in the mausoleum reflect rainbow hues, and the fiber tile pathway presents a graceful geometric pattern, which has thus far withstood the elements of weather and time.



First Sexton's House — St. Mary Cemetery

The second mausoleum originally had glass pane doors, which were continually vandalized, and have since been replaced with bronze. Garden graves of former years have been replaced for the most part with lawn, due to costs of maintenance and upkeep. In the earliest days perpetual care was not considered, and funds are not available to maintain the entire cemetery area in garden.



View of Second and Third Sexton's House

It has been related that St. Mary's Cemetery used to have a flock of peacocks in early years, whose shrill cries could be heard for quite a distance, and whose feathers made a beautiful display. No one knows where they came from, or what happened to them. A pond with ducks was known to exist there until the 1920's. It was not unusual for people to place lit candles on graves; this gave a special aura toward dusk to the cemetery scene not found today.

The original sexton's house at St. Mary's was moved to Imwalle Avenue, and a larger home was constructed, which has since been torn down and replaced with a new structure in 1962, which provides both home for the superintendent and office facility. Some of the sextons who served here were: Mr. Huetton, Mrs. Huetton, Mr. Henry Schulte, and presently Jerry Doerger.

At one time an assistant sexton resided in a house located where the entrance to Alpine Heights is today. One of the assistants was Henry Brockmann. Stables for horses used in daily work were maintained in a barn there, which have long since been gone. Today modern machinery—backhoe, lawnmowers, etc. have replaced sickle and scythe of former years.

Here, as at St. John's, are reflected results of diseases, such as the influenza epidemic, which brought many to be buried daily during some years. Children's graves from the late 1800's and early 1900's reflect the years when many mothers and infants died at childbirth—if the mother lived, she often lost child after child. Parts of no less than two sections at St. Mary's are set aside for infants, and a section is maintained for St. Aloysius Orphanage also.

Some local residents took in orphans and raised them as their own children or educated them here in St. Bernard. One of the sextons, Mr. Huetton, took care of an orphaned girl in this fashion.

According to the booklet FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS, before 1881 the yard around the St. Clement Church was used as a burial place for priests. This was the custom of the day sanctioned by law. Since, however, these bodies have been disinterred and buried in the cemetery, and the practice of burial outside the cemetery has been discontinued. Some of the early priests were buried at St. John's Cemetery, while a great number can be found at St. Mary's at either side of the roadway near the Ross Avenue main entrance. Sisters of the Franciscan order are also buried here.



First Burial — Herman Gerdeman

HODAPP & NUNLIST,

St. Bernard
and
Elmwood
Place,
OHIO.



FIRST CLASS
LIVERY.

FURNITURE
CARS
FOR
HIRE.



Imwalle & Busam, 1898

100 Years
1877-
1977 Ago

*From the files of the Catholic
Telegraph, November 8, 1877*

* * *

The ceremony of the dedication of St. Mary's German Catholic Cemetery on the County road, near Ludlow Grove, which has recently been laid out and improved on the "landscape lawn plan," full particulars of which were published two weeks ago, took place yesterday afternoon, His Grace Archbishop Purcell officiating. At an early hour in the afternoon, people began to arrive from all points of the compass, on foot, by rail and in vehicles of various kinds, and by the time the Archbishop arrived, with his Guard of Honor, under command of Captain J. Anton Lange, fully fifteen thousand persons had gathered on the cemetery grounds, most of them having assembled around the stand which had been erected near one of the main avenues, and from which the speaking was had.

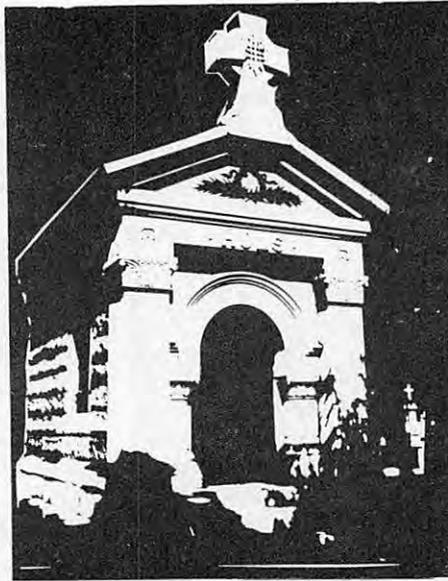
The entrance to the cemetery was decorated with garlands of oak, maple and evergreen branches, as also the stand.

About half-past 3 o'clock the Archbishop arrived, accompanied by the clergy, and the ceremony of blessing the crosses, five of which had been erected on the grounds, surmounted with wax candles, began.

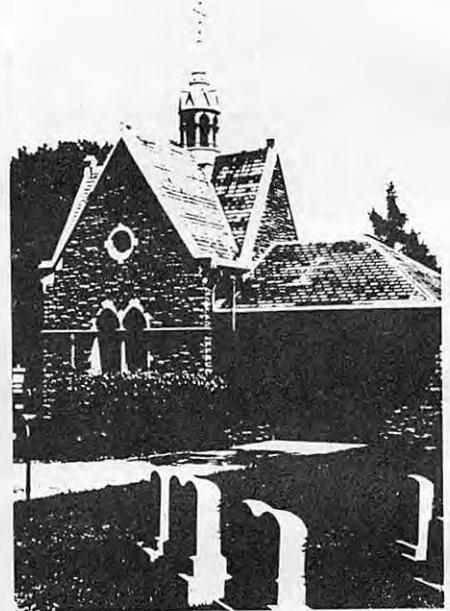
There were two societies present — St. Clement's Maenner Verein and St. Anthony's Yuengling Verein, of St. Bernard.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the clergy proceeded to the place of speaking and took seats on the stand. Father Leopold of St. Ludwig's Church then delivered a sermon in German.

The Archbishop invoked a blessing upon the cemetery; and the exercises closed by the singing of the Te Deum in which the vast assembly joined.



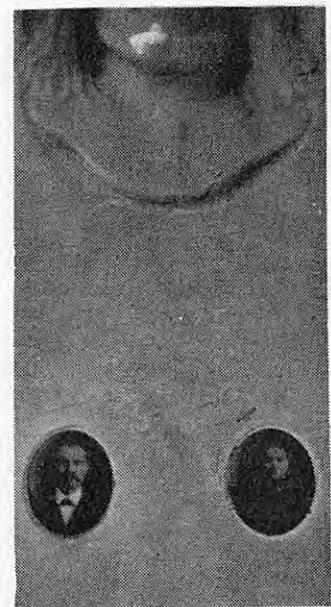
Vault and Chapel



Mausoleum



Monument with Porcelain Miniatures



Detail of Miniatures



Cross at Main Road — St. Mary Cemetery

The large cross at the first main roadway intersection has been visited by processions of parishioners on All Souls Day. In this cemetery, as at St. John's, the German names far outnumber those of other nationalities. World tragedies are also reflected: — the Abbing family remembered their brother lost on the TITANIC; various branches of the service are represented by monuments to deceased veterans of world conflicts, such as the Civil War, and there is a tribute to a milkman who never missed a Cincinnati Reds ballgame. Burials total 86,000 at this date, as preparations are in process to dedicate another new section of the grounds, Holy Cross Garden.

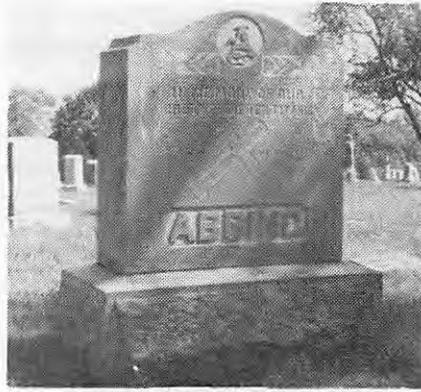


Baby Graves — St. Mary Cemetery

Some residents today still remember the days before the funeral parlor, when a deceased relative was laid out at home.

One poor soul, it is reported, in the days before embalming, awoke in a local church to find himself at his own funeral, although he was still alive. The poor chap arose, ran from the church, and was never the same again.

Since those days times have changed. The original firm of Busam and Nunlist, became Busam & Imwalle, presently Imwalle Memorial. Albert Boehmer is also an established Funeral Home here.



Titanic Victim

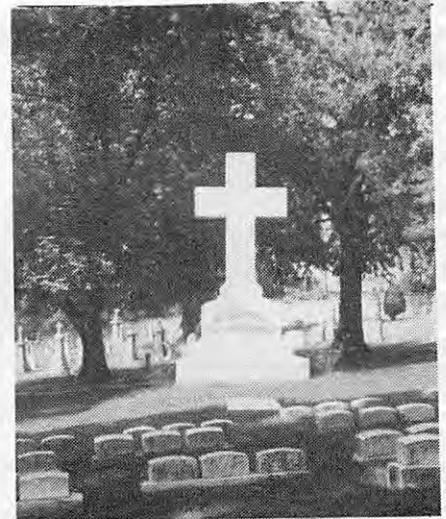
Monuments could be obtained locally at such works as Schwarz (Monumental Granite & Marble Works), Freson and Kistner firms.

Flowers from Ernst Manthey were available from the 1860's on, first from their location on Lawrence Street, and later from Greenlee Avenue. Burtshy family on Delmar Avenue also had greenhouses, and the Schlachter family sold flowers on Ross Avenue.



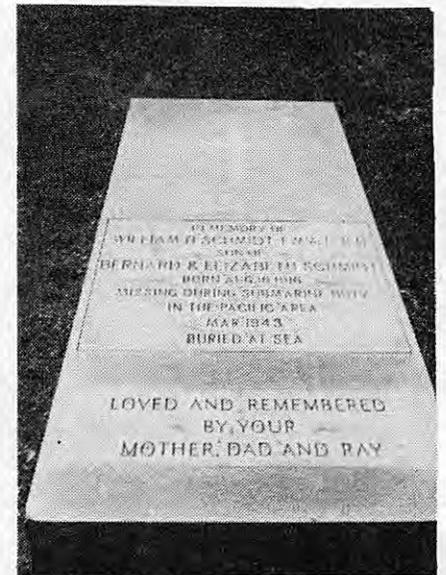
Food and refreshments were available near St. Mary's Cemetery at Kellerman's (now Keiner's) and across the street at Kneidl's (now National Awning & Bldrs. Supply).

The story is told that Mr. Kneidl had an orchestra and played the violin for the entertainment of his customers, and also had a lovely summer garden. Kellerman's featured an "oom pah pah" German band, had a garden and a dance hall upstairs. Many who attended funerals, upon leaving the cemetery, would stop at one of these spots before continuing the long



St. Aloysius Orphans

journey home. As competition was keen between the two, often Mr. Kneidl could be seen outside his saloon, waving his handkerchief and exhorting passersby to come to his place, not to go to Kellerman's. Naturally, many went to Kellerman's to find out why Mr. Kneidl was urging them not to go there, and some have stated that this is what eventually caused Mr. Kneidl to go out of business. By stirring up the customer's natural curiosity, he drove them to visit his competition, thereby losing valuable customers.

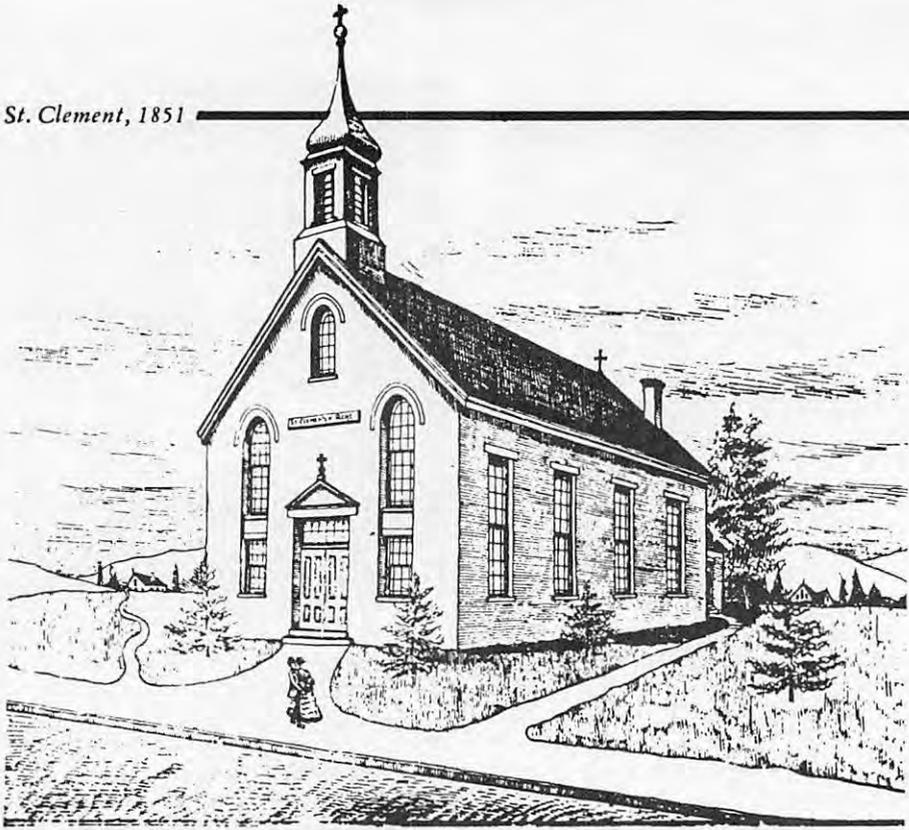


World War II — Commemoration of Missing Sailor

On Memorial Day many come to decorate graves, and since 1976 a Field Mass has been reinstated to remember those who have died.

The community has benefitted by the location of these two cemeteries within its boundaries, which provide the last resting place for many, and which has been the reason for people to visit or stay in St. Bernard.

St. Clement, 1851

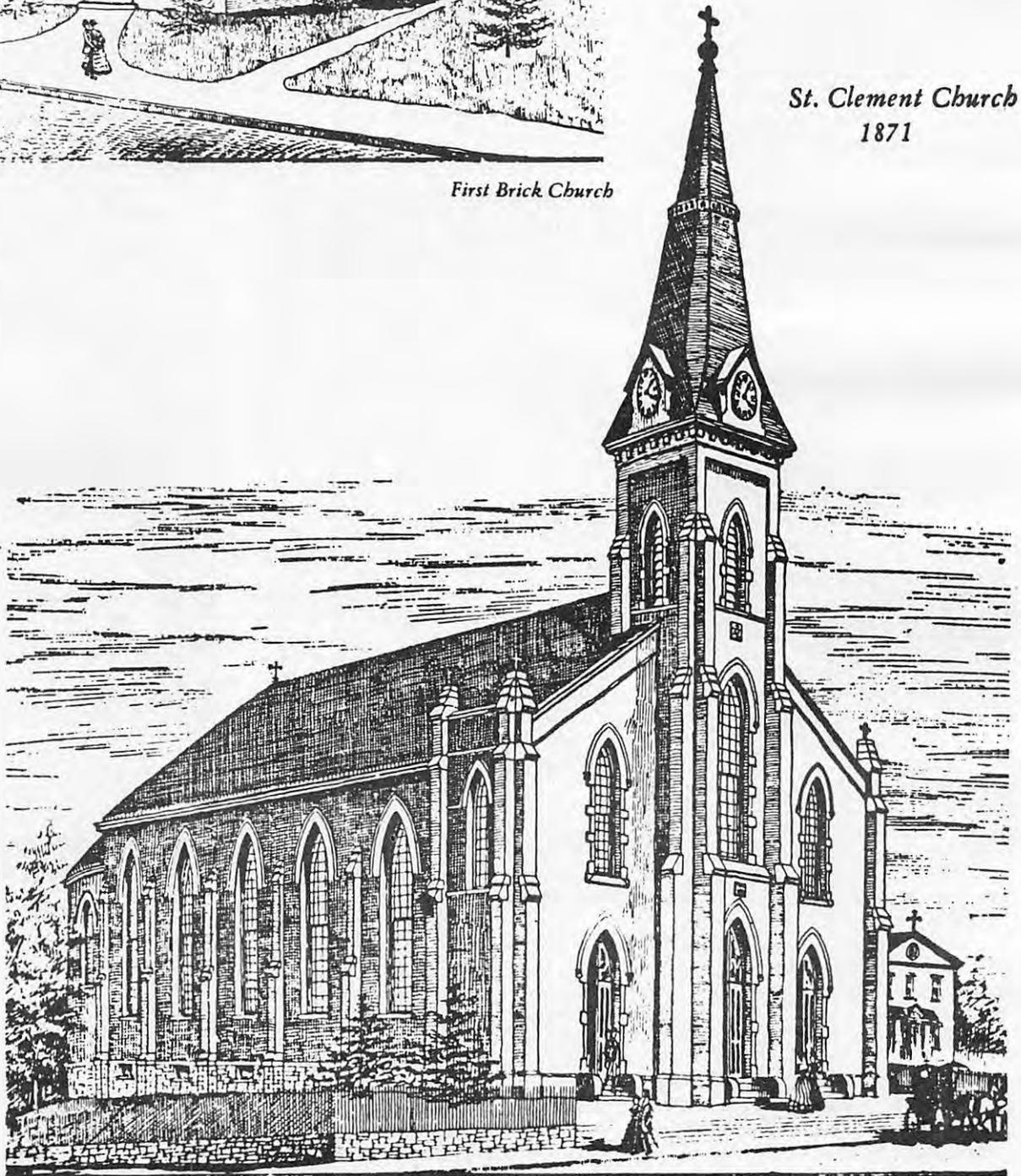


First Brick Church



First St. Clement Church, 1851

*St. Clement Church
1871*



RELIGIOUS BEGINNINGS . . .

Organized religion was almost non-existent in earliest years, the first church in Cincinnati established in 1792 was the First Presbyterian Church. As a rule, settlers would gather for prayers in each other's homes, read the Bible, and depend upon traveling or "circuit" preachers who would ride from settlement to settlement to take care of weddings, visits to the sick. The only time sermons might be heard was at funerals. Occasional "meetings" or revivals in the open air or under tent of several days' duration were occasionally held in certain areas.

Mill Creek Township was considered part of Cincinnati Township until 1810, and up to that year less than 100 belonged to any one church, the largest at that time reported to be the Methodist Episcopal church. William D. Ludlow, son of John Ludlow is recorded as an agent of the "ministerial fund" of that church—the fund that year equaled 30¢ per member toward payment of ministerial expenses. Most services were conducted in homes, barns, school houses and often in the woods.

In 1930 many joined the Campbellites and Millerites (which later became the Christian Church) and, under Walter Scott, preacher, encouraged building of churches on the New Testament, calling on those in Mill Creek Township to confess faith in Jesus, promise "good behavior", with baptism of converts in Mill Creek or the Miami Canal. John Ludlow and his wife belonged to these worthy people, and in 1842, when it was determined that the end of the world was at hand, joined with others on the grounds near the brick church in Carthage, pitching tents to await the end of the world in vain. These were kind and good people, thriving on giving aid to others in time of need.

Belief in God was strong in the people when they arrived in the area, and many hardships reinforced this faith, which was aided when "organized" religious groups were represented with clergy. (Ref. History of Hamilton County: Ford)

St. Clement Roman Catholic Church

When John Schroeder and Joseph Kleine subdivided St. Bernard, they wished to provide Roman



ST. CLEMENT CHURCH

Catholics a church, forming of a congregation and erecting a school, which they did by setting aside one piece of ground in the Kleine & Schroeder subdivision for that purpose. With ten other Catholic families then located in St. Bernard, they financed the beginning of the venture. They arranged with the order of St. Francis of Assisi, Province of Tyrol (Franciscans) that a convent for the use of the order be established in 1851. Earliest services were held in the Schroeder home, and throughout the ensuing years a temporary frame building (1850) followed by a completed building (1851) was constructed; the church as it stands today was completed in 1871.

Rev. Anselm Koch, O.F.M. became pastor, and in the first building, the ground floor served as priest's residence and school room, with the second floor serving as the church. Contributions of money from Europe, as well as the donation of a painting of St. Clement of Rome came from sacrificing contributors lending a helping hand in this, their foreign mission.

The second structure was built of

brick, which was later replaced as the number of parishioners had increased greatly. This building proved too small, and additions were made to the church in 1897, increasing the seating capacity to 1200. Wood carved, turreted arches, new windows, marble flooring in aisles and sanctuary were added, while beneath the church, a large chapel containing five altars and accommodating 400 people was built and dedicated to the Mother of Sorrows.

February 11, 1900, a chapel designed as a representation of the Lourdes, France grotto was dedicated, which is still in use today. A lighted clock in the church tower was a feature added in 1927, visible from all directions.

Many changes have been made since those early years in the building structure—a return to simplicity occurred when removal of decorative turrets was done at the serious fire in 1963, which damaged the church interior and roof section. The original oil painting of St. Clement was destroyed during the blaze, and many parishioners still recall the earlier statuary and artistic



CORPUS CHRISTI PARADE 1913 — Photo Courtesy Marie Kemp

woodcarved altars of the earlier church. Religious ceremonies that were traditional in early days, such as Vespers and Corpus Christi are an example of services that drew throngs of people throughout the community and beyond.

Corpus Christi was an annual event to which thousands of pilgrims came from Cincinnati and other suburbs—music and hymns, the sound of bells and booming cannon indicated the solemn procession was in progress, the first one held May 22, 1856. The ceremony served as an outward sign of religious sincerity.

Four altars were erected, the first at Mrs. Schroder's garden, the second at the home of Matthew Schulhof in his yard, the third near St. John Cemetery, built by Mr. Mair and neighbors, and a final one at the home of Henry Bruegge of the St. John Cemetery. It was recorded that about half the people participating in the two-hour parade were from Cincinnati. That year, on the Sunday within the octave of the feast, (May 25, 1856) a smaller procession was held with altars in the Convent garden, the Schroeder garden and at the Herman Post's.

In later years the altars were located at other sites, one route was from Schroder's, then to Nurre's, then to the Wess homestead at Bertus and Delmar. This was more recently held with the procession leaving the church, commencing to Nurre's on Errun Lane, then to the second altar at Our Lady of Angels High School entrance (formerly Wess homestead), then to Roger Bacon High School entrance, where the third altar had been placed.

A church service is presently held commemorating Corpus Christi, and no longer do processions of people share in the pilgrimage as they did in years gone by.

Life of the people centered around the church and its activities at the beginning — St. Clement School was built to provide parochial education, and extensive religious, social and athletic programs have been offered there through the years.

In 1928, the number of Sunday Masses were increased to six—the church was crowded for worship, and in recent years the schedule has been modified to permit Saturday evening attendance. Mass listing is as follows:—

Saturday Evening Mass
5:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.

Sunday Mass
7:00 A.M., 9:00 A.M.,
10:30 A.M., 12:00 Noon

Holyday Mass
(Eve) 7:00 P.M.
(Day) 6:00 A.M., 9:00 A.M.,
12:00 Noon, 7:00 P.M.

Daily Mass
Monday-Saturday
6:30 A.M., 8:00 A.M.

Children's Mass
11:00 A.M. on School Days

Confession:
Wednesday 7:00 P.M.
Saturday 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 and
7:00 P.M. on the hour

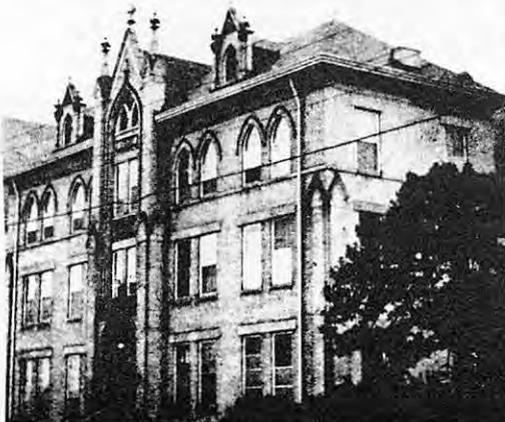
Parish buildings include the Parish Offices at the Monastery or Friary House, the School building, the Sister's Convent and Parish Annex, the latter, providing meeting rooms for the parish.



Rt. Rev. Monsignor Clement F. Broerman
Son of the Parish

St. Clement Monastery . . .

In the beginning, the agreement with the Schroeder's regarding use of the land as St. Clement's included that a monastery be built, and upon completion of the first brick church in 1851, the frame structure that had served as temporary church was converted for housing six or eight friars, and began wearing of religious habits. In 1863 a novitiate for friars was established here, until 1870, when a new church was to be built, and novices moved to Oldenburg, Indiana. Later the novitiate was located here again from 1873-1880, and financial assistance was given by parishioners, Cincinnatians, the Leopoldine Society of Austria, and approximately 1863-64 Mr. Joseph Nurre made possible building of a new monastery on the foundations of the original one.



St. Clement Monastery

PASTORS . . .

- Rev. Anselm Koch, O.F.M.
1850-1855
- Rev. Sigismund Koch, O.F.M.
1855-1856
- Rev. Nicholas Wachter, O.F.M.
1856-1857
- Rev. Otto Jair, O.F.M.
1857-1858
- Rev. Anselm Koch, O.F.M.
1858-1863
- Rev. Nicholas Wachter, O.F.M.
1863-1866
- Rev. Dennis Abarth, O.F.M.
1866
- Rev. Louis Haverbeck, O.F.M.
1866-1868
- Rev. Dennis Abarth, O.F.M.
1868-1869
- Rev. Juvenal Eiberger, O.F.M.
1869-1873
- Rev. Dennis Abarth, O.F.M.
1873-1876
- Rev. Gregory Fangmann, O.F.M.
1876-1880
- Rev. Daniel Heile, O.F.M.
1880-1882
- Rev. Ambrose Sanning, O.F.M.
1882-1885
- Rev. Lucas Gottbehoede, O.F.M.
1885-1886
- Rev. Angelus Havertepe, O.F.M.
1886-1892
- Rev. Ubald Webersinke, O.F.M.
1892-1897
- Rev. Peter B. Englert, O.F.M.
1897
- Rev. Gabriel Lipps, O.F.M.
1897-1900
- Rev. Benedict Haupt, O.F.M.
1900-1909
- Rev. Leander Schell, O.F.M.
1909-1918
- Rev. Solanus Schaefer, O.F.M.
1918-1920
- Rev. Basil Henze, O.F.M.
1920-1938
- Rev. Andrew Henze, O.F.M.
1938-1940
- Rev. Odo Kempker, O.F.M.
1940-1949
- Rev. William Faber, O.F.M.
1949-1957
- Rev. Aloys Schweitzer, O.F.M.
1957-1963
- Rev. Albert Senn, O.F.M.
1963-1972
- Rev. Edward Fueglein, O.F.M.
1972-

Parish Organizations . . .

Throughout the years, parishioners belonged to various groups formed at St. Clement, to serve others, to obtain personal spiritual benefits for themselves and others, and to enjoy, express and share their God-given talents.

A summary listing of organizations through the years, to the best of our knowledge is listed below. Details regarding those still active today can be found under "Clubs and Organizations" heading, later in this booklet.

Oldest organizations are **St. Clement Men's Society**, established November 1, 1850, for individual sanctification and material assistance in maintaining church and school, originally for married men, but later included all men over 18 years of age. **St. Elizabeth Ladies Society**, was thought to have been started in conjunction with the men's group for married ladies of the parish for spiritual welfare of the members and assistance in maintenance of church and school; this was later given the name '**St. Clement Women's Society**' which still serves today, assisting in parish functions, raising funds, cooking, serving and working as needed for parish functions.

Third Order of St. Francis, a lay religious order for men and women was formed in 1860 by Father Anselm Koch, and continues today. **St. Mary's Young Ladies Society** was formed for high school students of the parish in 1876; **St. Anthony Young Men's Society** in 1908.

League of the Sacred Heart was formed about 1900 by Miss Catherine Flick. **Catholic Order of Foresters** was here in early years, **Knights of St. John**, as well as **Knights of St. John Auxiliary** have been in existence for many years.

Hard times brought special requests and needs, and **St. Clement Helpers** began during the 1930's collecting clothes for those who suffered during the Depression, 1937 Flood, for European and foreign missions, commencing 1947, and to Korea in 1950. Periodic distribution to Southwest United States missions was made. **St. Vincent dePaul Society** has assisted through the years with needs of the poor. **Joan of Arc Mission** was begun by parishioners, who held socials to raise money, and distributed clothing and items needed in southwestern missions.

Guardian Angel Society included all school children in its membership, with a special Sunday set aside for Guardian Angel services, the first Sunday in October in former years.

Holy Name Society was formed to promote and advance the honor of God and His holy Name; all men of the parish belong automatically to this organization. In former years a large parade was held in Cincinnati, ending at Crosley Field for Benediction, and at one time this parish had the largest number of men participants, as well as two bands representing St. Clement.

Legion of Mary (1938), and **Junior Legion of Mary (1943)** were formed to spread devotion to the Blessed Mother. The Legion, composed of adults, visit the sick and perform good works. The Junior Legion is for younger participants of school age, who, with guidance of the adults, make religious articles, deliver magazines to medical offices, barber and beauty shops, work with Little Sisters of the Poor, sing and assist at Mass at Hamilton County Home.

Service Club was made up of those who wished to keep in touch with parishioners overseas serving during World War II, and was formed April 15, 1943 until May, 1946 serving as a sustaining source of news about the parish and St. Bernard through SERVICE CLUB NEWS which they published.

Block Rosary—Monday Night Rosary began in 1949, and the Block Rosary name indicates that each Street formed a group within the City of St. Bernard that would pray the rosary one night a week. Presently, the Monday Night Rosary is offered at St. Clement Church, and some of the neighborhoods still continue the practice begun since the apparition at Fatima.

Church Wardens and Ushers have been helpful since the beginning of the parish, assisting with services, ceremonies and parish functions, and collecting pew rents in former times.

Youth Activity Club was formed for religious, social and recreational purposes for young people of high school age, in 1949, with a Club Room at Park Place. A variety of activities, such as volleyball and baseball team play during the season have been offered, as well as dances, parties, hayrides and a variety of other activities.

St. Clement Athletic Board—Directs the athletic programs of the parish in such activities as softball leagues, bowling, basketball and football throughout the years when possible. Many of those serving on this Board have started as youngsters in programs offered here, who have come back to make possible programs for today's youth.

Scouting is offered at St. Clement to both boys and girls. Commencing in 1934, **Troop No. 354 Boy Scouts of America**, have provided service to the Church and St. Bernard since the beginning of their organization, and have succeeded in earning numerous merit awards, including Ad Altare Dei Award, the highest religious award a scout can achieve, and boasts a number of Eagle Scouts, the highest possible scouting award.

Boy Scout Week is celebrated annually, and during this time scouts serve as city officials for a day. Retreats each year at St. Francis Seminary have been one of the many memorable and formative events in the life of a scout at St. Clement. **Cub Scouting** is offered to boys from age 8 to 11, **Webeles** prepares the young boy for entrance into Boy Scouts—all are offered at St. Clement, and many take part in the programs. The benefits are to provide experiences in the community, camping and learning to become self-sufficient contributing members of the world. Traditionally a Communion Breakfast for scouts and their families is held each year, at which time special awards and recognition are given.

Girl Scouts and Brownie Troops continue today in smaller numbers than in the past—at one time five troops with approximately 100 members were active, with leaders and girls participating in numerous projects and activities to aid them in later life. More details on scouting appear later in this booklet. An annual Communion Breakfast is held in March each year—the Boy Scouts Breakfast is in February—the two groups alternate preparing breakfast with adult assistance for each other on these special occasions. The Girls also celebrate Girl Scout Week by taking part in a City Council meeting. Among awards received are the Marian Award—a girl spends one year working for this highest religious scouting achievement. Locally, Girl Scout Lane was dedicated at Ross Avenue and is maintained by these young ladies.

Wednesday Night Social was first held in 1937, for the people's pleasure and benefit of the parish, and is presently managed by Mr. Frank Ungruhe and his capable co-workers.

Parish Festival Committee is a special group of dedicated men and women who serve each year with the Fall Festival in November. Church organizations and individuals man booths in order to raise funds; proceeds from this event serve to supplement weekly church collections to maintain the church and school.

Cursillo provides spiritual renewal for men and women at St. Anthony Friary, and have an annual Mass.

Tuesday Night Prayer Group, an organization added since Vatican II, meets as a Charismatic group here.

Catholic Big Brothers, are young men in the parish who assist fatherless boys. A number of local men are involved in this worthwhile effort. An annual collection is taken up for the benefit of this cause.

Special groups such as the **Centenary Committee**—in 1950, who planned and carried out the parish celebration at that time, and later in 1975, the **125th Anniversary Committee**, planned provided activities which united the Parish in celebration of these events—both spiritually, and socially.

In the 1960's, Vatican II was held in Rome, and has had a major effect on the church as it functions today, throughout the world, and locally, St. Clement is no exception.

Church music has taken a wider scope, liturgy has been translated into English, instead of traditional Latin. The priest now faces parishioners during services, and signs of the times—hats worn by women in church, fasting from meat on Friday, are no longer mandatory.

A Parish Council has been established to share in the responsibility for the parish—commissions are headed up by lay people, with priest moderators and religious members, as an assist to the Pastor and his associates in administration of the Parish.

Present Pastor is Rev. Edward Fueglein, O.F.M., with associates Rev. Sylvan Becker, O.F.M., and Rev. Bruno Kremp, O.F.M. Secretary in the Parish Office is Miss Patricia Ballard.

Parish Council members are as follows:—Roy Masters, Mel Billinghurst, Josephine Felix, Robert Geers, Robert Isfort, Joseph Krzynowek, Ruth Montgomery, Joseph Pulskamp, Marilyn Vonder Meulen, Robert Wurster, Patricia Danneman, Patricia Schlosser, Dennis Rolf,

Clare Tempel, Terry Slusher, Thomas Ottke, Charlene Asbach and Robert Matsik.

Finally, to reflect on the many who have been affected by the St. Clement Parish, the following statistics will bear out in numbers,

those who have looked to the Church for the Sacraments in life and death.

There have been 10,928 baptisms, 5,221 deaths, 3,104 marriages since the beginning of St. Clement—from 1850-1977.



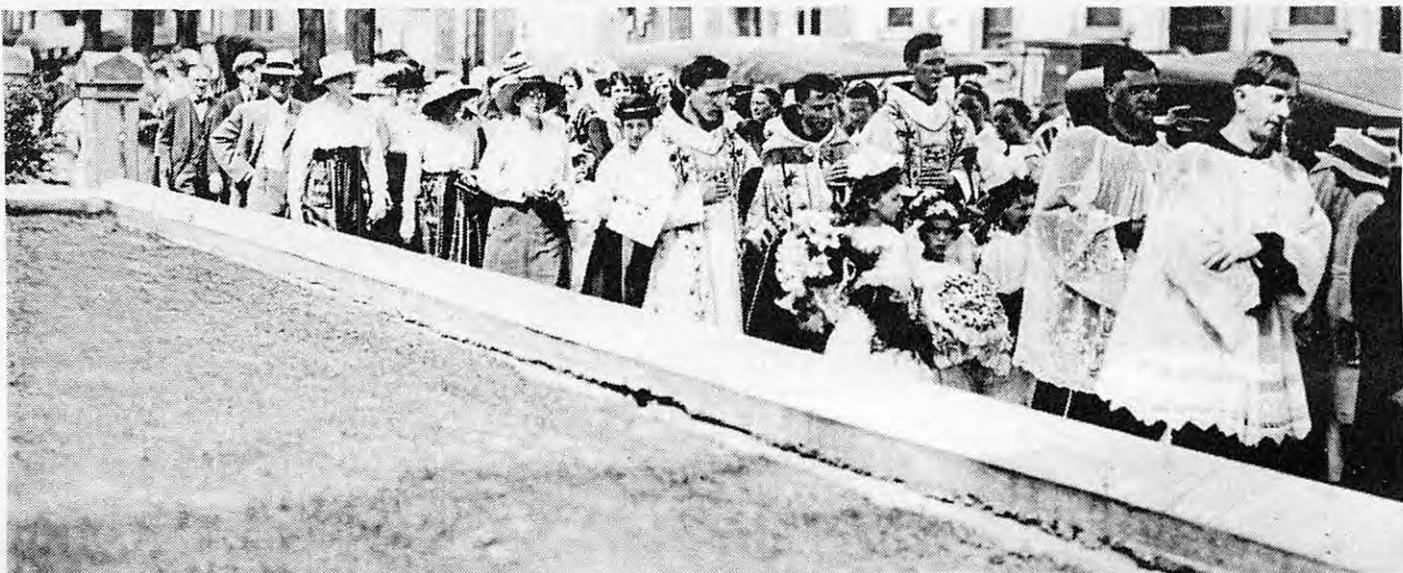
KILMER DRAMATIC CLUB — Courtesy Joe Schmidlin



St. Clement's Ladies Auxiliary Drill Team — Courtesy of Marie Kemp



SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS



FIRST MASS PROCESSION



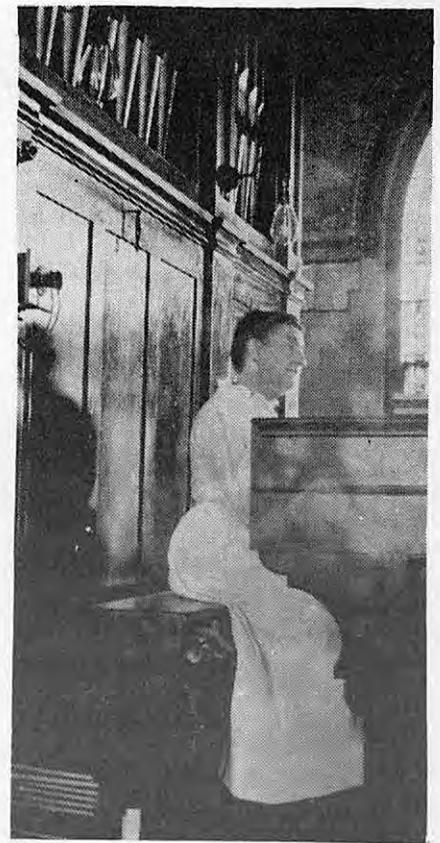
1943 FIELD MASS IN PARK

Music through the years has been a vital part of parish life, and several organists have been employed.

Louise Schill was an early pupil of Clara Bauer foundress of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music who devoted her life to providing organ music for the church. She preceded Frank Young at St. Clement, and spent much time with her choir singing at Mass and at other entertainments for the City Home, later

County Home, as well as at Long-view Asylum.

Her sister Katie Schill was known for her singing voice, and often accompanied Louise on her charitable works, and included Louise Vortkamp their niece during many of these occasions. (Photos and information courtesy Louise Vortkamp, descendent of early pharmacist and postmaster in St. Bernard in 1894).



Mr. Frank A. Young served as choir director and organist from May 1, 1910. He also assisted as music teacher in local schools from 1914. A parish orchestra was formed in 1920, which was later enlarged, with the guiding hand of Sister Cecilia Marie, with the later addition of Sister M. Albert.

Father Basil Henze, O.F.M. sponsored the first school band in 1932 with forty-eight members. Corpus Christi Procession was their first marching event, followed by the Holy Name Parade and many others, winning competitions in several years. An adult band was formed in 1949 following organization of a Senior Band of high school students. Sister M. Jeanette and Sister Francis Clare and Father William A. Faber established the adult Parish Band, later directed by Mr. Elsworth Heine. A Glee Club (1950) directed by Mr. Harold Anderson of the Cincinnati College of Music included both men and women. Sister Jean Marie had one of the largest school bands greatly in demand for parades during the 1960's.

Mr. Robert Hatfield is present organist and choir director, who also aids with music instruction for the school, and although a band no longer is in evidence, those musically inclined take private lessons, and can be found often participating with high school bands at either Our Lady of Angels, Roger Bacon, or St. Bernard school.



Frank (Boss) Young

Robert Hatfield



Sister M. Albertis (96) Pirron, O.S.F. longest lived daughter of the Parish in 1978.

During her religious life she has been a nurse in a number of hospitals of her order in Indiana.

Sister is now retired and is living at Our Lady of Angels, Mishawaka, Ind.



ST. CLEMENT NOVITIATE . . .

St. Francis Friary had served as novitiate for clerics from 1860-3, at which time novice classes lived at St. Clement. This continued until 1870 when novices moved to Oldenburg, Indiana, while a new St. Clement Church was being built. (Franciscan Excerpts, p. 87)

Franciscan Teaching Brothers

Teaching Brothers of St. Francis, an off-shoot of the Xaverian Brothers in Louisville, Kentucky had taught at St. Boniface School there, were of German extraction—many were immigrants, and in 1872, were requested by Fathers Anselm Koch and Ubald Webersinke to come to Cincinnati to establish a new community.

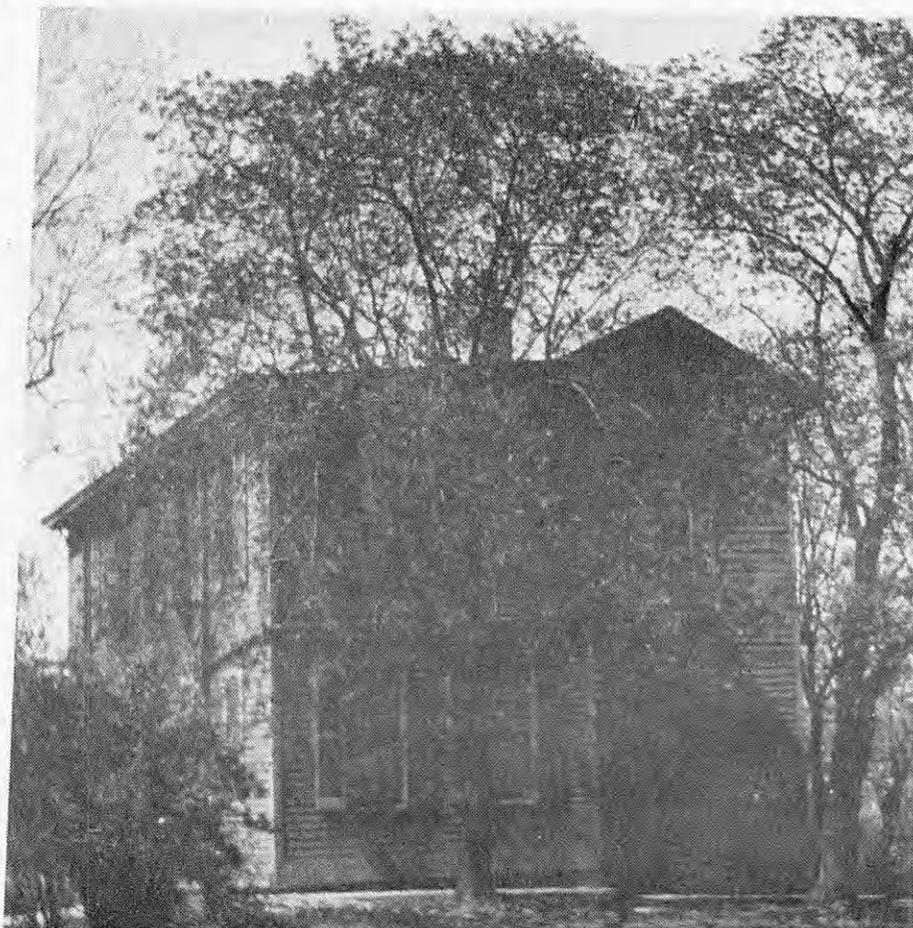
Four brothers came, and with Father Ubald, drew up a constitution, which was approved and organized under the Custody. After a short probationary period, they became accepted as Third Order Regular members and began teaching in St. Francis School, Cincinnati.

The estate of J.H.W. Rott, second Mayor of St. Bernard was located atop Tower Avenue Hill, overlooking present Vine Street, and on December 1, 1879, the house and three and a quarter acres of ground were purchased for the Brothers and called 'Our Lady of the Angels' with their own Brother superiors until about 1884, when Father Bernard Nurre became moderator.

This independent community was incorporated into the regular Custody in 1882; Brothers no longer received a personal salary for their services, and those who desired, made application and were received as Tertiaries, later friars of the First Order through regular novitiate.



View From Monastery



Teachers were provided to the following schools: Sacred Heart and St. Mary, Detroit, Michigan (1878); St. John School, Cincinnati (1876 or 1890); St. Boniface and St. Joseph, Louisville (1877); St. Stephen and St. Joseph, Hamilton (1879), and in 1916, St. Peter Claver School for colored children, Louisville. In 1876 Franciscan Sisters from Oldenburg, Indiana were teaching at St. Clement School, St. Bernard; in 1879 the Brothers also taught here, particularly the upper grades for some years. Some additional land was purchased from Richard Schroeder prior to opening the Normal School in 1882, and on October 23, 1886 dedication of an addition to the old house by Very Reverend Jerome Kilgenstein, O.F.M., was celebrated. Mass was sung by the children's choir at St. Clement, followed by procession to the house by children, teachers and laymen.

The Normal School, formed the same year as incorporation, served to educate Third Order Novices, young Brothers, for three or four years' study, followed by teacher's examination by the Franciscan Pro-

vincial and Seminary Professors.

The decision of Father Peter Baptist Englert in 1894 that no future candidates would be accepted and then, gradual withdrawal of Brothers from the schools, brought about the demise of these Franciscan Teaching Brothers. St. Francis School, Cincinnati, was one of the last served by such as Brothers Ivo Roth, Ferdinand Stemann, and Seraphin Vonier. Some had been with the Order since the age of twelve, and gave many years of dedicated service to education both here and elsewhere.

In 1892 the property was sold to Mr. Joseph Lohmann, passing the latter to Mr. Charles Van den Eynden, until sale in 1928 to the School Board for erection of public school buildings. The Tower Avenue Elementary School today stands about where this home for Teaching Brothers once was; where grape arbors and orchards were tended by them in the summer months, and who are now forgotten members of the past.

(Excerpts from Franciscan Archives, pp. 87, 95, 96, 97; also St. Clement Centenary Book, p. 32).

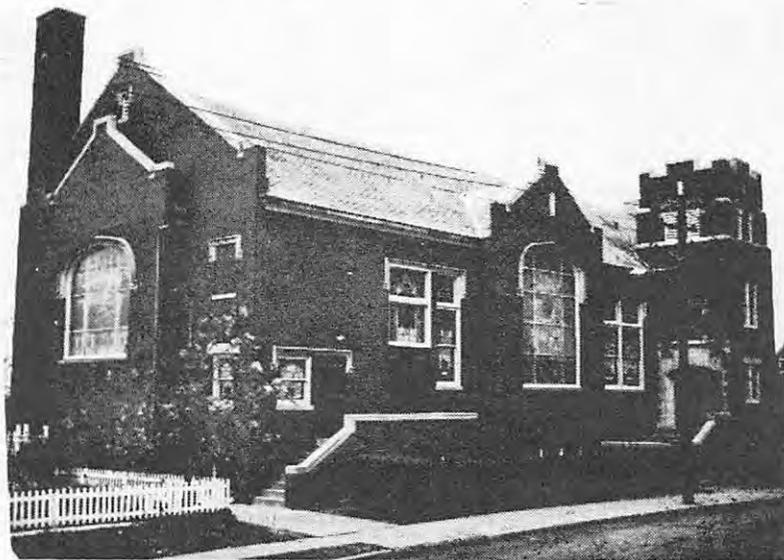
WILSON MEMORIAL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH . . .

This church, now known as Wilson Memorial United Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest in the community, and began very simply in a little hall over a saloon at Ross Avenue and Carthage Pike. A group of young ladies from some of the earliest resident families here, met to form a "Sabbath School". They were Misses Kaylor, Kemper, Long and Huffman.

Upon completion of Ross Avenue School later that year, this worthy group moved to a room there. Theophilus Wilson of Avondale worked tirelessly from March 1874 to assist with this work, and upon passage of the law in 1882 prohibiting holding of religious services in public schools, efforts were made to find new facilities. Stephen Kemper presented the congregation with a lot on Walnut Hills, which was sold, and the proceeds used to purchase a location on Clay Street here, which was to serve for many years as home of the church, named after Theophilus Wilson.

Incorporation into the "Presbyterian Society of Ludlow Grove" occurred in February 1882, and first board of trustees was composed of Theophilus Wilson, President; Henry Huffman, Vice President; B. W. Barrows, Secretary; and Josiah Kaylor, Treasurer.

Local German settlers aided with donations which were used to construct the new chapel, and in gratitude, Mr. Wilson permitted use of the chapel also for German services, which were held in the morning; English services were held in the afternoon.



With a membership numbering eighteen, Mr. Wilson and Theodore Nieman went before the Presbytery and asked to be organized in a church body in May, 1889. By April, 1905, the trustees were given power to purchase a suitable site to also erect a new church. This was located on the northwest corner of Sullivan and McClelland Avenues, which building was completed Christmas Day, 1910. With this new building, congregation growth continued to over four hundred, and until a tragic fire at New Year's in 1928, all had gone well. Now the building was completely destroyed, and valiantly the parish rallied, rebuilt the church, which still stands today, after completion and dedication in June, 1929. A Church manse was built and dedicated on February 1, 1925.

Throughout the years many dedicated people have served in providing religious instruction, as did those of the Sabbath School of early years. In 1958, Wilson Memorial was incorporated as the "United Presbyterian Church of St. Bernard in the United States of America."

Periodic repair and remodeling was continued throughout the years. At the celebration of the 75th anniversary, the church was rewired and repairs made to the roof, stained glass windows and doors, with redecorating, formation of new classrooms and landscaping improvements.

Pastors who served after Mr. Wilson were Pastors Arthur A. Griffis, William M. Reece, Stephen D. Crouch, William F. Dresch, George D. McCulloch, Walter Dee Harrell, Edward H. Lorenz, Lowell

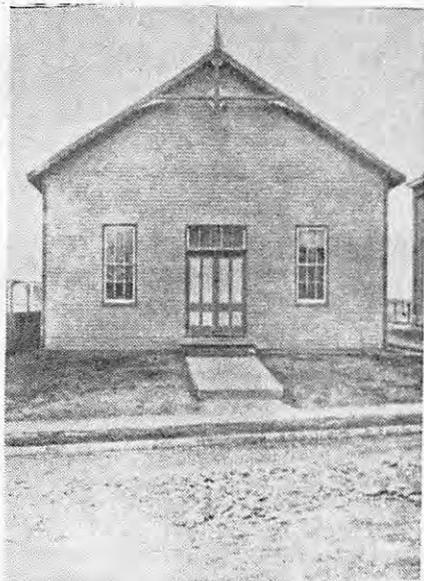
H. Palmer, Ernest E. Schroeder, Peter Bailey Burleigh, Martin Abraham, Robert H. Kelley, Walter Maude, and present interim pastor Dale A. Stewart.

Sunday School is an important part of the present day life in the congregation, and groupings of Age 3-Kindergarten; Kindergarten-3rd Grade; Primary; Junior; Seven-Up (7th-On) as well as Adult Sunday School Classes are offered. Nursery care for infants during the service is provided by the volunteers.

Deborah Circle and Jochabed Circle make up the Women of Wilson, whose dedicated service provide for many needs at the church. Each Circle meets monthly, the junior group, Jochabed Circle, assisting with church decoration, planning and assisting at parish pot luck dinners and with roving bake sales to raise funds for mission work, as well as local needs. Particular assistance is given to Dr. and Mrs. Walter E. Bond stationed in Kathmandu, Nepal, at Shanta Bhawan Hospital, as well as other good works.

Bible Study is part of the program for both circles. The Church Organist and Choir Director is Ruth Jones, and the Choir provides another opportunity to serve the congregation.

The good work of the members of this local church has been more noticed in the absence of a full-time minister; the manner in which all work together for spiritual good both with the congregation and in the community, is a credit to the church and an asset to the people of St. Bernard in 1978.



Early church on Clay St.

IMMANUEL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST . . .

The Reverend John Heckmann, pastor of the German Protestant Church of Mount Auburn in Cincinnati, organized the Immanuel Church congregation January 1, 1883 with 24 charter members.

This church as well as Wilson Memorial Presbyterian Church began through the efforts of Miss Minerva Kaylor (member of the Christian Church in Carthage).

The English Sabbath School, as it was known, grew, and Theophilus Wilson of the Presbyterian Church of Avondale conducted classes, which were held in the Presbyterian Sunday School Chapel on Clay Street, until a building site was purchased on Clay Street for this German-speaking congregation. Rev. Heckmann came out from Cincinnati to Ludlow Grove to conduct German services for this congregation following Theophilus Wilson. He also organized a Ladies' Aid Society in 1882, and cornerstone for their first building was set on April 15, 1888—this church was to serve as their house of worship for the following thirty-six years.

In 1902 a pipe organ was installed through efforts of the Literary Society, and in 1911, an addition to the Church was built for Sunday School and social purposes. This church retained sermons and services in the German language for many years.

Rev. Carl E. Kiewit served from October 1937 to December 1950, and many new improvements such as rearrangement of the Chancel, installation of new Chancel furnishings, purchase of the present parsonage on Langley Avenue, and addition of a new organ were recorded.

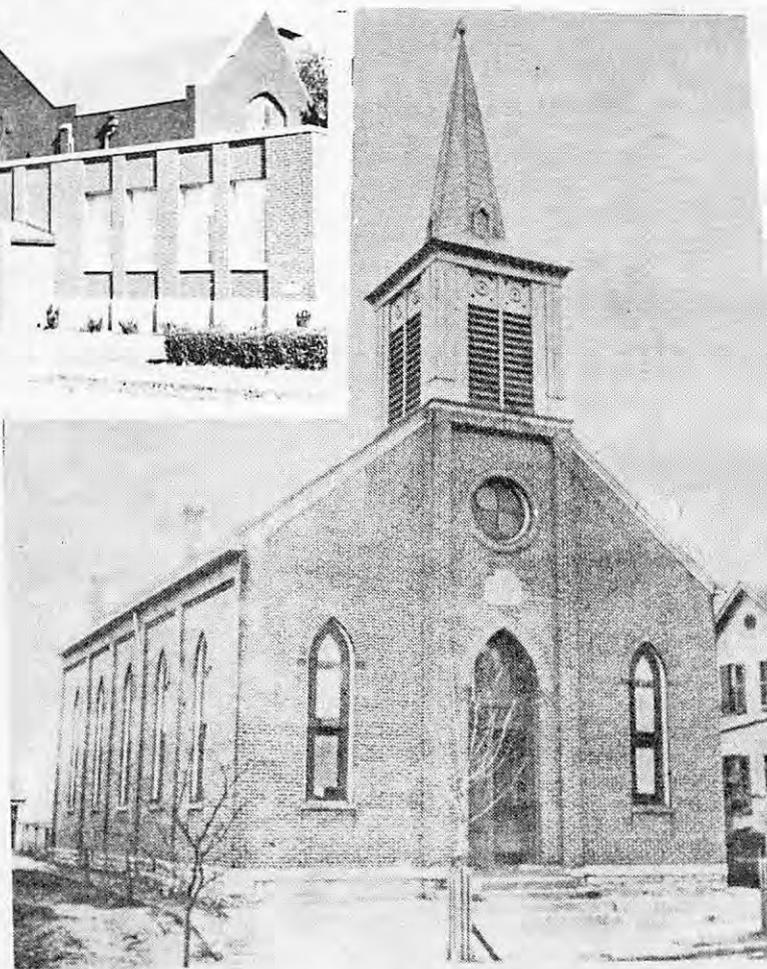
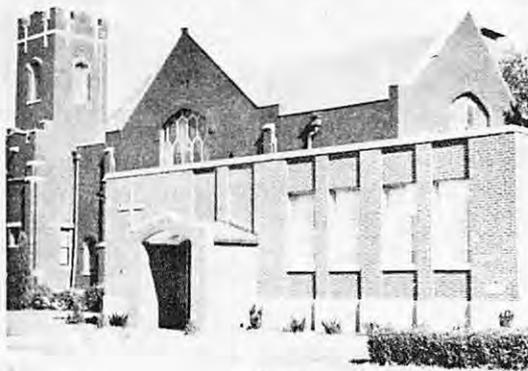
Rev. Harry G. Schairbaum served from July 1951 until his death in 1962, when he passed away suddenly. Many advancements were recorded during those years. A public address system in the sanctuary was installed, tower chimes, new light fixtures in the church sanctuary, and the new Rev. Ley Memorial Building was constructed. Establishment of a Board of Christian Education and organization of youth groups and the Men's Brotherhood took place at this time.

Rev. Fitzgerald served following Rev. Schairbaum's death, from 1962 until 1970. Rev. Gary Miller has served from 1970 until 1978, and it is a matter of record through the

The present building at Tower and Jefferson Avenues was built during these years, and membership reached 400, with Sunday School enrollment, 350. Cornerstone of the church was laid May 11, 1924, with dedication of the completed building November 9th that year. The various organizations of the church planned many events to help raise funds for the church construction. An outstanding one was the presentation by the Young People's Society of a play, "The Adventures of Grandpa" at Emery

Auditorium in Cincinnati. Individuals did their part by selling paper, bricks, pencils, etc. One elderly lady, not having money to give, dug dandelions, sold them, and gave the profits to the Building Fund.

Rev. H. P. Ley served as pastor from May 1919 to September 1937, and during his tenure the name of the congregation was changed to 'Immanuel Reformed Church of St. Bernard'. After two mergers of various denominations, Immanuel has become part of the United Church of Christ.



Clay Street church location

years that eight young men of this congregation entered the ministry.

Church organizations include the Christian Board of Education, Women's Guild of the Church, Sunday School Groups—Kindergarten, Nursery, Primary Class, Lower Junior and Junior Classes, Junior Hi Class, as well as the Youth Fellowship Group and Evening Guild Circle.

Music in the Church has been provided by members of the Con-

gregation. Sophia Vanden Eynden served as organist at one time, and presently Moira Teague is engaged in this capacity. Choirs have included Senior Choir, Junior Choir and Youth Choir.

Special events at the church are Children's Day, Confirmation, a Brotherhood Father and Son Banquet and Mother and Daughter Banquet which have been annual affairs. For many years a softball

team was fielded, and in very early years a Bloomer Girl's Basketball Team was active.

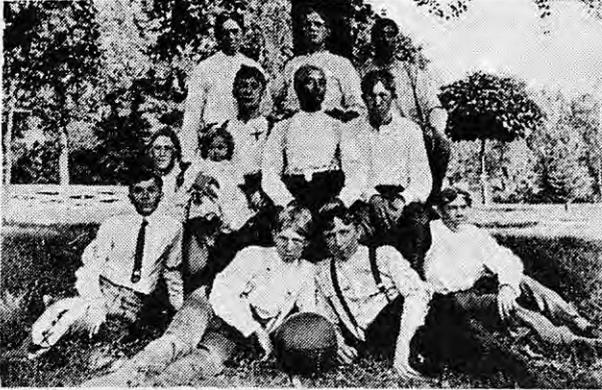
Good works performed by members of this congregation are a matter of local history—support for many worthwhile organizations such as national and international missions, and also local causes. Among the many acts of charity performed has been aid to needy fam-

ilies in house painting in Mississippi in 1974 performed by the youth of the congregation. The Women's Guild was one of the first to help at the occurrence of the St. Clement Church fire in 1963.

Handmade items by the Women's Guild of the Church and old fashioned home cooking are featured at fund raising events for these causes. The Annual Sauerkraut

Supper and a Fish Fry are attended by many in the community with regularity.

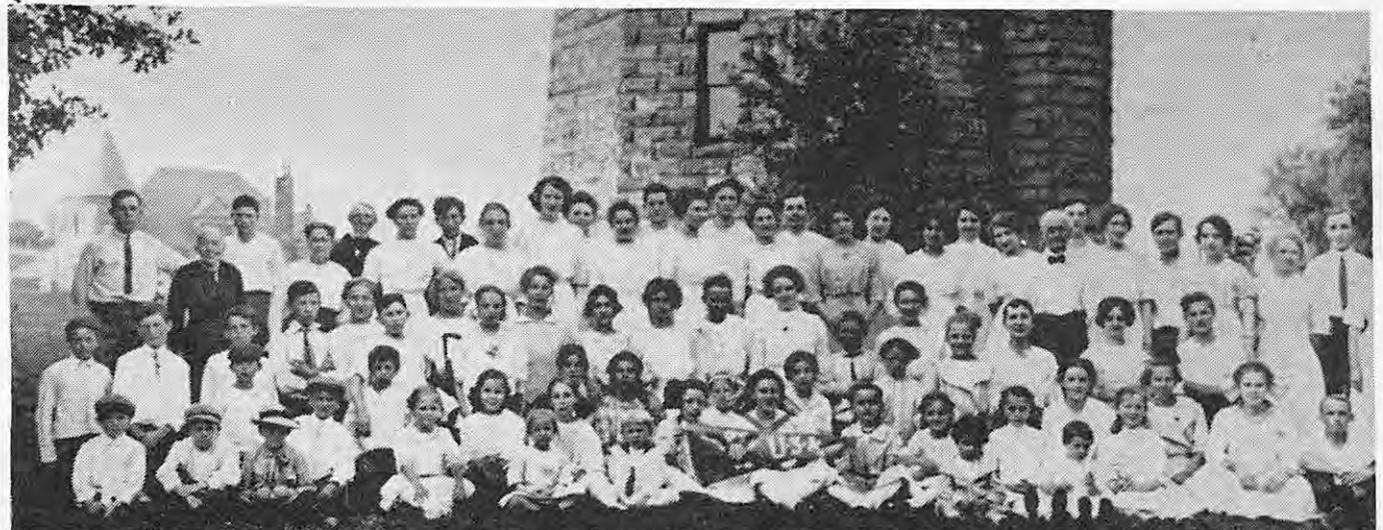
There is hope for the future in a community such as St. Bernard, when hometown congregations work with the spirit of generosity and willingness to participate in church and community endeavors for the betterment of all.



Rev. Seyring and Sunday School Class, Cloverhook Outing



Upper Row, Left to Right—Arthur Schumaker, Elmer Heger, Miss Ethel Yauch, Albert Droste, George Beck. Lower Row—Mrs. E. Heger, Miss Hazel Beck, Miss Bertha Klein, Miss Gertrude Karrer.



The Young People's Society

OF THE

IMMANUEL REFORMED CHURCH

PRESENTS

"The Adventures of Grandpa"

AT THE

EMERY AUDITORIUM

Saturday, March 29, 1924

OUR PROPOSED NEW CHURCH AND S. S. BUILDING

FIRST APOSTOLIC CHURCH...

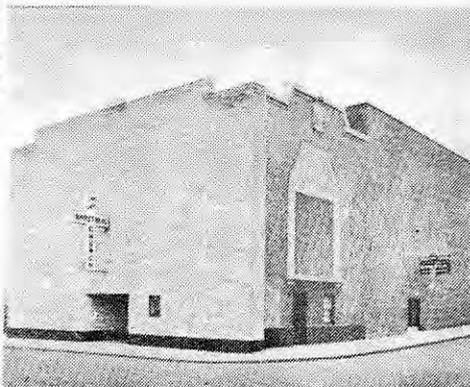
The former Andalus Theatre at 4828 Vine Street has served as this congregation's church since it was relocated here from 2930 Colerain Avenue. Founded in 1925 by Rev. F. E. Curts, with Trustees Henry W. Fitzgerald and G. G. McMillen, the congregation outgrew former facilities.

Present pastor Rev. Leroy Buller and today's Trustees, Donald C. Tredway and Wilburn Tyson guide a large congregation which has grown from seventeen former members fifty years ago, to over two hundred today.

Active organizations within the church provide charitable work and Sunday School for all ages. Some of the groups on record in 1978 are:—

- Ladies Auxiliary
- Sheaves for Christ
- Home and Foreign Missions
- Secret Pals
- Ladies Prayer Group
- Friday Night Teen Activities

It is good to have dedicated people such as these serving in church work in our community.



Vine Street Hill Cemetary

Although not in the confines of St. Bernard, represents the last resting place of many home owners not of the Catholic faith, as does Spring Grove Cemetary.

Commemoration of the war dead has been celebrated with ceremony at Vine Street Hill Cemetary. At approach of Decoration Day, Welcome Council No. 111, Daughters of America (sister order of the Junior Order of Masons) commence preparations to honor the memory of departed members.

On Decoration Day, the group would assemble at the entrance to the Cemetary to form a procession and march up the steep roadway to the Chapel, where special ceremonies were held.

One feature of the procession was portrayal by three men of "The Spirit of '76", played at one time by William Droste (drummer), Joseph Droste (fife), and Joseph Finke (flag bearer). William Droste wore the blood-stained bandage on his head, and a touch of realism was added because of his natural gait. "The Spirit of '76" headed the procession, and as the march began, the music "Marching Through Georgia" was played (with several pauses to permit marchers to keep up, or catch their breath). Upon reaching the Chapel, services were held for the deceased, with a good-sized crowd in attendance, and following this, flowers and small flags were distributed to appropriate graves. Also, at this time, many friendships were renewed, much handshaking indulged in, and as they parted, many realized sadly that some of them would never meet again.



Guiding Star Council No. 133 Jr. O.U.A.M., a fraternal organization used to meet in the 3rd floor hall, above John Meyer's saloon at the corner of Vine Street and Phillips Avenue. Seeking new quarters, they purchased the lot at the corner of Tower and Jackson Ave., and erected a new building there in 1910. A brass band was organized and on

weekends used to go to Spring Grove Avenue and practice the march routine, with Fred Henn as drum major.

Two bowling alleys were located in the basement, the bowlers competing for the weekly prizes that were offered. The Council also had a very fine ball team playing in the Junior Order League.



1883-1886 Ross Avenue School Class—Courtesy Frank Ohl



Courtesy Ms. Schroeder

PUBLIC EDUCATION...

Earliest education must have been primitive at best, and probably consisted of learning by children at their mother's knee, perhaps through Bible reading. School materials were seldom available, except to those who were well-to-do, and school supplies were not sold close at hand. Writing with coal on a hearth in dim light may have sufficed the earliest pioneer children.

In this area, a portion of District Number 4 was located at the southern edge of Elmwood Place, and the Elm Tree School, a rude pioneer schoolhouse existed in the early 1800's for the few wilderness pioneer children of the day. The school district was bisected in 1826 by the Miami Canal construction, and this plus two child drownings encouraged the parents to attempt to locate a school elsewhere.

In 1839, south and west of Township and Carthage Pike, Mr. Anthony Cook allowed construction of a school on his property. Five names appear in the teacher's attendance book—at a time when only four houses were located in the lower district of Millcreek Township here—the names were:—Ludlow, Kemper, Huffman, Kaylor and Spangler.

A description by an unknown writer regarding a day in the one-room school follows:—"We used to climb the mulberry tree across the road in the morning but when it was time for class, the teacher rapped loudly on the windowpane. We filed in and sat down on our hard benches in the half-darkened room. With quill pens we wrote our letters in copybook. I can still feel my feet touching that bare floor, and hear myself saying monotonously with the others as we folded our hands behind our heads: Two times 1 is two-o; two times 2 is four-r.' When one of us made a mistake, the teacher threw a ruler across the room, or rapped the offender soundly on his knuckles. I remember that once the teacher tried to whip JOHN LUDLOW, but the boy wouldn't stand for it. He arose and beat the teacher in return. That teacher never came back." (Evidently, this was the son of John Ludlow, for whom Ludlow Grove was named.)

(Excerpt from Elm Tree Days, by Mildred Schulze, P.50)

Whereas on April 12th 1852 Anthony
D Cook and wife did convey to the
Directors of the Fourth School District
of Millcreek Township their successors
to assign forever a certain lot of ground
situate in Millcreek Township Hamilton
County Ohio in Section 76 Eleventh Township 3
Tractional Range 2 in the Miami Purchase be-
ginning at a point set for a corner in the west
side of the road leading to Hamilton by way of
Carthage within a forked Black Mulberry tree
20 inches in diameter South 17° East 5
perches thence northwardly on the west side
of Hamilton Road 36 feet & 1/4 of a foot to
the board fence on the north line of a school
lot thence at right angles to Hamilton Road
westwardly with the fence as it then stood to
the north west corner of said lot thence parallel
with Hamilton Road southwardly 60 feet to the
south west corner of said lot thence at right angles
to Hamilton Road eastwardly with the board fence
to the north line of property belonging to George Fries
thence with the north line of the lot conveyed to George
Fries thence with the north line of the lot conveyed
by said Fries and wife to said Cook to the Hamilton
Road the place of beginning (and also that certain other
lot adjoining the above beginning at a point set
for a corner in the west side of the Road leading

Some attended school at Kemper's Corner in Ludlow Grove after that time. A comparison of various phases of the development of the schools described in the following paragraphs shows the great strides forward made over the years in public education.

BUILDINGS . . .

Before village incorporation, in 1869, a subdivision of property known as Ludlow Grove was made by Barton, Brewster & Folz, Auctioneers. At that time property was set aside for school purposes, and in the year 1869, School District No. 4 established classes in private rooms near Carthage Pike and Ross Avenue (possibly known as "Kemper's Corner").

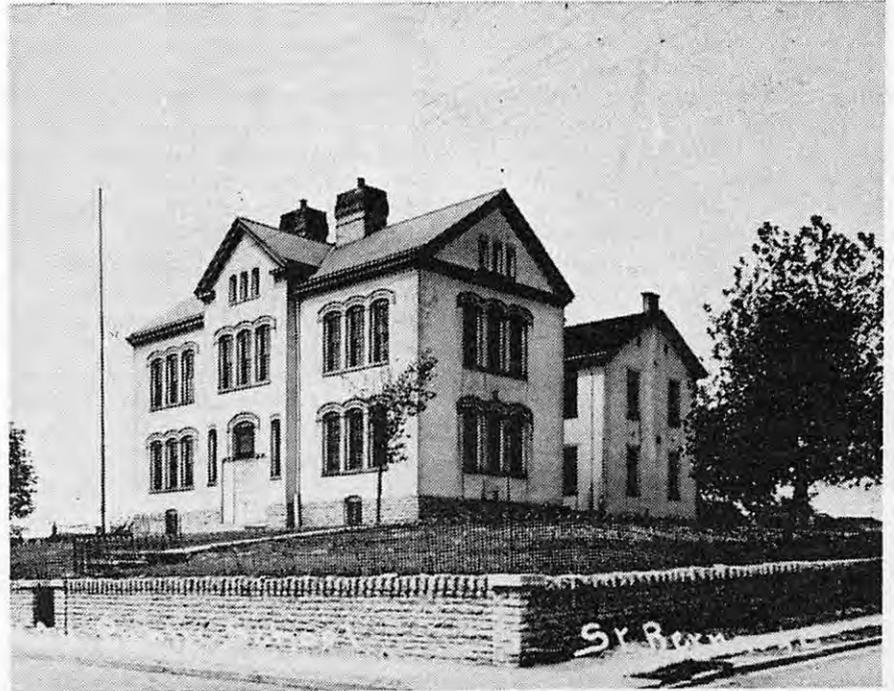
Shortly thereafter, in 1870, the first school building (at the corner of Ludlow and Ross Avenues) was built with four rooms to serve the students. When a room had more students than it was designed for, a janitor's room was equipped to handle the overflow. In this simple way, the public school system began in the northern part of the area, known as Ludlow Grove.

In 1888 an additional four room structure was built in front of the first building to house the increased enrollment. Student population was reported to be 209 in 1893 and had grown to 277 by 1900.

The increased population during those early years, particularly in the southern portion of the community encouraged the building of another school at the turn of the century. A special election, May 1900, was held and permission to issue \$30,000 in bonds passed by a large majority (485 for, 75 against) the construction of a new facility. Property was obtained on Tower Avenue and construction began. Dedication of this building was held on September 28, 1901. Later, grading of Tower Avenue from Jefferson was accomplished and the school lot filled, followed shortly thereafter by other city improvements such as road, cement sidewalk, curbing and gutters.

It was necessary to assign pupils to each of the schools in order to accommodate the facilities. Washington Avenue was the dividing line; pupils living north of that street attended Ross Avenue School, while those to the south attended Tower Avenue School (petitions to the contrary notwithstanding).

Conditions were still rather primitive at the Ross Avenue School. On



Ross Avenue School—District Number Four

occasions the janitor was requested to remove chickens from the school yard to allow the children to play. Plumbing facilities were outdoors and records indicate that use of tin cups and basins continued here until 1904. Inside plumbing was not installed until 1911.

Also in 1911 the new addition to the Tower Avenue School was dedicated. The school was the first in the area to have both a gymnasium and auditorium, as additional bond issues were passed to provide not only these improvements, but also domestic science facilities, and another four classrooms.

In those days, many students were unable to complete all eight grades due to responsibilities in helping out at home. Those who attended high school were most fortunate to be able to do so, and usually attended either Norwood or Woodward High School in Cincinnati at a tuition of \$40.00 per year. Ninth and tenth grades were offered on a trial basis from 1903 to 1910; in 1910 the third year was added; and in 1911, the fourth year was added. High school commence-

ments had been held after two years' study from 1905; the first four-year class graduated in 1912.

The high school students attended Tower Avenue School until it became apparent that a real need existed for a building to accommodate these students. Construction began, but the school experienced several difficulties, particularly when a wall collapsed due to the quicksand underneath. Finally the building was completed, and was dedicated August 28, 1913. The obtaining of more land by the school board at this time included ground where Jackson Avenue continued unimproved to Burnet; a public walk was constructed, and additional school bonds were voted in 1917 and 1918, the latter permitting thirteen lots and three houses facing Washington Avenue to be purchased before permanently closing Jackson Avenue. Those houses were sold at public auction and moved to other parts of St. Bernard.

In 1918 a room in the new high school building was used to house the St. Bernard Branch of the Cincinnati Public Library, which moved

there from its previous home in the Town Hall. The City of St. Bernard paid for the move, and this location served until the library moved to the new municipal building in 1973. St. Clement Parochial School officials requested permission to temporarily use classrooms in the public school during the construction of their new school facility in 1923, which was granted.

The buildings and the grounds around them were always undergoing improvements and up-dating. To the front of the high school building (Washington Avenue), a concrete road was constructed; walks, steps, iron rails, and a flag pole were erected; and the area was landscaped, which presented a pleasant parklike view.

Again the need for expansion existed in the form of better gymnasium and auditorium facilities. The Board of Education purchased land and two houses on Tower Avenue to the south of the Tower Avenue building. A Grecian-style building was constructed and dedicated in December 1930. Some special features included an auditorium that seated 750 people, a gymnasium with a specially banked running track, and excavation for a swimming pool which was tiled at a later date when funds became available.

For many years the Ross Avenue School served the students in the Ludlow Grove area after Tower Avenue School was built, but on June 30, 1934, when the last school day was over, this building would no longer serve as an educational facility. Main objection to its continued use was its location close to the railroad tracks and depot. The train traffic — an average of 180 trains per day — passed noisily nearby, making teaching and learning an impossibility.

A janitress remained there, and the building was occasionally rented out. For a while the American Legion held their meetings there and used it for storing materials. In October 1936 the property was sold to Byrnes-Conway Company, with the requirement for razing within ninety days after the sale. Proceeds from the sale were to be used for improvements to the swimming pool and athletic facilities in the auditorium building. The lot remained vacant for many years, until Byrnes-Conway constructed their business facility on Oak Street using the bricks from the school building which still stands in 1978.

In May, 1936, a six-six plan was

instituted and the seventh and eighth grade students and their teachers were transferred to the high school building. Classes from Ross Avenue School were combined with Tower Avenue School in kindergarten through grade six, and elementary grades were divided into slow and fast-moving groups.

In 1936 Rev. Basil Henze, principal of St. Clement School, requested permission from the school board to have St. Clement annexed to the public school system because of insurmountable financial problems that existed. The board took action and came to the rescue. They rented St. Clement school buildings, provided janitorial service, light, heat, water and school supplies of a permanent nature. The board employed the twenty teachers of the Franciscan order certified by the State of Ohio, and placed the school under the new principal, Charles O'Connor. At that time the school became known as "Vine Street School", and was placed under the jurisdiction of the local school board, comprised of Edward Meiners, Philip Kennedy, Maude Burkhardt, George Sauer, and Louis Eselman.

Annexation was dissolved and the school was returned to the control of St. Clement in 1951, when the parish financial picture became more stable.

The school continued to grow and in 1968 the school district changed when the State of Ohio mandated a merger by the Elmwood Place School into a neighboring district. This resulted in the St. Bernard-Elmwood Place School District, under one local school board and one Superintendent of Schools. The school buildings at Vine and Maple Streets in Elmwood Place became part of the district's complex. All Elmwood Place Elementary students and all of the district's middle school students went to classes at the Elmwood Place complex; while St. Bernard Elementary and all the district's high school students attended school at the St. Bernard complex.

As times dictate, a new and more functional gymnasium was needed. The building was completed in 1971 with the gymnasium on the upper level and locker rooms, class rooms and board offices on the lower level. This construction paved the way for a master plan to replace and remodel other facilities.

Under the leadership of Paul E. Weis, Superintendent of Schools from 1969-1977, the first phase of

the master plan was implemented in 1974 when construction of the new St. Bernard Elementary School was begun. This building, dedicated in February, 1975, along with the completely renovated and modernized Elmwood Place Elementary School, provides excellent facilities for the K-6 program. The new St. Bernard-Elmwood Place High School, completed in 1976, houses students in grades 7-12 and boasts a swimming pool, auditorium, and TV studio. All buildings are designed with open classrooms to facilitate the individualized education concept being used in the schools. New media centers in each building strengthen the educational program and help students extend their knowledge and achievement. The district now has facilities second to none in the State.

St. Bernard High School . . .

Quality education has always been a goal. Membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, an accrediting group, was first attained in 1927 and continues uninterrupted to the present. The curriculum of the school has been broadened over the years to include opportunities for those who plan to continue their education beyond high school and for those who plan to seek employment immediately upon completion of their high school program.

For many years, St. Bernard High School provided for high school experiences for all residents of St. Bernard who attended the public schools as well as for many students in grades 10, 11, and 12 who were residents of Elmwood Place. With the merger of the two school districts in 1968, St. Bernard High School (later to be re-named St. Bernard-Elmwood Place High School) began to serve the high school age students of both communities.

Currently the high school offers approximately fifty units of credit for students in grades 9-12. The program covers many areas including the traditional school subjects of language arts, social studies, mathematics and science, fine arts, business education, music, health and physical education, foreign languages, industrial education, family life education, and work-study programs, the latter involving on-the-job experience.

The offerings of the St. Bernard-Elmwood Place High School are supplemented by those available

through the Great Oaks Joint Vocational School District of which the St. Bernard-Elmwood Place School District is a member.

Vocational Education

St. Bernard-Elmwood Place High School has a long history of involvement in vocational education, beginning with the hiring of J. F. Biehl under the Smith-Hughes Act and the opening of the high school machine shop program in 1940. The machine shop program was initiated as the result of an industrial survey which concluded that there was a definite need for this type of training. In 1941 the school facility began to be used as the site of a defense training program in the machine trades. The machine trades program continued to grow under the direction of Mr. William Schwettman and Mr. Paul Schafer. This program has provided the area with many fine machinists. The machine shop program was discontinued in 1973 with the opening of the Scarlet Oaks program of the Joint Vocational School.

In the mid-1940's, a vocational chemistry program was begun. A survey similar to the one which led to the opening of the machine shop program indicated a need for a chemistry oriented vocational course. Course outlines were written but the program was short lived.

The high school has had for many years a very strong Industrial Arts Department. This department, under the leadership of Mr. Jerry Finkes since 1950, trains students in wood-working and metal skills and has prepared many for employment in these fields.

Since 1963, three additional vocational programs have been added and continue to be available to students. The first, Cooperative Office Education, was added in 1966, followed by Distributive Education in 1967, and Occupational Work Experience in 1972.

Elementary Education . . .

In earliest years, Ross Avenue School first taught only four grades; this later was increased to eight, and Tower Avenue School taught eight grades, at first called "A., B., C., . . ." in a coeducational setting. (The parochial school at this time was segregating boys to one building, girls to another at their Vine Street facility). Curriculum included English, German, Mathematics, History and Music, and Boxwell exam-

inations were required upon completion of eighth grade to enter high school.

Today the elementary school is an IGE school. IGE stands for Individually Guided Education which is an approach to schooling that provides a framework for individualizing and personalizing instruction. Continuous progress and team teaching are two major components of the IGE program.

Students are assessed to determine their level of competence in a given area. Next, specific objectives are written for individual students with many diversified learning activities to utilize in mastery of these objectives. Finally, a reassessment is made to determine the level of mastery of these specific objectives. This is a continuous cycle.

Instructional methods and activities used are based on what is known about child development. The total personality of the child is considered including academic, social, moral, and values.

Kindergarten . . .

Kindergarten had been set up on a month-to-month experimental basis at Ross Avenue School commencing 1905, and this has become a standard part of the curriculum ever since in the school system. In 1910 the Tower Avenue School utilized the Jr. O.U.A.M. Hall for this purpose until regular facilities were available on the ground level of the new high school. In 1916 the kindergarten was moved to a large room in the high school building. When kindergarten enrollment reached fifty-six, an assistant teacher was hired; later, one-half day groupings were set up, and one teacher handled all kindergarten classes. Today, team teaching efforts by two teachers having 38 students in the morning and 35 students in the afternoon serve one-half day class groups in an "open classroom" facility at the new St. Bernard Elementary School, with individualized training based on each child's ability and readiness to handle subject matter.

Teaching Staff . . .

Teachers were notified in 1899 to obtain "better certificate than they are holding now . . ." (Ref. Minutes of Board of Education, July 29, 1899, Vol. 1, p.110 per O.V.S.). Candidates were given five problems as an examination each year by the county board of education.

State examinations for life certification was obtained at Cleveland and fifty months of experience in teaching was required before certification. The local board advertised in newspapers, decided upon necessary qualifications then; the state department of education handles certification of teachers today.

Although turnover was frequent in earliest years, this was not true in latter years. Some were lost to the higher paying Cincinnati Schools, with more possibilities for advancement. However, the small local system was attractive to many; some teachers were from the earliest families in the community. Although salaries paid were low at the beginning of the school district, and for a long time were behind that of other communities, improvements have been made since that time and salaries here are at least comparable to or better than those to be found elsewhere.

The 1975-76 Annual Report shows the classroom teaching staff of St. Bernard-Elmwood Place Schools had an average of 12.34 years of professional experience. Twenty-three had Masters degrees or beyond; 18 had the equivalent of five years of college training; and 26 had Bachelors degrees.

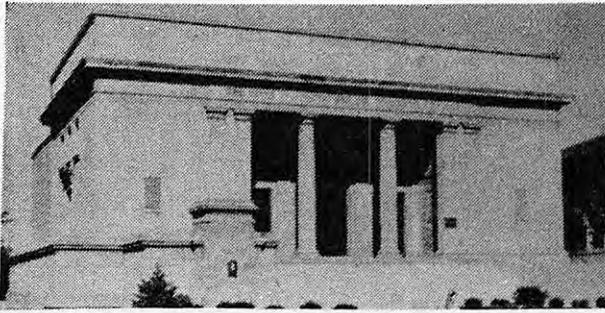
There were 4.5 full-time equivalent regular, special education, and vocational education teachers per 100 students; 1.2 full-time equivalent special resource teachers per 100 students; and .87 full-time equivalent administrative, supervisory, and pupil personnel staff per 100 students.

Night School . . .

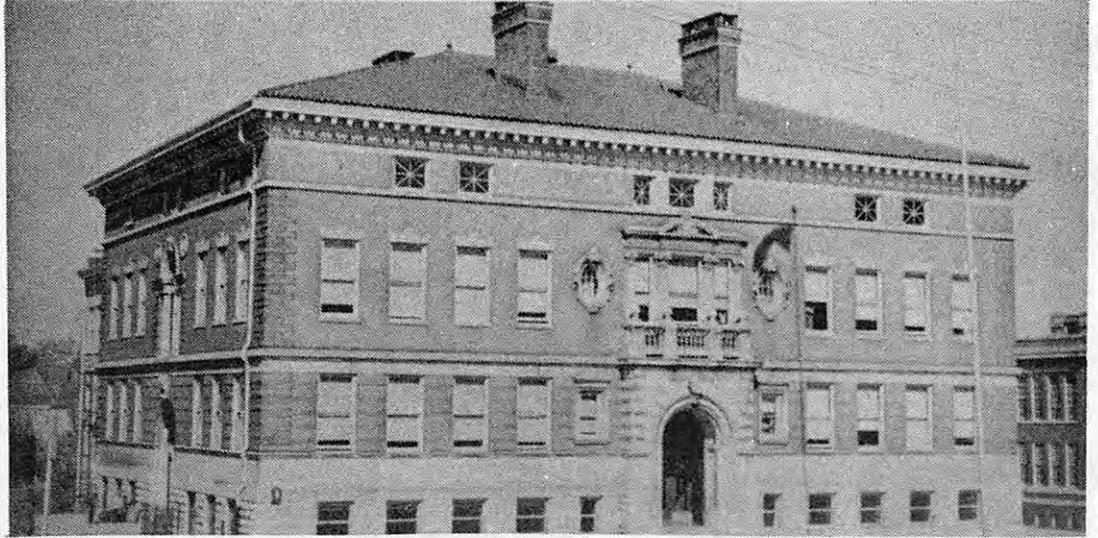
Night school was attempted from February 1897; in 1901 this was free to pupils age fourteen and over; non-resident tuition of fifty cents a week was charged, with the principal and two of the faculty serving as the teachers. This project declined and in 1903 was closed due to lack of interest. Later night school efforts achieved periodic successes and declines from 1912-1919.

In the 1950's and 1960's courses in sewing, art, and physical education were held.

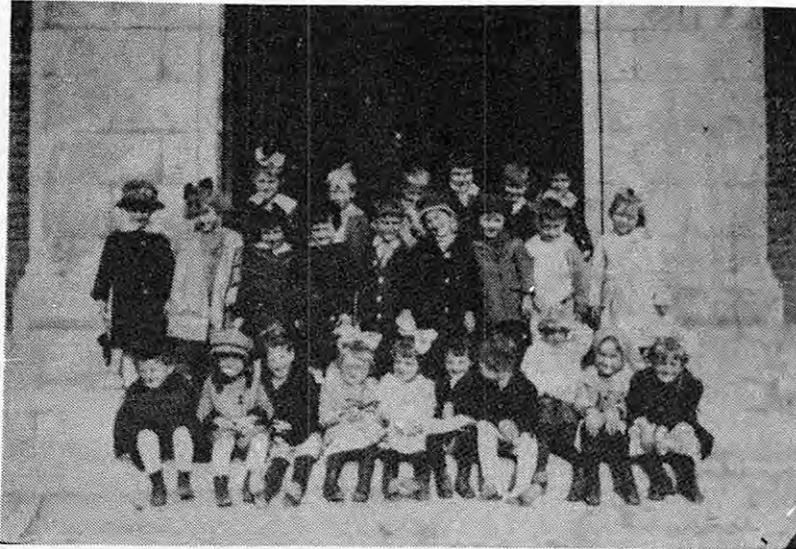
Beginning in fall, 1977, a Community Education Program was initiated in which informational and recreational courses are offered citizens of the community during the Fall, winter, and spring quarters.



St. Bernard High School Auditorium and Gymnasium



Tower Avenue Elementary School



1917 Kindergarten Tower Avenue School



St. Bernard High School

It Hasn't Been All Rosy . . .

Although the history throughout the many years of the St. Bernard School system reflect excellent relations with the community, there has been some friction at one time or another.

At one time, due to some administrative decisions, all children, backed by their parents, refused to report for classes, and many attended a mass meeting held in the city park and even formed a "Better School League".

The local school board requested state board intervention, and in the end, the parents were backed by the recommendation of that board, reinstating and improving industrial arts was just one of the points won, as well as additional improvements recommended by the state board to the benefit of the students here.

Renewal began with a gradual return to peaceful operations.

A Face From the Past . . . The Truant Officer . . .

Early school days were marked by much absence of children due to



Michael Steigleman "Judge"
Courtesy Mrs. Alt, 306 E. Mitchell Ave.

lack of schools and teachers in first years of settlement here, plus the need for many children to work long hours to assist in financial support of the family.

As schools were developed, many children remained absent from school to work, and at one time warnings were sent to employers as well as to parents in order to effect the attendance at educational institutions by students. The children were well aware of the Truant Officer and still risked occasional turns at playing hookey to fish in the Canal, or work, if needed.

It was recorded that at one time parental appearance was required at school after truancy was discovered, and some appeared before the Justice of the Peace, where the father was placed under bond requiring the child's attendance at school. Truants were brought before the local mayor (1903) and a few were threatened with arrest (1908) and appearance at Cincinnati Juvenile Court. Seldom, however, was it necessary to go that far.

Truant officers were many — at one time the village Marshal served in this capacity, at other times this position was a political appointment.

The death of Michael Steigleman, one-time Truant Officer was recorded as follows:

Pneumonia proved fatal to Michael Steigleman and he died at his home in St. Bernard last Monday night at the age of 72 years. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. H. Armin Fleer at the St. Matthew Evangelical Church, Elmwood, Thursday afternoon.

To almost every resident of St. Bernard, Mr. Steigleman was affectionately known as "Judge" and his death was mourned throughout the City. Born in Germany, he came to America at the age of 18 and, with the exception of a few weeks, he has spent all the time since his arrival in the United States in Cincinnati and St. Bernard. His residence in St. Bernard has covered a period of 32 years.

Mr. Steigleman took a great interest in public affairs and for eight years served the city in the capacity of truant officer. Following his death, flags on the St. Bernard schools were lowered to half mast. He is survived by seven children and fifteen grandchildren. Burial was made in the Vine Street cemetery.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

— OF THE —

Ludlow • Grove • Intermediate • Schools

— AT THE TOWN HALL —

Thursday Eve., June 22nd, 1899,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

→ You are Cordially invited to attend. ←

You are invited to attend

the

Dedication Exercises

of the

Tower Avenue Public School Building,

St. Bernard, O.

Saturday, September 28, 1901.

2:30 P. M.

Music . . .

The St. Bernard High School Instrumental Music Department has annually produced fine organizations. For no less than 25 consecutive years (1947-72) the band received a "1" (Superior) rating in district contests and has made strong showings in state contests. Superior ratings in the state contest were received in 1960, 1964, 1971, and 1972. Mr. Al Letzler led the groups from 1947-72.

Musical groups such as the glee club and orchestra began in 1923 with periodic decline. The orchestra diminished in 1936, but a band and glee club were part of the regular program with slight variations from that time.

Athletics and Physical Education . . .

Prior to 1906 there was no physical education as such in the public school system. At that time some local young men requested use of the upper floor at Tower Avenue School as a gymnasium.

In 1911 a physical education instructor was employed, and boys were permitted by the school board to play basketball in the gymnasium and one hour each Thursday after school was permitted for practice. Physical education teachers first served on a part-time basis; later taught other subjects as well as physical education on a full-time basis.

A woman teacher was employed for the primary grades in this subject prior to 1923; a female physical education teacher for primary and high school girls was employed in 1923. The director of the department maintained responsibility for the boys grades 3-12 in Tower Avenue and the high school, and from 1936 a full-time physical education teacher was assigned at the Vine Street School who taught all students below grade seven. Services of the physical education director also included work with intramural and interscholastic events with some assistance by other faculty members.

Athletics were considered extra-curricular activities and began in 1911 when \$5.00 was spent for the football team; football was continued until 1915, and then ceased and was not restored until September 1943 to the high school students.

Basketball began in 1911 when free use of the gymnasium was per-

mitted. This sport was played until 1915, ceased, then restarted in 1922 when a coach, Alfred (Doc) Milner was hired. This has been the most popular sport enjoyed by fans and players alike. From 1922-1942 participation in basketball in the Hamilton County League is recorded, however, due to gas rationing in World War II, the Millcreek Valley Interscholastic League was made up of neighboring communities including St. Bernard School.

Participation in this league continued until 1965 when the Mill Creek Valley League was merged with the Hamilton County League. The zenith of basketball competition came in 1972 when the Titans, under coach Jerry Radtke, participated in the State tournament in Columbus.

Baseball teams were active from 1912-1914, with first expenditure \$1.10 for a ball and bat (OVS ref. min. 3-29-23, Vol. 5 P389). When baseball began again in 1923, \$100.00 was set aside for equipment for this sport, as more emphasis was being placed on athletic pursuits.

The track team began in 1925, and continues with a good number of participants in 1978.

Head coaches over the years included Alfred "Doc" Milner from 1922-42; E. J. Sayles, 1943-46; Carl Yeager, 1946-67; and Jerry Radtke, 1968—present.

At the present time the school has a full complement of interscholastic sport teams which encompass a large number of students. For the boys there is varsity, reserve, and junior high basketball; high school and junior high cross country; varsity baseball; golf, swimming, tennis, varsity and junior high track, varsity, and junior high wrestling. Interscholastic competition for girls is offered in varsity and junior high basketball, softball, varsity and junior high volleyball, swimming and tennis.

Summer School . . .

The first summer school was begun in May, 1938, when Ralph Nieman of the high school faculty was permitted to provide this special education during the months school was usually shut down.

Summer sessions continue today with remedial make-up and enrichment courses being offered in a variety of subjects to both elementary and high school students.

Community Relations . . .

Many groups have used school facilities in a cooperative spirit here in St. Bernard. From the days the first gymnasium and auditorium were constructed, on occasion, groups were permitted usage for specified occasions.

Upon completion of the new high school auditorium even more were given permission to share the facility: — Procter & Gamble, scout groups, Jr. O.U.A.M., Y.M.C.A., Knights of St. John, St. Anthony Social Club, Wilson Memorial Church, Immanual Reformed Church, St. Bernard and St. Clement Athletic Clubs, Mother's Clubs and PTA's—just to mention a few.

Further cooperation between City and school had begun in even earlier years, insofar as actual participation of students was concerned:—Dedication of the Light Plant in St. Bernard in 1894—matching caps, belts and scarves were obtained for both public and parochial students for participation in this much heralded event. July 4, 1902—unveiling of the Thomas Jefferson statue—children sang patriotic songs. During the years when a band or orchestra has been active, they have provided music at some of the annual gala occasions.

Cooperation between the City and the School occurred when lighting was installed by the city with free electricity at the school entrance; the board paid for other lighting. Cooperation in the Decoration Day Memorial Parade (1932); local Fourth of July celebrations commencing 1923 wherein athletic contests were held—many students were active participants. School personnel have assisted in planning local activities, including dedication of the Soldiers & Sailors War Memorial. At times the schools were used for polling places, including Ross Avenue School (Precinct D), as well as at the high school building.

Henry Nunlist assisted as city engineer after the construction of the high school had begun; he further worked with the school in revamping Vine Street Park behind the school—they assumed part of the expenses of the project, in true community spirit.

Throughout the years of the St. Bernard and St. Bernard-Elmwood Place School System, relations with the community have been excellent.

Other Public Service . . .

The public school system has al-

ways tried to help in time of need, and this goes back as far as aid to poor children in the form of providing shoes for school wear in early years; other help occurred during the 1937 flood emergency when 146 flood refugees were housed briefly in the Red Cross station at the school, while it was temporarily closed during the flood emergency.

In recent years, the Student Aid Fund has been operating in the schools to help students who have need of financial assistance. Originated by some staff members at Elmwood Place School, the organization was extended to envelope the entire district at the time of the merger. Over the years the fund has expended thousands of dollars to help students either in furthering their education at a college or vocational school or by simply supplying them with some necessity which they can't afford while attending elementary or high school. The main sources of money for the fund are from donations from the school staff and various money-making projects held periodically.

Effect of the World Wars on the Schools . . .

Changes in the world affected the school—World War I meant a change in curriculum—German was no longer taught; teachers left to go to war. A large increase in enrollment was noticed, due to increase in the industry in the area that employed parents of the students.

World War II had an even more devastating effect which was felt when in 1940 at the request of the local safety director, an arrow was painted on the roof of the high school building as a guide to aviators heading for Lunken Airport.

The American Legion advocated R.O.T.C. units in the high schools and military drill for boys over 15 years of age was known during

1942-1943. This was not very successful, as the boys did not care to give one night a week for this, and it was expressed that a good drill sergeant would teach them as much in three weeks after they got in the army.

Change to "War Time" two months after Pearl Harbor meant the primary grades reported fifteen minutes later in the morning because of the darkness. In 1942-1943 both elementary and high schools followed Eastern War Time, which finally reverted back to the better known Central Time Zone.

Rationing, scrap collections, selling of typewriters to the government, contributions to Red Cross Funds and organization of Junior Red Cross were some of the ways local participation was reflected. Some served as nurse's and dietician's aides; machine shop trained youth for defense industries—all were part of the 1940's as a result of the war.

Enrollment . . .

A comparison of attendance figures reflects growth here:—

1898—176 pupils in one eight-room building—six teachers.

1943—1186 pupils in three large buildings—fifty-four teachers.

1978—1251 pupils in three buildings—sixty-six teachers.

Many in the community are of the Catholic faith and choose to send their children to parochial school. They support the public school by their taxes, and have assisted by serving many years as school board members.

Religious education was offered by Wilson Memorial and the German Reformed Church for one period a week commencing 1925; in 1932 a room in the school was used.

**Administration . . .
Superintendents—**

St. Bernard School District:—
W. S. Cadman (1891-1896); U. L.

Monce (1898-1909); J. L. Trisler (1909-1921); F. M. Reynolds (1921-1925); C. W. Williams (1925-1938); W. E. Melvin (1938-1940); C. W. Howell (1940-1953); Crawford Bower (1953-1969); Paul Weis (1969-1977); Herbert Gardner (1977-).

In the high school, George Hufford succeeded Miss Olga V. Stuerwald as principal in 1963, after Miss Stuerwald had served 20 years in that position. Arthur Schumacher was named principal of the Tower Avenue Elementary School following the retirement of Reuel Jeffers in 1962. George Bunnell had been principal of the elementary school from 1944-1950. Long-time board clerk, Mrs. Cora Schaefer, retired in 1968 after 27 years of service.

A number of school board member changes occurred; many dedicated citizens have served in this capacity.

In Conclusion . . .

Recent years have seen numerous course and program additions, including Driver Education, E.M.R. Special Education classes, Cooperative Office Education, Speech Therapy, Distributive Education, Psychological Services, Perceptual Motor Control, Occupational Work Experience, Learning Disabilities class, and acceptance of this school in I.G.E. (Individually Guided Education) programs by both Miami University and the University of Cincinnati. A large number of student teachers from Miami, U.C., Xavier, Edgcliff and other neighboring colleges complete part of their training in the St. Bernard-Elmwood Place Schools.

Throughout recent years, the St. Bernard-Elmwood Place City Schools have continued to win recognition for an outstanding educational program, and for furnishing leadership in adopting new improved instructional practices.



MR. HERBERT R. GARDNER
Superintendent



MR. VERN A. MILLER
Assistant Superintendent



MR. GEORGE B. BROWN
Coordinator—Student Serv.



MRS. NELLIE MITCHELL
Coordinator of Instruction

"St. Bernard—

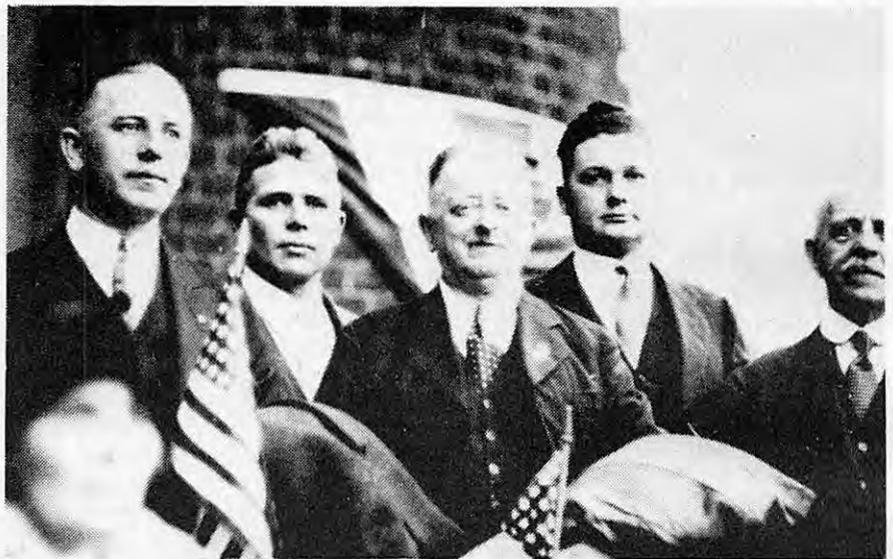
The election for two members of the Board of Education of Ludlow Grove Special School District No. 4 Millcreek Township was held on Monday. The candidates were messrs. John Straub, J. H. Thammann and Jesse Kaylor. Staub and Thammann were re-elected. Staub and Thammann received twenty more votes than Kaylor. The election was quite animated and the result was received with much evidence of satisfaction on the part of the people of the district."

Dedicated people who have served on the St. Bernard Board of Education are listed from 1893 as follows:—

I. B. Noe	1893-1896
John Larkins	1893-1895
	1899-1902
Wm. Schulhoff	1893-1902
H. L. Katenkamp	1893-1897
Joseph Finke	1893-1897
Harry Barker	1895-1898
William Leeker	1896-1899
	1900-1908
Alex Cobham	1897-1900
H. Meyer	1898-1905
John F. Powers	1899-1902
Ernst Manthey, Jr.	1900-1909
Charles Lohmann	1902-1909
Edward B. Lawyer	1902-1905
	1908-1910
F. R. Elsche	1905-1907
A. Meyer	1905-1907
Thomas Peters	1908-1910
	1918
Henry Mersch	1910-1933
Vonderahe	1910-1912
Ahlenstarf	1910-1913
Will Henn	1910-1915
Bingold	1911-1915
Jos. J. Kuntzler	1914-1917
Louis Oser	1914-1927
Witham	1915
Chas. Vanden Eynden	1916-1923
	1926-1927
Conrad Bambeck	1916-1919
	1927-1933
Volz	1917-1920
Charles Schwegman	1920-1921
Estelle Elsche	1922-1925
Henry Behrle	1922-1925
Edward Meiners	1924-1927
	1930-1940
Charles Young	1926-1927
Irwin Paulson	1927-1930
Elmer Heger	1928-1931
Albert Leeker	1928-1935
Bernard Rapien	1932-1935
Philip Kennedy	1934-1937

Maude Burkhardt	1934-1937
George Sauer	1936-1939
Louis Esselman	1936-1940
H. Vanden Eynden	1937
Fred Herbers	1939-1940
Louis B. Stoltz	1938-1940
Frank Karle	1940-1943
Edward Burns	1940-1941
Jos. Bergheger	1940-1954
	1/1955-2/55
Henry Nunlist	1940-1945
Wm. Schumacher	1940-1965
Al. J. Von Hagel	1941-1949
Ed Recker	1944-1955
Frank Geers	1947-1956
Joseph Kaestle	1950-1971
Ernst Manthey	8/1955-5/1971
Harry Coors	1956-1959
Douh Winter	1957-1960
Dorothy Barrett	1960-1963

Irvin Beumer	1961-1965
Kenneth Schneider	1964-1965
Ronald Koettters	1966-1969
Harry Godfrey	1966-1967
Charles Allison	1966-1970
James Rutemueller	1968-
John Miller	1970-1973
	10/74-
William Sams	5/1971-12/1971
Herbert Bertline	1972-1973
Annabelle Walden	1-8/1972
Bonnie Middendorf	8/1972-
	12/1972
	1973-10/1974
Elmore Ahr	1974-
Harry Bedinghaus	1974-
Lawrence Vanden Eynden	1974-
	1975
Albert Moeller	1976-
Joyce Sneed	1978-



Members of School Board taken at time of dedication of "new" gym and auditorium, Nov. 15, 1930, Edw. Meiners, Elmer Heger, Henry Mersch, Albert Leeker, C. Bambeck.



St. Bernard School Band

St. Bernard High School

Class of 1928



I-75

US-42

US-22

ST. BERNARD-ELMWOOD PLACE
CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

NORTH

1. High School
2. Board of Education
3. St. Bernard Elementary
4. Elmwood Place Elementary

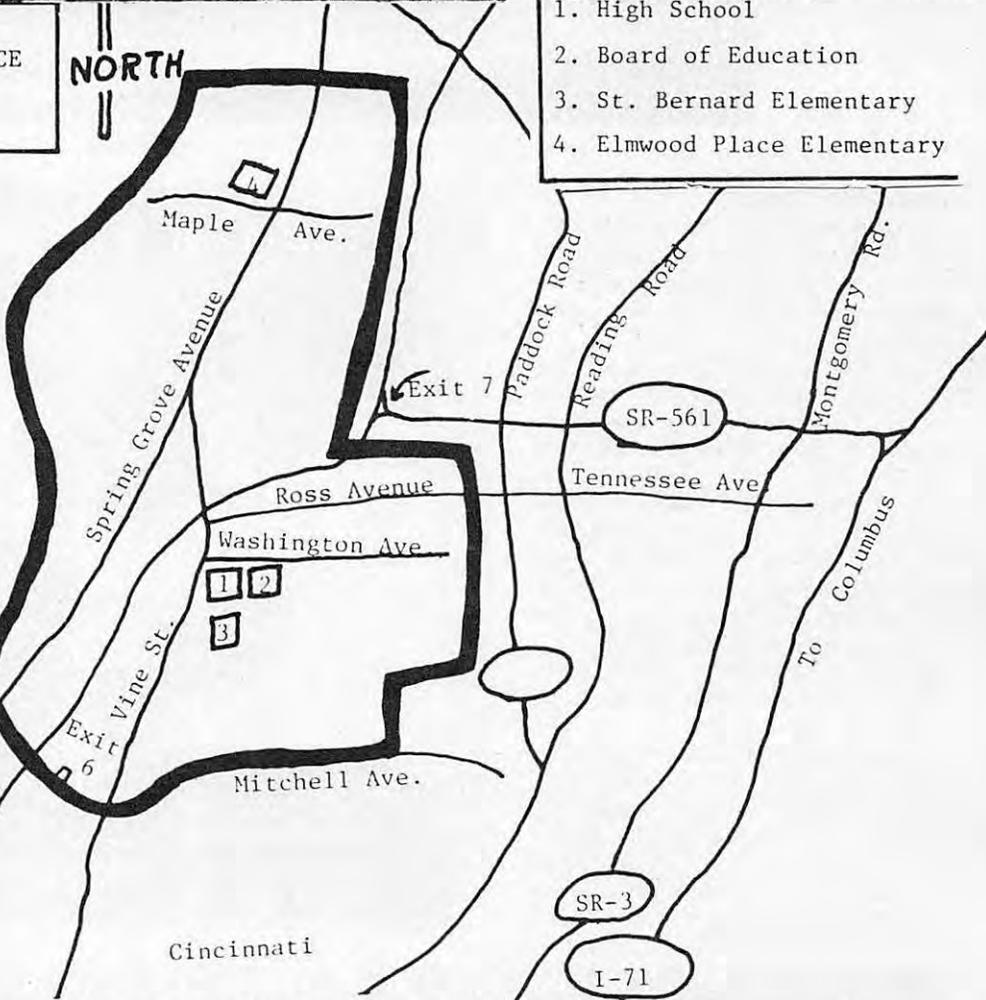
To Indianapolis

US-127

US-27

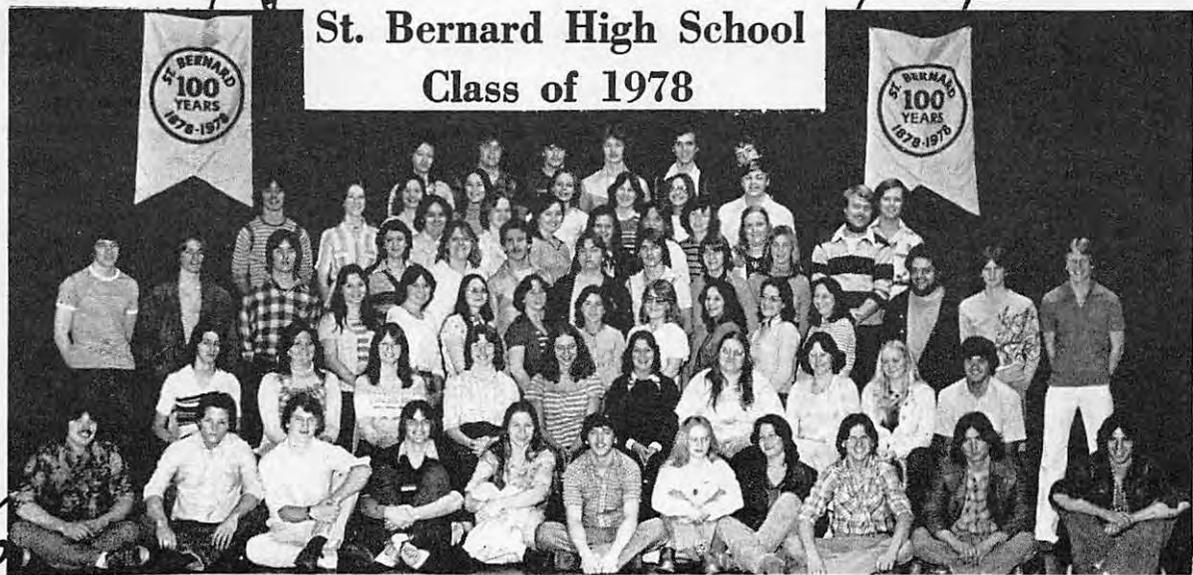
I-74

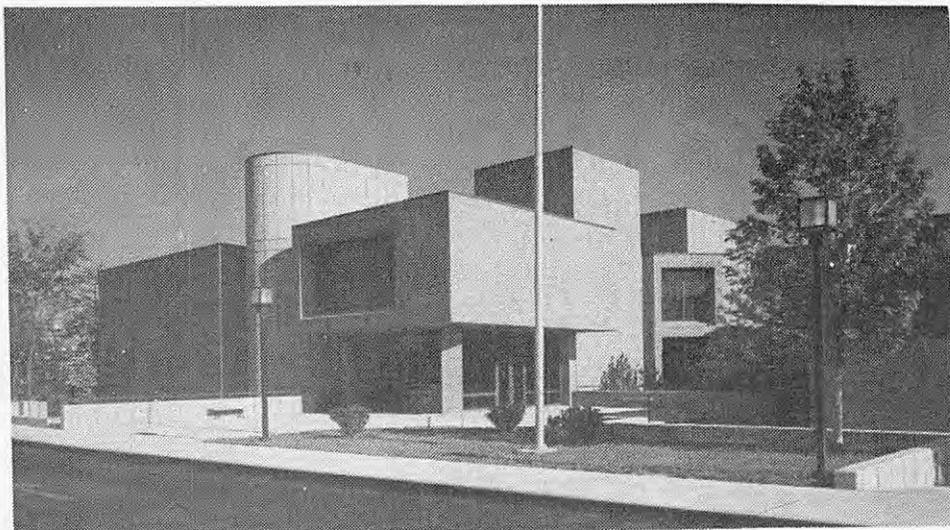
Cincinnati



St. Bernard High School

Class of 1978





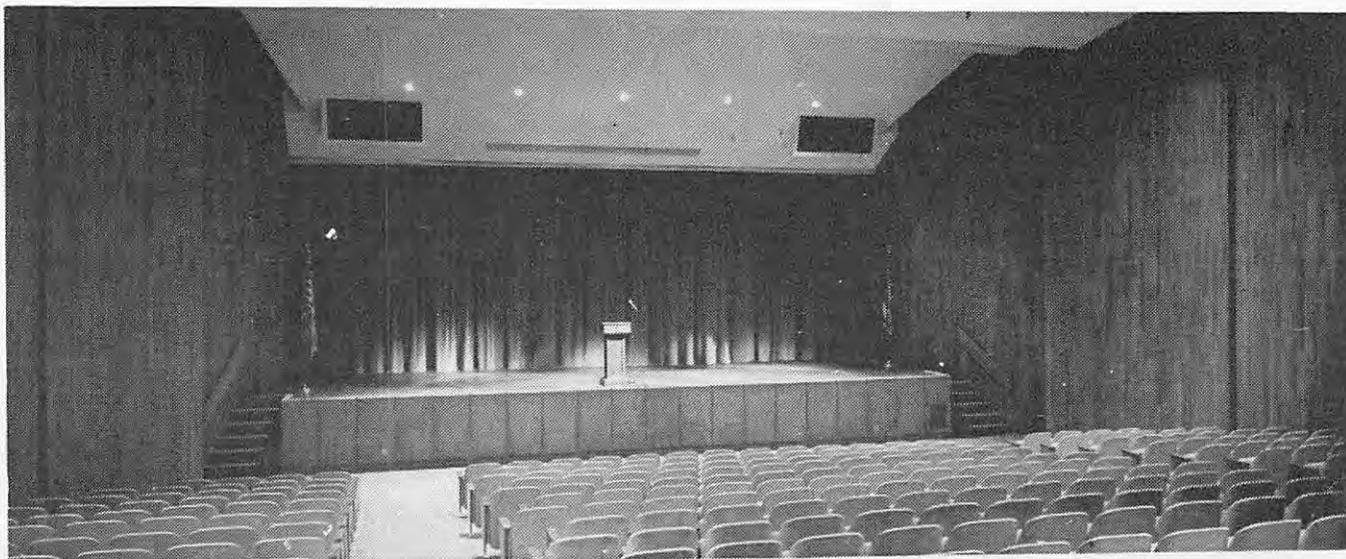
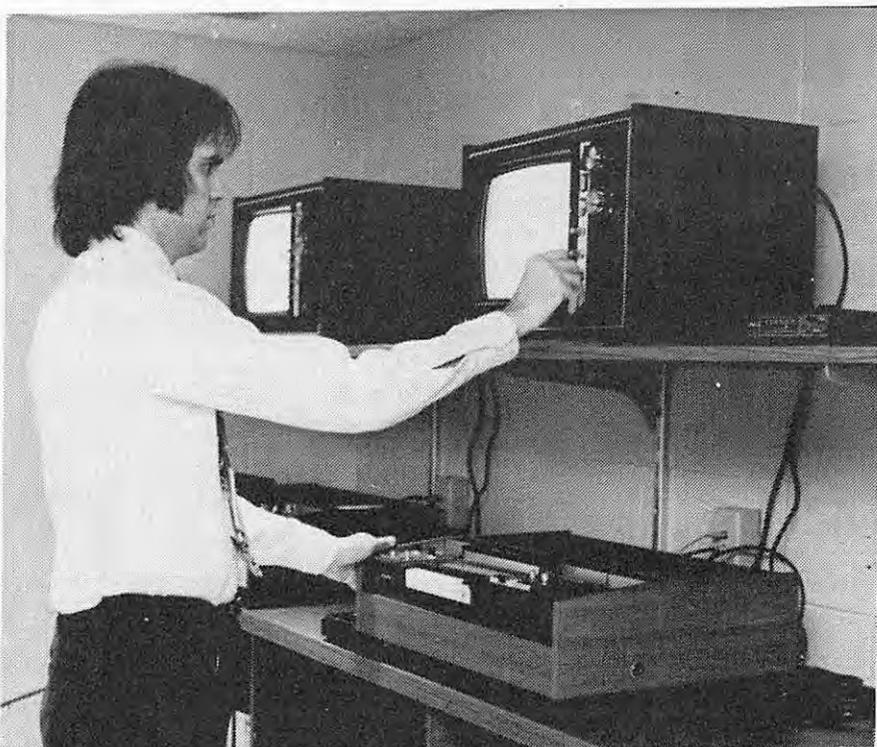
St. Bernard-Elmwood Place High School

TELEMEDIA CENTER

The Telemedia Center of the St. Bernard-Elmwood Place School District is one of the most innovative educational ventures to be found here.

The Center, consisting of a control room and production studio, received instructional television programs from WCET (Ch. 48) and SOITA (Ch. 16). Teachers requested more than 1,000 of these programs to be videotaped for showing later in the classroom over each building's closed-circuit cable TV system. On an average operating day in the Telemedia Center, almost 20 programs have been either shown or video-taped in the Center.

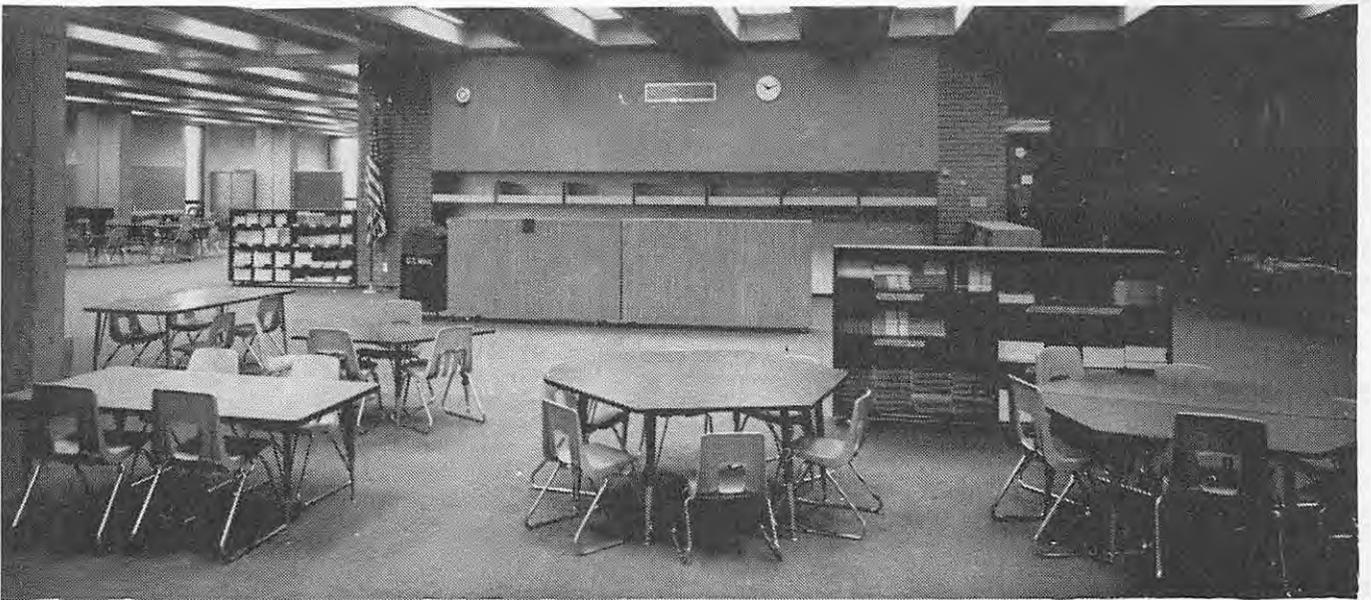
The Telemedia Center has also produced some of its own programs, which include sporting events such as basketball, wrestling and swimming, a Christmas concert, as well as taping of special speakers, class speeches.



St. Bernard Auditorium



St. Bernard Elementary



Open Classroom Facility



Modern Audio Visual Aids



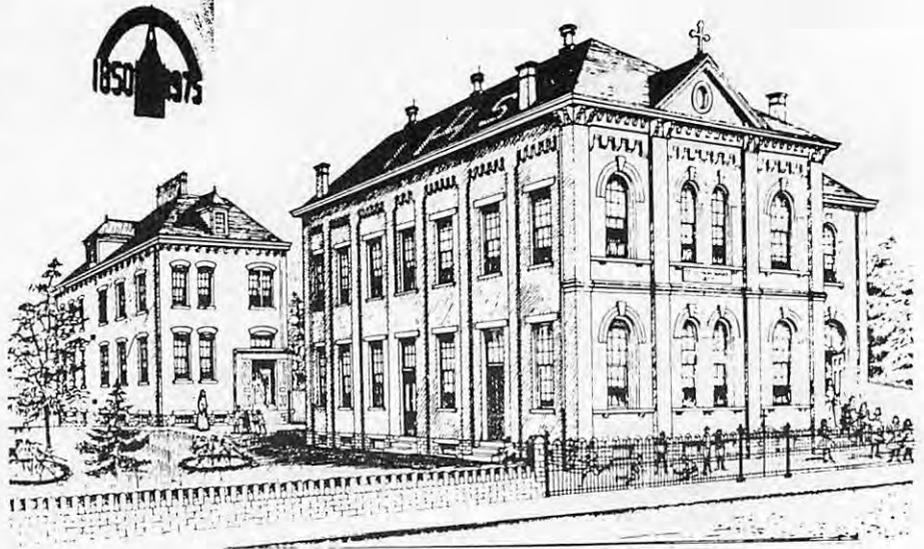
Working one to one

ST. CLEMENT SCHOOL . . .

From 1850 Catholic education was provided in St. Bernard when the pastor, Rev. Anselm Koch, O.F.M. utilized the ground floor of the first frame church building as his living quarters and schoolroom for five pupils, while the church was located on the second floor.

In 1851, when a new brick church was constructed, a school building was built behind it facing Park Place. Teachers were lay people and Franciscan clerics then stationed in the Parish.

Cornerstone was laid on June 10, 1877 for a new building adjacent to the monastery garden when a larger school was needed. The Park Place building was adapted to janitor's residence and kindergarten.



The following year, 150 children were taught here by three Sisters of St. Francis. As more and more people moved into the community, the enrollment increased so that by 1895, 275 families resided here, with 275 children attending the school taught by four Franciscan Sisters and one Franciscan Brother.

In just five years more, enrollment was 430, seven teaching sisters were employed, and a school addition behind the existing building containing four school rooms was dedicated and in use by 1898. (Today these are the "Annex" rooms, which once served as a gymnasium; later Sisters' Chapel and Community Room on the first floor, the Boy Scout Den and Youth Club occupy the lower level of that same structure today). The outdoor plumbing facilities still remembered as being extremely cold in winter, have been gone now for some time.

In October 1919, a parish meeting was called to find a way to raise funds for erection of a new school, and pledges amounting to \$50.00 per family were to be the source. Property was purchased and dedication of the new school

was November 9, 1923, followed by a six-day celebration attended by non-Catholics and Catholics alike from St. Bernard and surrounding communities, who came to see the special features incorporated in the structure. The auditorium had seating for 800 on the main floor, 200 in the balconies. Three floors of 18 classrooms to accommodate 800 pupils were included (enrollment was 720, exclusive of the Kindergarten located in the Parish Hall), and special music room facilities were located on the third floor. Social and community rooms, bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms, library, meeting rooms, kitchen and restroom facilities were located in the basement level. During building construction, a request to St. Bernard Board of Education requesting use of unoccupied rooms in the public school until construction was finalized was affirmed, and one hundred twenty pupils temporarily attended the Public School facility.

Later, in 1936, when financial difficulties arose, a request for annexation to the Public School system was made, and the name of the school was changed to Vine Street Elementary as rental was received for classrooms and reappointment of twenty Franciscan Sisters teaching there, was made by the Board. In this way financial aid was obtained from the state. During the time this annexation existed, the school received improvements (1942) in lighting, painting, new desks and toilet facilities. (History of the Public Schools, O. V. Stuerwald, p.p. 64-68). Charles O'Con-

nor was named Principal of the school at this time. Later, it was determined that this should not be permitted, and the annexation in name ceased—the name St. Clement still is inscribed on the front of the school building.

In preparation for the church centennial in 1950, extensive renovations of the church and school took place. A new intercommunication system was installed and auditorium stage renovated in the school.

Remodeling was again carried out in the 1960's to include removal of the bowling alleys. In place of the alleys, a large open room has been made available as a lunchroom for students, and a side room serves as storage space. Socials and receptions are also held in the main hall area.

On the main floor, the nurse's office, teacher's lounge and principal's office have been the most recently remodeled.

Curriculum has changed through the years, as have teaching methods—in 1895 four classes constituted the entire school—the first two were mixed classes, while the third and fourth were separate—one for girls, and one for boys, with total enrollment about three hundred.

Today eight grades, all mixed, receive their elementary education at St. Clement. Principal in 1978 is Sister Rene Langenecker. Three Franciscan sisters and eleven lay teachers comprise the faculty of the school, and Mrs. Walter Fay is School secretary. Supplemental speech and reading therapy teach-

ers are provided by the State, and some parents serve as volunteer teacher aids.

State aid is received in the form of teaching machines, television sets, tape recorders and other non-religious teaching aids.

No parent-teacher association exists at St. Clement, however periodic scheduled discussions with teachers and parents are arranged, as well as an in-school parents day, with special assistance provided by the Room Mothers who serve as chairmen of the lunchroom cleanup committee at noon, and who sponsor a fund-raising card party annually to benefit the 8th grade graduation breakfast.

A supplemental religion program is offered through the CCD—which

provides religion classes for Catholic students who at present attend public schools. This is under the direction of Mrs. Loretta Gruenwald.

Adult religious education is available in the parish, and includes home study groups, as well as special studies offered periodically by the parish.

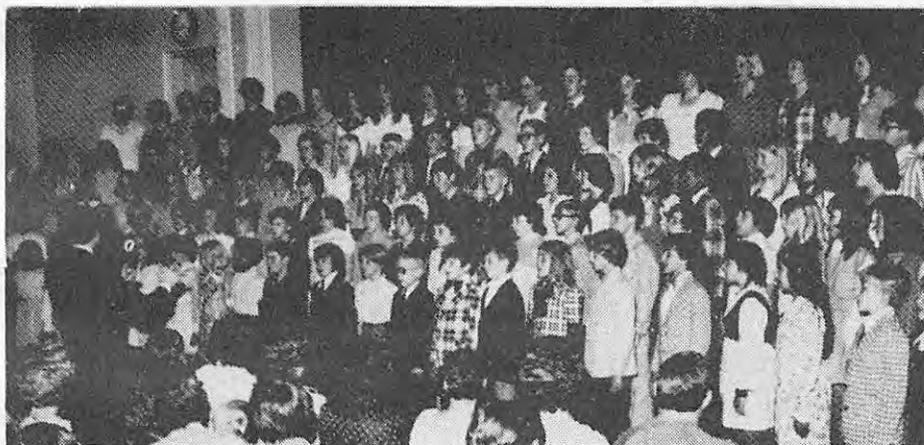
The **servers** are young boys, who from fifth grade can volunteer to serve at Mass. Anyone who has attended or served the 5:30 A.M. Mass in mid-winter can appreciate the efforts expended in getting out of a nice warm bed to trudge through the snow to Mass.

From earliest years in the parish, many have assisted the priests in this way, and the fact that many vocations to religious life have come from here in the past, may

partially be attributed to server training of the young boys. One son of the parish Clementine Broerman, son of Frederick Broerman and Catherine Moeller, was ordained July 24, 1897, and grew into greater responsibilities as a Monsignor, invested September 1, 1943 as Domestic Prelate of Pope Pius XII.

Many young men and women have chosen religious life, and have come back to serve in St. Clement Parish. At present two local young men are entering studies for the priesthood.

The Kilmer Club was a small group of parishioners that performed in stage plays, which were enjoyed by many and still recalled today.



Student Assembly



St. Clement Sisters Home



Traditional May Crowning



Sister Rene Langenecker, Principal



Miss Pat Danneman and Reading Group with Specialized Aids



Sister Anthony Marie Schwetsenau Individualized Teaching



—Courtesy Mrs. Frank Linnemann, 4704 Greenlee Street, St. Bernard.

Class at St. Clements Parish School, St. Bernard, in 1883. The Rev. Father Angelus was the pastor. Bottom row, left to right: Carolyn Webber, Libby Stevesan, Lilly Boehm, Carrie Maxum, Anna Webber, Anna Schliert, Dona Schoenhoff, Sofie Slacke, Lizzie Fiey. Second row, left to right: Mary Strobel, Anna Young, Josie Kelsch, Anna Boehmoehm, Josie Neiders, Mary Clark, Maggie Donley, Flora Boehm. Third row, left to right: —, Carrie Vonderhar, Bernadine Meyer, Kittie Good, Mary Bucheidt, Rose Grudder, Nettie Schottelkotte, Clara Esselman, Ida Post. Fourth row, left to right: Philos Holthaus, —, Clara Broerman, Kathryn Broerman, Kathryn Bader, Catherine Sullivan, Phil Koenig, Kathryn Buehler, Tilly Schefman. Fifth row, left to right: Anna Holt-haus, Lizzie Grudder, Kath Kruckemeyer, Amelia Schwartz, Clara Wise, Catherine Schroeder, Mamie Slacke, Catherine Hedrick, Ida Hessler. Sixth row, left to right: Clara Heimert, Kate Finke, Anna Butz, Anna Schaffield, Marg Wiegand.



ST. CLEMENT GRADUATES — 1978

Row 1: Juanita Gardner, Barbara Powers, Sherry Roberts, Annette Anello, Loretta Banks, Helen Herm, Tina Fenos, Maria Boehm

Row 2: Rev. Edward Fueglein, Julie Asbach, Lisa Manning, Denise Haarman, Bart Bradley, Herschel Hobbs, Pat Monahan, Dallas Oney, Alan Spinnenweber, Donna Gale, Diane Gruenwald, Sister Rene Lang-necker

Row 3: Ms. Susan Carfagna, Michael Schrand, Joe Barnes, Joe Bischak, Ken Fiebig, Tony Coleman, Greg Stafford, Kevin Richardson, Mike Wells, David Tippenhauer, David Norman, Sr. Mary Martin McHugh

Row 4: Alicia Turner, Mary Sicking, Gale Wurster, Patty Brockman, Kim Billinghamurst, Donna Lawrence, Kim Mayborg, Mare Carter, Andrea Carter, Jenny Wilking, Beth Scherpenberg, Mary Gruenwald

Row 5: Kevin Pernel, Eldridge Stocks, Roger Wesley, T. J. Wood, Mike Baur, Mike Niesen, Harvey Bauer, Mike Schweiter, Tom Kozee, Joe Sturm, Michael Powell, Logan Link

Row 6: Jeff Parisey, Greg Hall, Ed Tempel, Rob Gerke, Bill Jansen, Marty Schnatiz, Joe Dwertman, John Witzman, Steve Schwartz, Joe Doyle, Bob Estep, Jim Questa



KILMER KLUB KIDS PARTY — ST. BERNARD CITY HALL — OCTOBER 12, 1923

Bernice Wiethé, Gertrude Smith, Louis Stolz, Cyrilla Linfert, George Altheer, Leo Brockman, Alice Stuerenberg, Catherine Kemme, Mary Leininger, Vincent Schrand, Marie Wss, Harry Focks, Bernadetta Herling, Marie Brickweg, Ruth Tenkman, Amanda Finke, John Doerger, Mary Linfert, Robert Boehmer, Robert Orth, Alma Tieman, Marcellus Linfert, Frank Schlotman, Edward Reckers, Henrietta Lechner, Ursula Tenkman, Rita Juengling, George Vollman, Cletus Juenke, Elizabeth Nurre, Gertrude Nurre, Irma Stuerenberg, Eleanor Sicking, Charles Wess, Agnes Breitfelder, Agnes Foerchner, Al Evans, director.



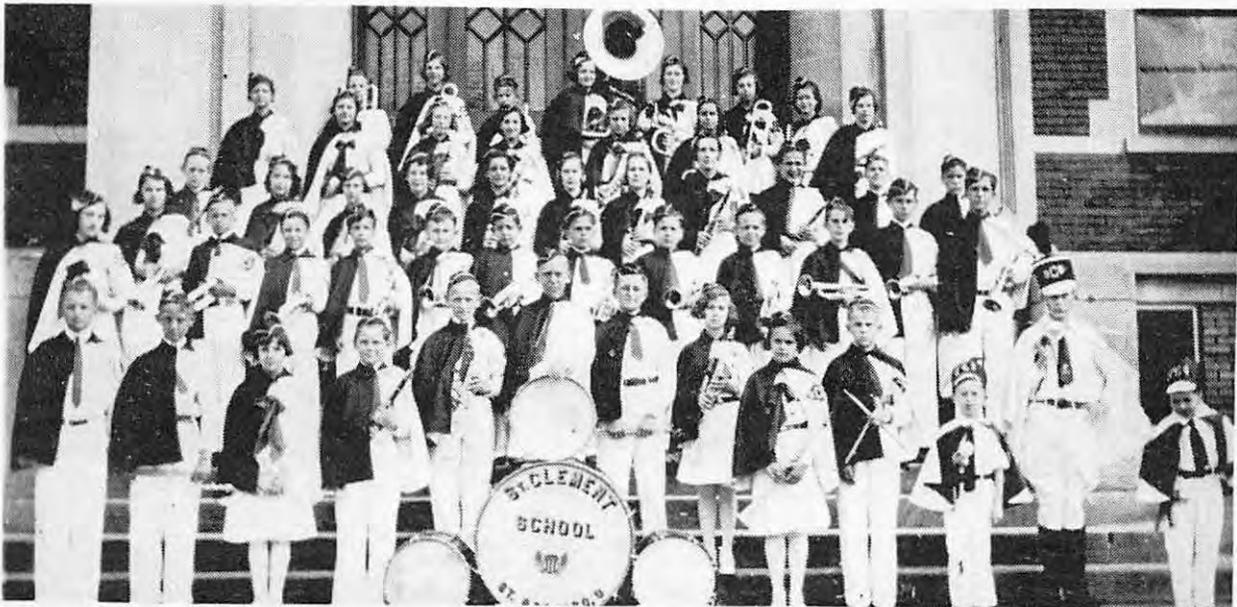
ST. CLEMENT ORCHESTRA
1927

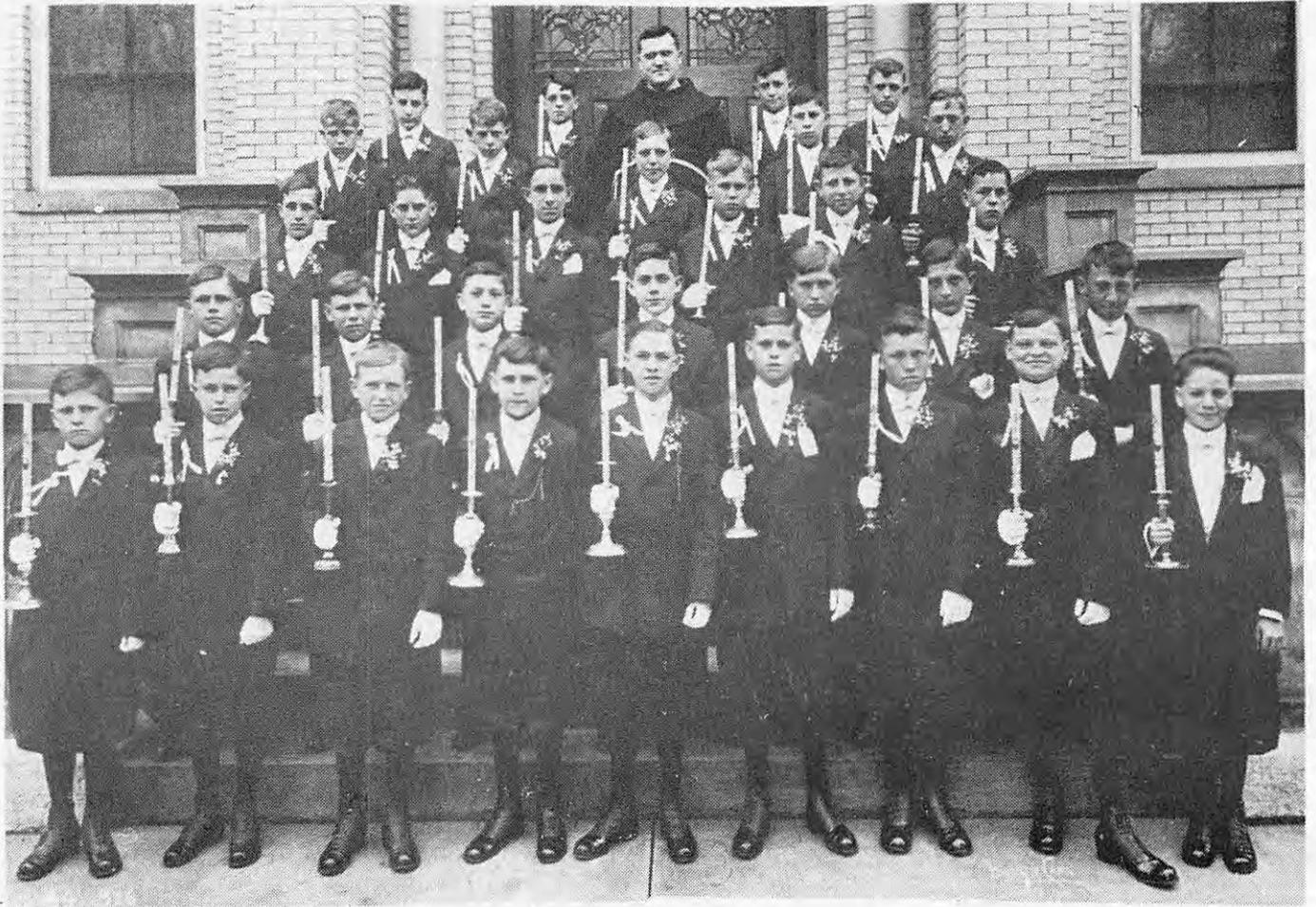
Eleanor Egbers
Alvera Schell
Viola Boehm

Edna Mae Kirschman
James Rolfsen
Ralph Peters

Bernadetta Kernen
Margaret Heitlage
Ruth Burtischy

Mary Agnes Hagedorn
Margaret Huetten
Bernard Weber





St. Clement 8th Grade Graduation—1916



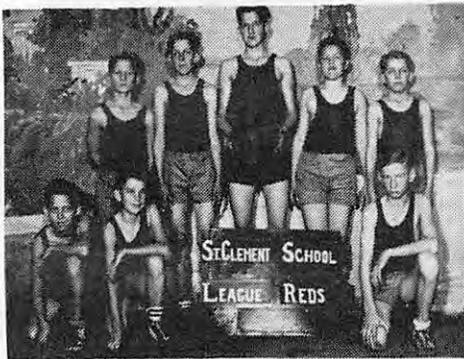
St. Clement 8th Grade Graduation—1926

ST. CLEMENT ATHLETICS...

Some of the earliest athletic groups in the city of St. Bernard began in church-school affiliations.

The St. Clement Tigers were playing in 1916 in a city basketball league—later joining an inter-city league. In the earliest days some practices and games were played on the second floor at the old Town Hall on Carthage Pike; later moved to Eagles Hall, and still later, to St. Clement's gymnasium. Some of the players were Frank Karle, Urban Mersch, Joe Doerger, Tom Kaelin, Vern Volz, with Coach Joe Dramin.

The Tigers were followed by a group of local young men, plus some good players around the City in 1925. From 1926-29 two Catholic Inter-City championships were won, and local teams were also participating in a City Intermediate League.



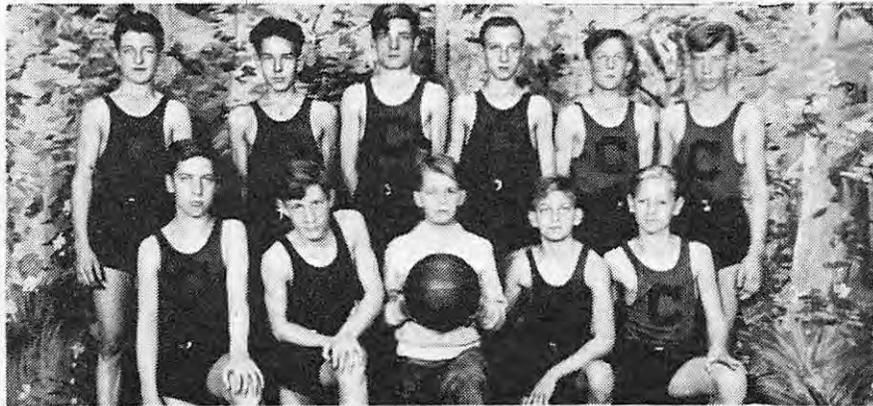
School Champions—1933-1934

In years prior to the new school building, a room was used as a gym located in the sisters' house at St. Clement which later became their chapel when the top two floors of the building were removed and this space was needed.

Sister Mary Carl had coached an 8th grade team at one time, but due to the regulations of her religious order, she was unable to attend away games. She relied on interested local people, such as Joe Schmidlin and others to assist in taking the boys to away games.

Under the guidance of Joe Hellner and his brother Art (who also was sportswriter of St. Clement athletic activities), sports were given the start in 1932-33 that has born fruit in athletic programs to the present time.

Joe and Art began working with boys in eight intramural teams in 1932-33; each team had different colored T-shirts, selected the name for their team, and came for Saturday practices. Teams were established on a neighborhood basis,



St. Clement Team — 1935

which became friendly rivalries—boys in the neighborhood would encourage each other not to miss practices, in improvement of skills, etc. Sometimes games were set up on short notice in those days, but this did not deter them. The boys learned the fundamentals of the game from these dedicated men.

At one time some of the priests had also assisted, such as Father Callistus. Helen Fehrle, Father Raymond and the Hellners assisted in forming of the Youth Club, as well as work with school teams.

The St. Clement team was named the Cardinals in 1932, and in 1933, they were in the finals of a city-wide intermediate tournament. A younger team, the St. Clement Reds, played the preliminary games for the Cardinals. The first uniforms, of red and gold, were changed the following year to red and white when it was realized that a Roger Bacon rival wore those colors.

In 1934 the team played in a Friars' Invitational Tournament and won in the City, and again, in 1935, the CYO was formed and this team took first in that league competition. There has been organized basketball ever since, and even through the 1939-40 diphtheria epidemic, although some boys were

out sick, St. Clement always had good teams.

By this time both basketball and baseball were offered to the boys—some played both sports, while others specialized in only one.

St. Clement Crusader basketball team (organized 1939) entered and won both city and archdiocesan titles in CYO class AA. This team was composed of boys who had graduated from high school, residing in St. Clement Parish. The team joined an A.A.U. league in 1940, and won the city title in 1941 and were eliminated in the second round of the state tournament.

Although they disbanded during the war years, upon their return in 1946, the city title was theirs again, reaching the finals of the state tournament before being eliminated.

The Crusaders are still an active team today.

In 1946, under Father Odo, football was introduced and an investment of approximately \$2000 was made in equipment and outfits. Football equipment wasn't quite what it is in 1978—pants were "shells", helmets were similar to World War I flying helmets, which were quite flimsy. Practices were held at Roger Bacon practice field behind the main building, where the new addition now stands, and usually followed Roger Bacon practice sessions. After that practice field was gone due to building construction, practices were held at Vine Street Park where the pavilion site is now. Baseball home games were held here also, until pavilion construction required that the present Ross Park area be used, which at that time was a dumpsite. The CYO baseball teams starting 1935, won 144 games, had but 40 losses, won 15 league championships and 15 city championships'



Joe Hellner Award

The regular ball diamonds were much in use at the time, requiring the schools to look elsewhere for facilities. Often a semi-pro baseball league, including such residents as John and Joe Suhlman, Milt McEneny, Lou (Red) Dietzel and others with Urban Mersch as umpire, would be on the field.

Joe Hellner has an enviable record during his years of coaching—of the approximate 21 years of coaching in basketball, 18 league championships and 7 city championships were taken—502 games were won, 113 losses—with approximately 35 of the losses to alumni who challenged twice yearly. During seven years as football coach the Cardinals won 43, lost 17, tied four, three of those years they won the league title.

Three track teams were fielded—two championships were gained here. Use of Vine Street Park for track purposes was permitted, and events such as sprints, high jump, broad jump, and shot put were held. John Wilson assisted with this endeavor. Mickey Conneighton is remembered for his excellent running ability, and relays were another event in which awards were won.

In 1938 a swimming team was formed, utilizing the Friar's Club pool. At a meet held at the Friars, St. George won easily, and St. Clement by luck came in second and were included in a tournament at the L. B. Harrison Club, where they received a 2nd in their Division. Some swimmers were Dick Rusche, Carl Hermann, Don Hermann, Dutch Kastner, and a Nimeskern boy.

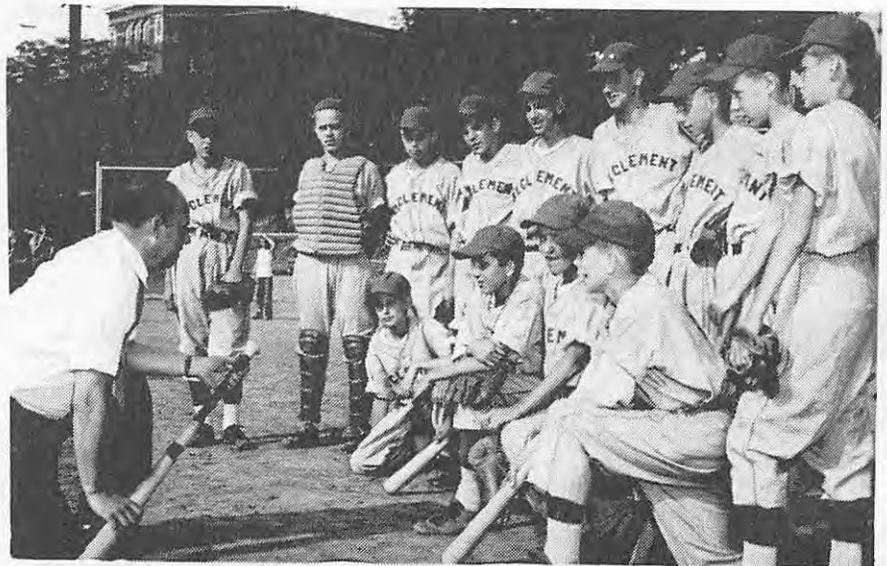
St. Clement Church financed all the athletic ventures at the beginning, and although five or ten cents admission was charged in early years, and a small admission is still charged today, these receipts never amounted to much (funds were turned over to the Church). It has been suggested that proceeds from the bowling alleys, which were in full swing in those days, may have taken up some of the financial burden. In recent years, the St. Clement Athletic Board has raised money to cover costs for all sports.

Some of the other Cardinals coaches were Tom Hauser, Ken Schrand, Pete Speed, Richard Doerger, Tom Burke and present coach Buddy Mayborg.

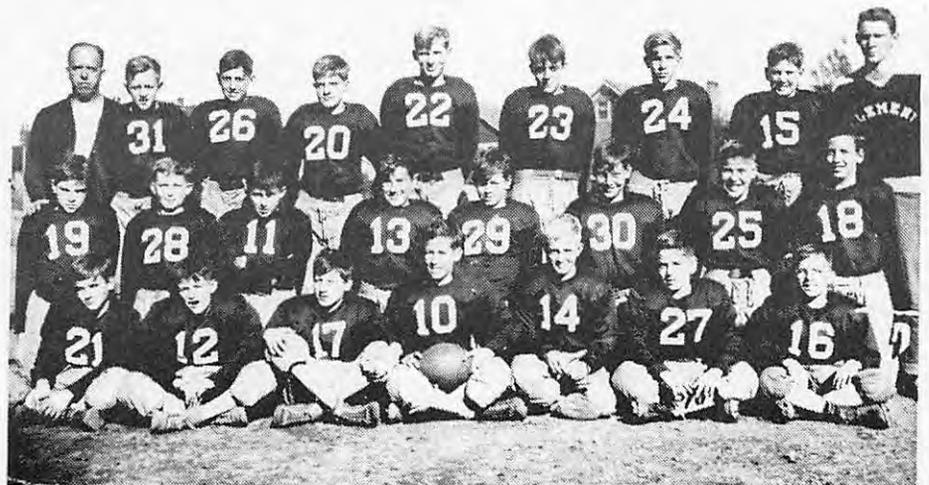
These coaches usually started coaching the youngest team—the Chippies from 1957 until today—and the Chippies could try out for



1944 St. Clement Cardinals



St. Clement Baseball Team



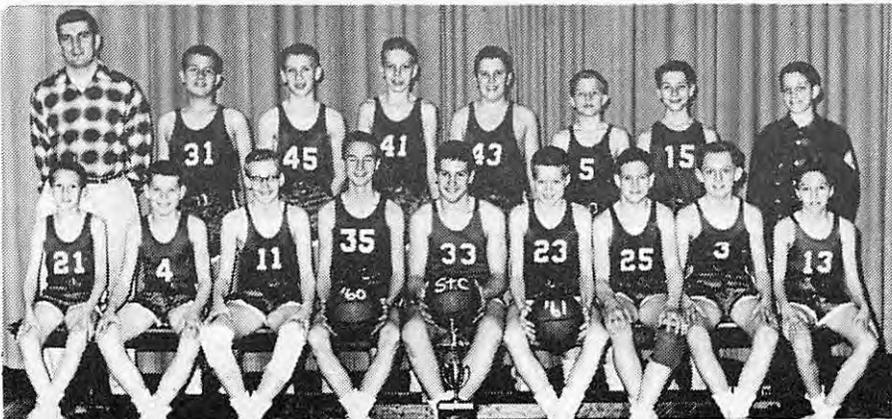
Cardinals Football Team



St. Clement Coaches Through the Years



1978 Cardinals Basketball Team and Cheerleaders



Coach J. Doerger with 1961 Team

the Cardinals in 7th and 8th grade.

High school freshmen and sophomores may play on a "C" Team, juniors and seniors a "B" Team, and numerous coaches have assisted with this program.

Some Crusader coaches have been Ben Rusche, Dutch Kastner, Joe Schlosser, Tom Hauser, Paul Schildmeyer, Mike Schlosser and Tim Meister.

One of the most recent improvements has been special lighting in the gym, and another improvement was installation of glass backboards, all of which has been expensive, but make for better playing conditions.

Although Joe Hellner retired in 1953, the work he and his brother Art began is still carried on today. Elmore Ahr assisted upon Joe's retirement, and later Jerry Doerger helped, and the coaching and team system has continued successfully following traditions established in former years.

As Joe says, "St. Clement has always been blessed with good coaches and with students who love the game. All of them came from St. Clement's, and no recruiting has taken place. The only reward has been the satisfaction of doing the job well. Many of the boys eat, drink and sleep sports, and this has probably added to the degree of success of the programs offered."

No one who ever played for Joe has forgotten the debt they owe for his time and sincere interest taken in their behalf. This year marks the 22nd annual Joe Hellner Holiday Invitational Tournament, and the same spirit instilled in young athletes in former years continues in 1978.

STUDENT ATHLETES

The annual award presented by the St. Clement Athletic Commission was presented to the following students of the eighth grade: Kim



Billingshurst, Julie Asbach, Mary Gruenwald, and Dave Tippenhauer. To receive the award as STUDENT ATHLETE OF THE YEAR, a student must maintain a high achievement in Scholastic and Athletic competition.

ATHLETICS FOR GIRLS AT ST. CLEMENT...



1954 ST. CLEMENT HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS — C.Y.O. SOFTBALL CHAMPS

Front Row: Ann Driscoll, Jean Vanden Eynden, Marlene Fuhrman, Rose McAllister, Virgie Kistner
 Middle Row: Carol Campbell, Rose Jaehnon, Lois Dietz, Rita Doerger, Joanne Meiners, Toni Sabelhaus
 Back Row: Mary Fulton, Jane Ann Lammert, Marilyn Meyer and Pat Ballard, coach

ganized in the Fall of 1949 when high school girls began playing basketball, volleyball and softball, coached until 1964 by Miss Pat Ballard. Kickball was later added, followed by Track. No less than eleven trophies were won, with 1st and 2nd place in league play for all three early sports. Two plaques for 1st place in track were received.

The high school CYO teams won their league championships in basketball, volleyball and softball in 1949-1953. In 1952 and 1953 the high school girls teams took their league championships and City CYO titles in all three sports. In 1953 the high school girls alumni—Sr. CYO—organized a basketball, volleyball and softball team, and won their league championships coached by Pat Ballard.

In the Fall of 1953, Rose Jaehnen, now Sister Tecla, contacted the "Pat Harmon Sports Show" on WCPO-TV (Channel 9) and told about St. Clement sponsored high school girls basketball team. The team appeared as guests on the TV show January 28, 1954.

On this show, Pat Ballard, Coach, explained the girls rules played at the time—six girls on the court — three guards on half court; three forwards on the other half. Guards and forwards were not permitted to cross the center line at any time. Guards were to get the ball from opposing team's forwards and get it to their own forward on the other side of the court in order to give them an opportunity to score points.

Those participating in this special presentation were Jane Ann Lammert, demonstrating her one-hand shot; Mary Fulton, Captain, best dribbler on the team; Carol Campbell and Theresa Schulte dramatizing passing the ball, with Marilyn Meyer acting guard. Other team members who appeared were Marlene Fuhrmann, Mary Ann Barrow, Carol Beck, Rose McAllister, Judy Runnebaum, Jean Vanden-Eynden, Rita Doerger, Toni Sabelhaus, Nancy Kathman, Joan Hart and Margie Meyer. Much interest was generated from this telecast, and the public was made aware that young ladies could participate successfully in athletics. Notwithstanding this effort, the game of basketball was dropped by CYO after the season was completed, because the game was considered too rough for young ladies.



ST. CLEMENT GIRLS YAC VOLLEYBALL TEAM — 1955 — CYO
 1955 LEAGUE CHAMPS AND CITY RUNNER-UP

Top Row: Carol Lee Cosgrove, Carol Becker, Janet Linesch, Mary Jasper, Judy Kelly, Pat Ballard, Coach
 Middle Row: Lucy Fulton, Joann Meiners, Gale Thamann, Rose McAllister, Rita Doerger, Mary Bray
 Bottom Row: Margie Meyer, Pat Ulm, Marlene Fuhrman — Captain, Tone Sabelhaus, Joni Hart, Kay Meyer

Athletics for girls developed somewhat later than that for boys in St. Bernard and this was true for many years at St. Clement. This was possibly due to the philosophy expressed through early years that 'girls should stay home and sew', as some have reported. Many thought girls too delicate to participate in sports in early years —today they participate actively in numerous sports most successfully — representing their school with pride.

Athletics began with physical education class development in the late 1930's and early 1940's when exercises were offered.

When St. Clement became part of the public school (then called Vine Street Elementary), Miss Louise Gims was gym teacher and coach of all girls school sports (1944-1954). Since that time other gym teachers have served, including Mr. William Wunderlich, and present Wayne Carucci.

St. Clement Youth Club was or-

Volleyball was offered as an after-school sport for grade school girls from 1954-1964. The girls grade school teams coached by Pat Ballard won the following CYO League championships: 1955 Kickball, 1956 Volleyball, 1957 Volleyball, and 1957 Softball. In 1956-57 Intramural girls teams were organized involving 6th, 7th, and 8th grade girls. These teams were coached by members of the Youth Club girls teams under the direction of Pat Ballard until 1964. Mrs. Howard (Gerry) Gruenwald was coach for six years and the city championships were won in 1970-71 by the St. Clement team. An average of 105 participants have been involved yearly in not only volleyball, but also kickball, softball and track in recent years.

Mrs. Don (Pat) Hampel has coached Kickball at St. Clement for the last twelve years and in the consolation tournament in 1978 took 1st place, as well as runner up in the city championship in another year.

Softball was coached by Bonnie Middendorf from 1965-1971 and her teams also were league winners during her coaching years.

At one time a water ballet group called the "Aquateens" was active (1956-1962) and included Marlene and Carol Fuhrman, Mary Ellen Dineen, Jean Hartman, Betty O'Brien, Jane Lammert, Mary Vanden Eynden, Jean Vanden Eynden, Nancy Goldschmidt, Sharon Wallenhorst, Gail Rusche among others.

Girls from St. Clement and St. Bernard practiced after school and evenings in preparation for a water ballet presented at St. Bernard indoor school pool and later in the outdoor pool at Vine Street Park.

In the 1960's a Youth Club softball team for girls was organized and coaches were Al Moeller, Ken Schrand, Mike Schlosser, Joe Burgoyne and Bill Klus during the existence of this team.

Those who have been instrumental in the success of athletic programs for girls at St. Clement—from Pat Ballard, who for many years was a mainstay in team organization and play, to those mentioned — Mrs. Howard (Gerry) Gruenwald, Mrs. Don (Pat) Hampel, and others have helped to maintain quality teams and an outstanding record in team sports. Some of the team players through the years developed into coaches. Many hours of coaching and participation have been logged by Mrs. Tom (Sue) Kathman and Mrs. Mike



Kickball Team



Track Team



Coach Sue Kathman



Coach Pat Hampel

(Pat) Schlosser, in addition to those former dedicated coaches listed. These last two have together coached no less than fifteen seasons of grade school and youth club teams and still continue actively at St. Clement in girls' sports.

Some of the students from St. Clement have benefited from sports training at St. Clement, have progressed through high school earning athletic scholarships to college at graduation.

Lynn Helms received a partial scholarship to Mt. St. Joseph College and plays volleyball and basketball there. Donna Doellman is attending Western Kentucky on

athletic scholarship and plays volleyball and basketball. Peggy Foley is presently attending University of Cincinnati as one of the first women there to receive a basketball scholarship. Both Donna and Lynn have been members of St. Clement Young Ladies' Volleyball Team and were on the 1975 city championship volleyball team under coach Carol Mayborg.

If the future is any reflection of the past, some of today's players will apply the successes they have achieved in athletics at St. Clement after leaving, and will also return to train future players and coaches with pride.

OUR LADY OF ANGELS...

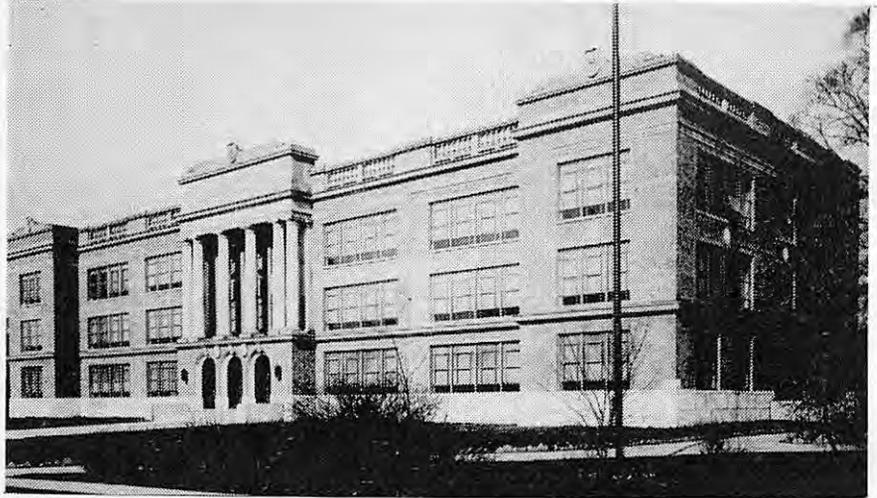
Almost fifty years ago, Archbishop John T. McNicholas saw his dream of fostering higher education in the Cincinnati area become a reality. Among the Catholic high schools established at that time was a four-year all-girls high school, midway on Bertus Street in St. Bernard, Ohio. In charge then and now, were the Sisters of St. Francis, of Oldenburg, Indiana. The Franciscan Fathers of St. John the Baptist Province rounded out the faculty. Sisters' residence is the former B.H. Wess homestead, adjacent to the school building.

Official records show that ground was broken on July 16, 1927. On October 4, the feast of St. Francis, the cornerstone was laid. Ten months later, the building was completed. The initial enrollment was 350; the first graduating class, 1929. So energetic were these early seniors, that at that early date they even managed to publish a yearbook, known then as DOMINA ANGELORUM, in honor of Our Lady.

As early as 1930, the Sisters realized the need for lay personnel on the faculty. The lay women—one, a mathematics teacher, and the other, a physical education instructor—answered the appeal and thus became the area pioneers for future lay teachers and staff assistants. Again in 1930, the students were on the march. Not only did they answer the invitation of the St. Bernard Progress Parade, but within four days they founded the first all-girl band in the area, and walked away with the top prize of \$30.00.

In 1938 the Sisters decided to add an annex to the school. The present stage, Room No. 112, Room No. 115, and small adjoining offices were part of that building project, designed primarily for band, orchestra, choruses, private music lessons, drama, sewing and journalism.

The 1940's brought into existence mimeographed copies of OUR LADY'S HERALD school newspaper, written jointly by the chaplain and the students in the religion classes. Since that time, the formats have varied, from four-pages in news copy, to small magazine types, and even more recently, in-school news boards. The yearbook, too, became larger, thanks to the zeal of after-school workers—faculty members and students alike. Other ambitious students found time for mission



High School

projects, War Bond rallies, War Chest Slogan contests, essays, poetry and sports.

In the next decade, the O.L.A. girls found additional outlets for their talents. The band and the orchestra marched and performed, respectively, in many parades, and at many religious and civic functions. Music students and choruses gained equal oratorical events, in yearbook and newspaper work, in business contests, and in dramatic endeavors.

By 1966, students found higher education more individualized. Two laymen for the first time joined the faculty. The main impact during this and ensuing years was obvious: students of all types and all races were able to get additional assistance and training on a person-to-person basis. They were to learn responsibilities and a spirit of cooperation through teacher-student planned projects, such as musicals like MUSIC MAN, KING AND I, SOUND OF MUSIC, and MY FAIR LADY, plus student-directed plays and student-written skits.

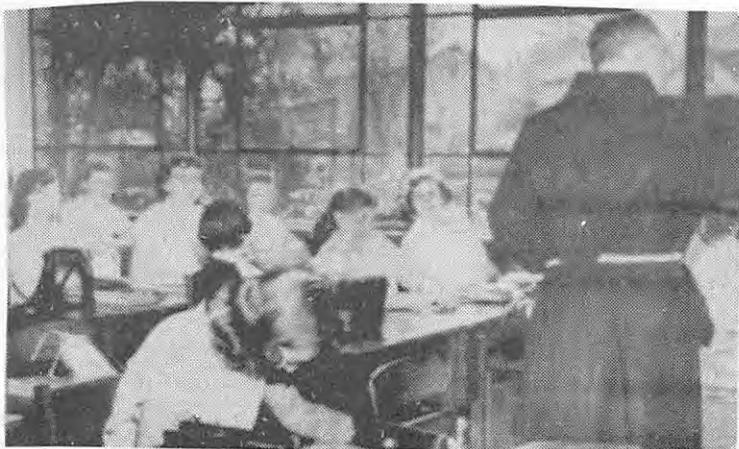
The modern era is equally forceful in all areas. Now, more than ever, the students work after school to pay the rising costs of higher education. Yet, they still find time to be warm-hearted, sincere individuals, "unmatched," as one principal said, "in generosity." They serve as candy strippers at hospitals, write correspondence for the blind, promote can drives for the poor at Christmas — some in individual years have totaled 40,000 cans — and do the little things that go unmentioned, but that mean so very much to the recipients.

Thus, after almost fifty years of

educational service, the basic structure of Our Lady of Angels High School remains the same. Viewers still see the Virgin statue dominating the campus. The small convent chapel is the site of a daily student Mass, offered by the Franciscan priest in charge, on a rotating class schedule. The foyer still has two white marble angels, plus the memorable school seal. The office is streamlined for compact procedure and all-school communication. The library is now on the second floor; the home-economics department on the third floor; and the cafeteria covers the old swimming pool area of former years.

Along with building improvements have come the fruits of dedicated labors. Even though students have come from all walks of life, they primarily have been one in the pursuit of worthwhile vocations. Many O.L.A. graduates have entered in the pursuit of worthwhile vocations. Many O.L.A. graduates have entered religious life and have taught in elementary schools, high schools, colleges and mission areas. Other graduates are rearing fine families, and still others, are serving in various capacities as lay teachers, parish secretaries, counselors, psychologists, psychiatrists, government workers, nurses in local hospitals or as far away as New Guinea, South America, Algeria. Some work as general business women, in fields such as television, art and social services.

Actually, the total contributions of dedicated teachers, staff and students cannot be measured—God alone can judge the extent of value of these efforts and the effect upon the world in which we live.



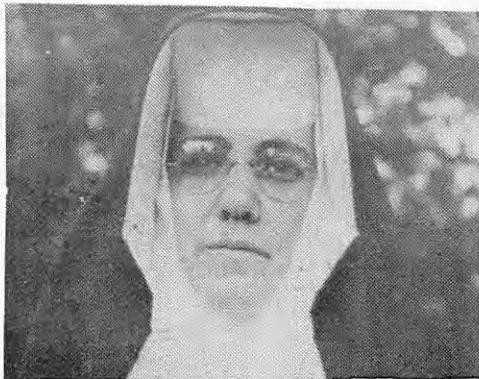
CLASSROOM SCENE FROM THE PAST



ANNUAL FESTIVAL



LIBRARY STUDY TIMES



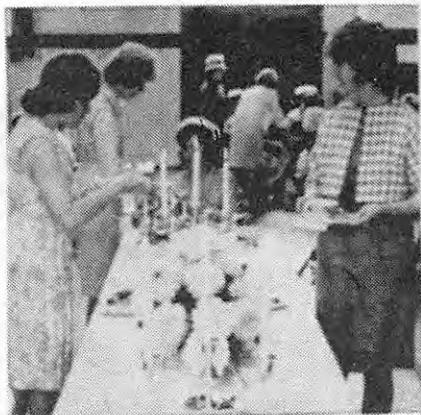
SISTER MARY LAWRENCE GIERING, OSF,
First Principal



MISS ANGELINE UHRIG



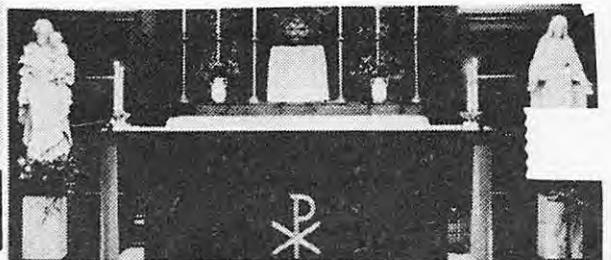
GRADS AND OUR LADY



TEATIME



SISTER JEAN MARIE
CLEVELAND, OSF 1972-1978



SISTER'S CHAPEL ALTAR



OLA ORCHESTRA



MARCHING BAND



1937 BAND



ANGELETTES OF TODAY

ROGER BACON...

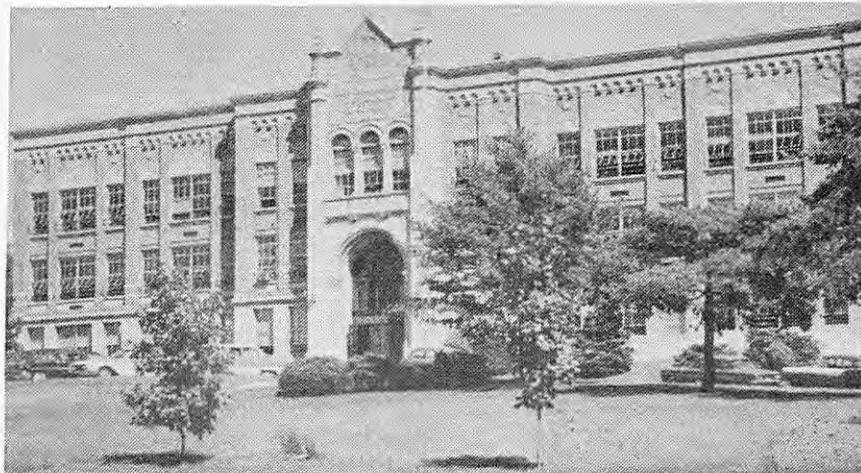
The birth of Roger Bacon High School might be assigned to July 5, 1926, for on that day Archbishop John McNicholas asked the friars of St. John the Baptist Province to open and staff a centralized high school for boys. In a letter dated July 8, 1926, Father Edmund Klein, O.F.M., the minister provincial, accepted the invitation in the name of the friars and with the agreement of the provincial chapter (meeting then in progress).

The friars immediately formed a committee to organize the school which would replace the St. George High School (Corryville) run by the Brothers of Mary. Friars were also assigned to study in preparation for this new undertaking on the part of the Cincinnati Franciscans.

In 1927 the school's first principal, Father Juvenal Berens, O.F.M., was appointed. The name "Roger Bacon" was adopted by the first faculty on the suggestion of Father Urban Fruendt, O.F.M., the newly-elected provincial. The school promptly adopted the Franciscan educational motto: In Sanctitate et Doctrina (In Holiness and Learning).

Roger Bacon was a thirteenth century scientist and philosopher who became a Franciscan in 1257 and taught at Oxford University in England and at the University of Paris. He was a man of wide interests and great ambitions who was dissatisfied with blind adherence to custom; thus Bacon was very critical of the educational system of his day. He favored, among other things, more experimentation for the sciences and the use of more logic in thought and expression.

In 1927 twenty six parishes were assigned to Roger Bacon's district; these parishes originally paid for each student's tuition at the school. School opened on September 18, 1928 with 305 students and 16



TODAY'S SCHOOL

teachers. The first year was spent in temporary quarters, some rooms in St. Clement School and the Witte house on the site of the present school.

Roger Bacon's main building was dedicated on October 27, 1929. In 1955 the new stadium was opened. In 1958 the "new wing" housing six classrooms, an art room, a band room, and expanded athletic facilities began serving the needs of a bulging student population (a 1255 peak in 1959-60).

How did Roger Bacon High School come to be in St. Bernard in the first place? In 1927 the friars had decided to build a four year college (Duns Scotus) outside Detroit, Michigan. This college would house the Franciscan students previously studying at St. Boniface (Louisville, Kentucky) and at St. Clements and at St. Francis Seraph (Cincinnati). When the friar-students and their teachers moved to Detroit, St. Clements would have room to house the friars assigned to teach at Roger Bacon. The school's first faculty included 12 friars.

St. Bernard also had the advantage of being central to the Roger Bacon district; it had already been selected as the home of Our Lady of the Angels High School, Roger Bacon's "sister" school. On January 20, 1928 the friars purchased the Witte property along Vine Street.

Over the years Roger Bacon grew to its 1977-78 enrollment of 1,008 students and 50 faculty members. In June of 1977 Roger Bacon had graduated 8,619 students. During its first fifty years the school has been led by Father Juvenal Berens (1928-40), Father Vincent Kroger (1940-46), Father Andrew Fox (1946-58); (1960-65), Father Ronald

Nunlist (1958-60), Father Laurian Rausch (1965-72), and Father John Bok (1972-present).

When Archbishop McNicholas dedicated the main building in 1929, he said that among other things the school had been established to make its students "dissatisfied with mediocrity." Through the years those words have been well heeded.

Bacon's students have been competitive from the beginning. Nicknamed "Spartans" by the late Father William Faber, O.F.M. in memory of Greece's fiercest soldiers, the men of Bacon have answered to that name with pride. Over the years Bacon students have excelled in academics, sports, dramatics, and music. Spartan graduates are and have been academically respected by local and national colleges and universities. In various years Bacon has been a powerhouse in track, football, baseball, and basketball. Currently its band is known nationally, has won numerous competitions, and is much in demand locally, and also for events such as the Ohio State Fair.

Nor has Roger Bacon High School been satisfied with mediocrity in the character training passed on to its students. The school's religion program has always worked to carry its share of Bacon's motto, "In Holiness and Learning."

Spartan graduates and the parents of Roger Bacon students recognize the value of a Bacon education. Their support of school programs has been consistently strong and generous.

For half of St. Bernard's 100 years, Roger Bacon has been successful in making its students "dissatisfied with mediocrity."



FATHER JOHN BOK, OFM

FIRST PRINCIPAL

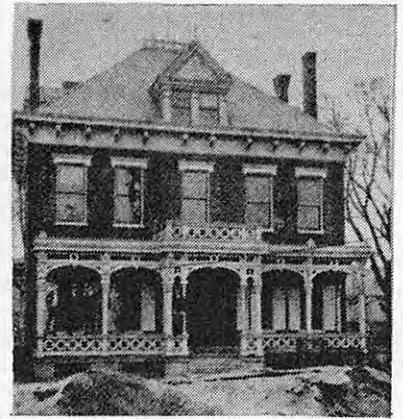


FR. JUVENAL BERENS,
OFM

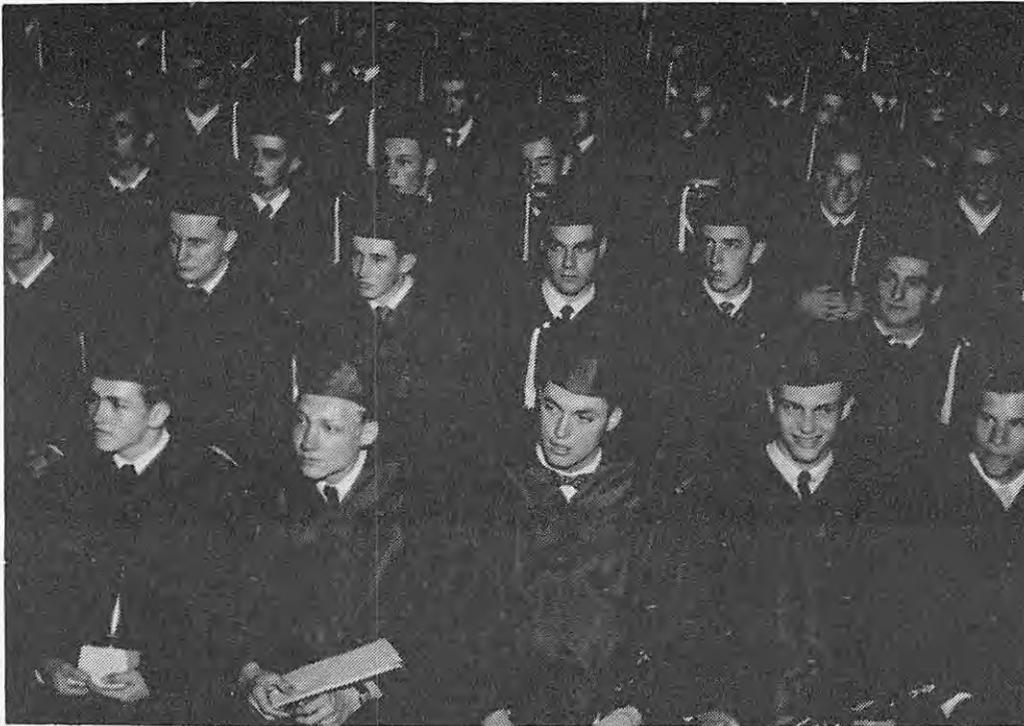
EARLY BUILDINGS SERVED UNTIL SCHOOL COMPLETION



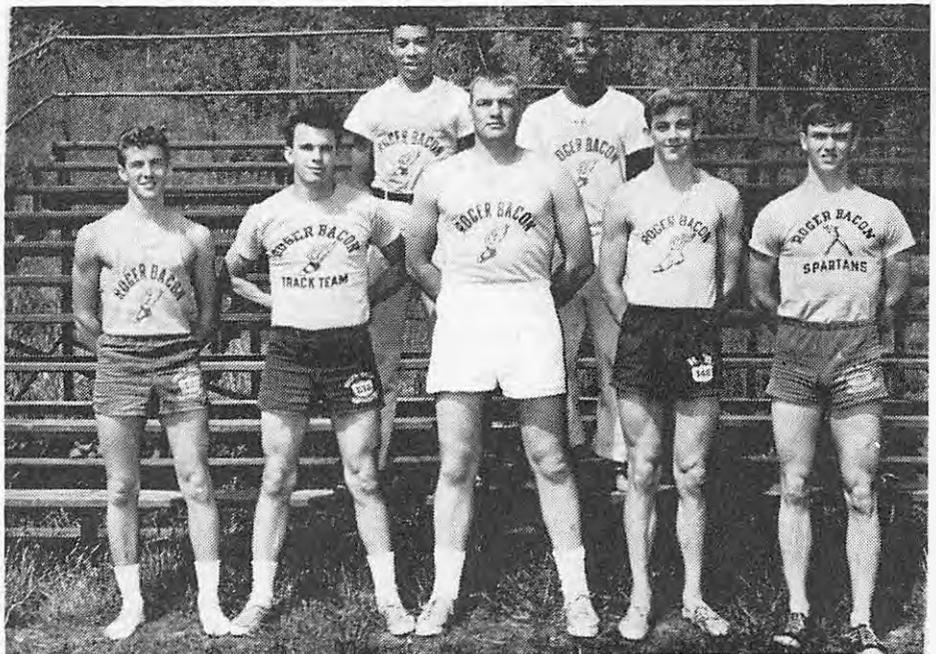
ST. CLEMENT SCHOOL



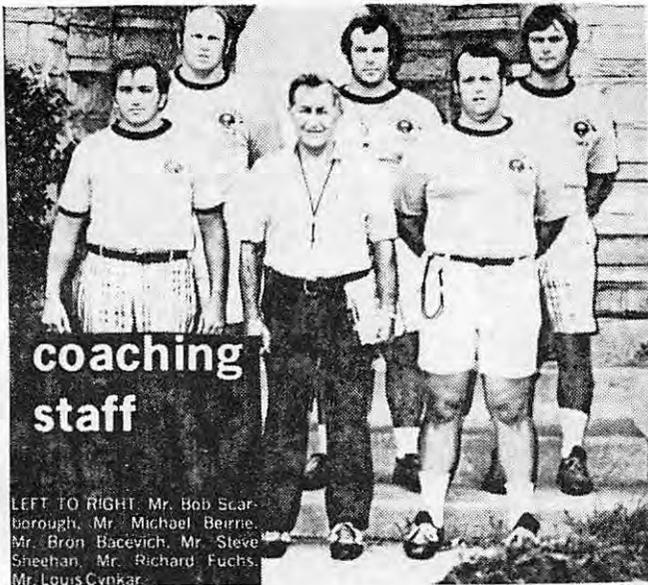
WITTE HOME



R. B. GRADS

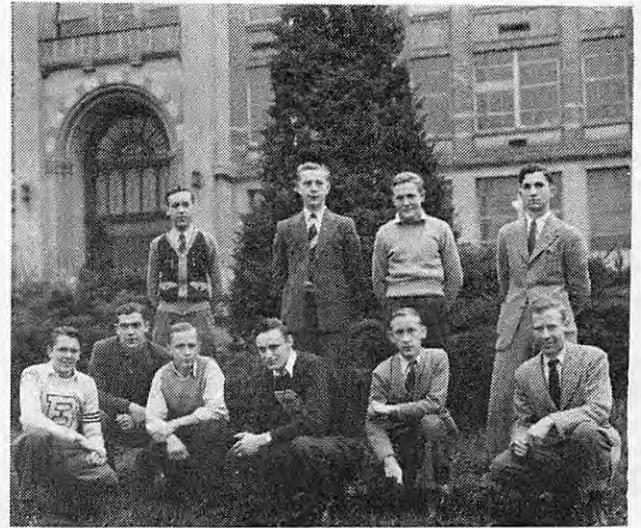


Track Team—Including Earl Leonhardt and Dave Foley 2nd and 3rd from left, front row

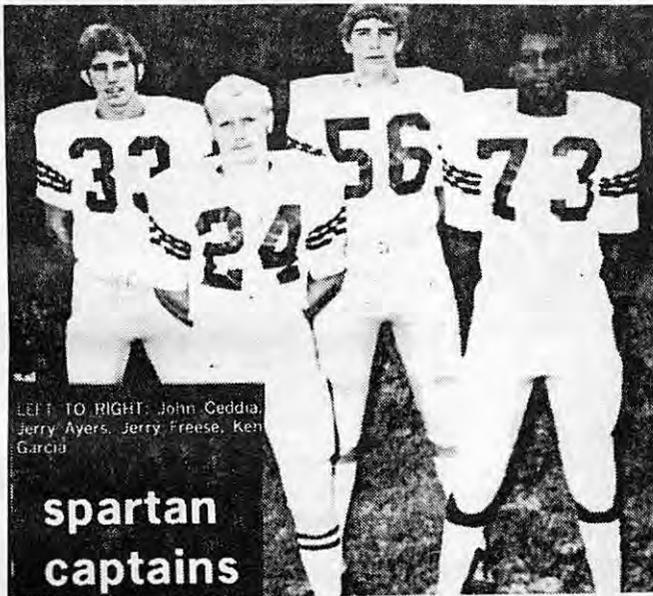


**coaching
staff**

LEFT TO RIGHT: Mr. Bob Scarborough, Mr. Michael Berrie, Mr. Bron Bacevich, Mr. Steve Sheehan, Mr. Richard Fuchs, Mr. Louis Cynkar.

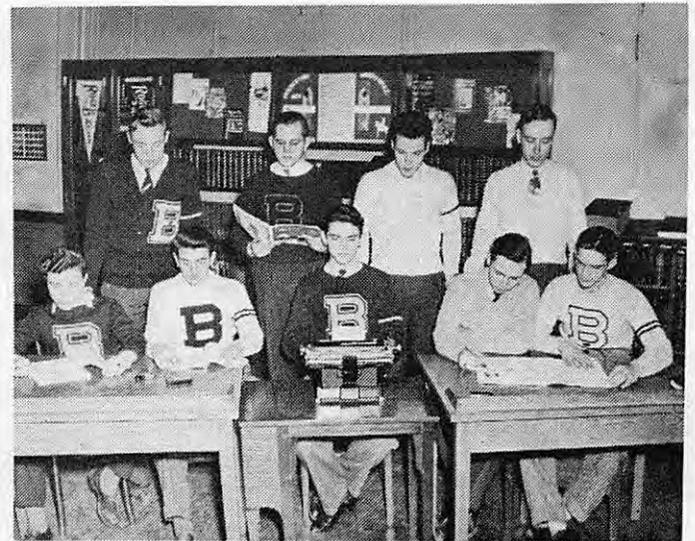


Students of Yesteryear



LEFT TO RIGHT: John Cedra, Jerry Ayers, Jerry Freese, Ken Garcia

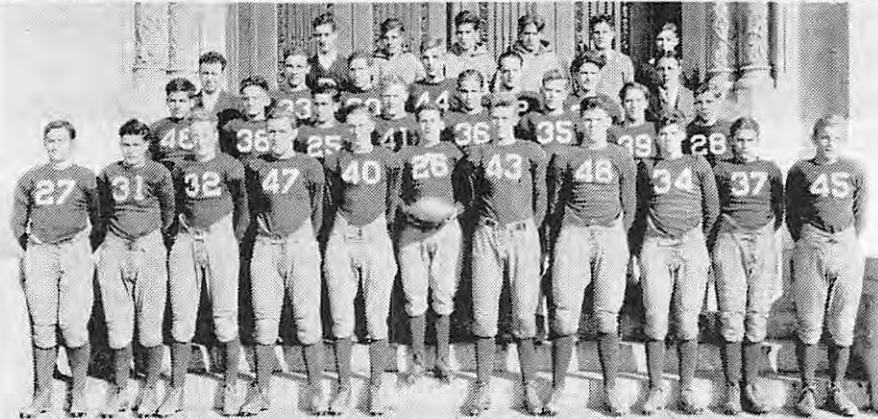
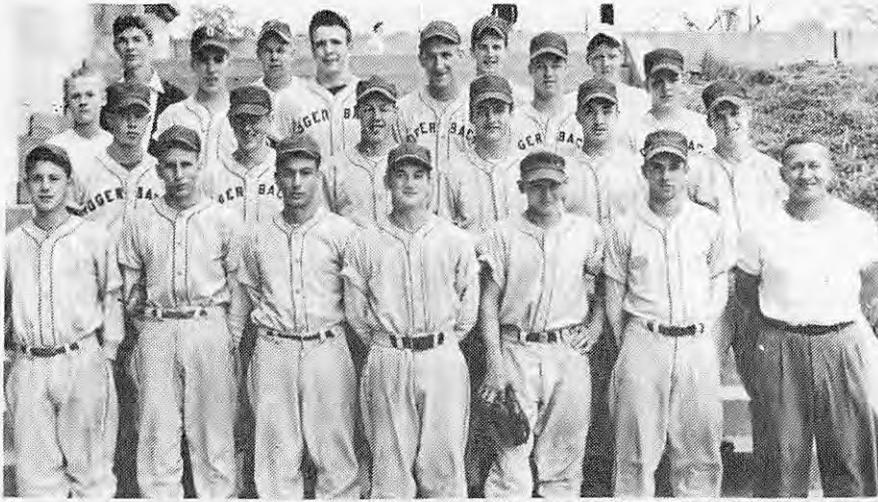
**spartan
captains**



varsity basketball 1972-73



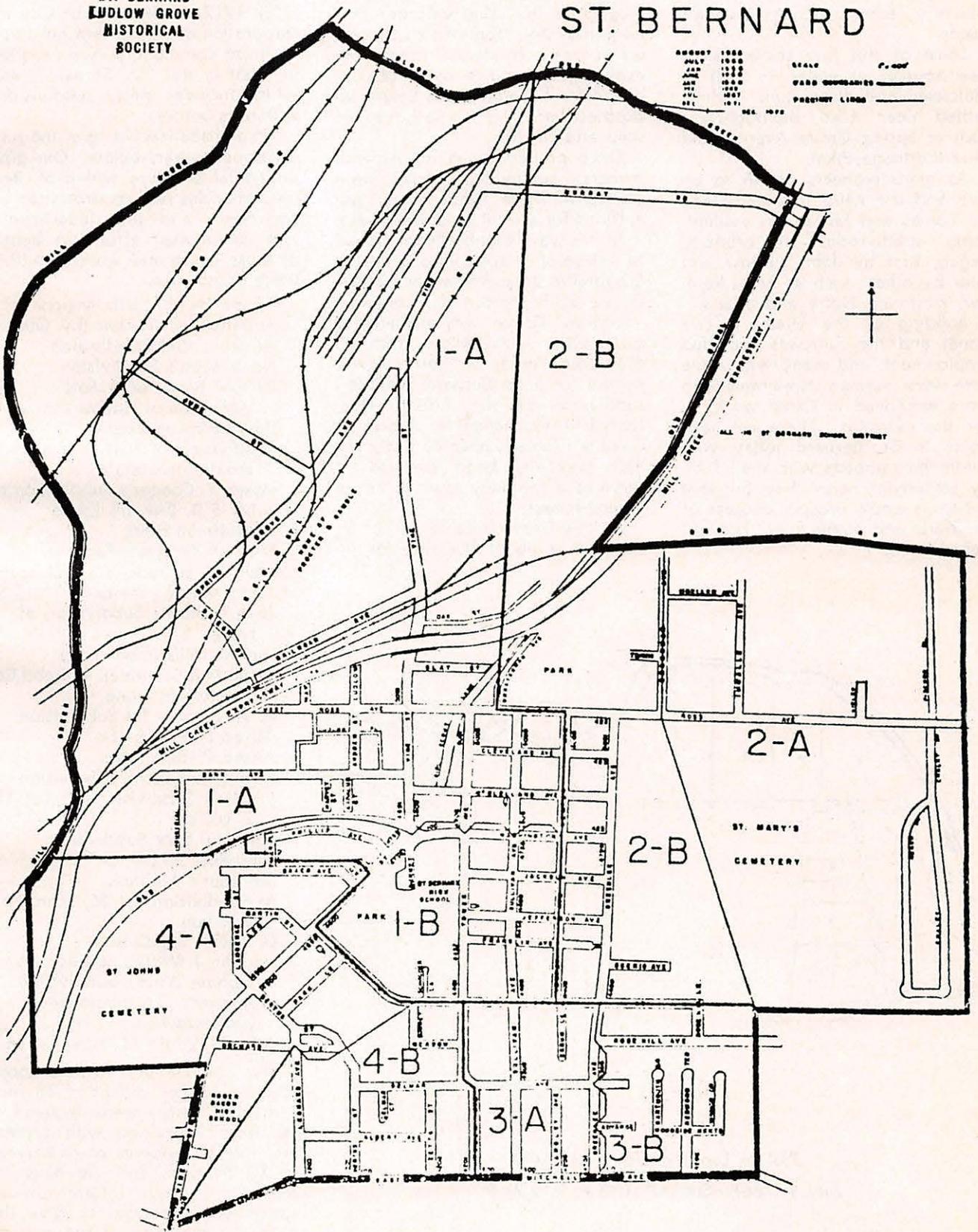
LEFT TO RIGHT, FIRST ROW: Mgr. Kurt Mechley, Jeff Bittner, Steve Huber, Buddy Mayborg, Chris Fay, Mike Brannen, Nick Schnatz, Mgr. Don Busam. SECOND ROW: Jerry Freese, Jim Rice, Dan Doellman, Greg Stegeman, Joe Windt, Greg Fiebig, Steve Speed, Coach Harold "Hep" Cronin.



ST. BERNARD
 EUDLOW GROVE
 HISTORICAL
 SOCIETY

ST. BERNARD

AUGUST	1888	SCALE	1" = 400'
JULY	1888	WARD BOUNDARIES	———
JUNE	1888	PROPERTY LINES	———
MAY	1888		
APRIL	1888		
MARCH	1888		
FEBRUARY	1888		
JANUARY	1888		
DECEMBER	1887		
NOVEMBER	1887		
OCTOBER	1887		



OUR NEIGHBORHOODS...

Before the earliest development of the area now known as St. Bernard, forests and streams covered this property. Gradually, as pioneers came, they would clear some of the land, build a home, and establish a farm to provide for their needs.

Some of the first settlers built near sources of water — such as Millcreek and Ross Run. Others settled near main thoroughfares such as Spring Grove Avenue and Vine (Carthage Pike).

As more pioneers began to arrive and the need to obtain land for homes and farms was evident, some subdivisions of property began, first by John Ludlow and later by others such as Ross, Kemper, Huffman, Nurre and others.

Building of the Miami & Erie Canal and the railroads provided employment, and many who came here were German immigrants who were employed in Canal work, or for the railroads. There are residents in St. Bernard today who credit the railroads with their family settlement here—they felt that the town would prosper because of the trade and employment brought here by rail.

What really multiplied the population figures, however, was the establishment of industry in St. Bernard, which the Canal and railroads made possible. Erkenbrecher Starch Works, one of the largest early employers in the area, was our first large industry. The influx of workers and new residents increased in even greater amount upon location of Procter & Gamble and Emery Industries here, for manufacture of soap and candles.

Once property was in demand, owners subdivided, lots were platted in these subdivisions, and auctions for sale of land were held.

In this way neighborhoods began to develop; subdivisions were grouped in areas known as Ludlow Grove, St. Bernard and Ivorydale.

Ludlow Grove was named for early settler John Ludlow, from the Mill Creek area; St. Bernard was named for John Bernard Schroder, subdivider of the hilltop area; Ivorydale was named for Procter & Gamble's famous soap "Ivory", and had originally been planned to serve as a company town to house its employees.

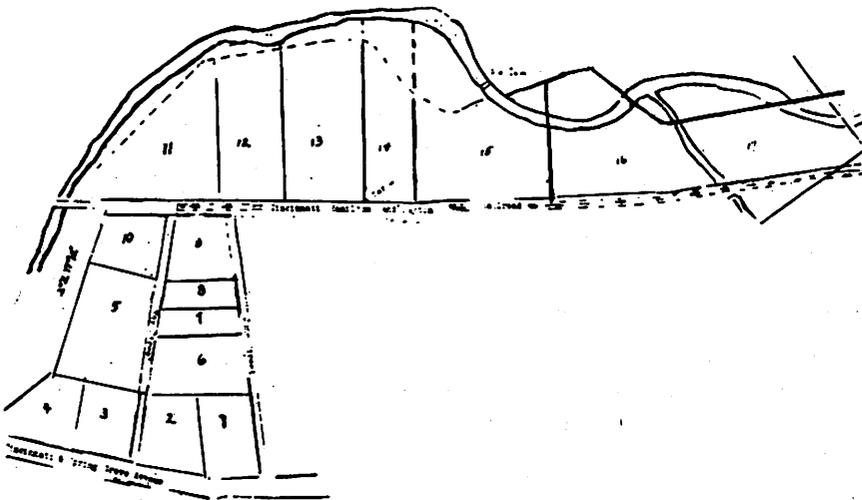
Ludlow Grove became part of St. Bernard at about the time of in-

corporation as a Village in 1878 and Ivorydale was included in 1893 after decision between the City of St. Bernard and that firm that annexation would be mutually beneficial.

By 1912, at the time of City incorporation of St. Bernard, all three of these communities were united in what is still "St. Bernard", and which includes thirty subdivisions within its borders.

An alphabetical listing of the subdivisions appears below. Our governmental structure within St. Bernard provides service, protection by the police and fire departments, and coordinated efforts in behalf of those living and working within these boundaries.

- Alpine Heights Subdivision
- Andalus Subdivision (by Quane)
- Andalus, 2nd Subdivision
- Noah Babb's Subdivision
- Barton, Brewster & Folz
- Subdivision of Ludlow Grove
- David Brown's Estate
- Subdivision of part of Frank Broxterman Estate
- Myers Y. Cooper's Subdivision of Lot 5 D. Brown's Estate
- A. Huffman Heirs
- Stephen Kemper's Farm
- Kleine & Schroder's Subdivision
- John Ludlow's Estate
- John Ludlow's Subdivision of Lot 2
- Ludlow Mills Subdivision
- Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Co.
- H. A. Nurre's Estate
- H. A. Nurre's 1st Subdivision
- Alfred Phillips Estate
- Alfred Phillips Heirs
- Phillips & Baker's Subdivision
- Procter's Subdivision, Pt. Lot 15, J. Ludlow
- Rose Hill Park Subdivision
- John Ross Estate
- Schroder's Addition
- Re-Subdivision Lot 26, Schroder's Addition
- G. Tafel's Subdivision
- Herman J. Witte's Subdivision
- Josephine Witte's Subdivision
- Worcester's Commissioner's Ludlowtown
- John T. Wright's Ludlow Grove



Plat of Lands of John Ludlow

July 9, 1867—Sec. 17, T. 3 F. R. 2 M P

The individual neighborhoods will be further described as incidents and history were revealed to us, from interviews with present and former residents or employees in St. Bernard, and we have included as much information as space would permit, to give the general summation of the memories related to us.

MITCHELL AVENUE AND CARTHAGE PIKE...

The most southerly point of St. Bernard is at Mitchell Avenue and Vine Streets. About the time of St. Bernard's beginning this land was undeveloped. Only the east side was within St. Bernard boundaries, and the land proceeding up the hill was in pasture.

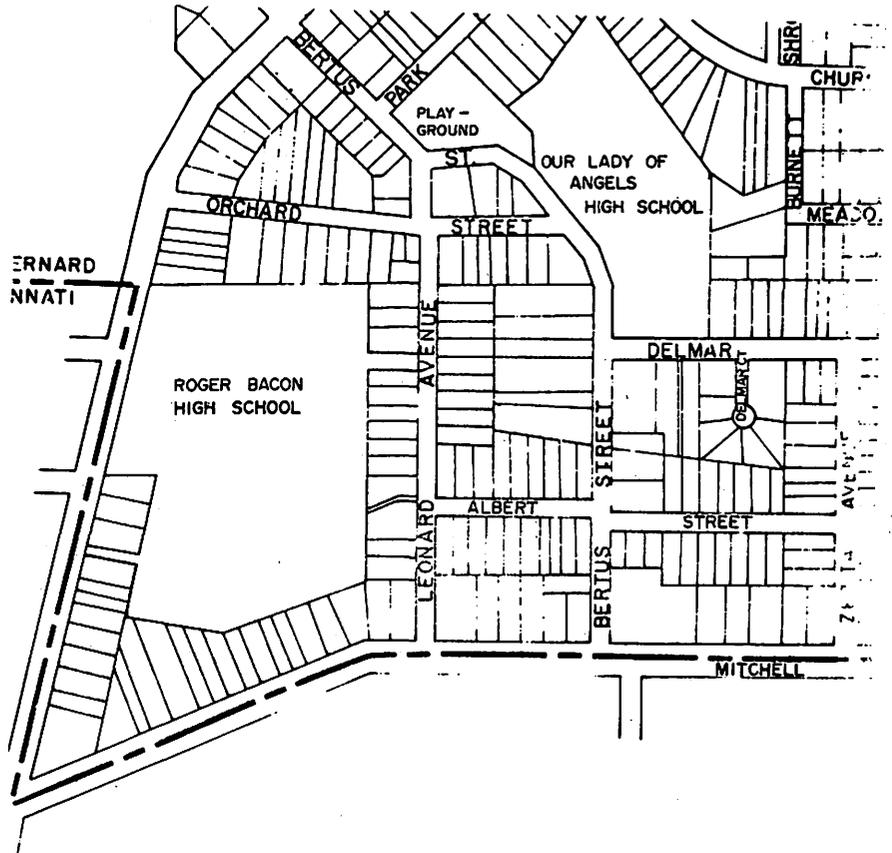
In earlier times, after paying the customary 5¢ toll (to Mr. Schwab, perhaps), you could continue your travels out Vine Street into St. Bernard. Property to the left (west) was considered at one time by some to be part of Winton Place (at one time Winton Place School District). Others considered this part of Clifton. All the lands to the southwest of the boundary of St. John Cemetery are part of the City of Cincinnati. Many would like to become part of St. Bernard who reside there, but this has never been permitted by Cincinnati.

The eastern side of the "Pike" belonged to St. Bernard from Mitchell Avenue.

Memories have been related regarding medicine shows that often set up many years ago in the vicinity of Kessler Avenue, on the Cincinnati side of the Pike. Such items as cure-all elixirs and remedies could be obtained right across from St. Bernard, on the Cincinnati side of the Pike.

Property across from Kessler Avenue formerly belonged to Lawrence Schroder who built a home on this property, which was sold to Henry Attemeyer, who came to St. Bernard to retire, after many years as an honored and highly regarded contractor of many of the buildings in downtown Cincinnati, including the "house of refuge" at Camp Washington, which later became the Cincinnati Workhouse. Mr. Attemeyer constructed the building in St. Bernard which was a residence for many years at 4609 Vine Street. The house which he had lived in across from Kessler passed to the Witte family.

Contour of the land at the Witte homesite, to the south was modified when excavation of sand took place here. Some of this sand reportedly served in the manufacture of Rookwood Pottery in Cincinnati which is highly prized today. The homestead which served the Witte family for many years was utilized for the first classes of the new parochial boys high school which located



there, when Archbishop McNicholas determined to build several educational institutions in the greater Cincinnati area in 1927-8. Named for the thirteenth century scientist and philosopher, Roger Bacon, who became a Franciscan in 1257, this school has consistently provided quality education in St. Bernard for fifty years. Originally 26 parishes were to provide students, a parochial education, and the original building was added to in 1958 when more space was required to handle the student population explosion. In its first forty-nine years, 8,619 students have graduated from here; inspired by the motto, "In Sanctitate et Doctrina"—In Holiness and Learning—many who have attended have made major contributions to the world at large as a result of training here.

Property owned by the Witte family included that along the south side of Orchard Street, opposite the Schroeder property there, as well as that where Albert and Leonard Street are located. These streets were named for two of the Witte children. At one time Albert was planned to pass through from Leonard to Vine, but this was never completed. Bertus Street was extended

to Mitchell, and in this way lots were made available for sale—today's homes reflect the sound judgment of the early builders and the care of the homeowners who have resided here through the years.

Herman and Josephine Witte were among the first families in the area and assisted in the establishment of St. Clement Church in conjunction with the Schroeders and other early families.

Orchard Street took its name from the peach orchards to be found there. At one time horse-drawn wagons would enter where the driveway of 35 Orchard is today in order to obtain sand from Witte's. The spirited horse then owned by the Witte's is still recalled as having eaten a cherry pie off the windowsill of the residence at 37 Orchard Street at one time. Dolly Brons has related that this same horse often frightened her as a child, and a neighbor "Coffee Mary" was her ally against the animal—Mary would walk her to the door of her grandmother's house, the Witte homestead, in safety.

"Coffee Mary" has been one of the most often recalled personalities from the past. The nickname derived from the freshly roasted coffee

fee and peanuts sold from her residence at Orchard and Leonard Streets where she lived with her husband Joe. Strong-willed Mary was known to display cards in her window stating her critical view of friends and neighbors. Also, the brightly painted murals on the interior walls of her home were a contrast to art in other homes of the day.

Home industry prevailed here, as in other neighborhoods. A seamstress could be found on Leonard Street, local dairies pastured cows at what is now Park Place; Von Hagel's operated a blacksmith shop on Orchard, as well as one recorded down on the Pike. Some residents provided housecleaning, took in washing or cared for the sick.

At one time some of the residents here would make the long walk to the dairy where Clinton Springs is now located to Drury's or later Webber's Dairy, to get milk. To reach the dairy, you crossed Mitchell Avenue where Roger Bacon Stadium is located today, and went through Wunker's Woods. At some time in almost every year the gypsies often camped in the area. One of their campsites was where the Stadium is located today. Wagons around a campfire are mentioned by some, as well as warnings from mothers and fathers regarding children's good behavior, or "the gypsies will get you".

At one time sand excavation and brickmaking is reported to have taken place at this same site.

Mitchell Avenue north of Vine reflects commerce near the street intersection, and then development of fine residences which in many cases were stately homes that were built after the turn of the century. The house at the corner of Leonard and Mitchell (east side) was supposed to have been built by a "beer baron", and had many modern conveniences before they were widespread throughout the area.

Across from Leonard Avenue in Cincinnati is Wess Park Drive developed by former mayor Bernard Wess. While a St. Bernard resident, he had resided with his family in what is presently the sister's house at Our Lady of Angels High School.

Delmar Avenue was originally named George Street, but we are told that a street of similar name in Cincinnati at one time was held in less than high regard at the time, therefore a request for change of street name was granted.

At one time the small house at

4240 Bertus Street stood at 105 Delmar. Built by Charles and Rose Burtschy shortly after they married (approximately 1897) the house was moved in 1924 and a new brick house was built at the 105 Delmar location. Burtschy brothers located greenhouses here and were in the area that serves as Delmar Court today, and although Burtschy florists are still active, they no longer reside in the community.

Proceeding down Delmar toward Tower, on the left across from the Burtschy Greenhouses was at one time Falke's Grove, where many picnics were held in former times. At one time disputes arose as to how much of the property belonged to residents here, as at least one or two had established a fence at the midpoint of the street. This was removed at the request of village officials.

It was not unusual to see many milkwagons passing down the dirt road that was Delmar in early days on the way to the dairy at Tower Avenue (Bushelman's).

Lawrence Schroder built a home on Bertus, which later belonged to the Wess family before passing to the Franciscan sisters of Oldenberg, Indiana to serve as convent for the girls' high school, Our Lady of the Angels, which was constructed in 1928.

The Alkemeyer family owned a large home on the corner of Mitchell and Zetta. A special feature of this property was the coach house in back—the coachman lived upstairs. At one time these holdings ran from Tower to Sullivan and toward Church Street which was mainly used as a cow pasture.

The Tieman house at 132 Delmar was built in 1895, and was once part of Brown's estate. Property behind this house on what was Meadow Avenue belonged to Henry Koepfle, and included a peach and apple orchard at one time. The Koepfle family was in the cement contracting business, Henry Koepfle and Sons, and Frank Koepfle lived at the corner of Tower and Meadow.

Days are recalled here of raising pigeons, rabbits and chickens. Tieman's owned a goat and cart in which the children loved to ride.

In earliest years streets were unpaved and dusty in dry weather, muddy in wet. Cisterns in back yards provided wash water. Kerosene lamp lighting, gradually yielded to improved gas light, and some obtained electricity shortly

after 1923.

Supplies were obtained from Karting's grocery where German-town Pizza is located on the Pike today; Kuntzler meat shop on Vine sent meat wagons around as did Clausing Bakery from Elmwood. Ranz Meats on the Pike was near enough to walk to, and many recall carrying a bucket to Bushelman's Dairy for milk. Vollner's Candy Shop next to St. Clement School provided pan candy for 1¢ in early days, and Mary Ann Kinney's and Stricker's were visited by children of this neighborhood as well as others along the Pike. Many made their own fresh mett at home and rendered their own lard.

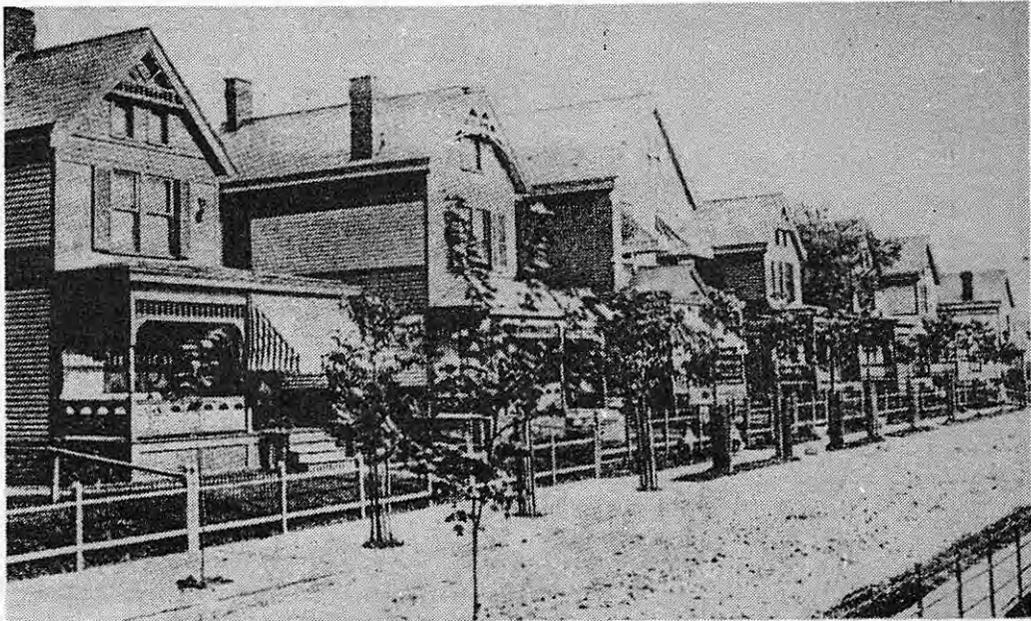
As the automobile came into use, some had a gas tank in the yard; the gasoline company came around periodically to fill the yard tank—this in the day before the modern "gas stations".

During the days of increased immigration, around the turn of the century, St. Bernard experienced a great influx of people of Hungarian origin. Many were employed locally, and one such family lived on Bertus Street. It has been documented that in some cases sanitary conditions were very poor among some of the new arrivals, with numerous people living under one small roof, and at one point members of the community decided to take matters into their own hands.

After a general meeting of concerned citizens, the hose reel from the Nurre Hose House was hauled to Bertus Street one day, where the offending residents were 'cleaned out' of this bad environment. The CINCINNATI ENQUIRER in 1905 reported that 50 day-laborers were housed temporarily in a two room building here. Although a lively fight followed and display of knives and guns occurred, no serious injuries were recorded. The house is no longer standing that provided a roof for those early residents.

Neighbors recalled from the past on Bertus Street include, a Schulhof family, Memmel, Ortman, Hudepohl, Dietz, Tenkman and others. The area was known for its successful businessmen who worked hard for a living and maintained their homes and families in the traditional manner.

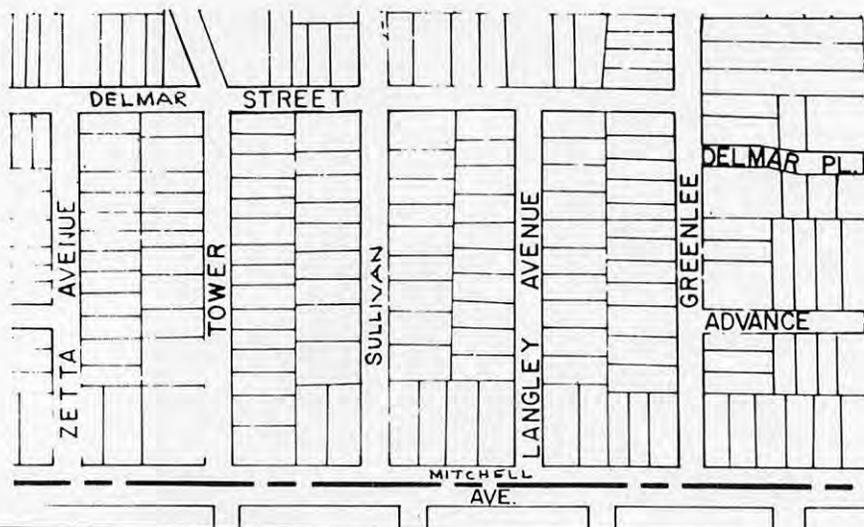
Albert Street today is made up of single family residences and a few apartment houses, with well-kept lawns, some with small gardens, with the wonderful neighborhood spirit toward young and old alike.



LEONARD AVENUE IN 1895
Before the day of paved thoroughfares



Carthage Pike and Mitchell Ave.



Tower and Delmar Avenues

Extending the existing roadways south to Mitchell Avenue occurred prior to St. Bernard's city status in 1912.

In the area reflected on this map, Delmar (formerly George Street) was the site of scattered residences before the turn of the century.

Tower Avenue had developed in sections—at one time this thoroughfare was called Howell Avenue north of the school property to Washington, and was known as Catherine Street from the top of the hill to Delmar, continuing on to Mitchell as Villa Avenue. This was renamed after a local landmark, the water tower which was located diagonally across from the school property, giving the name "Tower Avenue."

Bushelman's farm was located at the corner of Delmar and Tower on the east side, and a large dairy as well as sand supply business was operated from this location. Tower Avenue hill was constructed in early years of brick with special deep joints to allow for gripping by horse's shoes as they made the steep climb toward Bushelman's, where sand was stored for later delivery to customers, on order.

Many still recall the dairy wagons coming down dusty Delmar Avenue early in the morning for milk; cows were pastured at Sullivan and Delmar during those times.

In recent years the intersection at Tower and Delmar has been modified; the house which stood where the intersection is today, was moved to a site further along Delmar Avenue. Before the advent of



Former site of Bushelman Home

the large number of motor vehicles of today, at one time this corner provided an excellent site for roller skating for neighborhood children, once the area had been paved.

After World War I there was a building boom in St. Bernard, as elsewhere, and development of some of the local area streets included those developed by the Schwegman family and others. Langley Avenue, additional construction on Delmar, Delmar Place, Advance as well as Sullivan Avenue of pleasant residences took place and continued into the 1920's at Zetta Avenue. At the corner of Zetta and Mitchell reportedly the Alkemeyer family lived, and buildings there included a coach house in which their coachman resided.

Greenlee Avenue (formerly Beecher) was constructed through to Mitchell and had been renamed due to confusion with Beech Street.

Neighborhood shops and stores were in evidence in former years and the buildings still exist under different ownership today:—a grocery has been located at Delmar and Tower for many years and at one time was a Kroger store. At Mitchell between Tower and Sullivan have been a variety of commercial establishments — beauty shops, dry cleaners, Kattau's Bakery, drugstores and saloons. At Sullivan and Delmar the Schwegman building includes a drugstore which was originally Dillhoff's, and is Schlanser's Pharmacy today, in the corner location. A grocery-delicatessen which has had many owners including Goldschmidt, presently Boehm's, as well as barbershops in former years have been present to serve this neighborhood.



ROSE HILL PARK HOMES



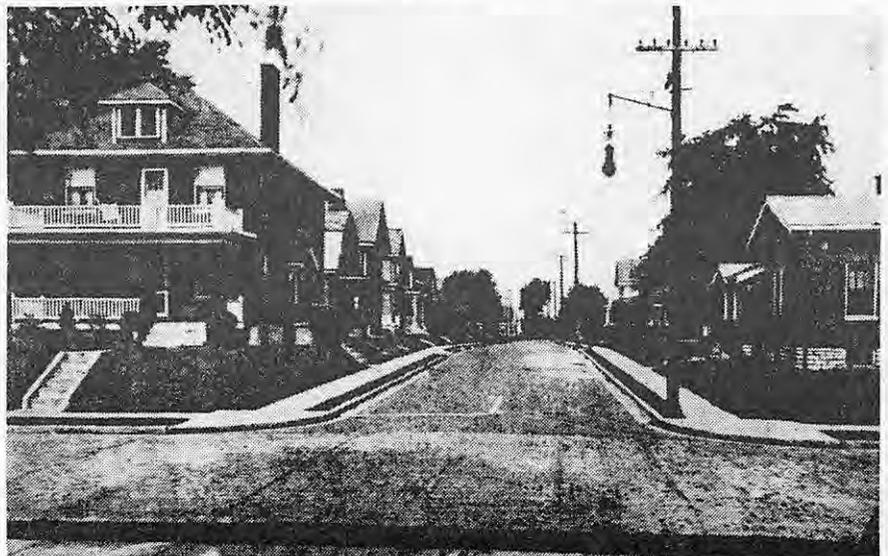
RESIDENCE DELMAR AVENUE



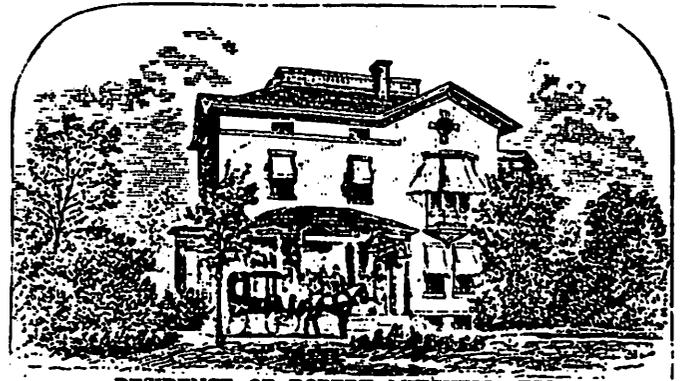
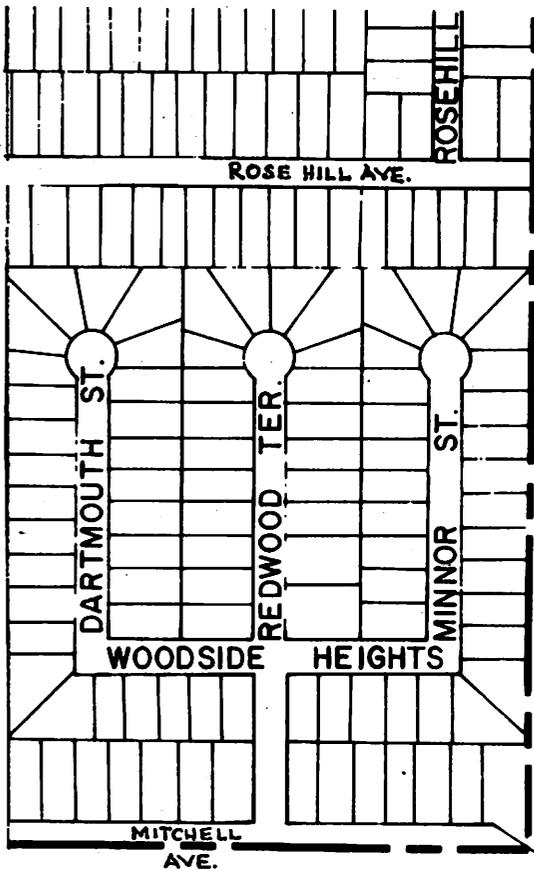
SCHWEGMAN RESIDENCE, MITCHELL AVENUE



CORNER DELMAR AND SULLIVAN



ALBERT STREET, WEST OF ZETTA AVENUE



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT MITCHELL, ESQ.

Rose Hill Park Subdivision . . .

After development of the Rose Hill Avenue area and just at the end of World War II, Mr. Richmond acquired the Hinsch property, tore down the big house and its outbuilding, and a subdivision was laid out and construction begun. Dartmouth Drive construction took place in 1948, Minmor in 1948 and 1951, Woodside Heights from 1948-1952, and Redwood Terrace homes were constructed beginning 1951, with the majority of them completed in 1952.

During this construction phase, the Rose Hill Park Improvement Association was formed, initially to better conditions which occurred due to construction in progress. This included working together to get action to remove weeds, mud created by construction on sidewalks, as well as parking and other problems. Delegates from this Association attended St. Bernard Council meetings and invited city officials to the neighborhood to resolve difficulties. Many recall periodic basement flooding after rainstorms, which continued until area drainage was improved.

As time passed, problems lessened somewhat, and the group became more of a social one, enjoying neighborhood Easter Egg Hunts, Christmas parties and annual picnics for many years. Sam Ostroff was one of the original homeowners who is still resident in the neighborhood and active in the community.

Many from this neighborhood have served in public life for the benefit of the community. Their names are reflected on the lists of those who have served, and residents will always be grateful for their contribution in helping make St. Bernard the good community that it is today.

East Mitchell Avenue

Mitchell Avenue took its name from the Mitchell family, who at one time were large property holders in the area in and around what became St. Bernard. Robert Mitchell had a large home which still stands today near St. Bernard, and which serves as one of the buildings that are part of St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church. A change in parish boundaries included many of this neighborhood's residents in the St. Clement Parish. However, many still attend St. Thomas, and are active in good works for the benefit of their church, whose pastor is Rev. Alcuin Feldhues, O.F.M.

Prior to the end of World War I, large manor type houses were in vogue. These homes dotted the landscape in the Rose Hill section—that area near and beyond the southeast corner of St. Bernard. Here was located the estate of Mr. Charles Hinsch, the banker.

Mr. Hinsch doted on his son and daughters and provided them with all the niceties of suburban living. Stables for ponies, tennis courts, garages for the cars, and a pond for ice skating in the winter, which offered a glimpse of the ultimate to be obtained by financial success.

The home had a commanding view toward the west and the landscaping included ornamental grasses

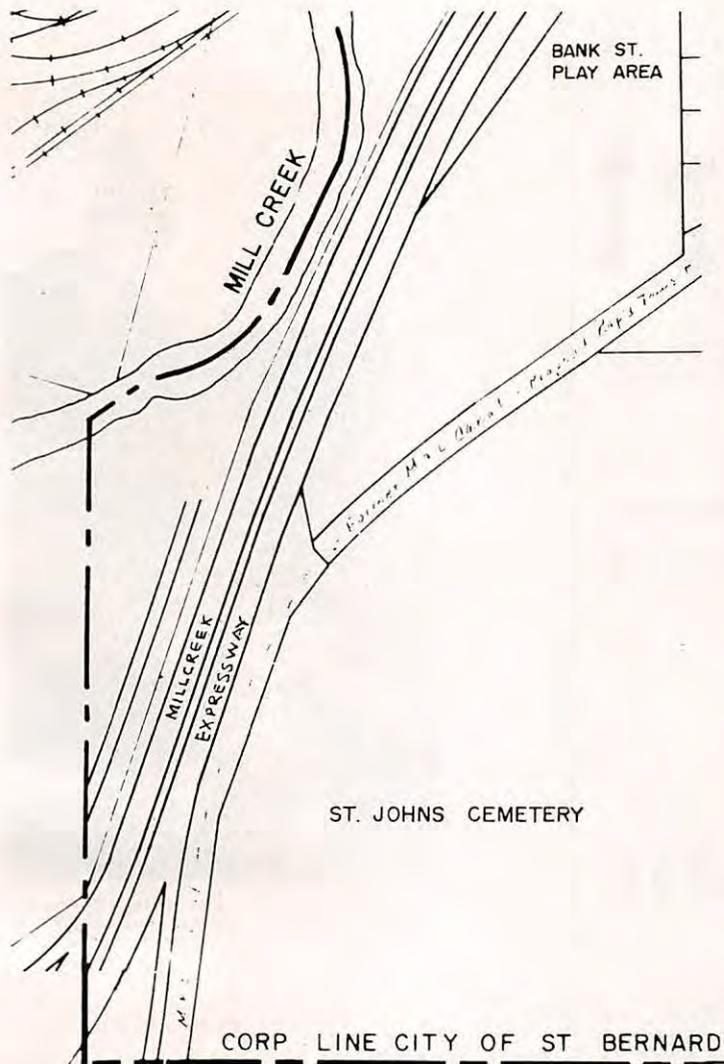
between curb and sidewalk on Mitchell Avenue.

This residence was recalled at the beginning of the "elite era" with occasions for formal attire, debutante parties and chauffeured limousines. Eventually, the occupancy of the large house was reduced to two, as time passed.

Adjustments were made by all during the Depression of the Thirties, and the practicalities of life for the new generation owners dictated that the property be made available for sale.

H. A. Nurre at one time sold a portion of his property east of Greenlee Avenue to St. Mary's Cemetery and the rest to Schmitt Realty Company. This property was subdivided and the improvement of Church street east of Greenlee, Rose Hill Avenue, Rose Hill Lane and Scenic Avenue followed. With the opening of Greenlee Avenue, Myers Y. Cooper acquired considerable property and began home building. In 1919 and the 1920's fifty-three new homesites had been constructed on what had been pastureland and alfalfa fields.

Today this neighborhood is a pleasant balance of all ages of active citizens, with two councilmen, John Schwallie and Paul Schildmeyer both residents here. Some of the neighbors have backyard group picnics, which add to the friendly atmosphere to be found here.



St. John Cemetery

As you travel north on Vine Street from Mitchell Avenue, St. Bernard limits begin on the left at the boundary of the St. John Cemetery.

The cemetery, purchased in 1849 by the German Catholic Cemetery Society, has remained. Prior to that time, this area served as Schulhof's farm.

The Miami & Erie Canal border the Cemetery. For many years the Canal bed has lain idle, as the railroads took over transporting goods and passengers for many years. The "rapid transit" (subway) was to travel this route, and now I-75 stretches along the edge of what had been Canal, and which was constructed during the 1950's, after much controversy.

Some of St. Bernard lies across the Expressway extending to Mill Creek (for which the Expressway was named). It is necessary to drive on Mitchell Avenue in Cincinnati to reach this St. Bernard land, otherwise isolated from its parent community. Here can be found Becker Lighting, Ohio Truck Company and others, where in earliest years, Indians may have camped, and settlers and even gypsies as they traversed the area.

Beyond the Canal to the north were farms, and one belonging to the Jordan family was located along the Canal Bank just above the busy expressway today is gone, as is the Schlensker farm, which extended in the area where the Bank Street Park area is today. This is immediately adjacent to property belonging to the first industry to locate in St. Bernard—Erckenbrecher Starch Works.

For some time part of the area now marked "Bank Street Play area" served as our City dump. This was closed in 1977 and is to be put to better use in the near future.

Along the Canal were located residences as well. And these have long since disappeared—the plantings of flowers which grow in abundance after nurturing many long years ago by the hands of an early resident, now grow wild there.



View South from Cemetery



View North to Bank Street Park

GRAND

Concert

AND BALL

At Eckert's Hall,

ST. BERNARD,

Monday Evening, Sept. 12, 1870,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

ST. BERNARD FIRE COMPANY.

Reengagement of the Great

TADÉ'S & WILL'S MINSTRELS,

Their first appearance of the Season at V. Eckert's Hall with a new program of the best music.

Stage Director: H. Havickhorst.

Music by the celebrated "Wm. Bross's Stringband."

Last appearance of "UNCLE JOE" with his original Stamp Speech
The representative of the railroad, meeting with a great accident, going through the tunnel
Protagonist of the laughable farce "THE THREE MISCHIEVOUS BARBERS"
The first appearance in his great character of "OLD CLOTHES DEALER" to dramatize with the song
of the "Doubter that sat raked at me"
The whole to conclude with the new piece:

THE COUNTRY BLACKSMITH SHOP.

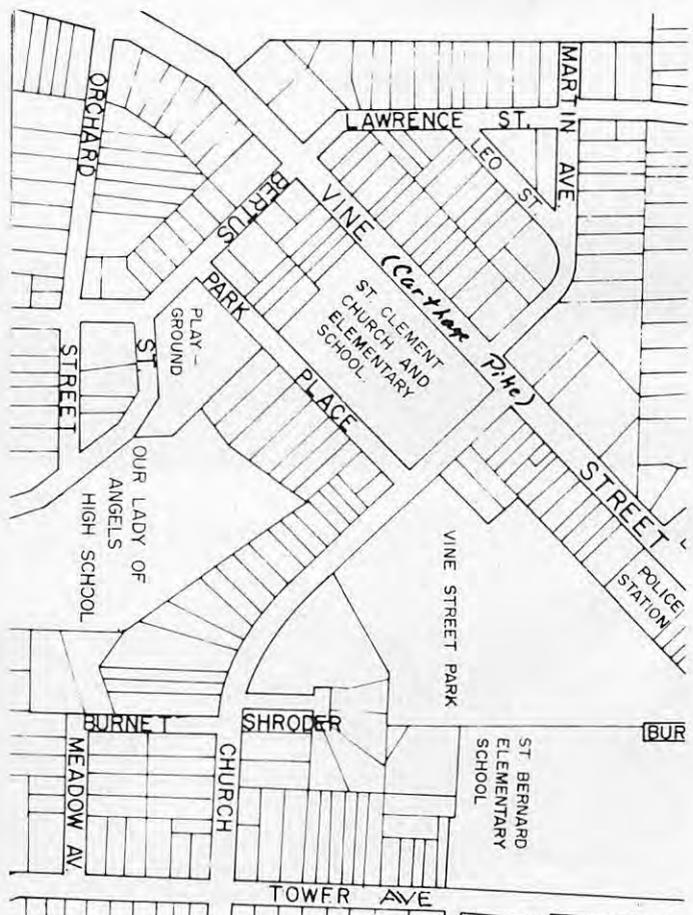
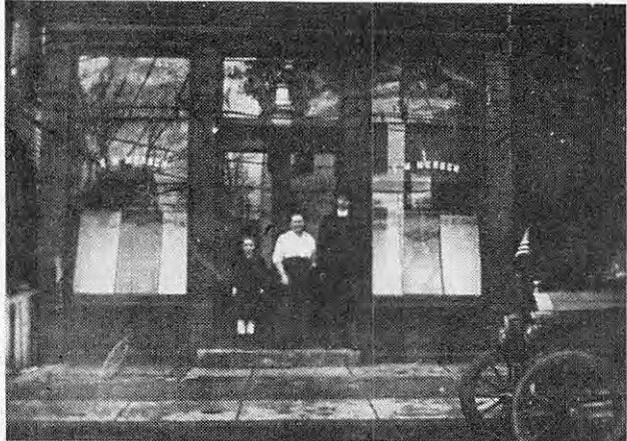
GREAT CLUSTER OF NOVELTIES, FOR THE OCCASION.



1978—Mrs. Robert Clauter & Jane (Schlosser) Kathman. When Eckert's was known as Jefferson Hall as shown in background.



Korn Saloon—Bertus & Vine



CARTHAGE PIKE . . .

The crest of the hill, opposite St. John's Cemetery and beyond, to the declining grade beginning at the site of St. Clement Church, became the most popular settlement area in the 1850's, for the territory that eventually became the village of St. Bernard.

Here, successful businessmen such as Mr. Attermeyer, Mr. Witte, Mr. Schroder and others built their big houses to provide all the desirable comforts of home and family as their times afforded.

Most centered in plots of an acre or more which accommodated the barn for horse, rig and feed, with smaller outbuildings for tools and firewood. Other standard appurtenances were the outhouse and chicken run.

Multiple chimneyed roofs gave evidence to the existence of warm heated fireplaces, and the uses of porches and grape arbors in summer were rewards for labors, as it was here the leisure hours were spent.

John Bernard Schroder and Joseph Kleine combined to subdivide much of this area. In time, members of Mr. Schroder's family built their homes on choice lots nearby the original homestead.

Whether you agree that St. Bernard was named for similarity to the Alps of St. Bernard de Menthon, or for founder John Bernard Schroder—both theories advanced have some merit. Hilltop streets were named for Schroder family members — Catherine Street (now Orchard) for Mrs. Schroder, and the children's names live on: Bertus, Lawrence, Leo, Philomena (now Park Place), and these branch from Carthage Pike in the Schroder subdivision.

Beyond the St. John Cemetery, here as elsewhere were located the stopping place for refreshment along the Pike which at one time featured ladies' sitting rooms—the bar area was 'a man's world'. Individual enterprise abounded here in the form of saloons and dance halls, and grocery concerns on the Pike itself, and often individual streets sported a shoe repair, grocery, notion candy or thriving butcher shop.

Immediately next to St. John's Cemetery was Peter's Saloon, many years later called the Mansion, in latter years operated by Bernie Formes. It is thought that this busi-



The Pike at St. Clement



The Old Water Trough and Hitching Post

ness was established at the same time as the cemetery.

At the southern corner of Lawrence and the Pike was Valentine Eckert's place which was much advertised at its opening. Later as Jefferson Hall, this was run by Fidel Bader and 'Old man Anderson and Yeager played lively tunes' for the enjoyment of those present. The Schoetzenfest and Koenigsball of Plattdeutschen were often held here—when the song was "I have the hat upon my head . . . 21 beers for a dollar". Clem Ivey was another proprietor, and the gardens, dance hall and duckpin alleys provided entertainment for many. Eventually other spots gained in popularity, and after standing vacant for some years, the building was torn down. Today the Dairy Queen is located at the site of this once famous hall.

Korn Saloon on the opposite corner of Lawrence and Vine, later became Voller's and was the home of the Voller Tigers Baseball Team. In those years baseball teams were affiliated with many of the local saloons. Voller's later became Shepman's, Brownie's, and now is the Waldorf.

Breweries, of which there were a great number in Cincinnati, aided in establishment of individual sa-

loons in various communities including St. Bernard. For example, Moerlein Brewery assisted in setting up the Korn Saloon and later assisted with a neighbor, Clem Ivey, in his operation. The day the brewery salesman came was the day to be at the saloon, as the salesman provided free beer to all present. This still holds true today.

On the opposite side of the Pike, on the old Schroder property, at one time George Knapke opened a garden on the old homestead property known as "unter den Linden" where some of the older men of the community enjoyed an evening.

At the corner of Bertus and Vine at one time was the Young Men's Institute, established in 1893. In this house were located dining rooms, billiards, pool and card rooms.

The Pulskamp homestead was located in this area, and although the building is no longer here to remind us of those former years, Joe Pulskamp still maintains a garage in the building immediately behind the present filling station on the former homestead land.

In the next block the Ranz family through the years sold meat and groceries in three different locations. A small bakery flourished



from early days here, and the John Post Cigar Store and Duwel Tobacco Company at one time were adjacent to today's St. Clement School property.

In earliest days before street improvements and streetcar tracks, dusty roads turned to mud after a rain. Most people had fences and dogs, dumped refuse at the end of their lot, and used cinders and ashes to treat snowpaths in winter. Outhouses and chickencoops were a standard feature in many yards, just as a garage is today.

Sidewalks first came into being after the beginning of the Village, and the first were board walks south of St. John Cemetery on the west side of the street. Following this improvement, each business tried to provide its own walks, but until use of concrete, streets were not improved in an orderly fashion.

Ellerbusch Instrument Company formerly served as Berning Grocery, later Mersch Wallpaper then Kattus Meats. Nearby was the original Volunteer Fire House, long since gone, as is Dickhaus the Tailor.

Mary Ann's was an ice cream and candy store, and served sundaes and sodas and banana splits. Two tables and chairs were provided inside for the customers, and ice cream could be purchased if you brought your own bowl, at one time.

Strickers was run by three sisters and also served ice cream and candy. The candy was displayed in a long case along which a bench had been set, to aid little tots in picking out penny candy. Ice cream was home made and served by the

cone or in a bowl brought from home by the customer.

A grocery store in this neighborhood had been run at various times by Berger, later Dellerman, then Kattus. Esselman's provided drygoods and notions and wearing apparel, especially for children. A Mr. Bode also had a grocery long ago in this neighborhood.

When the county took over the roads the toll gates were eliminated, and in about 1904 the Pike was paved with granite blocks. At this time the grade of the hill was changed. The road area from St. John's Cemetery to Church Street was graded down in some places as much as three feet.

Meiners' Saloon has been located opposite the St. Clement Church, and for ninety years was owned by members of the same family. Prior owners have been traced and this would appear to be one of the oldest businesses still standing today.

At one time this was a "Mom and Pop" business—a grocery store, operated by Mrs. Meiners was located through one entrance of the building, while the saloon was run by Mr. Meiners, and was entered through the next door.

Many clubs and organizations had their start at Meiners. Included in this number was the Meiner's Eagles baseball team, who played in a field just west of the Meiners home, behind the saloon, in what was known as "Meiner's Ditch". Pinochle headquarters was considered at one time to be this well-known spot, and R&L Club is another Club which is still headquartered here. R&L Club is still going strong today. As time passed Mar-

tin St. was added from the Pike to Lawrence, and the Meiners' homestead was torn down.

Before the days of refrigeration, a meat box was kept at Meiners, which utilized a 100 lb. block of ice to maintain cold temperature. A summer garden was another special feature here.

At the end of this hilltop plateau, Mr. Schroder donated some land for the Catholic Church and excavation of the church building provided the fill dirt after construction of a culvert through the ravine that became Church Street—a more direct roadway to the eastern farms and dairies here. This provided convenient access to a new homestead built by Mr. Schroder, now long since gone, along Church Street. Much of the residential housing built by early villagers were within easy walking distance of the Pike area.

Across from St. Clement Church were the big homes of Eckerts, Schaefer's (later Schulhof's), and the house of the Boehm family (later Boehmer). Mrs. Boehm was the indefatigable midwife who assisted in delivery of many of the children born in St. Bernard, many of whom still reside here today.

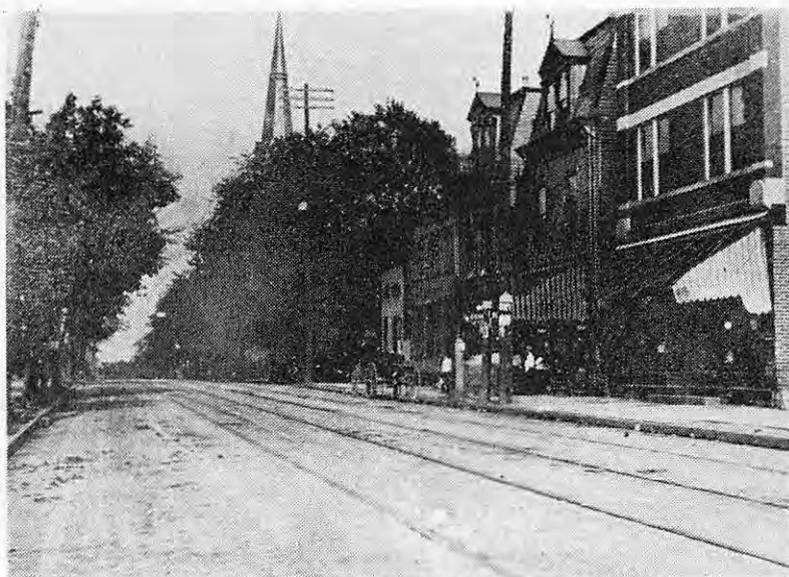
Lawrence Street was the home of Mrs. Brockmann (nee Bruegge) who was also reknowned for her midwife service, as well as for baking of wedding cakes. Both of these dedicated women, performed the humanitarian service of delivery of the baby, as well as spending time helping the family manage during the mother's recuperation—all for the sum of \$5!

Many of the oldest homes in St. Bernard are still standing in the neighborhood of Lawrence-Leo-Martin, and the appearance of the area today is testimony to the care given by owners who are proud to be residents here.

From early cemetery days, Manthey the Florist had greenhouses on Lawrence, and at one time, before the Cemetery wall was constructed, it was possible to enter Manthey's property from the Cemetery to purchase flowers for graves there.

The corner of Church and the Pike at one time was Schulhof's Grocery (following his sale of farmland for St. John's Cemetery). Food and drygoods in the "general store" fashion were sold here. The first library in the community was located in this store when Mr. Schulhof permitted a shelf of books to be kept there.

This neighborhood echoed with



CARTHAGE PIKE—1908



SCHULHOF GROCERY



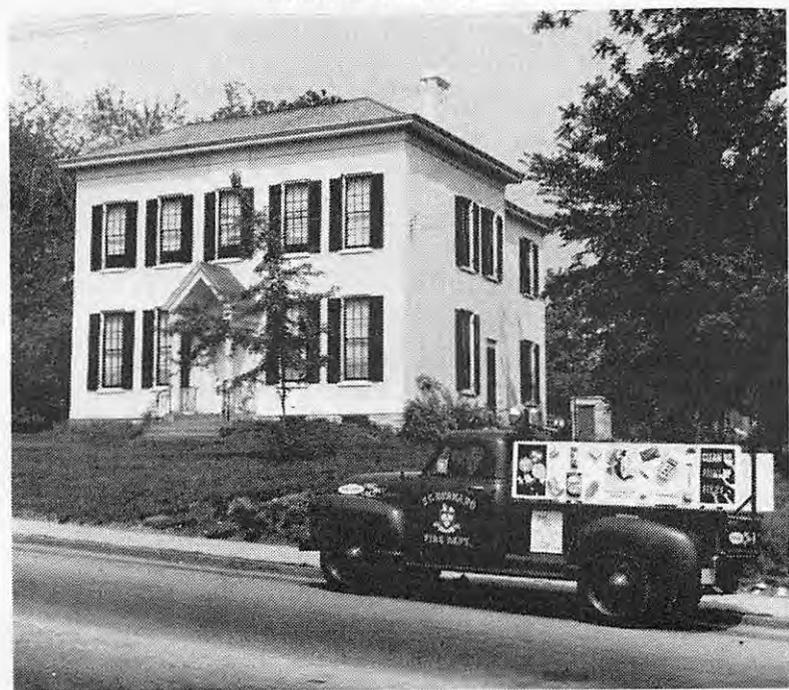
INTERIOR RANZ GROCERY



VIEW OF ECKERT HOMESTEAD (1917)



LEEKER CHILDREN NEAR MEINER'S HOME



SCHUELER RESTAURANT SITE



MEINERS HOMESTEAD



SCHMIDLIN HARDWARE STORE

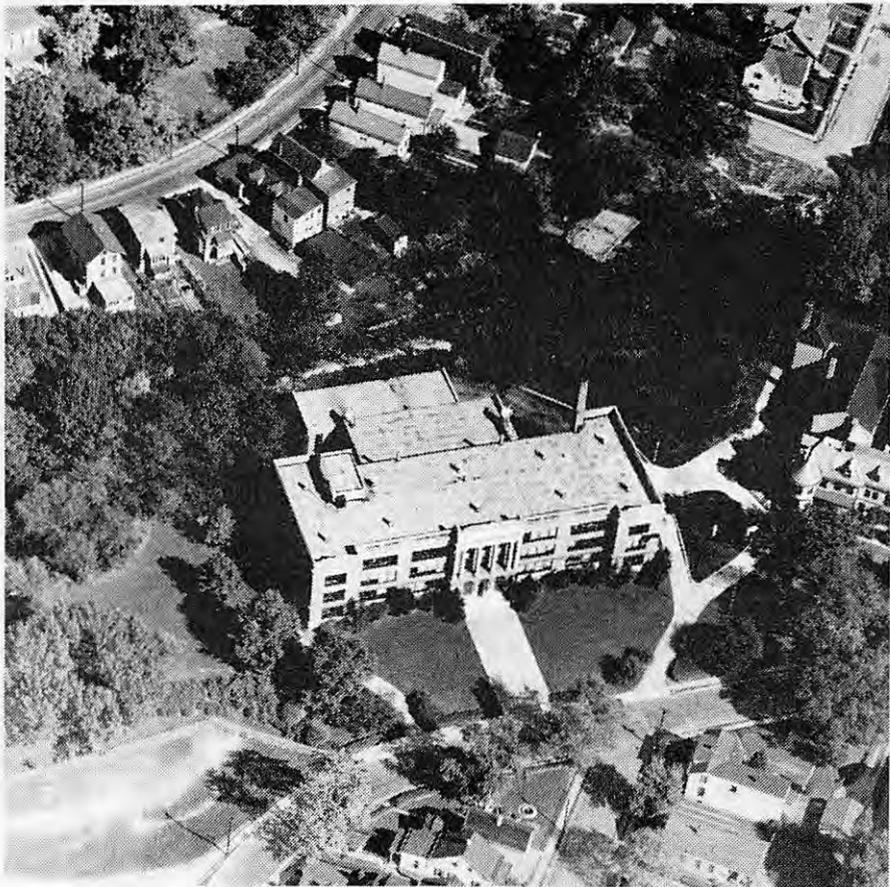
religious celebrations, parades, for first masses, Corpus Christi and many other festive occasions. In this neighborhood at one time Von Hagel served as blacksmith, near Schulhof's, Kraus Meats is recalled, Finke repaired shoes, and across the street a grocery was replaced by Schmidlin Hardware and other enterprises before becoming the Germantown PizzaHaus of today.

Near the crest of Church Street Hill, Burnet Avenue served for many years as a dumpsite, later tennis courts were located here, gradual residential buildup has brought about the nice neighborhood atmosphere present today. Burnet does not go through the Vine Street Park area as may have been intended, but rather picks up again at the swimming pool parking lot and ends at Washington Avenue. At the corner of Meadow and Tower, a large grey house constructed from materials there are testimony to his quality work as a stonemason. For many years Koetters Plastering maintained a warehouse facility on Meadow Avenue, but the street is entirely residential today.

What had been farm ground behind Burnet Avenue became residential when a small house was built near the intersection of Bertus and Orchard. At one time the Brockman family resided there, and later the house was modified and enlarged to become the home of B. H. Wess and his family. The homestead became the residence for the Sisters of St. Francis when Our Lady of Angels High School was built and dedicated in 1928 as an area girl's parochial high school.

Changes in residential locations on Tower Avenue, particularly occurred with building of public school buildings there. The Rott Estate (later Lohmann/VandenEynden property) has long been absorbed into the public school domain. The building that served as Lohman's Candy Store has been gone for many years, as has the water tower that had been across the street until Cincinnati water was provided to residents. Where today's public high school is located at Washington and Tower was also changed when the school obtained the property. Jackson, originally slated to go through to Burnet, never was paved there; houses between Tower and Burnet on Washington were moved or demolished at the time the school purchased this property.

Tower Avenue appears on this



Overview of Church Street segment—OLA and surrounding area.

map—some childhood memories of Betty VandenEynden Heimert follow:

"A lovely old home, owned by the Joseph Lohman family (her grandparents) was located on Tower across from the water tower itself and near the present Tower Avenue School site. This had been purchased from the Brothers who had run the Normal School there. This home was situated about 100 feet back from Tower Avenue, and was surrounded by large old trees. Lilac bushes, rose of Sharon and other shrubs lined the long walkway to the house. In the rear of the house was a large garden. Also, on the premises was a big orchard consisting of many varieties of pear trees (21) and about five peach trees. To the side of the orchard wild rose bushes grew, and of course, there was the "dump." Farther down from this was the "ditch" where violets grew in abundance. This was really a cool, quiet place. The house had four rooms and a bath on the first floor; four rooms and a bath on the second floor, as well as a gigantic attic, about which a story could be written. The cellar was small, had a dirt floor over which a few planks were laid on which to walk. A nice

musty pear odor permeated the air since pears were stored in large drawers down there. A furnace was installed later in what was once a wine cellar. All the rooms in the house were quite large. Two of the rooms on each floor were at least 20 x 40 feet. There were thirty-one windows—four outside doors in this house, which also had a summer kitchen which later served as a wash house.

When I was small, we had gas lighting, but I remember when our house was wired for electricity. The work was done by Willie Reichert and his two sons, Bernie and Clarence. I remember how bright the rooms seemed after being used to gas light.

Before using the summer kitchen for washing, lines were strung in the kitchen in the winter and clothes were dried there. Heat from a big stove helped to dry them. This was before the installation of the furnace. There were only three closets in this big house, one downstairs and two upstairs, and one of these only held shelves. Big wardrobes were used for hanging clothes, and feather beds were another remembrance, it was quite a feat to make a bed smooth when it had feather bed in it.

Skating was one recreation once sidewalks had been constructed—if you couldn't get two skates, one skate would do. Annie Nieman was a seamstress who lived on Church Street, and on whom the neighbors relied for this service.

Berry the Peddler used to travel a route here, selling fruits and vegetables, by the small measure. He would dump your purchases in a kettle which you would bring to his truck. When 4th of July came in years past, and the big festival and fireworks were held in Vine Street Park, firemen would stretch a fire hose from Tower Avenue through her yard and back to the top of the hill at the park. It was necessary to close all the house windows on this day."

Her memories include the Corpus Christi parade, which was during the hot weather—street tar melted and your shoes would stick in the tar if you weren't careful.

One of her favorite memories was when the water tower would overflow, and the kids would shout, "Tower's running over!" Many would get bathing suits on, but suit or not, they would all rush over to get a shower and enjoy the excitement of the moment.

Bobsledding down Tower Avenue hill after it would be blocked off for this purpose is fondly remembered by many. Toboggans with several youngsters on it would delight in the seasonal fun, and memories still linger of the bonfires, sledding and skating as winter fun.

Special days recalled in this neighborhood are dedication of Tower Avenue School at the turn of the century, development and construction of Immanuel Church of Christ at Tower and Jefferson, for which a play was given at Emery Auditorium to raise funds, and recently dedication of new school buildings in that same area. In 1895 the dedication of the Light Plant and Water Tower was a community event, and many years later when the tower was removed and sold for scrap, it meant another landmark had passed by.

Guiding Star Council No. 133 Jr. O.U.A.M., a fraternal organization used to meet in the 3rd floor hall above John Meyers saloon at the corner of Vine and Phillips Avenue. Seeking new quarters, they purchased the lot at the corner of Tower and Jackson Avenue and erected a new building there in 1910, which still remains today.

A brass band was organized and on weekends used to go to Spring Grove Avenue and practice marching routines, with Fred Henn, drum major. Two bowling alleys were located in the basement, with bowlers competing for weekly prize offerings. This group also had a fine ball team in the Junior Order League for many years.

Entertainments were held in this neighborhood through the years. Family fun fests, were later supplemented by plays and recitations by local talent, early vaudeville, silent films (interspersed often with lantern slide sing-a-longs at times), and later the movies were part of the memories. One of the earliest to run a theatrical show was Schrand and VandenEynden's "Nickelodeon" which was established at the old Town Hall. Edna McCann was one of those who provided musical accompaniment on the piano during these entertainments.

Other activities included dances which were provided by groups such as the Valiant Dancing Club, the Christobels held dances often at the Town Hall, as well as others who sometimes held dances to raise funds in this way for worthy causes.

Political rallies, parades and post-election bonfires have been recalled, and naturally these centered much of the time around the Town Hall.

Other businesses near the Town Hall have been recalled — the butcher shop owned at one time by Fred Steigleman, Hannel's fruits and vegetables (where Faye's is today), Mackzum's, Meyer's Saloon, and Republican and Democratic meetings in the neighborhood.

To supplement these businesses peddlars also came by with regularity, with sales by the pint, quart and small measures. Notions were often sold by a Gypsy lady, Eddie Coughdrop or Mrs. Hamburg, among others, who maintained supplies of cloths, pins, needles, thread and the like.

In the early days knife and scissors sharpeners went door to door, carrying a grinding wheel on his back. An umbrella man calling out "umbrellas" could repair these quickly, and the cry "Rags—Old Iron! Raaags!" of the Junk Man was also familiar. In summer many recall an organ grinder and monkey with his cup begging for pennies, and none have forgotten the photographer and his pony who came

by annually. The ice cream man—Kipp or later Harry Hoffman, as well as coffee and tea salesmen from Niehaus, Nieland and others have also been brought to mind.

The community, but especially the neighbors on Baker Avenue, have mentioned the Glue Factory fire, which was one of the largest in St. Bernard. The fact that this was across the Canal from Baker Street caused great concern during the fire; good seemed to be the result, however, as it spelled the end to the strong odors which had permeated the area for some time due to rendering of animals and curing of hides there.

Baker Street residents have recalled the old days when the Erkenbrecker Starch Works was just across the Canal, and some of them crossed on a swinging bridge to go there to work.

Days from the past have been recalled—when cistern water served for washing, stoves were placed in different rooms for heating, and home grown fruits and vegetables supplemented purchases. Edna Behrle McCann has related stories regarding her grandmother, Margaret Springard—of the cow she kept on Baker Avenue, selling dipperful of milk, feeding chickens, collecting eggs, churning butter, making cottage cheese. Feather beds were part of everyday living, shucks were used in bolsters, footwarmers were bricks wrapped in carpeting warmed in the oven. Foundations of homes and fences reflected whitewash treatment. The kitchen stove usually wasn't without a tea kettle or coffee pot during the day, and flat irons heated on the stove were part of the routine.

A weekly routine of chores was:

- Monday—washday
- Tuesday—ironing
- Wednesday—Go to town and shop
- Thursday—other chores
- Friday—house cleaning
- Saturday—baking and scrubbing
- Sunday—Church

Another farm on Baker Avenue was Niebling's, located at the end of that street. Down behind Niebling's was a site for many family picnics and outings along the old Canal. Christened "Schnitzlebank Park" by the neighborhood folks, many enjoyed singing and picnicing here. Names such as Boehringer, Schmitt, Schlosser, Berling are a few who used to enjoy those times.

Next to the Town Hall on Vine for many years was a doctor in



1928 Overview



Vine Street Park and View of Town Hall Circa—1912



Dr. Topie—1903

residence. Dr. Thiel moved here from a former residence at Bertus & Vine, Dr. John P. Throenle had an office on Baker Avenue, and Dr. Topie was another at the Vine Street address.

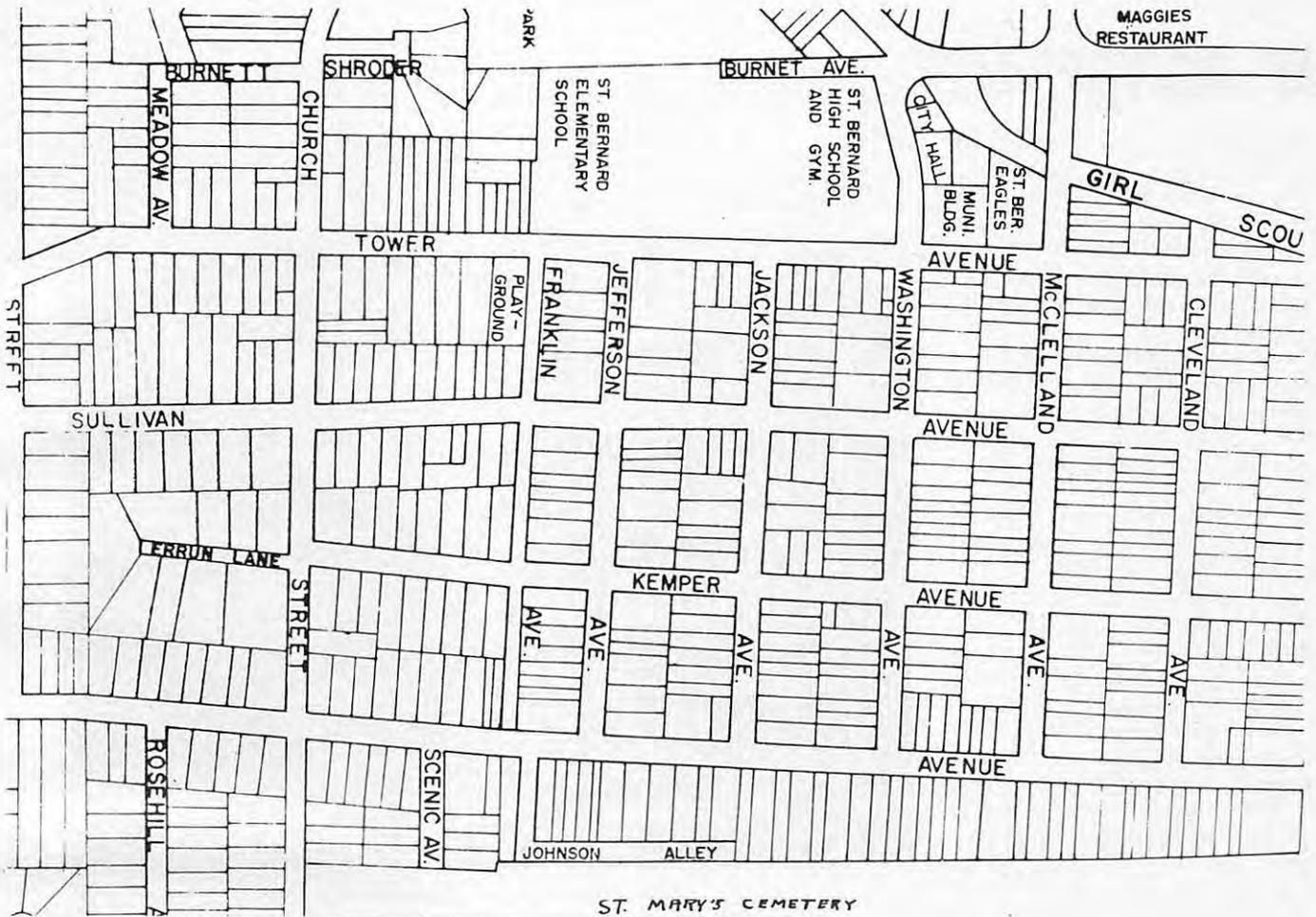
An important development in the Carthage Pike Hill area above the Canal was the Town Hall, which was constructed in individualistic design. Lining the street were additional saloons, grocery, dry good, barber, shoe store and offices of doctors and dentists.

The Town Hall faced east to overlook the pastureland that became Vine Street Park, beyond which could be seen the Tower Avenue Elementary School, the Rott Estate, and the Schroder homestead at the turn of the century. Today's view

has been modified with installation of swimming pool and pavilion through the years, and present construction of the new police department building have changed the immediate horizon there. The Tower Avenue School Building of the turn of the century is no longer there, but in its place is the modern structure of the newest Tower Avenue School. No longer can the tower at the Rott Estate, later used by Franciscan brothers, be seen. These have been gone for some time, and many have forgotten them. What had formerly served as pastureland in the Vine Street Park, is now a running track, ball diamond, dance pavilion and swimming pool. Mr. Saunders, one of the first Negroes in St. Bernard

lived at one end of the Park site, and part of the area was known as Moorman's farm, where the pool and pavilion stand today. Schroder's home nestled on the slope leading up Church Street; this latter landmark was removed several years back and presently is vacant land adjacent to Schroder Drive, which was developed in 1957.

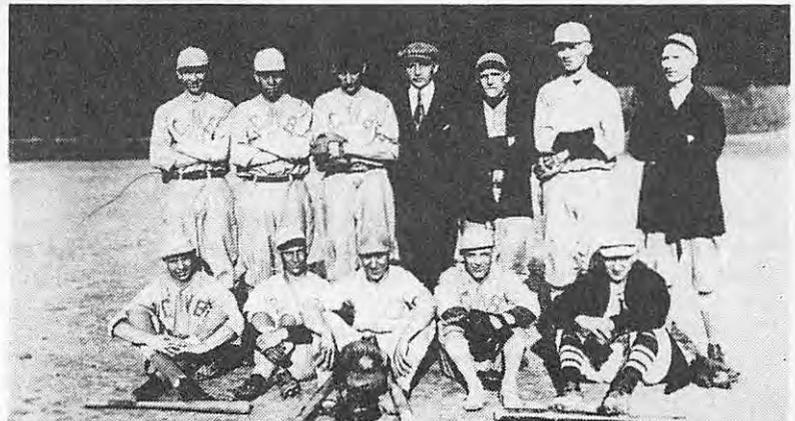
Many years before, circuses put on tent shows here. Wrestling matches also took place here, and often baseball or football was played here during the season. A bandstand was a landmark here for years and local bands such as the St. Bernard Field Band led by Droste, performed for the pleasure of young and old alike here, as elsewhere in the community.



SIEBLER TAILOR GIRLS BASEBALL TEAM: Ruth Courtney, Dot Skelton, Betty Fiebig, Emma Mersch, Marie Hatichioni, Shirley Fisser, Urban Mersch, coach and manager. Front row: Dot Bell, Joan Mersch Haeuffle, Ruth Meyer, Peg Gallagher, Betty Farians, Edith Eberle. J. Allan Mersch, bat boy.



ELMER (Hook) BAUER



CINCINNATI WIRE BOUND TEAM: Row 1: Lawrence Hermann, Frank Brownwand, Urban Mersch, Butch Steinhauer, Henry Ellert. Row 2: Herb Mayborg, Johnny Suhlman, Butch Bauer, Charlie Tausch, Art, Welling, Orby Durham.

THE HILLTOP AREA . . .

Although much of the earliest development of the community had centered along Mill Creek and the major turnpikes Spring Grove Avenue and Carthage Pike—early farms were established on the larger expanses of land set back from these more public places.

The area along the upper plateau, as pictured on the map here shows present development, reflecting that the early farms have diminished, and residential neighborhoods comprise this area today.

Stephen Kemper's Farm covered parts of Sullivan, Tower, Burnet and Ross to Jackson Avenues; H. A. Nurre's property included Church, Franklin, Sullivan, Greenlee and much of Rose Hill Avenue.

Slowly but steadily the residential buildup took place. Some of the lots in the northern section of this area were only twenty-five feet wide, and most homes were two-story frame houses with a blind side, with perhaps only a small hall window. North of Stephen Kemper's property in earliest years was the dairy of Rueben Kemper, which became the St. Mary Cemetery property, bordering Johnson Alley, and the easternmost properties on this map. At one time a log cabin belonging to Rueben Kemper was located at the corner of Greenlee and Ross, where a filling station is located today.

In the 1880's the Stephen Kemper farm was subdivided and platted using names of American Patriots—Jefferson, Jackson, Washington, McClelland and Cleveland Avenues. Beecher Avenue ran from Jefferson to Ross Avenue, but was later named Greenlee Avenue at the time the street was opened from Jefferson to Mitchell Avenue. As there was already a Beech Street, the name Beecher was changed to eliminate confusion between the two.

Herman H. Nurre, father of Henry Nurre (great grandfather of A. J. Nurre) owned the property to the east on Church Street, and for years before this property was opened, the family operated a large farm here. A gate on Church Street was located approximately where Burnet Avenue is located, and after Tower Avenue was opened, the gate was moved from Burnet Avenue to Sullivan until it ceased to be. During the summer months farming occupied the family; in the winters,



Lohmann Store—Tower Avenue School—1908

churnings were hauled to Cincinnati, and on the return trip rock obtained from early Cincinnati urban renewal was brought here, which the family broke up for use as local roadbed, built through the farm area. This was the earliest construction of some of the roads still in use today.

In the early 1900's H. A. Nurre began opening of his property above Tower Avenue, first opening Sullivan through his orchard from Delmar to Franklin. Schwegman's and others developed the land toward Mitchell Avenue along Tower, and later council further improved Tower to Ross Avenue. Kemper Avenue and extension of Greenlee occurred later and cut through the Nurre farm. Last to develop was south of Franklin Avenue of "the Alley", beyond which the lots became larger and the houses became more stately. Prominent landmarks of those days were the Nurre homestead, site of Corpus Christi Processions for ninety-nine years, the water tower at Franklin Avenue, the steps at the eastern end of Franklin and the cemetery entrance, which was first located at the terminus of Jackson Street.

The Nurre homestead alone re-

mains of these landmarks — the water tower was sold for scrap during World War II. The steps and entrance at Franklin have since been changed; the present cemetery entrance in this neighborhood is at Scenic Avenue.

The first section of Tower Avenue from Church to Franklin Avenue was known as Catherine Street, as was that part from Church to Delmar Avenue when opened by Mr. Nurre.

When the first new school house was built the street was extended to Washington Avenue to enable children access to the school entrance, and this had been platted as Howell Avenue. When the section of this street was opened from Delmar to Mitchell, Viola Avenue was the name given this section—thereby providing three different names for the same street — Catherine, Howell and Viola. The street was renamed by council "Tower Avenue" in honor of the water tower there.

When Washington Avenue was made the old pond that had stood there was drained and filled up and Burnet Avenue to the present park was created. Later improvement of Kemper Avenue and extension of Greenlee Avenue was completed.

Nurre property purchases which had taken place in 1859 and again in 1882 covered much of this plateau area at one time, and approached within 212 feet north of the Hinch property, and totalled 50.3736 acres by July 1892.

Adjacent to the Nurre property was an orchard and dairy of Ben Schoenhof on the north side. This property at one time included a large woods and there are still those who can tell of the days they went "snipe hunting" in Schoenhof's Woods. Some of the children were allowed to play within the area, "so long as they were within sight of Nurre's barn".

Prior to establishment of the City park system, 4th of July celebrations were held at Nurre's and included picnic lunch brought by those in attendance, homemade ice cream and the like.

As streets developed, lots were sold and the neighborhoods became smaller. Dora Schoenhof married August Hinnenkamp, and today only Hinnenkamp Dairy on Sullivan Avenue remains as the last of the dairies in St. Bernard. No more are cows pastured here and milk is obtained from outlets elsewhere.

Ownership of an independent business was the dream of many, and as the neighborhoods developed, small businesses often were set up in the homes. Through the years some of the names of business owners were Steigleman and Englehardt for groceries. Where Bob Morel is located at Washington and Tower had at one time been a butcher shop; Chick Henn sold live chickens (killed and dressed to order) from this location.

Guiding Star Council No. 133 Jr. O.U.A.M. which formerly met in the third floor hall above John Meyer's saloon (Vine & Phillips) purchased the lot at the corner of Tower and Jackson and erected their building in 1910. A brass band was organized and on weekends used to practice on Spring Grove Avenue, with Fred Henn as drum major. Two bowling alleys were located in the basement, with weekly prizes offered at one time. Also, a ball team representing the Jr. Order had a fine record at one time. On the first floor of the Jr. Order Hall was Giesling's candy store, still well remembered today.

The Lohmann family had a candy store opposite the water tower at the site of the present public school building.

Many in the neighborhood made their own shoes and clothing, and garages began once the automobile became popular. During Prohibition, many made their own "beverages" in this neighborhood, as elsewhere in the community. Other businesses included nursing care, laundry, wall papering, carpentry, piano and other music lessons, notion sales, and ice houses. Many years have passed, but the building that houses Bramkamp Printing today dates back to the late 1800's. At one time Gohman's was located here. Across the street was a saloon—in more recent years it was known as Pete and Al's, or the Greenlee Tavern, and at one time was considered headquarters for the "Screwdriver Club", which still has annual get-togethers.

A small grocery or delicatessen has for many years operated on Greenlee across from Jefferson where Speed's Carryout is today.

The hilltop has provided a location for local churches—the Wilson Memorial Presbyterian Church at the corner of Sullivan and McClelland Avenues experienced one of the community's worst fires on New Year's Day in 1928. The parish united and rebuilt, and has remained as a strong christian group in the community to this day.

Immanuel United Church of Christ at the corner of Tower and Jefferson is located across from the

public school today, and provides Sunday School, Worship Services and good works in continuation of those good things from early years.

Unusual changes in the neighborhood include moving of the houses formerly on school property to other locations in St. Bernard. The Greenlee Avenue "Tot Lot" and Johnson Alley improvement are other changes from former times, and conversion of land that was the site of the old water tower to park space at Franklin Avenue is another improvement.

Continued improvement of property toward the Rose Hill section was made by Mr. Nurre when property he owned east of Greenlee was sold to St. Mary's Cemetery, and other property was subdivided and provided for improvement of Church Street east of Greenlee, Rose Hill Avenue, Rose Hill Lane and Scenic Avenue. This was followed by Myers Y. Cooper acquisition of property and home building in the area of Greenlee toward Mitchell Avenue.

Today's neighborhoods in the hilltop plateau are greatly changed from earliest years, and have provided residences for the present generations. The fact that those who came maintained well what their predecessors built well, should hold good predictions for the future both in this area, and the community of St. Bernard.



Benediction—Nurre Estate—1949



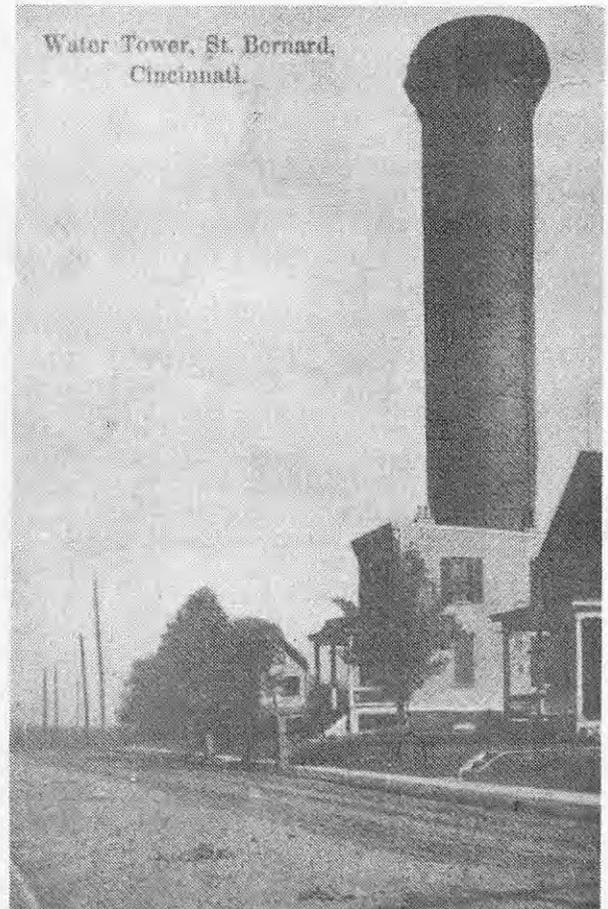
ARCHITECTURE, McCLELLAND AVENUE



ARCHITECTURE, JEFFERSON AVENUE



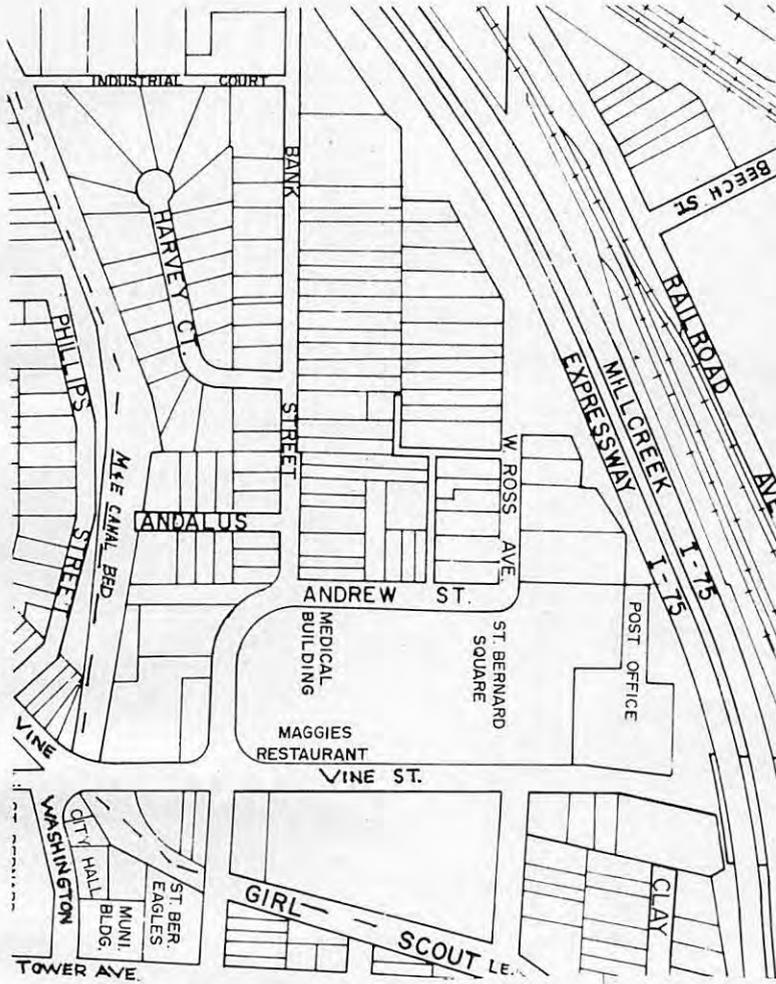
TWIN HOME ARCHITECTURE



WATER TOWER



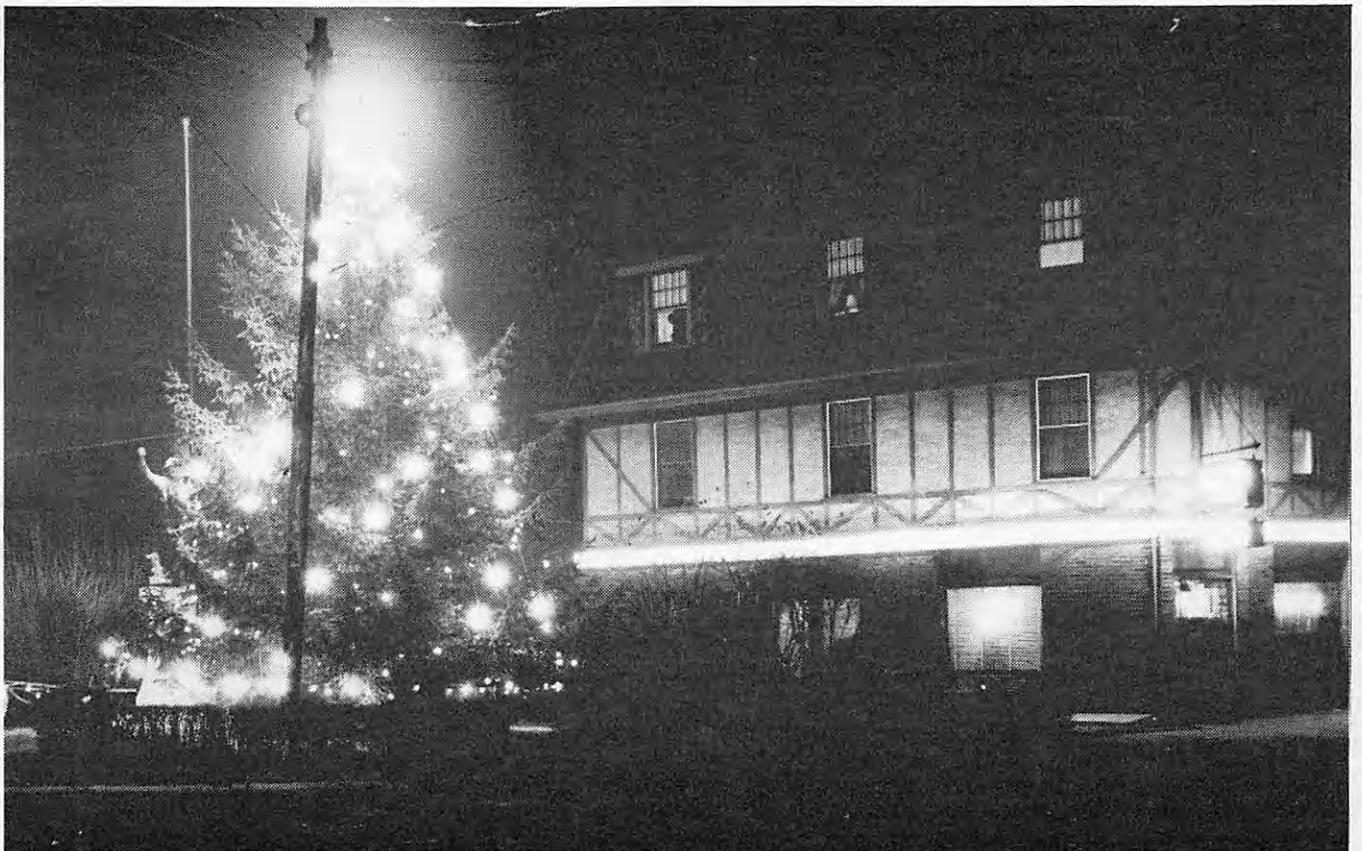
JR. O.U.A.M. HALL



OLD CANAL BED



THE OLD CANAL



WASHINGTON GRILL SITE

Carthage Pike, St. Bernard, Cincinnati.



R. A. Mackzum and his family had impact on this neighborhood through the years. Arriving in the community in 1833, a house next to Tausch's on the Pike was an early residence. Opening a Saddle Shop, and then leaving to serve in the Civil War marked the earliest years here. Gradually, through the years, the "Mackrum Block" included a variety of shops and houses on the Pike from Phillips toward the Canal. The Garfield Republican Club had its headquarters in the second floor hall at one time here, and Mr. Mackzum served for many years as treasurer of Millcreek Township. His son at one time had a barbershop where Schmidlin's Hardware is today, which he moved to 4724 Vine, then to the house at 4722 Vine. The saloon now owned by Mackzum was begun after prohibition. Additions were made to the buildings originally begun by Mackzum and the property today includes a Delicatessen, Schmidlin's Hardware, Ves's Barbershop and Pasquale's Pizza. Many still recall when Linesch's Pharmacy was located where Pasquale's is today.

The Boreson Building, the large

sturdy brick at the corner of Washington and Vine is another that has withstood the test of years. Previous to its construction a frame house stood here with a well in front and the proverbial "old oaken bucket" reportedly served the tired, dusty traveler on his ride out the Pike. In more recent years pharmacies were located here:—Linesch, Carson, Steinkolk, and most recently dry cleaning establishments have located here.

Also in this neighborhood had been shoe stores, men's clothing stores; where Faye's beauty salon is today, was formerly Effler Jeweler, previously Hennel, fruits and vegetables. P.J.'s Ceramics Shop, Chili Time, Hussel's are a few of those who operate commercial business establishments here today.

As the number of industries and businesses increased here, a banking institution was needed, and on October 10, 1906, the Citizens Bank was chartered with \$25,000 capital. Original officers were Henry Imwalle President, B. H. Wess Secretary, Henry J. Huller, Cashier, Frank Broxterman, Vice President, and the following Board of Direc-

tors:—Fred Broerman, Charles De-genhart, H. J. Witte, F. Krehe, Frank Gorman, H. A. Nurre, with their office at the Bernadetta flat building, Main and Bank Street, first floor. Continued expansion was required as business improved through the years and additional capital was added to the original investment of these men. After enlarging space in the Bernadetta building, it was decided to construct a new building across the street, which was in operation by May, 1928. This building included a safety deposit system, and provided customers with 4% payment of interest on savings, and boasted a Christmas Club and Vacation Club savings plan, as well as a night depository box.

The Fifth Third Bank of Cincinnati purchased this institution in 1963, and in 1978, eleven persons are employed locally in this firm that retains 1200 in the greater Cincinnati area, with Ronald M. Mersch, Assistant Vice-President and Manager of this St. Bernard Branch which continues in the banking and trust business — the only standard banking service in St. Bernard in its 100th year.



MRS. BOEHM FAMILY

← MIDWIVES →



MRS. BROCKMANN AND FAMILY



THE HENNEL BROTHERS



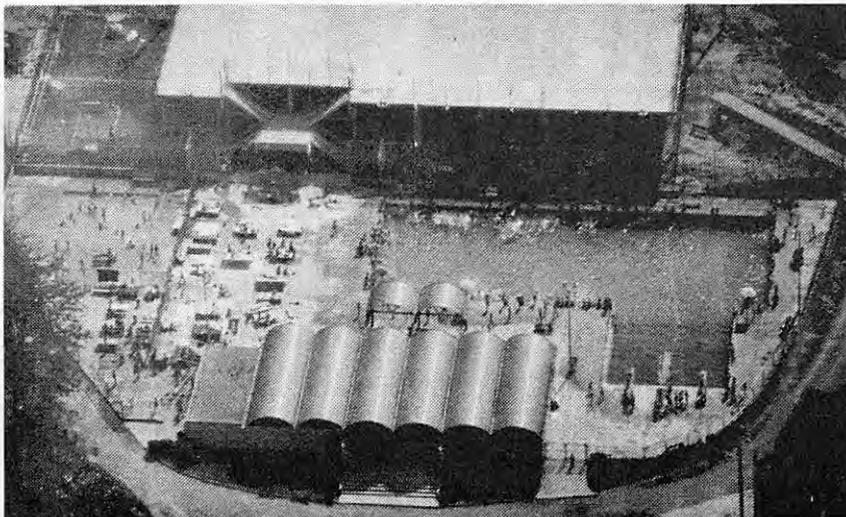
VIEW FROM BAKER ON THE PIKE

\$ 1,100.00
 Hamilton County Ohio July 14th 1888.
 One year after date we promise to pay to
 the order of Jacob S Baker and Lucy M Baker
 Eleven Hundred — & 00/100 Dollars
 payable with interest, secured by mortgage
 value received — The Incorporated Village of St Bernard
 By Wm. Schulhof Mayor
 of said Village

NOTE FOR CITY HALL PROPERTY



SCHNITZEL BUGLE PARK
 (Boehringer's) ON THE CANAL



ST. BERNARD MUNICIPAL POOL



MIAMI AND ERIE CANAL . . . LUDLOW GROVE AREA . . .

Of all the segments of the St. Bernard area that which was most effected by change was that area from the Railroad Overpass South to Washington and Vine Street.

This is one of the oldest commercial sections, that area north of the Miami & Erie Canal, where dwelt the Ludlows, who built on a rise of the hill north of West Ross Avenue. This home was later moved off the hill southwardly and remained there into the 1930's.

Other old landmarks were the Starch Works on "Slop Street," later to be called Bank Street, The Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad Bridge crossing Carthage Pike, the pedestrian underpass from Ross Avenue to Beech Street, and businesses such as feed stores, livery stables, blacksmiths, embalming, hot bed gardening and scrap collecting.

As the Village developed, the Starch Works operations gave way to the Glue Factory, where raw animal hides were stored outside and brought a new wave of complaints from the citizenry.

The old Canal backwater appeared at Washington and Tower and the entrance to the farm that became Vine Street Ball Park.

The Canal gave way to rapid transit construction which was abandoned and the Millcreek Expressway found its right of way convenient for the path northward.

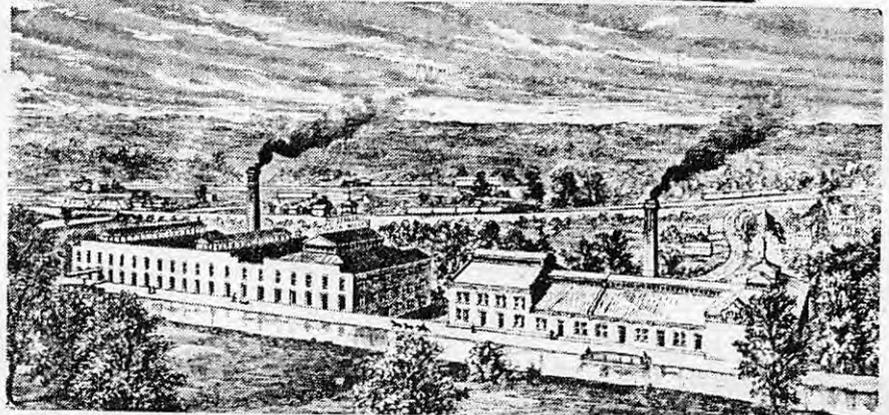
People in this area saw many ventures and undertakings through the years, including grocery chains, railroad siding sales of coal, bookies, horseshoe and pool exhibitions, gambling and beer gardens, St. Bernard Eagle's show house, lawn fetes, etc.

Present day installations reflecting older sites of activities are Harvey Court and Andalus Court, Vine Street, Shopping Center, Post Office, Andalus Theatre Building, Post Office Bank Building, the St. Bernard Eagles Hall, Post Office, Maggie's Opera House, Medical Building, City Hall, Municipal Building, housing, Police Department and Brank Public Library and the Interstate Highway, I-75.

St. Bernard's First Industry . . .

In the 1800's Andrew Erkenbrecker was one of the first to realize the potential of this community for industry, rather than farming as heretofore.

Born in Heilgersdorf, Bavaria,



at the age of fourteen he migrated to America with his family (July 18, 1836), and began employment at the John Meyer candy manufacturing company on Main Street in Cincinnati, later serving as clerk in the old Mansion House Grocery, 5th Street, and also at one time performing farm labor for Col. Gano. He had saved enough at age twenty-two to rent a small-mill on Lock Street near Fifth in Cincinnati, soon adding manufacture of starch to his flour, feed and pearl barley mill.

After outgrowing this location, he built a factory at Morrow on the Little Miami Railroad, but this was destroyed by fire April 13, 1860, and in April 1866, he erected a factory at what is now Bank Street, along the Miami & Erie Canal. The building was completed in two and one-half years, and measured two hundred and one feet in front on the Canal and one hundred sixty feet deep, including many innovative features. Special machinery, and special improvements, many of Mr. Erkenbrecker's own invention were used here, and a telegraph line in 1872 permitted him to eliminate messenger service from Cincinnati. Capacity of wheat starch between offices can be compared: Lock St. 25 bu/day; Morrow 75 bu/day, St. Bernard 300 bu/day at the beginning.

Time passing brought improvements in manufacture and change

—many who located in the community had come to be employed by this firm. THE CENTENNIAL REVIEW OF CINCINNATI (J. W. Leonard, 1888) relates that at this time Albert Erkenbrecker was President and Treasurer, Andrew Duebel, Vice President, Frank Shuler, Secretary.

As business improved the works were enlarged continually, until at 1895 the reported capacity was 2000 bushels (30 tons) of starch per day, shipped to all parts of the United States and throughout the world. The two medals of Progress at Vienna and a gold medal at the International Exposition at Bremen (1874) received were testimonial to the quality of the product of this manufacturer. Eventually they ranked among the largest starch manufactureres.

The Cincinnati office of this firm on Second Street had a large photo on the wall of a B&O S. W. train of thirty cars, representing one days' shipment, April 30, 1891, of starch from this branch to all parts of the United States; the rails had taken over where the canals stopped.

In 1890 the National Starch Works Company with 20 branches purchased the firm with headquarters in New York City. Albert Erkenbrecker remained as manager of this branch in New York, James Duff serving as general superintendent of the St. Bernard works, and although most of the work was

done by machinery, at 1890, 150 hands were employed at this branch, until it became desirable by the new parent to close this branch.

Mr. Erkenbrecker's interest in improvements in the invention of the telegraph and advent of the telephone resulted in his active participation in the development of communications.

When the City and Suburban Telephone Association (forerunner of the Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Co.) incorporated in Ohio, charter was granted July 5, 1873, and among the officers of the new company elected at the January 14, 1874 director's meeting was Andrew Erkenbrecker, president. He continued to head this corporation until August 11, 1879. At that time 1000 shares of outstanding stock were held by only 10 men, and Mr. Erkenbrecker held 91 of these.

Unfortunately, the reports regarding the successor to this business area were not so favorable.

Shortly after 1900, operation of the Starch Works was discontinued by the New York Office. By this time the Starchtown Road leading back to the plant had acquired a new name "Slop Street" due to the fact that farmers and dairymen would come for miles around for slop feed for hogs and chickens at this plant.

After the starch plant closed, the Joslin-Schmidt Company manufacturers of glues and fertilizers came on the scene. Dead animals were rendered here and hides tanned, making for complaints about strong odors permeating the area near the operation, and throughout much of the rest of the community as well. Decisive action was reported by Oscar A. Droste, local resident at the time, who waged a campaign to solve the problems created by this rendering plant.

"Approximately from the year 1908-1920, St. Bernard was known as Stink-town (relates Mr. Droste), and the Joslin-Schmidt Glue Factory, The Groves Fertilizer Co., and the production of acid in a sulphur burning plant made it so. The production bothered local people, as well as those in nearby neighboring communities, and people passing through on streetcars or in automobiles knew very well when they had arrived here. The three buildings burnt to the ground during a big fire, but the firms wanted to rebuild."

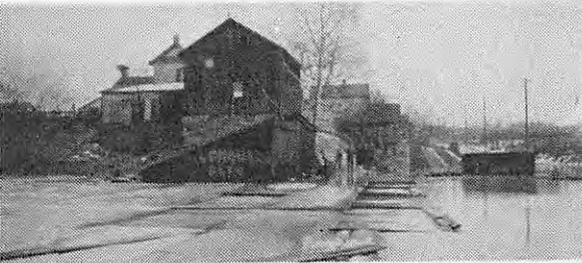
The firms applied for building permits, but Mr. Droste secured



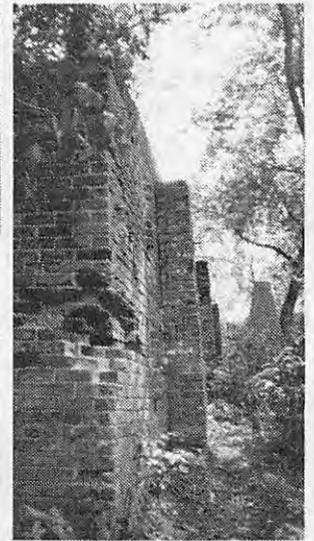
THE OLD CANAL AND STARCH FACTORY



RECKMANN'S FARM—1937



SCHLENSKER'S FARM—1937



OLD FOUNDATION AT CANAL

approximately 800 signatures on a petition requesting Council not to issue the permits, which request was coming up for a third reading. Upon presentation by Mr. Droste of the petition and a document indicating what the community had to lose by location of this business in the location they desired, the rebuilding never occurred. Attorneys reportedly representing the firms made no rebuttal, and the request that all industry remain north of the B&O Railroad tracks and be zoned industrial and commercial—the area on the South to be zoned residential has born fruit. Today Andalus and Harvey Court, as well as Bank Street residential development are living testimony that the need for homes made good

use of that former industrial area.

Schlenker's farm had been located just beyond the industrial area here for many years, to the west, and often customers would visit here, or across the street at Reckman's farm for produce or fruit. The Reckman homestead was built in 1850 and still stands today on the hill. Although the residents there still have a garden, it is not as large as in days gone by. Today the expressway passes nearby, and large scale farming will not be found here.

This street is no longer called "Slop Street," but rather has had the name Bank Street since the development of the Citizen's Bank at the corner of that street and the Pike.

ST. BERNARD CITY HALL...

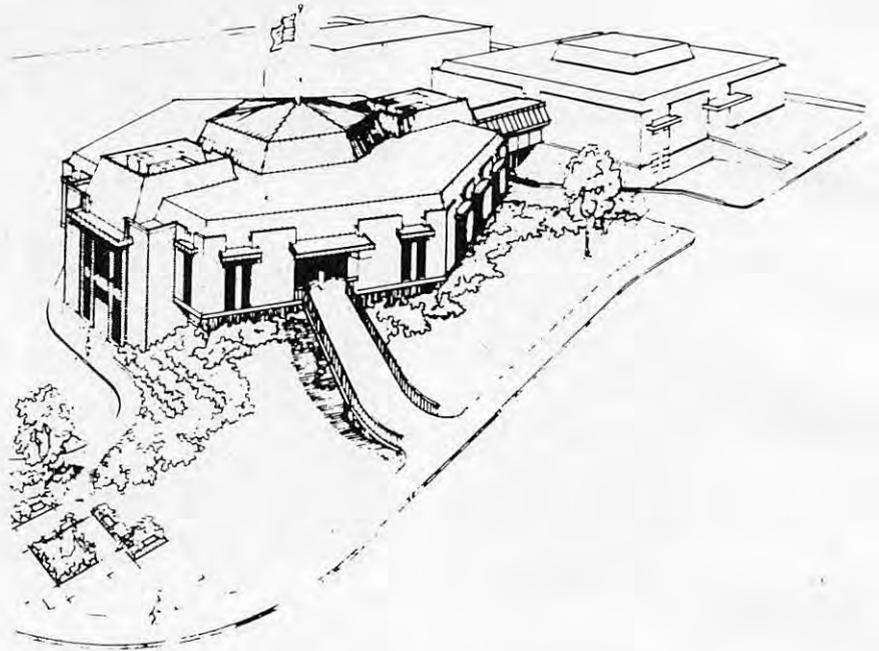
May 27, 1974 was the date that dedication ceremonies for the new St. Bernard City Hall took place. This followed some years of hot debate as to need, decisions regarding whether rehabilitation of the old Town Hall should be undertaken, and if not, determining a site for the new building.

Once the decision was made to locate at Washington and Vine, the building project was actually completed in two phases—Phase I was the Municipal Building, at a location that had formerly been tennis courts, next to St. Bernard Eagles on the Tower and Washington part of the street. In this building were located the Police Department with offices on the first floor and holding cells in the basement.

Next to the Police Department is the St. Bernard Branch Public Library, which moved from the Public School, and which has one of the better circulation records for a suburb of Cincinnati.

A large meeting room with small kitchen comprise the balance of space on the main level which facility is utilized almost continually by the community. Recreational programs such as yoga, dancing, bridge lessons for adults, summer weekly movies, numerous civic and social events are held there. The Senior Citizens meet regularly here on Wednesday afternoons, and boast approximate membership of 300, who actively participate in activities such as their well-known choral group, led aptly by Mr. Harry Meyer. During the warm months several trips are taken to ball games, races, LeSourdesville, King's Island and Kolping Grove. The Teen Center on the lower level has served the youth during the school months, and various card clubs, civic and social affairs are held here. In 1971, 418 groups reserved the Municipal facilities. In 1977 a total of 716 groups used the combined facilities as follows: Municipal Building, 485; City Hall 231.

The City Hall is attached to the Municipal Building by a covered walkway, and is located at the corner of Washington and Vine where the Washington Grill was previously located; its parking lot comprises the area where the old Miami and Erie Canal came through and under Vine Street. This was known as Phase II, and contains offices for



Administrative officials — Mayor, Service Director, Auditor, Tax Commissioner and Council chambers and caucus room on the first floor. The lower level was constructed with a fallout shelter incorporated in the layout, Community Development offices as well as one where microfilming of records is done to

more efficiency store and maintain valuable information. The Dial-A-Ride dispatcher is also located on the lower level of this building.

The Council Chambers features "Council in the round", an innovation that has been admired and emulated by some other municipalities.

ST. BERNARD LIBRARY...

Most everyone in St. Bernard has spent some time researching, or obtaining pleasurable reading materials at the St. Bernard Branch of the Public Library, from Mrs. Meisel or one of her capable staff.

A brief history of the library would commence October 3, 1899, when the Schulhof Grocery Store, at the corner of Church and Vine, allowed a few bookshelves of reading material for the reading public. The branch was first a delivery station, and represented one of the first forms of extension work done by the Public Library.

Later, this became a deposit station for about six years, and on July 10, 1916 a "full fledged" branch library was opened in the Town Hall with Miss Patsie Hill, Librarian.

Two years later it was moved to the St. Bernard High School building, where it flourished until 1974, when a move was made to the St.

Bernard Municipal Building.

Today this Branch is known throughout the community for its children's story hours and variety of available reading materials.

The helpful librarians are most willing to assist researchers, and the community and city work hand in hand with library programs.



Often one individual had much effect on a neighborhood, in this community, as elsewhere. On the Pike at one time was the grocery and saloon of Mr. Kaufman, one of the oldest settlers in that section of the village. Henry Imwalle later obtained this saloon, which became a meeting place for politicians of the day.

Henry Imwalle, born in Cincinnati in 1856 and oldest of five children, received early education in parochial schools there, and served for two years, from age 13, as office boy for Judge O'Connor's law office before attending Nelson College and Gunder's Business College, where he took up bookkeeping. When his father died he was 17, and the bookkeeping job he took to help the family was temporarily set aside due to his illness at the time; he aided his mother during these years in her business at 13th and Walnut.

In 1898, with Charles Busam, Henry purchased the undertaking and livery firm of the deceased Raymond Nunlist. The Imwalle & Busam stable was first located in Elmwood Place. In 1902 they built a brick building on Main Avenue (the Pike) and became the first undertaking establishment here. By 1904 Charles Busam was established in the saloon portion of the business at Main and Bank (formerly Starchtown Road) and Henry and son Frank Imwalle (Imwalle & Son) combined in the livery, hauling and undertaking business.

In the years 1906 and 1908 Henry Imwalle was elected Mayor of the Village St. Bernard. He organized the first building association in the Village and became the first secretary of the St. Bernard Loan and Building Association, serving in this capacity for twenty-five years, then as president until his death.

In 1912 Frank Imwalle erected the Imwalle Memorial as a tribute to his father Henry. The saloon run by Busam became the home of the St. Bernard Eagles, founded in 1905 at that location. A well known dancehall was located on the second floor, the saloon occupying the first floor.

At one time Charles Busam laid out a baseball diamond across from Bank Avenue to the Canal, which was the home field for the Voller Tigers, whose team composed of Harry Shepman, Joseph Finke, Joseph Broxterman, H. Finke, Charles and John Voller, H. Van-



MAIN AVENUE, NORTH OF WASHINGTON AVENUE



THE IMWALLE MEMORIAL



FORMER BANK STREET

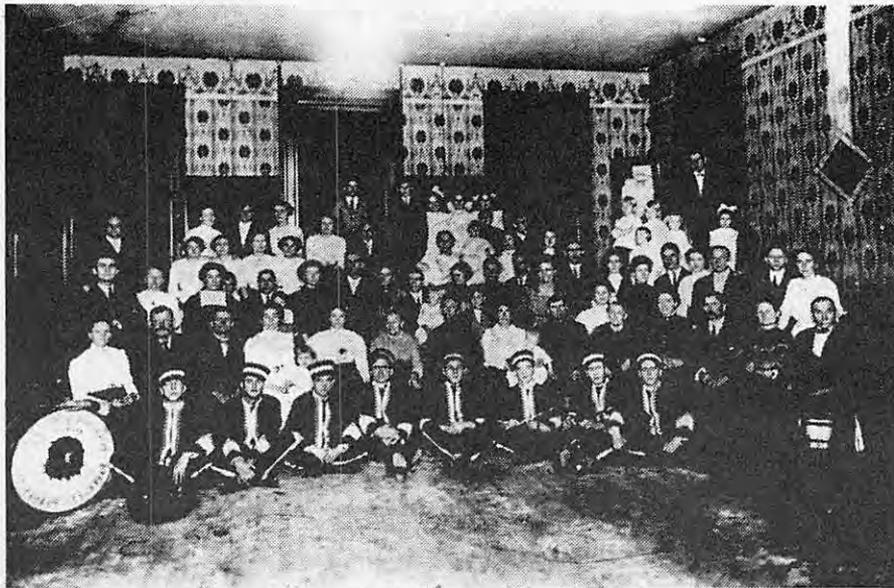
den Eynden, T. Ryman, J. Schottelkotte, H. Telintelo, Spot Kaelin, J. Gessendorf, A. Kemme, L. Goetke and others had an outstanding record.

The St. Clement Church team,

which at one time was composed of many of the Voller Tiger members, also used this diamond as home grounds, and many used this diamond until the Vine Street Park diamond was established.



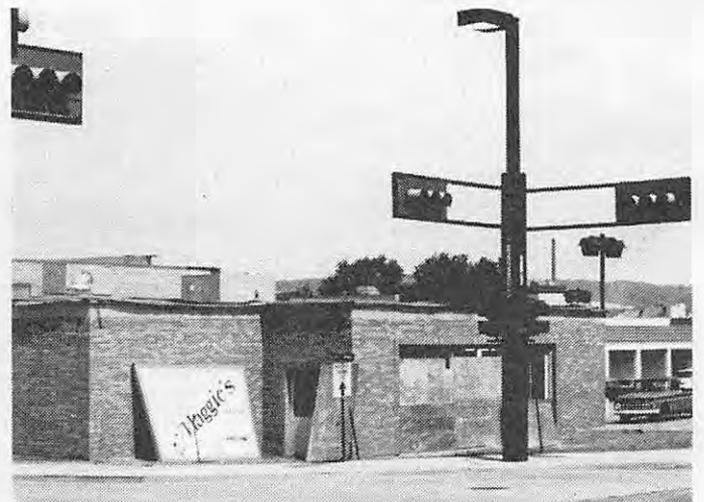
BUSAM'S



IN BUSAM'S HALL



BUSAM'S SALOON
BEHIND BAR—CHARLES BUSAM



MAGGIE'S—1978

ST. BERNARD THEATER TO OPEN SOON

The new \$250,000 Andalus Theater in St. Bernard, sketched above, will open April 4. Built, equipped and financed by St. Bernard and Greater Cincinnati Investors, the motion picture theater is to be a community enterprise.

The Andalus is of Moorish design, being the first "atmospheric" theater in the community. It contains a spacious lobby and foyer, loungerooms, mezzanine and expensive furnishings.

The auditorium will hold 2000

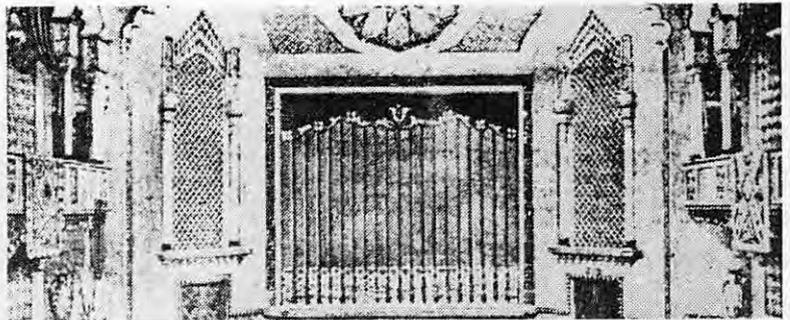
seats on the first floor, 600 in the balcony.

Thomas O. Davis, formerly associated with the Lipson interests, will manage the Andalus.

B. H. West, president of the Citizens Bank of St. Bernard, is head of the theater corporation.

Other officers are F. Arnold Strub, vice president; Frank J. Schwab, secretary; J. M. Huller, treasurer; John K. Quano, counsel; Henry A. West, Frank W. M. Walle, William C. Henn, John Kolstad, directors.

Paul A. Jones and Clifford A. Clayton were architects.



Auditorium of Andalus

Andalus article

Across the street at one time the Jackson Theatre was situated about where Priscilla Bakery and the bank parking lot are today. One of the regular features here were raffles, and a "country store night" was held at certain times. One former resident related an experience during those days, when her family was having hard times, and she won a live chicken on country store night. To this day she has difficulty remembering how she got home with that chicken—somehow she overcame her fear of the bird and carried it home, but she can't recall how she did it!

Following the Jackson, the Eagles Theater at their building on Tower Avenue came into being. Ben Birkemeier is remembered as a piano player here as was Edna McCann and Hilda Miller. Particularly during these silent film days, one resident said the music would make real the scenes flashed on the screen. If the heroine was placed on the railroad track by the villain, the piano would render "Hearts and Flowers," causing tears in the audience. During tense moments, "The Burning of Rome" or similar airs would be played, while the audience cheered, and in those days, the Hero and the Girl were seen walking off hand in hand toward the sunset for another happy ending. The Eagles was the most popular showplace until the Andalus Theatre was constructed at the corner of McClelland and the Pike. The Andalus was touted as an architectural marvel by the press, who commented on the elaborate Moorish design of the interior, unique in the area. It seems as one theatre came in, the previously popular one went out—the advent of television and competition with many theatres in the valley, after "3-D" movies and other innovations entered, aided in the demise of the theatre here, to the best of our knowledge. Today the Andalus serves as a church-site for religious services.

ANDALUS
ST. BERNARD
"I LOVE THAT MAN"
NANCY CARROLL—EDMUND LOWE
Balcony 25c and 10c—Tax Included
7 and 9 P. M.—FREE PARKING

Jackson 4019 Eastern Ave. — TONIGHT
Leslie Howard "Berkley Square"

PLAZA NORWOOD — Twin Attractions
Wm. Powell—Kay Francis
"ONE WAY PASSAGE"
Vilma Banky in "THE REBEL"

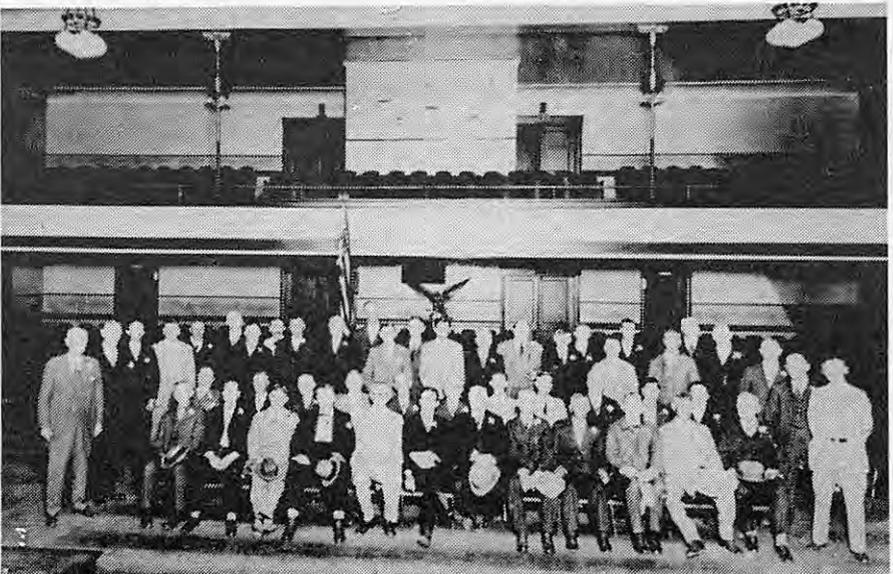
EAGLES Tower at Washington — ST. BERNARD
"BROKEN DREAMS"
The Screen's Most Fascinating Heart Drama
CHILDREN 10c ADULTS 20c
MICKY MOUSE

Thursday, Dec. 21, 1933

Courtesy V.N. Nippert



Theatre of Town Hall



Eagle Theatre



Jackson



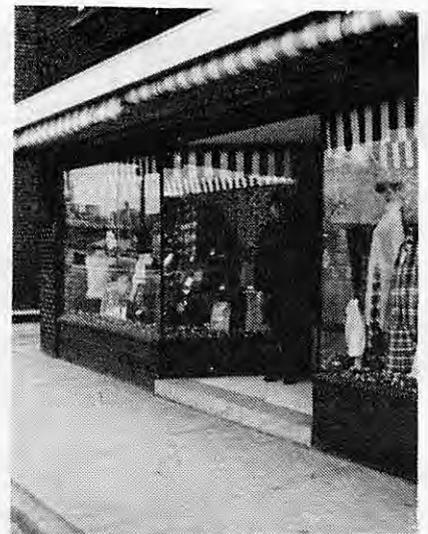
Jackson Theatre



Shops and Stores—1968



Paddock Club from the Past



Ed Stark Dry Goods

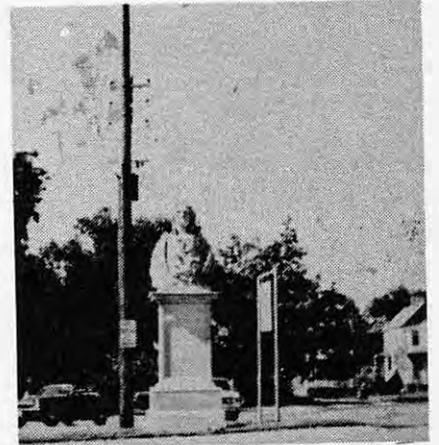
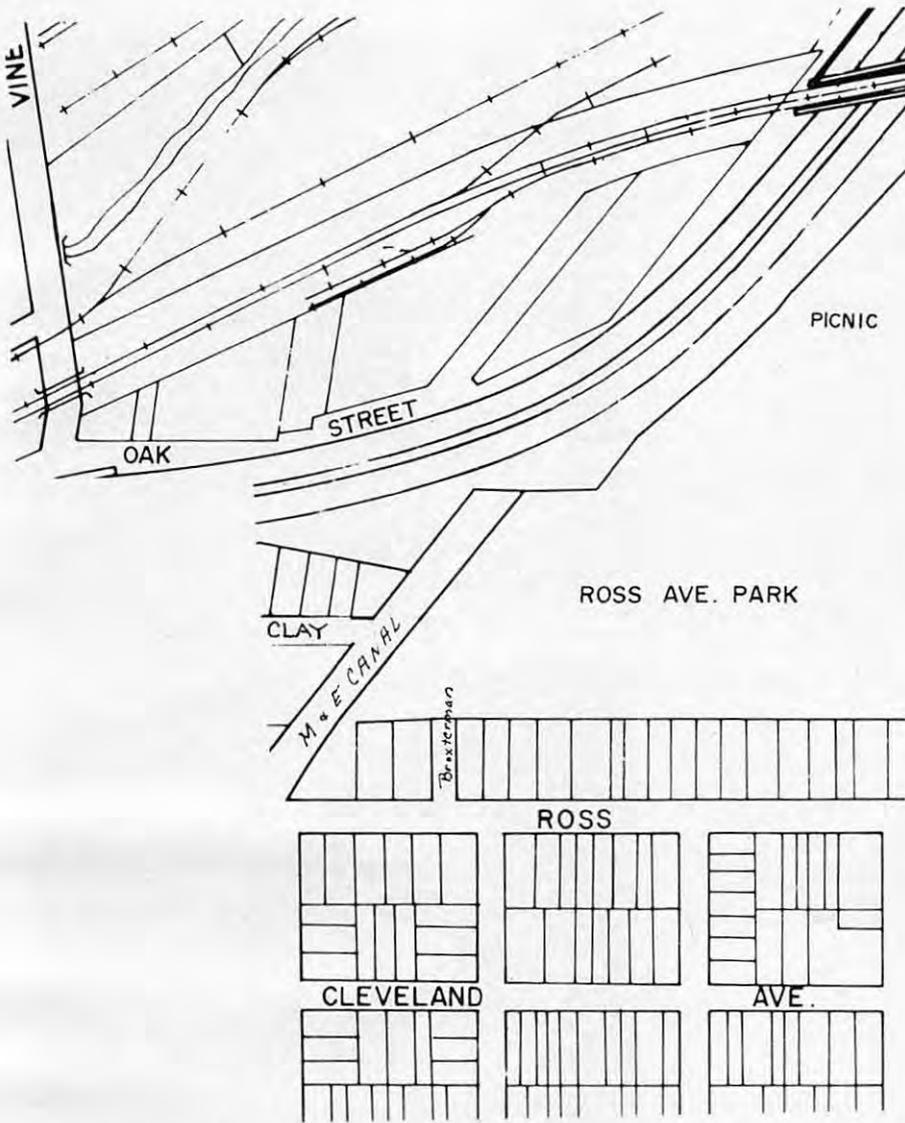


Left to Right: Theodore Case, Frank Krehe, Jr.

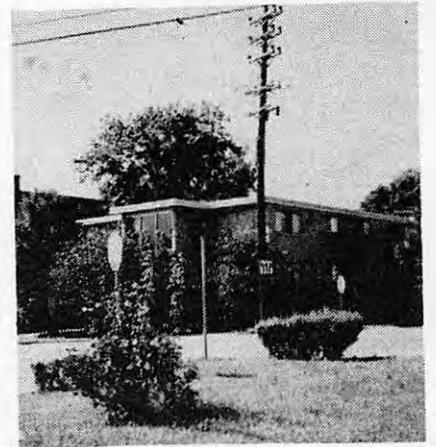


Joseph Gersen's Place

ROSS AND VINE



Ross Park Entrance
Thomas Jefferson Statue

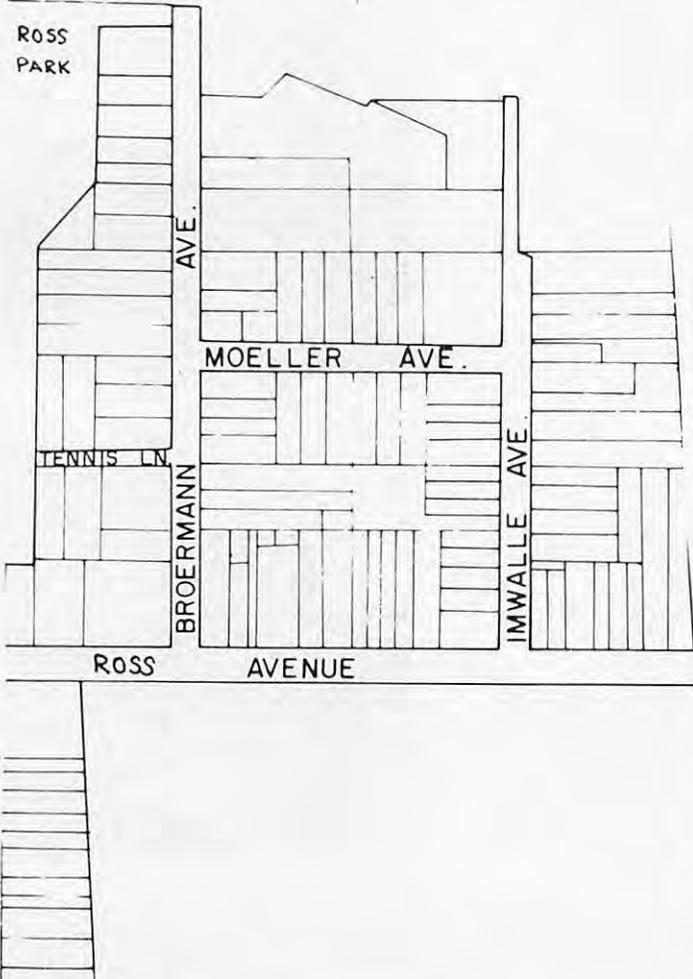


Girl Scout Lane and Ross

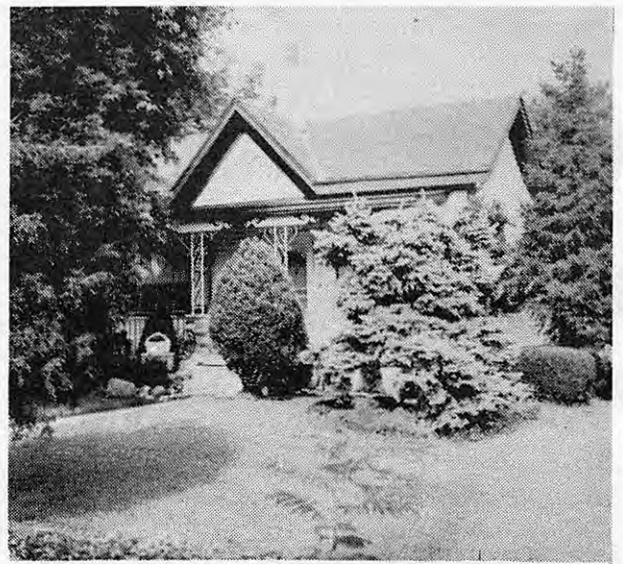


Ross Avenue Bridge Over Canal

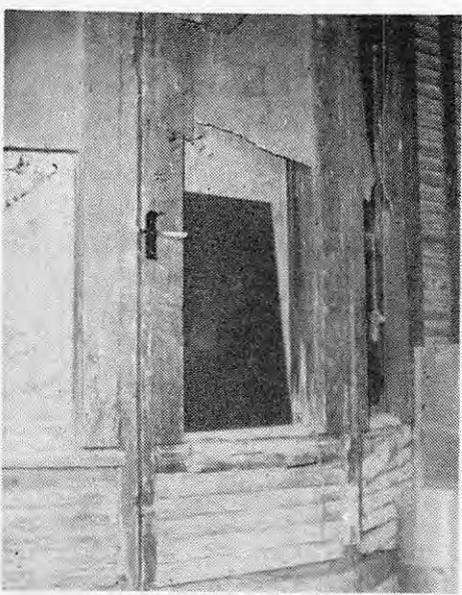
CITY OF CINCINNATI
 CITY OF ST. BERNARD



HOUSE BEHIND IMWALLE AVENUE



FORMER RATHJEN HOME



RAIL TICKET WINDOW
 Broermann Avenue Depot



BROERMANN FAMILY

East Ross Avenue and Beyond . . .

East Ross crests at the beginning of the St. Mary Cemetery property and much activity throughout the years centered in this area.

Earliest property holders included the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, Meyer, Huffman, Kempfer, Broxterman and Broermann, Huetton, Haverland families among others. These residents often farmed and provided for as many of their own needs as possible.

The Broerman family located their homestead at what became the corner of Ross and Bunker Hill (later Broerman Avenue) with a farm and dairy there. This property stretched along a ridge which reached toward the railroad. Broxterman's property was immediately west and was located where the present Ross Park entrance and Telephone Company offices are located, back through the area now serving as picnic grounds and ball diamonds for St. Bernard. Some Broxterman family members owned property on Broerman Avenue and have lived there through the years.

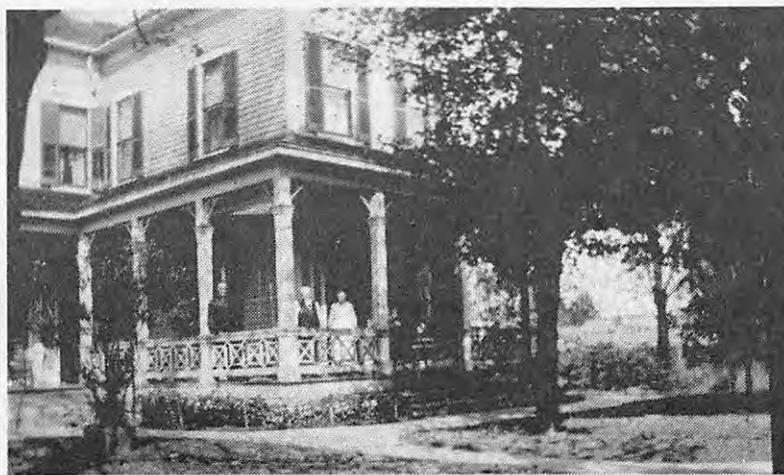
Memories of cattle being driven down the dusty street to the railroad have been recalled. Today not much of the old depot remains, except a ticket window, now enclosed in an industrial office store room—a memory of days long ago.

Kemp ancestors located in the area in the late 1800's. The first Mr. Kemp emigrated from Germany, and upon arrival in the United States at Maryland, was impressed with a group that was sent to this area with a tag indicating that he was a workman. After saving his earnings, money was sent to the German consul to pay passage for his wife and children to come to this country. Their first home was a log cabin in the area behind the present industrial complex-railroad property. Later, upon completion of the family homestead on a knoll nearby, the family moved from the cabin, and still later, upon completion of the dirt street, Bunker Hill Avenue, the house was moved, served as the family residence for many years, then as a business office before demolition in recent years.

Many hardships were endured in early years, and the farm house shown here was over 100 years old when this picture was taken, which reflects life when no conveniences were available. Coal oil lamps, water carried from the Canal by bucket for washday, and splitting



Kemp Homestead



Broerman Homestead

of wood for heating and cooking stoves were the rule; coal picked up along the railroad tracks supplemented the woodpile.

Industry in the area included a brickyard near the railroad at least as far back as the 1860's; later Jarecki Chemical located here, and when chemicals in the air (early pollution) prevented crop growth, the company paid the landowner not to grow crops—one of the only subsidies in St. Bernard, to the best of our knowledge. The landowner then entered a line of business which provided a living for the family in place of farming.

The Lindemann farm was located further down Ross Avenue near what is Kieley Place today. This family pastured their farm animals where present Alpine Heights Subdivision is located and also on St. Mary Cemetery. Some of that property was owned by the Kemper family and extended to the west. A cabin belonging to the Kemper family was standing for many years at what was the corner of Greenlee (former Beecher) and Ross, where a Texaco Station stands today.

Settlement in the area known as Imwalle Avenue (in honor of Mayor Henry Imwalle) included families

named Rathjen and Ahrens, among others.

The original Rathjen home had been the first sexton's house at St. Mary's Cemetery, and was moved to the Imwalle Avenue location when a larger dwelling was constructed at the Cemetery. Later, another house was built to the rear of that land when family members married and located there. A third house was built on another section of that same property, to the rear of the original house, and in this way some homes exist behind those constructed at street front locations.

Moeller Avenue was named for Catherine Moeller, and homes constructed there were built in the 1950's. Between Moeller Avenue and Ross some homes are situated behind others, as on Imwalle Avenue, which makes this neighborhood rather unique.

Tennis Lane leads to upper Ross Park overlooking the large ball diamond, and was named for the Tennis Courts located there. Home construction occurred during 1937, 1947 and 1952, and the land here overlooks the property which served the Broxterman family sand business toward the Canal.

In this area was reported possibly the last known Indian living in St. Bernard, a peaceful neighbor providing knife sharpening service for local farmers during butchering season. Arrowheads were still found in this area at the turn of the century.

From the dedication of St. Mary Cemetery in 1877, businesses increased in the area to serve residents and visitors alike. Saloons, greenhouses and stonecutters located close by to accommodate the busy cemetery.

The Saloons provided refreshment and entertainment—at 500 E. Ross Avenue, Kneidl's was known for many years for their garden and music. This building has changed hands many times throughout the years, and has served as a grocery (Roettele's, Goldschmidt's) and presenting is an awning firm. Kellerman's was on the corner of Ross and Beecher (later Greenlee), and neighbors recall that a Kellerman boy sang FAUST with the Metropolitan Opera in New York. Some other owners were Wessel's, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rost who called this "Rosslee Tavern", but later converted to a candy store when Prohibition interrupted that operation. Present owner is the Keiner family. In the grocery line, Billiau (presently Thompson Heating) is the name often mentioned in this neighborhood.

Greenhouses—Schlachter on Ross and Manthey on Greenlee served for many years; Manthey still remains as a local florist today. Kistner monuments remains as the neighborhood stonecutter in 1978; Stenger and Schwartz are no longer in the area.

Up to the present time the Cemetery still receives regular visitors, although the neighborhood businesses are somewhat diminished along Ross Avenue itself. Industry has concentrated behind the residential area north of Ross Avenue, and is entered from Kieley Place and Fischer Place.

Since the close of Jarecki Chemical Company, new businessmen have taken over that property and are utilizing some of the early buildings and equipment, as well as constructing new structures to serve the needs and demands of today.

DuBois Chemical Equipment Plant is located at 800 E. Ross Avenue and manufactures and distributes chemical dispensing systems and devices for both domestic and in-



Masters Farm



Schwartz Monuments

ternational markets, in order to provide for the efficient utilization of chemical products manufactured and sold by DuBois Chemicals.

The equipment plant, which employs approximately forty persons, moved to St. Bernard in 1967. This move was prompted by continuous growth of the parent company as a major supplier of chemicals to business and industry in an expanding worldwide market.

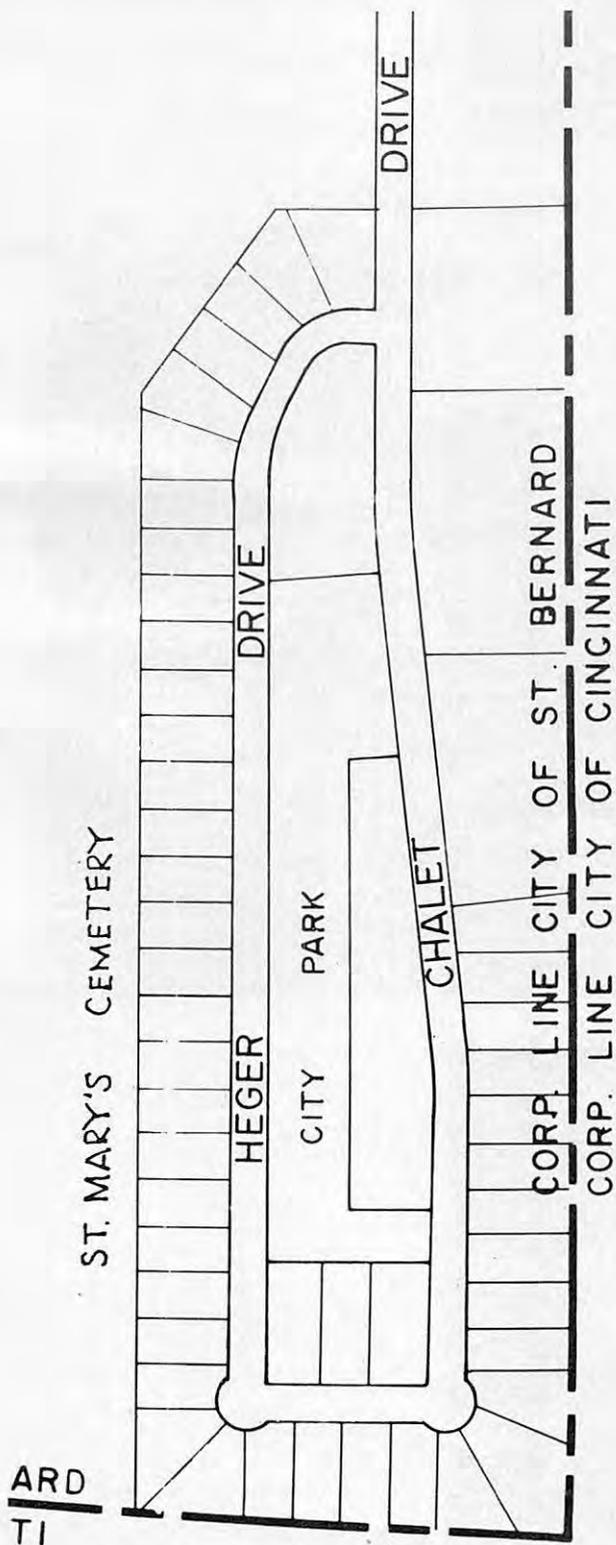
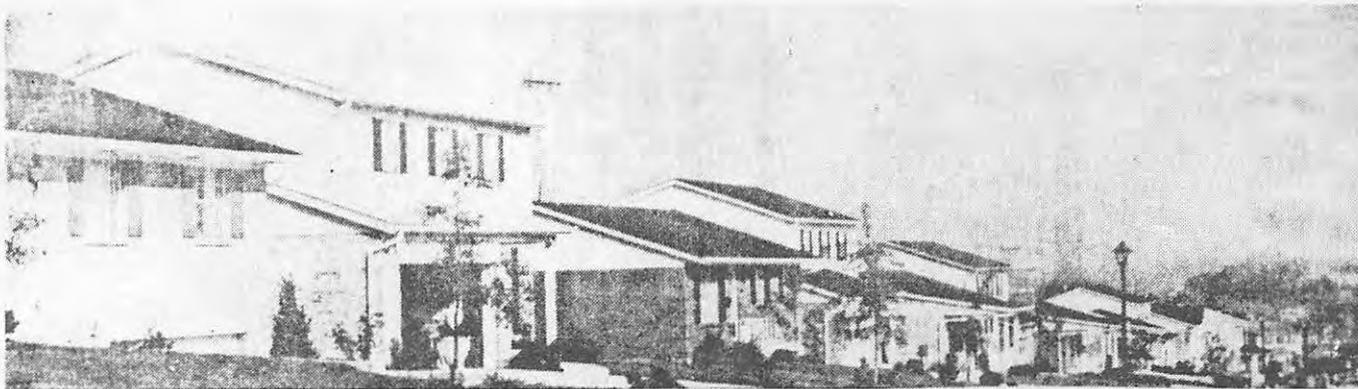
DuBois Chemicals was originally a one-man soap making operation started in Cincinnati in 1920 by T. V. DuBois. From its humble beginning (see inset), DuBois has grown to be a major corporation employing over 2000 people in the U.S. and with outlets in every part of the world. It is presently a division of Chemed which is part of W. R. Grace. Both DuBois Chemicals and Chemed general offices are located in the DuBois Tower.

S. A. Ruebel & Co., General Contractors, founded in 1926 in Cincinnati has been located in St. Bernard for the last twenty-five years in the industrial complex at 800 E. Ross Avenue, and have been an asset to

St. Bernard, as have the other businesses in this complex.

Overall, the neighborhood still retains a friendly atmosphere, even with industry on the northern fringe. The railroad still is in use, although the number of passing trains is less than in former years. The residents of the area are proud of their heritage in the community of St. Bernard, and many have served in public office in some capacity. In earliest years men named Broermann and Broxterman served, and in more recent times Harry Bedinghaus, Eugene Price, Larry Powers, Jerry Doerger, Arthur Cruse served as city officials, while George Lustenberger was a resident of Ross Avenue who served with the State Legislature. Von Wahlde family is still represented in this area.

Many residents recall the days when bobsledding along East Ross Avenue was enjoyed, as well as hayrides, bonfires, singing around the player piano and family gatherings in the homes for fun. Many remember walking to school in the snow four times a day.



Alpine Heights...

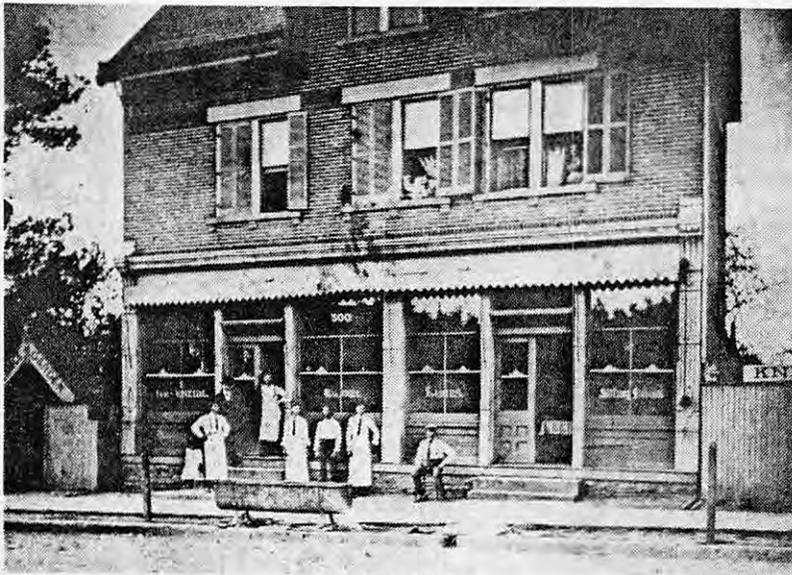
A new neighborhood was born in St. Bernard in 1968 when property was purchased on the eastern boundary of the community for additional new homes and apartments.

Land utilized here had originally been part of the 60-acre Kemper farm which was purchased in the 1870's to form St. Mary's Cemetery.

In earliest years a black family named Somers lived along the Ross Run Creek which formed the easternmost boundary of this area. Ben Lindemann's farm, which was located on the north side of Ross Avenue, had utilized some of this property as pasture, and near the present entrance to this subdivision had stood the house which at one time served as the home of the assistant sexton of St. Mary's Cemetery. Stables and barn for animals utilized in cemetery work were there. This had been torn down some time ago when stables were no longer needed.

Since those early days, Baxter Company located on the Ross Run frontage, and planning for urban renewal projects prompted the decision to acquire the property to fulfill Federal requirements. This provided available housing facilities for displaced persons, required to vacate properties to be razed to clear the North Vine Street area which was to be redeveloped.

Cost of the improvements, including underground utilities and paving, was borne by St. Bernard in agreement with the home construction developer. Fifty-seven homes and twelve apartment buildings now serve this area with a 2½ acre playground centrally located here.



KNEIDL SALOON

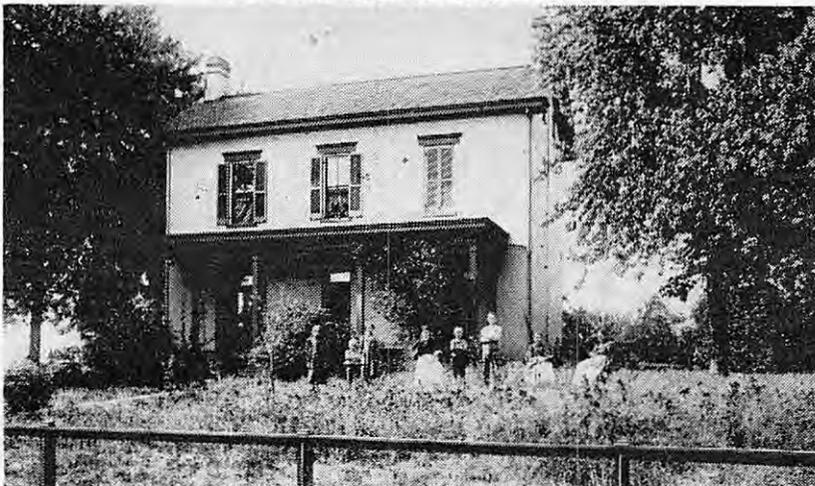


Frank Broxterman made his living excavating sand and sending it to Cincinnati by barge.

More than 21,000 officers and enlisted men stationed at Camp Sherman stood in mass formation on the drill fields of Chillicothe, Ohio, for the above photograph, depicting the profile of the late President Woodrow Wilson. The picture, taken in October, 1918, included many World War veterans of Cincinnati and the surrounding communities. It requires five hours to complete the formation, according to Jacob T. Rost, proprietor of the Rosslee Cafe, Ross and Greenlee Avenues, St. Bernard. Rost says that he is able to identify himself and many of his buddies through the use of a microscope.



BROCKMAN HOMESTEAD, ROSS AVENUE



Site of Industrial Park...

Some of the industries located in the area are listed with the local tax office as follows:

East Ross Avenue—

- 800 Kieley Electric Co.
Alside Supply Co.
S. A. Ruebel Co.
Dubois Chemical Co.
General Electric Warehouse
Cincinnati Cordage Co.
Utility Trailers Sales & Serv.
Cin-Made Products
- 850 Environments Plus Inc.
General Contractors &
Designers
- 900 Acme Flooring Co.
- 909 Baxter Concrete Products
- 1000 Klosterman's Bakery Co.

* * *

Fischer Avenue—

- 5109 Engraf Co.
- 5111 Batterman-Graefe Leather Co.
- 5151 7-Up-Royal Crown Bottling Co.
- 5161 Sakrete Corporation
- 5109 Creative Wood Design



DUBOIS CHEMICAL — ST. BERNARD PLANT



EARLY CINCY PLANT

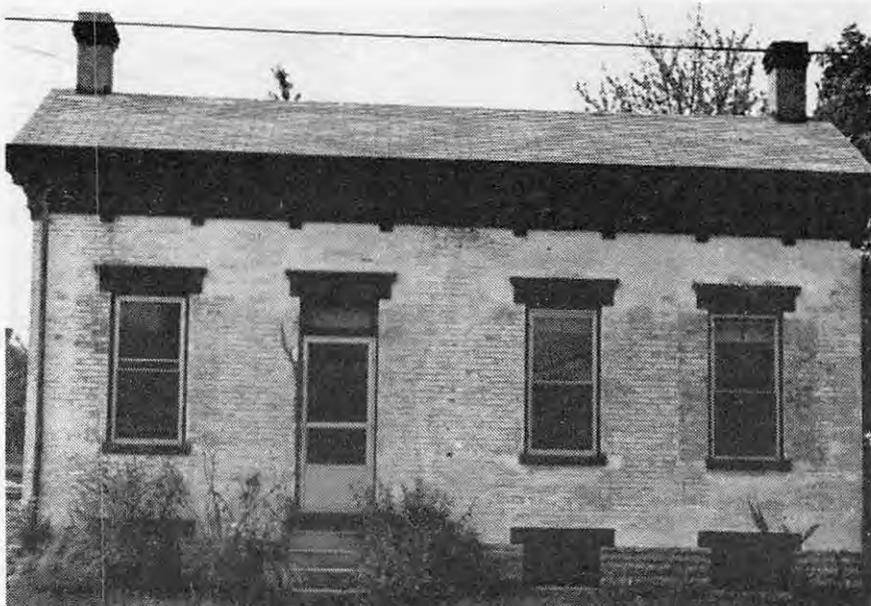
ROSS PARK AREA

Early development of the industrial area brought about an ever growing residential buildup.

At this section of Ross Avenue, the Miami & Erie Canal came through from the northwest (1825), and the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad cut across toward the east. These divisions of the land resulted in creation of a lowland area to the east which has had various uses—a dumping ground, a contractor's storage and mule corral during Canal days, and when the planned rapid transit (subway) failed to become a reality through this area, a fine park facility to accommodate baseball, tennis, football, track and picnics eventually developed, now known as Ross Park.

Living accommodations followed the natural tendency to be located as conveniently as possible to employment opportunities, and so Railroad Avenue, Clay Street, Oak Street and Ross Avenue were built up near the Carthage Pike (Vine Street).

Demand for food and drink seemed to always come before, or follow closely behind a neighborhood buildup. Saloons at Carthage Pike were located at street corners: Railroad Avenue, Oak Street, Ross Avenue. Some were known as Egers Cafe, Railroad Cafe, among others, and disappeared by the time Procter & Gamble purchased the property at Railroad and Vine.



Boehm Homestead, now Kiddie Korral



Ross Park Looking Toward Tennis Courts



Ross Park Grandstand



Ball Diamond—Picnic Area in Background



Hillside View—Ross Park

If the subway had become a reality, none of this area would have developed in the fashion it did. The sand excavation by Broxterman and others in the area created a change in the face of the land in St. Bernard, which created lakes and an ice business for which he was formerly known. Today, no evidence of this former industry is seen, and regular recreation department events are held at the ball diamonds, volleyball court and community picnics where once a back-breaking industry flourished.

The community 4th of July celebration is now held in Ross Avenue Park. Many years back it is reported that family gatherings (with homemade cake, ice cream) and in some years fireworks were recalled in various locations including in the orchard near the Schroder homestead, Ludlow Grove, Falke's Grove at Delmar Avenue, and others.

In the old days many belonged to local Fishing Clubs, and a clubhouse used by the St. Bernard Fishing Club still stands in 1978. In more recent years it served young people of the resident family there as they were growing up.

The Miami & Erie Canal ran under what was called the Ross Avenue Bridge and at one time, during Village days, the stable for the Village was located at the corner of Kemper and Cleveland.

When Kemper Avenue was being constructed two boys were playing nearby when they discovered blasting caps left by the workmen. The boys placed the caps upon a stone and stacked another stone on top, then hit the stack. The resulting explosion caused severe injury to one boy's hand. Dr. Topie was credited with saving the fingers of this boy.

Residents of this area in early years attended Ross Avenue School. At one time there were only three classes of twenty or twenty five pupils each.

Some residents of this area were Distlers, Timmers and Mantheys. Playmates in this neighborhood were Krehe, Schildmeyer, Deutschman, Kemper, Engelhardt, Staub, Grey, Schmeuzer.

Kuntzler's meat delivery wagon which came from house to house is well remembered and often supplies came from peddlers here, as in other neighborhoods. Klosterman's Grocery next to Busam's Saloon served as a source of groceries to some of these residents, as well as Billiau's on Ross Avenue. Niehaus supplied goods at 10¢/week. Bakery goods from Klausings, Rhodenbecks and later Schoenhof have been reported. People also had their own small gardens and made their own preserves. Homemade soups could be bought at Kellerman's at one time.

Holidays are fondly remembered—Easter, with a new hat for the girls or a ribbon; hiding Easter eggs. Christmas with cranberries strung on trees. Thanksgiving with company in for turkey. Halloween—'Cabbage Night' when gates and wheels were hung on poles, out-houses were pushed over, vegetables and fruits thrown on porches.

The Cincinnati Bell Telephone



VIEW OF CLAY STREET FROM VINE ST. — 1974

Company has located an exchange station at Ross Avenue at the present entrance to Ross Park on property formerly belonging to the Broxterman family. The drive to the right of the building is named for the Broxterman family.

Many events have taken place since the beginning of the community to change the face of much of St. Bernard—this area is no exception.

CLAY STREET . . .

The old Fire Hose House isn't at Oak Street any more, the fire department headquarters has gone from the Old Town Hall, as is the brick structure built in 1923 gone from the Pike near Clay Street where it stood for many years. Only the basement remains of the original structure, which is now adjacent to the newer firehouse dedicated in 1976, which was built across the end of Clay Street, with access to the street now from the Ross Park entrance.

The Sabbath School, which represented the early humble beginnings of Wilson Memorial Presbyterian Church and later Immanuel Church meant frequent gatherings for religious and social occasions. The residents with names like Kemper, Boehm and Pohlkamp and Meyer were well known, and memories of street car days when Mr. Kemper was supervisor of the line. Canoeing on the Canal which passed the eastern end of the street, and the sand barges are still recalled in 1978.

No longer are the churches present here, having moved to larger grounds in the community. For a while Palmer Thermometer Company was located where Immanuel Church had been, and today Crane Heating Company utilizes the structure. The barn is gone from the Boehm house, where some of the Canal mules and equipment were maintained many years ago, and instead, the Ross Park entrance and children's day care center (Kiddie Korral) are located here.



LOWER ROSS PARK



PREPARING FOR MARATHON—1978. CLAY ST. AND ROSS PARK



Carthage Pike—Albers Store and Residences



East Side of the Pike



Corner Ross and Vine — ↑ Then and Now ↓



Oak Street Neighborhood . . .

Residences constructed on Oak Street are only a memory today, since that street was eliminated during construction of I-75. At one time many residents recall having lived on this street, some recall Mrs. Costello's boarding house which served many, including railroad workers of the day. Meat would be picked up daily from the Naberhaus grocery for the evening meal, as there was no refrigeration and much food, if not home grown, was purchased as needed. At the eastern end of Oak Street was the Canal, and Bollmer's were known to keep the barn where fresh mules were obtained for work on the old Canal.

One of the earliest land owners on this street was John Wright; at one time a big sand bank was located here; John T. Wright excavated sand and sent it by canal boat to Cincinnati. When he died, William Kirk was assigned by the estate to continue the business.

William Kirk was killed in his stable in the city by two of his employees — William Berner and Joe Palmer in 1884. Palmer, a black, was convicted, as was Berner, a white. Berner, however, received only a twenty year sentence, which so infuriated the public that they reacted violently, and the great courthouse riot occurred in Cincinnati after a public meeting in Music Hall there, as a result of this crime.



At one time many residences were located on Oak Street and families enjoyed a friendly neighborhood atmosphere. Residents named Brown, Katenkamp, Campbell, Costello, Bollmer are still well known, as well as Meinberg, Neuner and others. Photos are all that are left to testify to the past happy memories of the Oak Street residents.

One of the greatest events in the history of St. Bernard occurred when the Water Works and Light Plant were dedicated in 1895. Oak Street was the location of the Light Plant and news items of the day testified to the delight of the community at this new advance. Still later, when repairs or replacement of equipment became an issue, it was decided to eliminate the plant and obtain water and electricity from Cincinnati. There are still people today who feel this was a mistake. The Light Plant building still remains, but is presently used for storage of heavy equipment and as a repair shop for the Service Department. The artesian wells can no longer be seen as in former years, but the interior of the building still reflects the past in the artistic decorative ceilings—a reminder of other days.

Firefighting was done by Volunteer Companies in earliest years. Oak Street was the home of Hose House No. 3, at the corner of Carthage Pike and Oak Streets. The following account was submitted by former resident Oscar Droste:

"Joseph H. Droste belonged to that unbeatable Volunteer Fire Dept. that had its fire equipment at Hose House No. 3, at the corner of Carthage Pike and Oak Streets. This was a very important post because it not only served the residential district, but the industrial part of St. Bernard as well.

(One must remember there were no horse-drawn, or auto-equipped vehicles at that time.) The Hose Reels had to be pulled to the fire by the men. However, if the run was to be made to the north or the south, you could bet your boots the next streetcar was commandeered, and the hose reel was tied on behind the car.

Vine Street was then called Carthage Pike, and one of the most dramatic scenes was to see the streetcars pulling the hose reels tied on behind. The Carthage Pike then was a dirt road; rain would loosen the ground, and the tracks and the cars would bounce up and down like a small boat on a rough sea, and the hose reels would always bounce contra to the car.

Volunteers had a motto, "Get there first", and it was not a common sight to see No. 3 at the fire before Nos. 1, 2 and 4 got there . . . "

Mr. Droste adds a further note:

"Practice (means) preparation. Of

course there had to be some practice runs to keep the crew in shape — its tempo and its spirit to win over fires.

When things got dull, Box 34 at the corner of Vine and Murray Road was one of the runs, but nobody ever knew who pulled the box there. To the north section of town there were some big fires — the Ubiko Milling Co., the old Ice House, and the June Street Barrel Co.

The Chas. Busam Cafe was the headquarters of the Hose Reel Co. No. 3 crew. There they would practice orally "fighting the flames".

Would you believe Hose Reel No. 3 arrived at some of the fires before the Fire Bell signalled the location of the fire? They had the ability to look and smell where the smoke was coming from. It was a well-known fact that at some of the fires there were more chiefs than firemen; however, they were very sincere and got the job done. One thing they had equal to the modern day Firemen — the water was just as wet."



The Byrnes-Conway Company located on Oak Street, and what is now Armrel Byrnes, a construction firm, began many years ago in the area that was adjacent to the Canal on Oak Street. Early jobs included streets and bridges such as 6th Street and Western Hills Viaducts in Cincinnati and helping with building of the Wright Highway.

Locally, construction of St. Bernard streets, as well as demolition of the old Ross Avenue School among other work was performed here. The bricks from the school are still part of the existing buildings on Oak Street today. The firm has grown and now performs custom service to business, landowners, land developers and others for communities, schools, developers, contractors, and industry. The main offices have been moved to Blue Ash in recent years, but this firm, with property and offices in St. Bernard, has helped to make the city what it is today.

Heading out the Pike to the north at one time, just beyond the railroad were the old Streetcar Barns, which burned in 1918. It was here that Mr. Wagenhals built an automobile at the turn of the century. Later, Agrico Chemical Company located here. Ubiko Milling Company was located next to Agrico, and was owned by the Lippelman family; since, Miami Margarine Company has purchased the Ubiko property, and is a successful manufacturing concern in St. Bernard today.

THE CINCINNATI DAILY ENQUIRER
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1881

FOR SALE—PRIVILEGES.

FOR SALE.
Privileges Aquatic and Athletic
TOURNAMENT,
ROSS LAKE PARK, JULY 16th.

Bowling Alley, Restaurant,
Ice Cream Stand, Shooting Gallery,
Ball Games, and all other privileges.

Apply at No. 170 W. Fourth St.,
from 9 to 12, or Ross Lake Park,
from 2 to 7.

Ross Lake was adjacent to this area—
Industry replaced it

During the days of Ubiko, products manufactured included chicken feed, rabbit and dog food. At one time "broiler factories"—at least six pens of chickens, were kept at the mill for testing of feed to determine what mix produced the best quality chicken. Products such as brewer's grain, distiller's grain (dry), corn and beet pulp were used for chicken feed; cornflakes, meat scraps from the rendering plant, protein and fiber provided basic content of dog feed here. Machinery in use then could mix one ton of feed in a minute, and different varieties of mix (mash, pellets, crumbles) were provided the purchaser. Bags for products at times were brought back and reused. Some were burlap, some were dress goods, which were made into clothing once the feed supply in the bag was depleted. Increase in consumer demand for a greater variety of products than they were then producing led to sale of this business in about 1956.



Ubiko Milling Company



The Miami Margarine Company

Miami Margarine—NuMaid

This local firm presently employs about 250 persons in the manufacture of prepared products for food services and restaurants. Cooking oils for sale which are manufactured from soybeans, cottonseed oil and palm oil, as well as margarine and salad dressing are produced here.

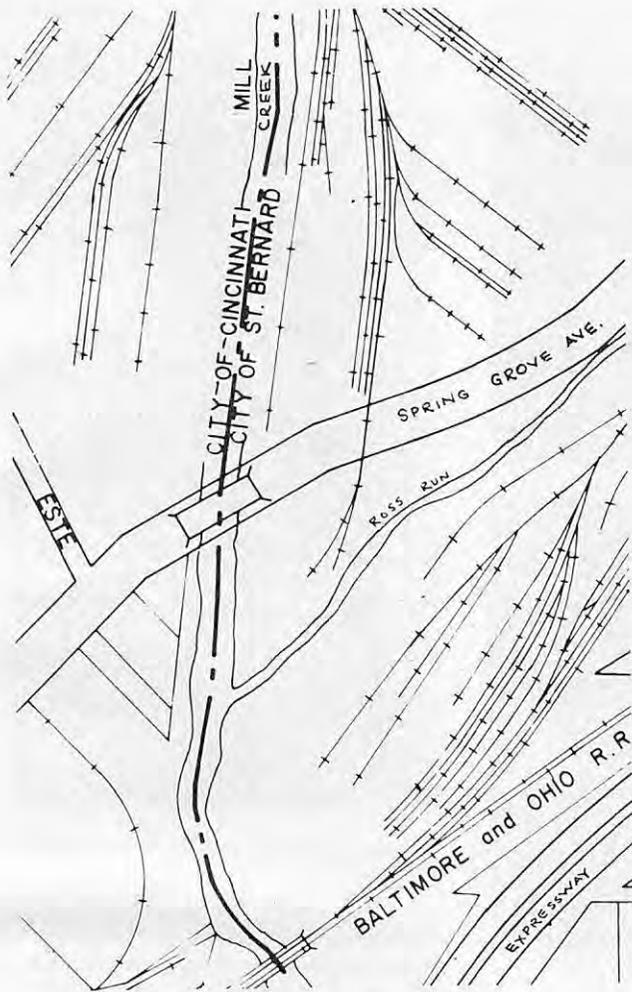
Utilizing modern machinery and conveyor equipment, the manufacturing capacity of this building is used to advantage. Use of computers which transmit proper quantities of ingredients programmed according to a set formula provide constant quality of products.

This company was founded in 1918 at Pearl Street in Cincinnati. In 1957 the move to 5226 Vine Street, St. Bernard took place, as a result of growth of the parent company and acquisition of Durkee's Margarine and Salad Dressings. Since that time other branches throughout the United States have been added which serve the ever-growing demand for this firm's

quality products.

Miami Margarine was a pioneer in the margarine field, which was developed to meet the need for inexpensive spreads and shortenings. Using established quality controls, equipment improvements for continuous processing of their products they meet the increasing demand. The best information available would indicate that this local plant is the world's largest single margarine plant, with a daily capacity in excess of 600,000 pounds. Materials are brought in by rail and truck, and delivered to wholesalers and retailers by truck.

This company, as others in St. Bernard, encourages employee participation in civic affairs. Presently, Charles VonderMeulen who is employed here, is serving as President of Council in St. Bernard. The city of St. Bernard is a better place because of the firms located here, and the employees, who also devote time and energy toward the community.



Mill Creek Bridge

Probably the oldest section of St. Bernard as far as settlement is concerned is that point where Spring Grove Avenue bridge crosses the Mill Creek.

This crossing was known as the "Second Crossing" to the military from Cincinnati and those travelers to the North and South. The first Crossing was at Cumminsville, the third at Carthage.

Mr. John Ludlow purchased his property at this point, established a mill and controlled the crossing. He built his headquarters there and the land northward he platted into separated sections.

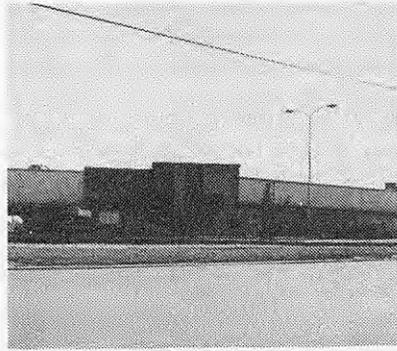
When Procter & Gamble decided to move to this area, they bought most of the land needed and took over his old buildings for their temporary headquarters while construction proceeded.

Through this area was the extension of Ross Avenue, laid out by Hamilton County to connect with Spring Grove, over which the Procter and Gamble Company built their Box Factory. This was a controversy, and the result was that Ross Avenue terminates at the B&O Railroad, and Procter & Gamble Company agreed to allow St. Bernard to annex their territory which they had named "Ivorydale".

The Mill Creek has been rechanneled since then, and the Mill Creek Expressway route has cut out the East Ross Avenue and Railroad Avenue connected at the B&O. Procter and Gamble has had the Ross Run Creek covered up and their former stable and fire department equipment has made way for garages and truck storage. Parking space facilities were added when automobiles were the main means of transport to work by their employees.

came convenient for the CCC&StL Railroad and thus that part once the Buckeye Race Track became the main switch yard serving the entire area.

New industrial plants located in St. Bernard as more rail shipping resulted from factory sidings, the best loading convenience. Companies supplying the established industries came to be near their customers, thus lumber yards, box companies, chemical processing plants located in the area. New industries such as feed mills, builders millwork and many other small companies located here.



Clark's Crossing

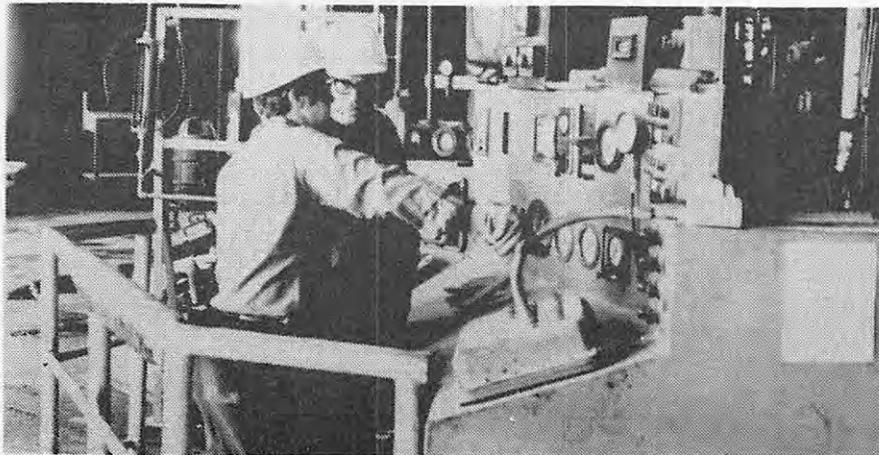
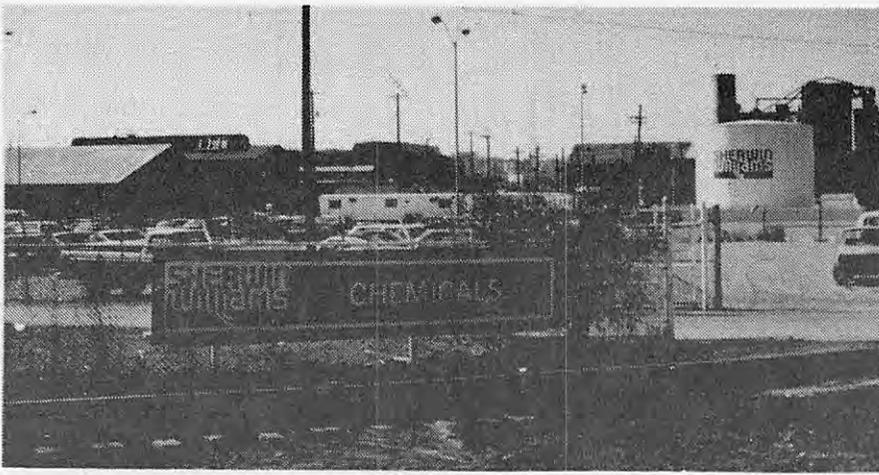
In our area's earliest development the Millcreek Valley was a convenient path to travel north from Cincinnati. Much importance always had to be given to water, and activities were spawned around streams and the creeks.

The path northward became Spring Grove Avenue, a natural development with the fewest of nature's hardships, and the readily available water of Millcreek, Bloody Run, and Ross Run Creeks were convenient stopping places for drivers with live stock moving toward the slaughtering houses and animal dealers in Cumminsville.

A Toll Gate commanded the intersection of Spring Grove and Carthage Pike and the road northward from that point was maintained by the Toll House keeper.

When Hamilton County decided to grade and surface treat the main arteries of travel they included Carthage Pike. The toll gates soon disappeared.

The CH&D Railroad had become the ally of industrial development of John J. Emery Company and the Procter & Gamble Company and as factory building after building was continued the number of railroad cars multiplied and sidings and spur lines created a demand for switching yards north, paralleling the Mill Creek. The same area be-



Complex Chemical Operation—1978



Northern Boundary

St. Bernard has the reputation for including more chemical manufacturing concerns within its boundaries than any other community of equal size.

The area represented here is one of the reasons for this well-deserved characterization, since for many years well-known corporations have based their chemical industrial operation here.

Ashland Chemical Company, Herbert Chemical, Procter & Gamble Warehousing facilities, Sherwin-Williams Co., Hillsmith & Co. are presently located here, as is Lenox Trucking, which handles some of the distribution of P&G products.

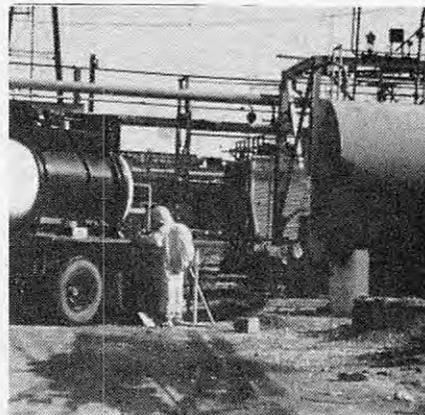
A verbal sketch of one of the industries here may be somewhat representative of local chemical company history here.

Sherwin Williams Chemical is at the site which formerly served as Alt & Wiborg company. Today's buildings include some of the early buildings, as well as newer and improved ones. The power house building was built in 1915, and although much of the machinery and equipment is newer, some dates

back to 1917 and serves well in today's production situation.

Around World War I the plant was known as Cincinnati Chemical Works, and later was Thoms River, Cincinnati Chemical—the pictured tower was a landmark in the area at one time. Miami Chemical is another name recalled. During World War II DDT was manufactured here.

Sherwin-Williams parent plant originated in Cleveland, which city still serves as 'home base', and although the main products worldwide has been paint products, the local plant does not produce paint, but rather manufactures saccharin,



commencing approximately 1963 for which they have no U.S. competitor. The prime use of this saccharin is in diet pop and flavorings. Major sales are in bulk to companies who manufacture other sweeteners, who follow their own formulas, package and sell to consumers under such names as "Sweet N Low", for example.

Other products include anthramitic acid, another intermediate for manufacture of other consumer products, Red Dye No. 40, a base for many artificial food colors, and another specialty is triazoles—a rust inhibitor found in anti-freeze and sold to those producers.

The St. Bernard branch of this firm is constantly improving its facility, and will build a new administration building in the near future. A tour of the plant is limited to the public since much of the operation is automated, but the personnel are most friendly and cordial, and extend this beyond in-plant activities to take part in community civic endeavors as well.

In St. Bernard's 100th year, they are sponsoring a contest for local commercial business, and will award trophies for the firm which best typifies the spirit of this community celebration.

The basic objectives of economy, quality, quantity and cost factors are reflected in the products and by the progressive outlook of this local chemical producing firm.

NORTHWEST ST. BERNARD . . .

Earliest development of the Millcreek Valley followed the most convenient path traveling north from Cincinnati which became Spring Grove Avenue.

Much importance always had to be given to water and activities were spawned around streams and creeks. In this area natural development was supplied by the readily available water of Mill Creek, Bloody Run and Ross Run Creeks, which were convenient stopping places for drovers with livestock moving south toward the slaughtering houses and animal dealers in Cumminsville and beyond, as well as the route from market to the farms in the Mill Creek area and to the north.

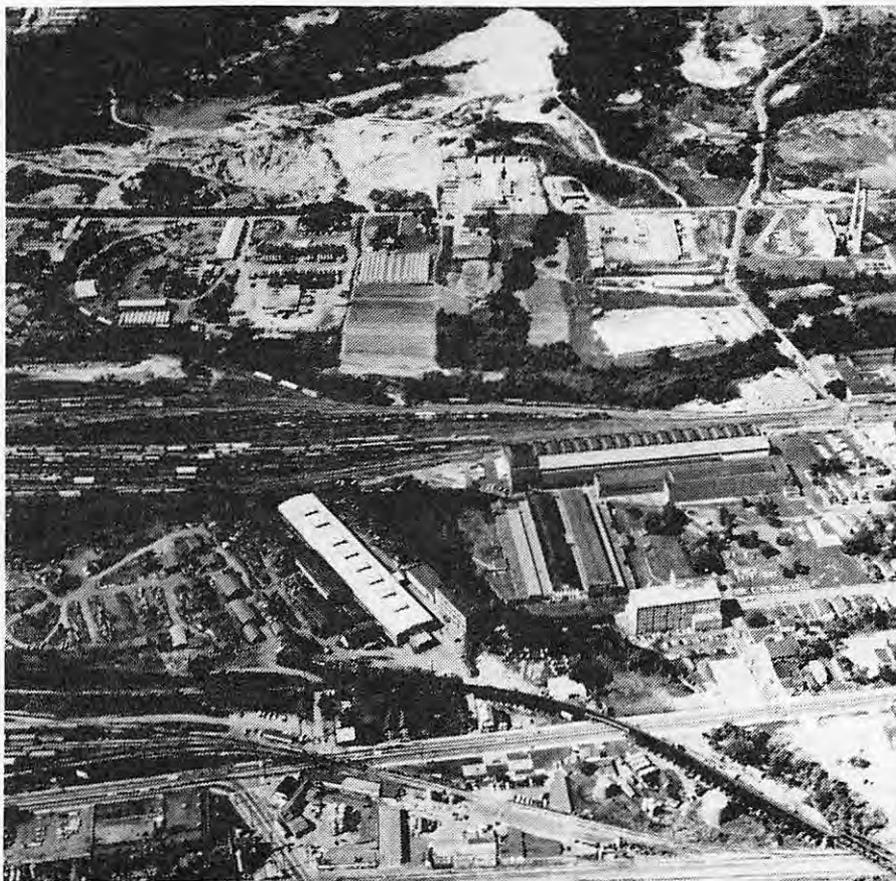
The Toll Gate commanded the intersection of Spring Grove and Carthage Pike and the road was maintained by the Toll House keeper. When Hamilton County decided to grade and surface treat the main arteries of travel, including Carthage Pike, the toll gates became a thing of the past.

Mildred Schulze, writer of *ELM TREE DAYS*, Oct. 1946, pp. 13-14 refers to this area in her history of nearby Elmwood Place:

"As part of a Government plan to open new roads, General Anthony Wayne and his men left Camp Hobson's Choice at Cincinnati October 7, 1793, and followed an old trace through Millcreek on their way to Lockland and the hinterlands beyond. His was a military expedition fitted out to explore the wilderness and unite Ft. Washington and Ft. Hamilton by highway. Wayne camped for the night near the present village of Elmwood, on a spot known later as the Buckeye Trotting Grounds, and stopped the next morning at White's Station, or what is now Carthage, before following the Wayne Avenue route to Lockland . . ."

The author further relates the facts regarding arrival of John Ludlow, half-brother of Israel Ludlow in 1794 to this area, who built some cabins on the east side of Mill Creek south of the Buckeye Grounds. It is further reported that the Ludlow 'mansion' later stood at this site, about the location of Procter & Gamble Company buildings today.

The Bloody Run Massacre occurred at the edge of the Bloody Run Creek when Government pack-horsemen were shot from ambush



by Indians within a half mile of Ludlow's, and the stream was named for this incident, which resulted in the death of two of the four packhorsemen.

The general area from the west side of Vine Street and the Spring Grove area was known as Ludlow Grove until incorporation with the Village of St. Bernard.

The CH&D Railroad, which was constructed on a north-south route along the western roadbed, parallel with Spring Grove Avenue, as well as the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, which followed a route which brought it across Carthage Pike before continuing east, were forerunners of industrial development in this area.

During the existence of the Buckeye Trotting Park, which covered an area from near Clark's Crossing to June Street, to the best of our information, one of the advertised advantages of having fairs here was the fact that it was near railroad transportation, as well as the main roadway thoroughfares. This was one of the reasons the Hamilton County Agricultural Society attempted to have the State Fair lo-

cated here, but which failed due to what may have been political problems of the day.

Once the nearby Canal had ceased to function to any great degree, rail transport became more intense, and a change was taking place here, a reflection of which is presented in *KENNY'S ILLUSTRATED CINCINNATI* (1875), p. 325:

". . . A drive of a mile leads to the Scheutzenplats, on the left, where rest may be had in the parlors or on the grounds. The toll-gate stands near the entrance, and almost opposite is the old Buckeye Trotting Park, once one of the most famous race-tracks in the country, but lately dismantled and cut down for the sale of gravel underlying its turf. Ludlow Grove and the village of St. Bernard, with its densely populated hill-top cemetery are passed on the left. Adjoining the grove is the site of old Ludlow Station, a pioneer fortification, which was the scene of several battles between the settlers and the Indians about the close of the last and the beginning of the present century."

The CH&D Railroad had become the ally of industrial development

of the John J. Emery Company and the Procter & Gamble Company as their histories will attest, and as these firms grew, developed and enlarged throughout the years, the numbers of railroad cars needed multiplied and sidings and spur lines created a demand for the switching yards north, paralleling Mill Creek.

This also became a desirable site for the CCC & St. Louis Railroad, and that part of the area that once was the Buckeye Race Track became the main switch yard serving the entire area. Many early deaths were noted due to rail accidents during the early formative years of the area, but as safety devices, warning systems and the like were developed, this became a less prevalent cause of death.

New industrial plants located in St. Bernard as more rail shipping was made available by factory sidings, the best loading convenience. Companies supplying the established industries came to be near their customers, and so lumber yards, box companies, chemical processing plants and others located in the area. New industries such as feed mills, lumber millwork and many small companies located here from this time onward.

John Ludlow would be most surprised to see the change in the area that formerly served his family as home and mill in the 1790's.

Giant steps have been taken by man and machine in that Mill Creek area to provide the immense business and industrial complex that comprises the Procter & Gamble Company and Emery Industries, now located on the property originally owned by early settlers—Ludlow and other dairy farmers—at Spring Grove Avenue.

The firms, which have international scope today, had their own humble beginnings.

EMERY INDUSTRIES . . .

Thomas Emery, operator of the "Immigrants" land office, established a company with J. J. Emery, to deal in lard oil for lighting and manufacture of tallow candles in 1840 in Cincinnati, Ohio, and established his first factory on Sycamore Street there. A move to the edge of the Ohio River in 1849 for better transportation of his product proved unsatisfactory due to flooding of the area, and in 1887, the firm moved to what they refer to as the "soap and tallow" district in St. Bernard, where main lines of the principal railroads are located, with

the name Emery Candle Company. From the dipped tallow candle, the firm progressed to manufacture of stearic candles, and than later also produced stearic acid and red oils. As the demand for candles diminished due to development of petroleum products, and finally electricity, emphasis was placed on the chemical production of red oils and less and less on the original candles manufactured. When the company had diversified into many areas in the chemical field, the name of the firm was changed in May, 1928 to Emery Industries, Inc.

Research enabled the diversification within the industry, and still today the credit is given to Dr. Ernst Twitchell, whose processes in chemistry of fats and oils became legend throughout the world in textbooks, and whose work in product improvement in the chemical field, made him a vital asset to Emery Industries, as well as to the rest of the world.

Formerly, Dr. Twitchell had formed the Twitchell Process Company, originally located on Starchtown Road (Bank Street). He moved after the big fire which consumed the glue works adjacent to his business. He then located along the Millcreek to the rear of Emery Industries, and became part of their operation. Dr. Twitchell was honored as the Perkin medallist in 1917 the highest possible award in the chemical and scientific field.

Due to the work of Dr. Twitchell and others, as more of the scientific method was applied to the manufacture of products, and guesswork was taken out of the processes in everyday usage, by-products were discovered which opened up a whole series of new product possibilities. At one time it was reported that there were more chemical engineers employed in St. Bernard, than in any other small city of equal size (ref. booklet, 1928, p. 99).

Twitchell's process for "splitting" fats into fatty acids and glycerine is still in use today. In the 1920's more products came from Emery developments of new fat-splitting reagents from surface-active petroleum-base oils. From study of emulsions and self-emulsifying oils, a new line of products for textile processing began. Oils for natural and synthetic fibre lubrication, for increasing the rewetting of Sanforized fabrics, warp sizing, throwing and similar uses were brought out, and one of the major processes was the Sanitone dry cleaning process

which began in 1932, and was nationally advertised since 1935.

Bases for emulsifying many types of materials including a product for solubilizing mineral oils used in compounding of metal working oils was developed.

Improvements in methods of manufacture of special fatty acids for many uses led to some new products such as the Emersol process of selective solvent separation of fatty acids available under license to processors of fats, oils and fatty acids. Azelaic and Pelargonic acids were manufactured and a group of their esters are good plasticizers for vinyls, nitrocellulose and others, marketed as Plastolein products.

The products manufactured at this local concern provide the base or are part of other manufacturer's final product. Products and consuming industries are listed below:

PRODUCTS

Organic acids

Azelaic acid, dimer and trimer acids, isostearic acids, oleic and linoleic acids, palmitic acids, short-chain acids, stearic acids, tall fatty acids, vegetable fatty acids.

Refined glycerine Lubricants

Automotive lubricants, industrial lubricants, turbine lubricants.

Plastic products

Plastics additives, specialty vinyl plasticizers.

Ozone technology Synthetic waxes Polyamide resins

Hot-metal resins, ink resins, liquid reactive resins.

Cosmetic raw materials

Cosmetic esters, lanolin and derivatives.

Surfactants

Ethoxyplates and specialty surfactants, fatty acid esters, sorbitol esters and ethoxylates.

Textile chemicals

Dye intermediates, lubricants and other processing aids, polymer modifiers.

Fabric care

Garment finishing equipment, drycleaning chemicals.

CONSUMING INDUSTRIES

Adhesives, agricultural chemicals, apparel manufacturers, candles, coin-op laundries, cosmetics and toiletries, detergents, drugs and



pharmaceuticals, emulsifiers and surfactants, fabricated plastic products, insecticides, jet engine lubricants, laundries—retail and industrial, lubricant additives, lubricating oils and greases, man-made fibers, metal castings, metal foils, metal-working compounds, oil well servicing, paints and other finishes, paper, plastics additives, plastics resins, powdered metals, printing inks, protective coatings, retail dry-cleaners, rubber products and tires, shaving creams, soaps and cleaning compounds, textile products, tobacco products, waxes and polishes.

A walking tour of the plant area and review of the map layout of plant area would reflect much change both in land use and progress.

The map indicates streets named Long Avenue, Bismark and others adjacent to the land on which Emery Industries first location was set in the Mill Creek area.

North along the Mill Creek, one map indicates streets named James, William, Lenox and County Road, which may have served as part of the plan for company streets and homes in early years for the Procter & Gamble Company, and who decided against this venture before it ever became reality.

P&G sold this property to B&O, who maintained a roundhouse and wheel factory on that site for many years. Many residents of St. Bernard were employed here, in one of the busiest industrial areas in the community. In recent years Emery purchased this land which has provided room for expansion as industrial growth required additional fa-

cilities.

As recently as 1911-12, the Ivory Hotel was located at Long Avenue, which was run by Frank Seibert, and some have recalled Kimball's Saloon on Bismarck Avenue, run by Hugo Kimball and his wife Minnie. During Prohibition years, Director John Archibale of Emery recalls the necessity of discouraging some of the workers from visiting this spot.

Through vital statistics we have learned of a number of residents who lived at "Rat Row" in what was a neighborhood row house development. It was here that diphtheria took a toll of many residents. We have not learned of the earlier development history of this project, but undoubtedly its builders constructed buildings to provide homes for workers. No homes remain in that area today; urban renewal was not utilized here, but as residents passed away and moved on, it made possible the present modern industrial construction.

A walking tour through Emery's buildings would reflect the presence of the old and the new—the old buildings where the candles were molded are still in use, but new processes and techniques are now employed in those facilities to perform chemical manufacturing processes, rather than candle production. Although no candles are manufactured here today, former residents who worked at the old Candle Company recall starting at the bottom of the ladder and working their way up, in the traditional manner of most concerns of the day.

Becoming a candle maker, utilizing the secret recipes for this, was a

special craft, and the making of beeswax church candles by hand required much skill, which retired candlemakers still discuss with pride. As candlemaking received less emphasis in this firm, the process was transferred to the Mariemont branch, and was finally discontinued in approximately 1942.

Today's factory is well-lighted, and contains computer-operated equipment which measures out the "secret recipes" of the 1978 formulas for today's products. Storage tanks of special materials, many of which arrive by rail, or truck, are located throughout the Emery complex, which includes laboratories for research and development, library, and production areas. Today's employees at Emery are experts in the chemicals field, most have degrees in chemistry and other fields, or are in the process of obtaining a degree, perhaps in a cooperative education program, alternating work with school. As these dedicated people continue in the paths set by company founders, St. Bernard can be proud that Emery Industries has continued to advance in the field of chemical products. This firm was the second industry to locate in the community. They have adapted with the times, have changed from candlemakers to outstanding producers in the chemical field. They not only handle today's needs, but, through research and development, will provide other products for tomorrow and the years to come. From their plant here, they now have branches throughout the world making advanced products available to all.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. . . .

In 1885 ground was broken for erection of new buildings in the area to be known as "Ivorydale". The cornerstone set there on that March 23rd was a tribute to the "industry, enterprise and integrity that made these buildings a necessity"—the attributes that had served William Procter and James Gamble from the beginning of their partnership, and which still holds true today.

William Procter had come to this country from England and was a producer and seller of candles in Cincinnati in 1833; James Gamble from Ennis-killen, Ireland, made and sold soap. Both items had formerly been a household industry, but during the 1830's these men were operating from small quarters, selling from a wheelbarrow, in what was to become the multi-billion dollar business of today.

These men married sisters before they knew each other and became friends, and combined businesses in 1837 to form a partnership—Procter & Gamble, manufacturers of candles and soap. A small factory at Sixth and Main Streets was established, where the Gwynne Building, (at one time the headquarters office) is located. As business improved, a new factory at Central and York Street, adjacent to the canal near the stockyards, was built. This was convenient for shipping and provided transportation for their products. As the young firm developed, it began producing lard and lard oil, the latter used in early lamps. The fact that Cincinnati was "Porkopolis"—the hog capital of the country—meant fat was easily obtained for rendering and use in manufacture of their products. In a short time they became a leader in the country in the sale of lard oil. Ivory Soap was created at this plant, of pure vegetable oils, after improving on a white soap formula purchased from another soap manufacturer.

By the year 1850, as St. Bernard was being subdivided on the hill, P&G had begun fatty acid production and an area on Western Row in Cincinnati was being utilized to house production.

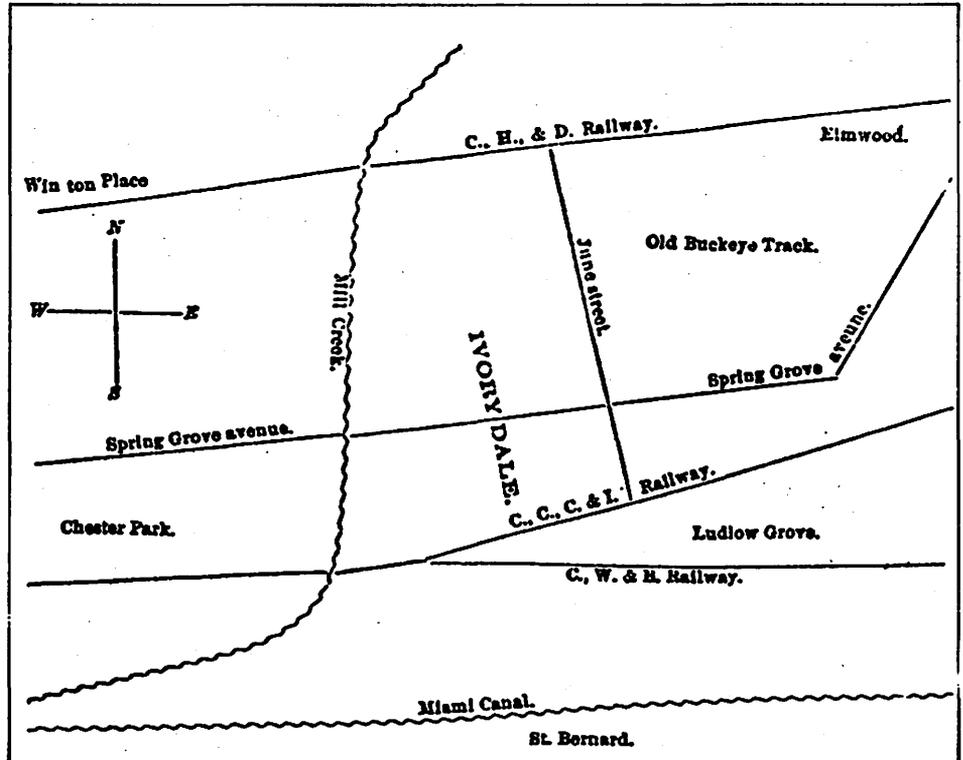
By the 1880's the business had grown to the point that the downtown factory site was too small. After a disastrous fire had severely crippled the Central Avenue plant, a tract of about 55 acres near the Bee Line railroad in the Mill Creek Valley was obtained. It was named for the successful Ivory Soap, which had helped make this move possible—IVORYDALE. News articles of the day chronicled the move:

IVORYDALE.

A New Suburb to Be Added to the City.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S PROPOSED TOWN

Facts About the Removal of One of the Oldest and Largest Factories to the Country.



An article appeared in the newspapers of this city recently suggesting the possibility of the removal of the extensive factories of Procter & Gamble soap and candle manufacturers, to a point outside the city limits. A member of the firm now gives the following facts regarding the intended removal of their entire plant to that tract of land bounded by the old Buckeye Race Track on the east, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad on the north, Mill Creek on the west and the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis (Bee Line) and Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore (Baltimore and Ohio) Railroads on the south, comprising fifty or more acres, which the firm has acquired by purchase from the Ludlow heirs and others, through Hemmelgarn & Co., the Main street real estate agents, and not through a Fourth street agency, as erroneously reported. The property is now being surveyed preparatory to the immediate erection of the necessary factories, warehouses, and other buildings, including homes for the employes, that will require eighteen months to complete, though Procter & Gamble expect to begin the manufacture of both soap and candles at Ivorydale, the name of the new suburb, this coming fall.

The property is undoubtedly the best located large piece of property for manufacturing purposes in the county. Touched by three of the leading railroads, whose lines and connections reach all parts of the country, the shipping facilities are ample. An abundant supply of pure water will be obtained from wells dug along the creek side, where pumping works of considerable capacity will be built. The requirements of the business demand a large supply of water. A stand pipe or reservoir will be constructed on the upland to give the necessary pressure.

The buildings will be detached and absolutely fire-proof, built of stone, brick and iron, and only one story in height, except in rare instances. Although the buildings will be fire-proof, it is proposed to have a fire engine and a well-organized and equipped fire department upon the ground.

A main track will connect the C., H. & D. Railway, with the C. W. & B. and C. C., C. & I. railroads, which separate here, and switches will be laid to each building. Procter & Gamble will provide an engine to do the switching of their own cars, as well as those of the various railroads delivered to them. The purpose is to so arrange the plant that everything may be handled at a minimum of time, labor and cost. Facilities will be at once provided for largely increasing the present output, and provision made for further increase as the demands of the business may require.

The new plant was constructed following architectural plans by Solon S. Beman, which were considered most innovative. Stone trimmed with brick construction made most attractive factory buildings which were relatively fire-proof. Company fire equipment was located on the premises as a safety precaution. The basic philosophy was to provide the ideal factory, in the ideal town, to attract the ideal employees for production of a growing line of products. Here there was further room for expansion as needed, and plots of well kept lawns, flowers and greenery about the factory buildings, with emphasis inside and out on order and neatness, were in sharp contrast to the usual sweatshop of the day.

Difficulties with the turnpike company, which owned Spring Grove Avenue, and attempts by them to prevent installation of a rail spur to the Bee Line railroad north of the Ivorydale property created temporary setbacks for the newly arrived firm. A jury awarded Ivorydale permission to cross the thoroughfare, and a restraining order from another court was obtained by the turnpike company. The tracklayers, who began work early on a Sunday in 1885, completed the crossing, but not without the active opposition of "a posse of riotous, half-drunken deputy sheriffs led by the notorious attorney of the notorious avenue company", as the following article relates:—

ONE MORE STRAW

THAT MAY BREAK A CAMPBELL'S
BACK.

HIGH HANDED RAID BY A POSSE OF
NOTORIOUS TOUGHS,

LED BY T. O. CAMPBELL AND HIS
BROTHER GEORGE.

Tracks Laid by the C., C., G. & L. Rail-
way Company by Order of Court,

Torn Up in the Interest of the Spring
Grove Avenue Company

By a Gang of About Sixty Hired Laborers,

Protected by Rifles and Shotguns in
Desperate Hands.

Exciting After Dark Incident at Ivorydale.

Some time ago the Spring Grove Avenue Com-
pany was awarded by a jury in the Probate Court,
about six thousand dollars damages against the C.,
C. & L. Railroad Company for the right by the lat-
ter to cross the roadway of the Avenue Company in
order to lay a switch into the Procter & Gamble
works at Ivorydale.

On a subsequent trial, which was granted by the
Court, a judgment was had for a greatly reduced
amount, which was entirely satisfactory to the rail-
way company, and under order of the Court the work
of laying the tracks was begun and was completed
yesterday.

Yesterday also T. C. Campbell, attorney for the
Avenue Company, went before Judge Huston, of the
Common Pleas Court, and by reason of the restraint
then and there made by him, secured from the
Court a temporary restraining order against
the railway company, the purpose of
which was to delay the work of laying
the tracks, which was going on under order of the
Probate Court until the case could be heard by the
Court on its merits.

The temporary restraining order gave the Avenue
Company no authority to remove or disturb
the tracks so far as they had already been
laid, but at the same time required of
the railway company a bond before they
could proceed further with the work. The work,
however, had been completed before notice was
served, and the restraining order was issued too
late to accomplish its purpose. Whatever was

company, however, no rights accrued to the
avenue company to despoil the work done by the
railway company. And yet this was done by a
posse of riotous, half-drunken Deputy Sheriffs, led
by the notorious attorney of the notorious avenue
company, in the manner described in detail below.

At a few minutes to 10 o'clock last night Tom
Campbell and his brother George, accompanied by
some fifty or sixty men armed with shotguns and
rifles, repaired to the above mentioned locality. The
posse was well soaked with liquor, and
it was apparent to the few railroad
attaches present that they meant busi-
ness. The men were at once set to work with
crowbars and picks, tearing up the track across the
avenue. The employes of the railroad attempted in
the meanwhile to run an engine backward and for-
ward over the track. Tom Campbell, throwing off
his overcoat, sprang in front of the
running engine, accompanied by two
men, armed with rifles, and ordered
them to do their duty, implying that they were to
use their weapons if an attempt was made to cross
the avenue. The engineer immediately reversed his
engine and ran back slowly to the main tracks of the
C., C., G. & L. road. The greatest excitement pre-
vailed, and for a time it was feared a riot would oc-
cur.

Large crowds assembled in the meanwhile, chiefly
composed of the employes at the Procter & Gamble
factory, whose sympathies were enlisted on the side
of the railroad men. The work of tearing up the
track went on, however, despite the strenuous efforts
of Mr. John K. Larkin, a foreman at the factory, to
prevent it.

The Campbell brothers were assisted in their reck-
less undertaking by a number of ex-policemen,
among whom was "Red" Farrell. Frank Kelly, Chief
Deputy to Sheriff Boodle Beresford, and Link Slat-
tery and other Deputy Sheriffs also figured in a
prominent way. The few railroad men who were
present were driven from the ground
by the drunken roughts who repeatedly
threatened to fill them full of shot unless they made
themselves scarce in that locality. When the work
was completed of removing the rails from the ties,
guards were stationed along the line of the tracks to
see that they were not replaced. Twenty men, all of
whom were armed, were placed on guard
at the point where the tracks crossed
the avenue, with emphatic orders to shoot
down the first man who would attempt to replace the
rails. Mr. Larkin, in behalf of the Railroad Com-
pany and Procter & Gamble, notified Tom Camp-
bell and every one concerned that they would be
held strictly accountable for what they had done and
might do.

After the work of tearing up the track had been
thoroughly finished and to the entire satisfaction of
the Campbell brothers, the twain took their depart-
ure for Chester Park, leaving specific orders, how-
ever, that should any further trouble arise they would
be within easy call.

Courtesy: P&G Archives Scrapbook,
P. 7.

This was ended when a larger
payment to the turnpike owners was
made by the company.

Later the Long Avenue Railroad
Station would serve commuters to
work, with a post office there. The
idea for the model town must have
been present for a few years, as the
plat maps indicate at one time the
streets "James", "William", and
"Lenox" — (possibly "James" for
James Gamble, "William" for Wil-
liam Procter, and "Lenox" for one of
the additions to their soap line at
the time).

Four large homes of stone and
shingle were constructed along June
Street, which represented the be-
ginning of the model home or
model town theory. Residents of
the homes on June Street were em-
ployed by P&G usually as superin-
tendent or foreman, and might be
called at any hour of the day or
night. One resident was a Mr. Uhr-
lich, Outside Foreman.

Homes along Spring Grove Ave-
nue that belonged to the company
included two single family dwell-
ings and one double dwelling (six
rooms on each side of the double
house) next to a red brick building
which served as stables, carriage,

wagon house and barn. In those days wages were 9 cents per hour for a ten-hour day—\$5.40 represented earnings for a 60-hour week. Rent was \$6.00 per month plus chicken feed, coal and wood furnished. No indoor plumbing or electrical facilities were known in earliest years or perhaps until the 1920's here, and the houses were torn down in about 1925. Residents moved out during the 1913 flood.

The model town also had a company store at one time operated by Fred Meiners. This later was phased out at the turn of the century, and was gone by 1905. Later a carpenter shop was constructed here; the "Lunch Club" was built to the front of this, and since that time the Lunch Club has also disappeared from the scene.

It has been stated that the idea of a model town was given up after Harley Procter discussed the idea with George M. Pullman, who advised him not to build houses for employees (ref. IT FLOATS, The Story of Procter & Gamble, by A. I. Fred Lief, p. 59).

Instead of building homes for the employees, P&G developed philosophies and policies which provided incentives previously unused in industry. Good salaries, and bonuses for good work were the beginning, followed by the 5½ day work week (P&G employees reportedly accomplished as much in 5½ days as they formerly had in six days, making this innovation possible). The press hailed another forward-looking program at the time when the Knights of Labor were seeking to unionize workers at factories all across the country:—

PROCTER & GAMBLE

Agreement to Share Profits with Their Employees.

Their Volunteered and Equitable Plan Accepted with Enthusiasm.

A Document of Great Interest to Both Capital and Labor.

The idea of dividing the profits with employees was an innovation which, along with other positive offerings, such as the shortened work week, pension and benefit plans, were the beginning of good employee management relations which continue today. As time passed, the establishment of the Lenox Building

and Loan Association was also a plus factor. Later, sickness, partial or permanent disability and even insurance equal to a year's wage was paid. Although discontinued later, from a Conference Committee, an employee representative was chosen to serve on the board of directors of the firm. Guaranteed Employment—a minimum of 48 weeks of employment yearly set this firm apart from many others. One of today's novel employee options is for a man or woman to receive 6-month child care leave and have the right to an equivalent job on return.

One retired employee relates that during the Depression the employees volunteered for shorter work hours, in light of the problems of the time, when businesses were failing on all sides. This company was able to retain most of their work force on a mutually beneficial basis until the crisis was over.

Some members of the Procter and Gamble families had come to work throughout the years at the firm, and from the earliest times, were willing to begin by learning the business "from the ground up". By so doing they developed a keener sense regarding the average workingman and his job, and gained the respect of the employees as well. Today's employees will relate that they, too, started from the bottom of the employment ladder to achieve the position they hold today, in the same manner in which the company founders reached success. Special education and training is provided, and equal opportunity is given to those willing to apply their abilities to the job.

From the days when soap was purchased by cutting bars from a large block and selling by weight, this firm advocated bulk sale to grocers and suppliers. They encouraged use of soaps, cleanliness by consumers, and purchase of more than one bar of soap at a time by the retail customer. The reason for this was also the desire to provide the work to keep employees occupied full time as well as the natural profit motive. Hiring employees when orders came in, only to let them go each time an order was filled was eliminated by creating a steady demand for their product. In order to develop this demand, Procter & Gamble became one of the first real "advertisers" for their product. Shown here are advertisements to encourage cleanliness; also one for Lenox soap indicating the market of the day—not everyone

spoke English; to reach the large German speaking populace advertising was in German, as well.

Premium offers (buy five, get one free), use of the Ivory Baby in pictures (1887), store ads and cards with both Ivory and Lenox soaps on the market and mass production had been devised to meet increased desire by consumers for these products—Lenox alone sold nineteen million cakes in 1887.

Ivory and Lenox became very popular, and improved further when quality control was introduced. More land, buildings and equipment were made possible as sales increased, and sales to wholesalers began as Procter & Gamble, Ivorydale, became the largest soap manufacturing concern in the United States.

Other properties obtained were in Kansas City, Kansas, as entry into the soap powder field is seen. Continued advertising progress took place, and "It Floats" became the Ivory slogan. During the 1937 flood when ten feet of water surrounded the Ivorydale plant, the employees who floated in on rafts found Ivory floating, as advertised, in frames in the flooded buildings.

Other plants were added through the years: Port Ivory, Staten Island; Hamilton, Ontario; Macon, Georgia; and Dallas, Texas, but Ivorydale continued going strong. New innovations devised throughout the years by employees for machinery, cutting, packaging and boxing machines were time and work savers.

By 1917 Ivorydale was spread over 118 acres with no less than eighty-eight buildings producing the majority of the \$128,500,000 sales for that year (ref. IT FLOATS, p. 119).

Crisco was introduced as the first all-vegetable shortening in 1911, and after World War I (in which many P&G employees had served) demand was higher, women were encouraged more toward independence, and advertising was directed to the housewife and lightening the work load at home. Chipso flakes were introduced in addition to the bar laundry soaps that were then in use.



Globe Soap Company Building

"Purchase of Globe Soap Co. across the road from the "Ivorydale" plant on Spring Grove Avenue which had produced Pearl Soap, similar to Ivory, and Grandma's Washing Powder (from the "Home of Grandma and Pearl") added another facility.

An idea from Germany for synthetic detergents which were soluble in hard water resulted in Dreft, and Drene Shampoo, in the 1930's. The first radio broadcasts of Crisco recipes in 1923, and market research at this time to learn from consumers what product improvements they sought, was a novelty in business.

From manufacturing techniques developed to manufacture soaps at Ivorydale, as World War II began, Procter & Gamble Defense Corporation formulated a means of establishing a munitions plant from which they would derive no profit, in Tennessee.

Many employees served in the armed forces; thrift in use of soap by consumers was encouraged in advertisements, Chipso was dropped, and "Duz Does Everything" began. Contests which paid cash prizes were popular; in 1932 the "Soap Opera" had begun with "The Puddle Family"; and by 1939 the first telecast of a major league ballgame (Brooklyn Dodgers vs. Cincinnati Reds) reflect P&G as co-sponsor. Products manufactured here in this community virtually built daytime radio for the networks and this firm became the leading radio advertiser as programs such as "Ma Perkins", "Vic and Sade", "Home Sweet Home", "O'Neills", "Pepper Young's Family", "The Guiding Light", "Forever Young" entertained the housewife at home,

who in turn bought the products advertised.

P&G's continued progress can be seen by taking a walking tour through today's Ivorydale, St. Bernard Plant, where Supervisor Ethel Grote or other volunteers serving as tour guides explain through a film and walk through plant facilities the manner in which production has kept pace with today's demand, and the clean and orderly manner in which this work is carried out.

In this location facilities include laboratory, production, and from here delivery by truck and train to retailers, who then sell to the consumer.

The product IVORY which was the start of it all, is no longer cooked in tubs and cut with piano wires as in earliest years, but all manufacturing is based on computers and closed circuit television in modern production method. International suppliers and an international market are the result of those years of research, development and hard work by many. Local laundry products include: Tide, Oxydol, Bold, Gain, Dreft, Bonus, Dash, Cheer, Duz. The Toilet Goods Plant here makes Crest, Scope and Prell. The raw materials are brought here by truck and rail and are processed, refined and mixed to make the products, which are packaged and carried by conveyor system over Vine Street to the warehouse at Murray Road for delivery to waiting trucks for shipment throughout the United States.

Further products — light duty liquids such as Joy, Ivory Liquid, Thrill and Dawn, are here. The Prepared Mix Plant is where Duncan Hines Mixes are produced, as are Crisco and Crisco Oil.

Industrial and household cleaning products Spic 'n' Span, Top Job, and Mr. Clean have joined the lines of soaps manufactured here. IVORY has continued, with improvements as a leading bath soap, and although Lenox is no longer sold, Camay, Safeguard and Zest as well as a heavy-duty soap, Lava, continue to be well known products of this international firm. Candles are no longer manufactured and sold here, but IVORY still floats, and still has a share of the market. The Ivorydale plant operates around the clock in 1978 to meet the demand for the Company's products.

Some have recalled the past days when live turkeys were given employees at Christmas, which were carried home (rather noisily) in streetcars for the holiday celebration with family and friends. The company still gives Christmas remembrances to employees as a bonus for a good job, well done.

The days of the old Lunch Club—when employees who helped in the cafeteria received free lunch; otherwise cost was 20¢ for a token for one meal—\$1.00 per week for the noonday meal served there. A large copper coffee urn that previously served the many employees lunchtime fare is a decorative planter today in the new cafeteria facility.

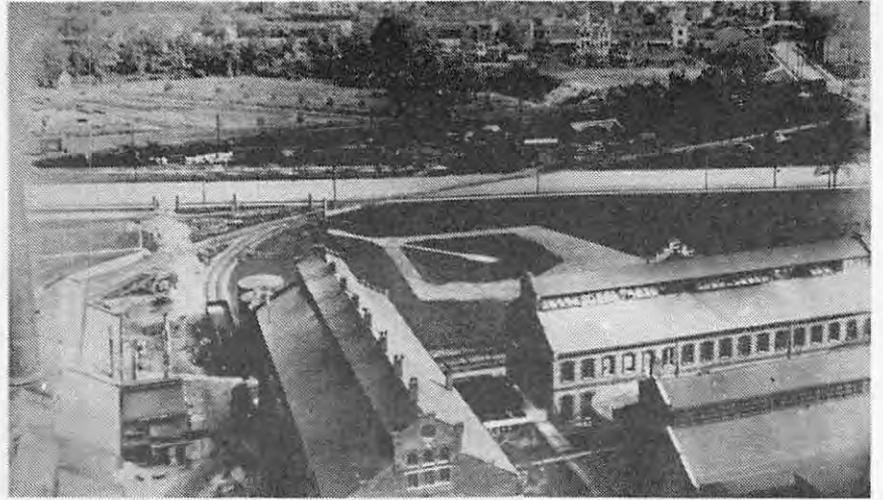
The company band or orchestra that used to drill and play for the entertainment of many has become a memory, as have the dances given periodically throughout former days. The Sound Money Club, popular when the Gold Standard was under discussion, and promoted by management and employees alike is a memory to some, and unheard of by others.

Dividend days are funtime occa-

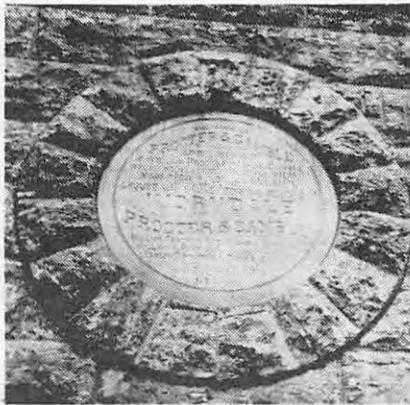
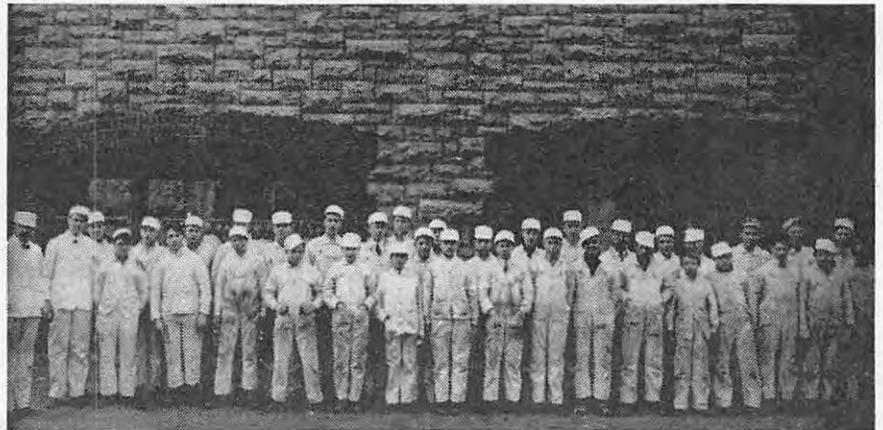
sions, since those late 1880's when the profit sharing plan was first brought out by the hard working founders. Many years this occasion included races and competitions by employees, with special entertainment. Today, Dividend Days are held at the Cincinnati Convention Center and at King's Island, as the number of employees in the Cincinnati area has become so large. Special entertainment is provided, and the fruit of the labors of all is recognized.

What began in a small way downtown in Cincinnati, and was greatly enlarged throughout the years, predominantly in the St. Bernard area, has become one of the largest corporations in the world. P&G serves the needs of all people, and constantly strives to improve through quality control, innovative methods and ideas, and reaps a well-deserved return for efforts expended.

The philosophy expounded by the founders William Procter and James Gamble as recorded on the cornerstone of the Ivorydale Plant in 1885 has continued. As it celebrates its 100th anniversary of incorporation as a village, the community of St. Bernard is proud of those who then, and now, have shown the "industry, enterprise and integrity that made these buildings a necessity."



1912 Aerial View of P&G Showing Ball Diamond and Railroad Avenue



1912 View Showing Company Homes—June Street

SPORTS, GAMES, ATHLETICS...



Sons of Veterans—1904

Hunting and fishing provided the earliest sport available to locals and visitors to the St. Bernard area. Swimming and boating, also occurred, although the swimming was not often recommended—the Ross Lake, Chester Lake and Canal providing the source for this particular group of pastimes.

Many St. Bernardian's participated in shooting as a sport through the years, and although no organized gun club exists today, many recall the years when the Scheutzenbuckel was located here.

The Norddeutschen Schuetzen Gesellschaft, formed in 1866 by a group of Civil War veterans, predominantly of German extraction, had purchased the Fairmount Theological Seminary grounds and buildings in Cincinnati, naming it "Schuetzenbuckel" (the shooting hill), and eventually these facilities included not only target shooting facilities, but also bowling alleys, a dance pavilion, wine cellar, dining rooms and other features. In 1888 the main building was destroyed by fire, and the Scheutzenfest moved to different spots thereafter.

One of these spots was St. Ber-

nard. Scant information available today indicates that the Cincinnati Gun Club was the site of the Scheutzenbuckel held by the "Plattdeutschen Vogel Scheiten Gesellschaft" as it was known here. This was located near Vine Street at the site of Ross Lake, where also was situated a hotel. The area served as a vacation spot for many years, and marksmen often came to shoot at live pigeons which were later replaced by clay pigeons.

The Scheutzenfest was an annual affair here and was probably at its height here in 1898 or thereabouts. The reenactment of shooting at a large hand-carved wooden bird, with prizes for shooting of the wings and crown from the bird were part of this tradition. The marksman who shot off the crown would be the king for the ensuing year, and the Koenigs Ball was held at the Town Hall or Jefferson Hall in winter, and featured crowning of the king and the queen he had selected. Here the crown was placed on someone's head and the song rang out: "I Have The Hat Upon My Head . . . Twenty-One Beers For A Dollar"!



The Scheutzenfest

Among the famous people recalled as having frequented this local club was Annie Oakley, expert markswoman, who came here to the "Wilds of St. Bernard" to test her skill.

A fire occurred at some point which finalized what had been a local attraction for many years. Some local residents belong to the Kolping which commencing 1924 has continued the tradition of Scheutzenfest, and other German events.

Bowling Lanes—Ludlow Grove

It has been reported that during the 1880's a bowling alley on Beech Street was owned by Bill Schmiedeke, uncle of Marv Campbell, and his mother helped set up pins there as a girl.

The Holtgreve Hotel on Vine reportedly also had alleys which were enjoyed by residents, as well as vacationers to the area.

History of St. Bernard Bowling Lanes . . .

Lanes in St. Bernard date back to the early 1900's. Local town folks remember bowling alleys located in the old Jefferson Hall on the corner south west of Lawrence Street and Vine.

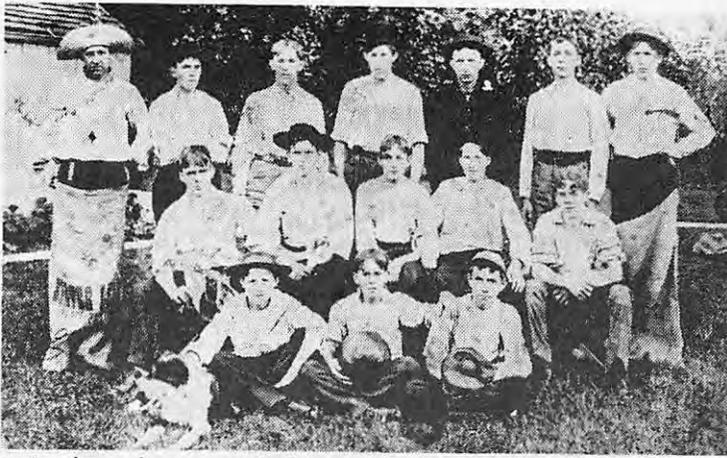
Two alleys located in the basement of the Jr. Order Hall at the corner of Tower and Jackson Avenues kept the local keglars entertained in the early 1920's.

In the 1930-1940's alleys were in operation at the Sports Center, 4719 Vine Street, for about fifteen years.

When St. Clement School was built in 1923 four lanes were installed in the school basement. In 1944 four more were added. However due to the high cost of maintenance and the introduction of the automatic pin setters, it became impossible for St. Clement Parish to continue operating the lanes. The closing down of the lanes in 1966 resulted in an absence of lanes in St. Bernard for approximately nine years.

The Pin Haus, located in the St. Bernard Shopping Center, 4900 block of Vine Street, opened its doors August 1975 with eighteen modern and up to date automatic lanes.

Many today are members of one or more bowling leagues in St. Bernard and elsewhere. Limited information is available as to who the outstanding bowlers have been.



Memories have been recalled by local present and former residents regarding local pastimes:—

Sports and Games—
J. Vanden Eynden

As kids we played around the water tower at the top of Tower Avenue and Franklin Street—catchers, baseball with a rubber ball which you hit with your fist, spun tops, flew kites, rolled a hoop, played mumbly peg with a pocket knife, caddy (a sharpened four-inch piece of broom handle and a paddle), hat-on-the-back, or leap frog.

In the late teens Sullivan and Tower were blacktopped and it really was smooth for roller skating, and on Saturday afternoons, especially, a game of shinny or roller skate hockey with a tin can was always in progress.

Night games played under the corner street light were—poke, I spy, go sheepy go, or bean yard. Nine o'clock curfew would ring nine bells and everyone would go home. Wintertime sled riding on Tower Avenue was the best—you'd get a six-square ride and each ride took about half an hour. Bobsleds that would hold ten to twelve kids would give you a fast ride. At the top of the hill there usually would be a fire in an oil drum to get you warmed up if you were cold.

We were always playing baseball it seems. We would get up a game of sides in our back yard, Franklin Alley, sometimes Jefferson Avenue, or the City park. However, the regular diamond was too large, so we improvised a spot near Church Street which was half-way. As we got older we played as a team in such amateur leagues as "13 and 6", but never made it to Class A.

Equipment, according to Larry Vanden Eynden, was makeshift at best—even the balls were often improvised—many were wrapped with twine and wrapped with tape, and many mothers stitched covers

for them.

Bats were also not the uniform quality of today, and often split bats were nailed back together by the players for continued use.

* * *

Football was about the same way. Basketball started out with our gang buying two baskets and backboards from old St. George High School (forerunner of Roger Bacon) in 1922. Al Stump, a good friend and handyman, with some financial help from dad, bought the 4 x 4's and erected the baskets. We always had friends in our yard playing basketball or watching the Class A ballgame at City Park on Sunday afternoons. If the game wasn't worth watching someone would bring out a deck of cards and play poker on one of several picnic tables with benches that we had on the place.

* * *

Remembrance of Fred Steigleman

The religious Brothers from St. Clement's Church used to play ball in the pasture across from Greenlee Avenue between Washington and Jefferson Avenue.

If there were any young boys nearby, the Brothers used to give them 5¢ if they would go to Kellerman's saloon, at the corner of Greenlee and Ross Avenue to buy some beer.

The Brothers used to bring the buckets with them. The boys were glad to earn the 5¢, and really liked to go, because the saloonkeeper would give them some pretzels. It should be noted that in those days, there were no laws that affected minors. They could buy cigars just as easily for their dads.

A retired professional ballplayer who lived on Jefferson Avenue, used to come over and join in the fun, and he was especially remembered by Mr. Steigleman for his demonstrations of how to hit and catch fly balls.

Baseball activities were among the earliest group activities in St. Bernard and sandlot diamonds sprang up all over the community at this sport gained prominence.

Meiner's Saloon, the lot opposite Bank Street, Scenic & Greenlee and various empty lots provided everyone with their chance to play. Voller Tigers headquarters was at Busam's Saloon, with practice field behind Imwalle's.

Matty Schwab, veteran groundskeeper since 1903 for the Cincinnati Reds from early years was noted in the **Cincinnati Post** for his contribution to sports some years back. This resident of St. Bernard, he had great impact on the game and development of the scoreboard at Crosley, which impact is still felt today. Following is an excerpt of an article regarding this well-known resident (as penned by Joe Quinn):

THE STORY of Matty is pretty nearly the story of the modern Reds' ball club for he's been in service at the park since 1894. As might be imagined he knows the job from every angle.

Matty has served under seven different presidents of the Cincinnati Baseball Club and has seen 23 managers come and go.

The only time he's taken out in the past 53 years were two seasons that he pitched in the Cotton States League, playing with Vicksburg and Natchez. That was in 1900-01.

* * *

HIS FATHER was groundskeeper at the park when Matty first went out there in 1894. The elder Schwab was the only paid member of the maintenance staff.

* * *

Matty recalls that at that time the rest of the help was temporary and in payment received passes to the games. He himself padded out his income by serving as clubhouse boy, running errands around the park and tending horses which in those days were tethered along the back fence.

IN THE "good old days" the ball players had to buy their own uniforms, pay for their own laundry and supply their own soap and towels.

There were no showers but a big tank, which Matty describes as being similar to those used by farmers for cooking hogs, afforded the players opportunity for a bath after the game.

Some of the players would bring wagon tongues to the park and Matty would take them across the street to a barber-pole factory and have them turned into bats. He also acted as trainer, giving rub-downs when the player furnished the liniment.

Information and photo of the St. Bernard Nationals was provided by former resident Oscar Droste. Limited space prevents inclusion of the whole story of this well-known team of yesteryear. However, it was reported that the Norwood team which became the World Champion Semi-Professional champions of 1916 declined to play the Nationals since he was scheduled to play a game with the reigning winner, and didn't wish to chance defeat at the hands of these locals.

In the newly created Federal League at Covington, Kentucky at approximately this same time, Hi Bartell, manager of the Cincinnati Spalding Sport Store handled scheduling for better teams of the tri-state, and the Nationals were pitted against the talented Covington team, only losing by a narrow margin, prompting Mr. Bartell to remark, "I always thought well of the St. Bernard Nationals—now I believe".

At Clark's crossing there was another saloon and boarding house, used extensively by the railroads of that section. In the lowlands nearby, the Mummert boys, the Schrodgers, Finkes and their pals played some good base ball. This place was owned by John Clark and later run by his son Ed Clark.

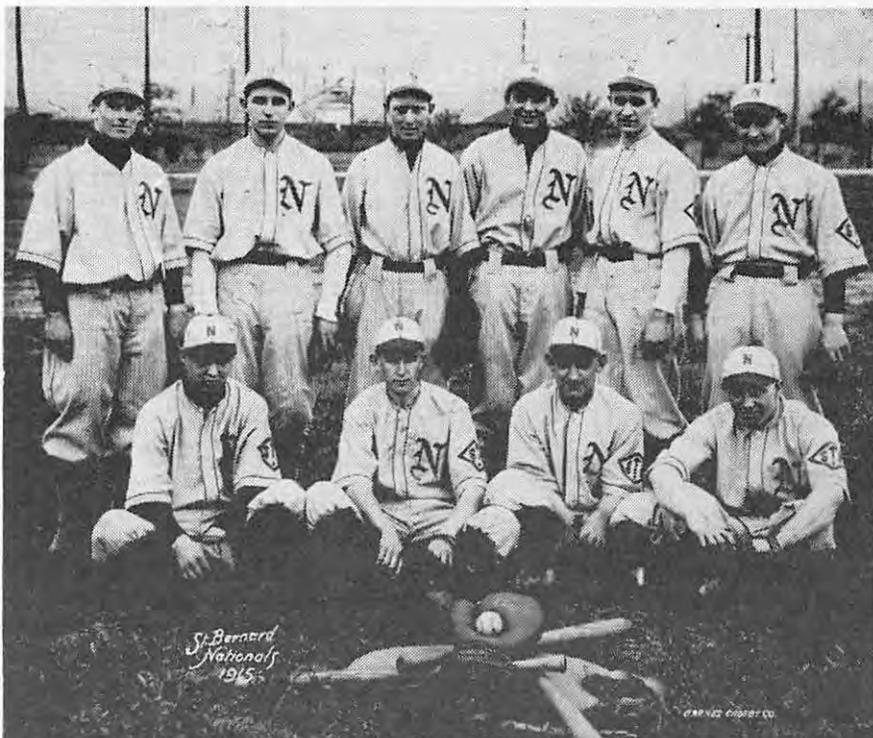
Some industrial leagues played a part in providing first class baseball in St. Bernard on Saturday afternoons at the City Park.

Besides some company stars, local St. Bernardians often loaned their skills and these included George Schaefer, Manager Joe McCann of the Wirebound Box Co., Heine Ellert and others.

Today Kiwanis League is the basis for baseball activities commencing from age five on, and every aspirant has an opportunity to learn the fundamentals and participate.

Girls have also had good baseball teams from the 1940's or so, and we include one of the former outstanding girls' teams coached ably by Urban Mersch.

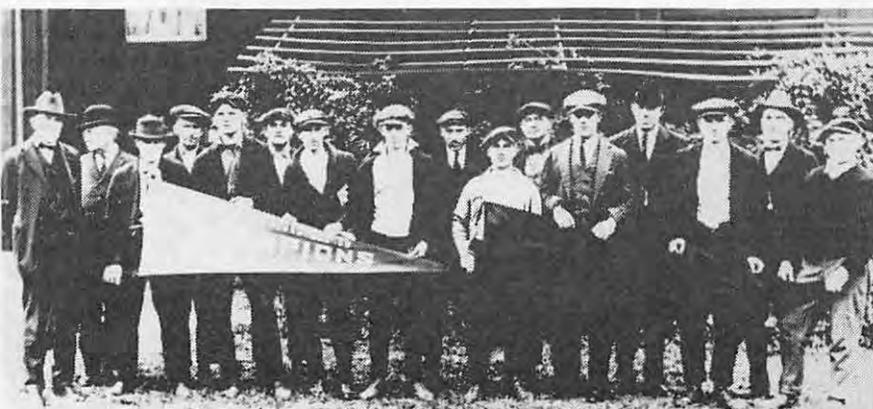
Edward Sicking played baseball for Cincinnati, Chicago and Pittsburgh, among others during his career. Edward "Moe" Burtschy also had a fine baseball career, John Suhlman played minor league baseball, and Milt McEneny has logged time in this same sport.



St. Bernard Nationals—1915



Meiner's Eagles—Top Row, l. to r.: Tackenberg, Bill Brigger, Ben Rusche, Joe Broxterman, Slats Miller. Middle Row: Fred Gohman, Tom Gill, Harry Meiners, cafe owner, Bill Brennan, John Gessendorf. Bottom Row: Zio Vetter, Al Meyers.



Cincinnati Wirebound—1920 Champs

Sports moved in many directions throughout the years, and some participants reached prominence mostly on their own. Dorothy Nussbaum, who won racing honors in preliminaries for the national try-outs for the olympic games at Los Angeles in the early 1930's is a local example of talent in this direction.

Today's reawakening interest in running, as evidenced in the first marathon run held in St. Bernard, July 4, 1978, may bring future champions.

Tony Blum was a golf champion and was known throughout the country for his skill.

Another record holder was Dave Lanham, who in the early 1920's won the Cincinnati Marbles Championship and became National Champion, in the tournament held at Atlantic City.

Billiards or Pool were played, and the Young Men's Institute, formerly at Bertus and Vine boasted tables in the 1890's, as did many of the local saloons throughout the years. No record has been reported of local champs, but we are sure that many participated in this pastime.

Pictured below are gentlemen at Meiner's Saloon prior to a game.

Kneidl's saloon was the headquarters for an athletic club on Ross Avenue at one time, and boxing contests of amateur nature were held there.

Marcellus Vanden Enyden played basketball on the Big Four Railroad Team and later the Cincinnati YMCA team which was in national professional competition at the time. John "Socko" Wiethé participated in professional football.

All early athletes did not have the advantage of secondary and advanced education that more recent sports enthusiasts can accede to today. As sports began in the schools and competitive teams were established there, gradually more and more local athletes competed at the high school level, then went on to the college level to make outstanding records.

With the development of the schools and recreation programs of the community, athletics have received continual renewal through education and training of the young people. This has led to their participation into young adulthood, fulfilling their goals and ambitions

both in athletics as well as other positions in life with success.

Football came into prominence around World War I—Rules and layout of the field was makeshift at best—Vine Street Park serving as the local field. One rule was that the ball was only dead when the ball carrier said "down". It was not unusual for every man to pile on the ball carrier, and in the melee it was difficult for the ball carrier to be heard. Further, it was possible that during the unpling that the ball carrier might just get up and start running again, and opponents were hard pressed to regrab the man quickly before he got away.

Furthermore, the range of sizes and weights of participants went from small to large (such as Pegger Memmel or Max Schmidt), and ages might range from sixteen to thirty-six.

Later in the 1920's organized teams and strong rivalries between teams such as the St. Bernard Merchants and a championship Carthage team were culminated in annual contests at the Carthage Fairgrounds. Another local team was the Apaches. Equipment varied with each man, and the majority of helmets resembled World War I flying gear in earliest years.

What started as a roughneck game gradually improved with outstanding coaching by men such as Tony Comello.

Today's football is confined to local school teams as well as some Sunday football — a remnant of former years.

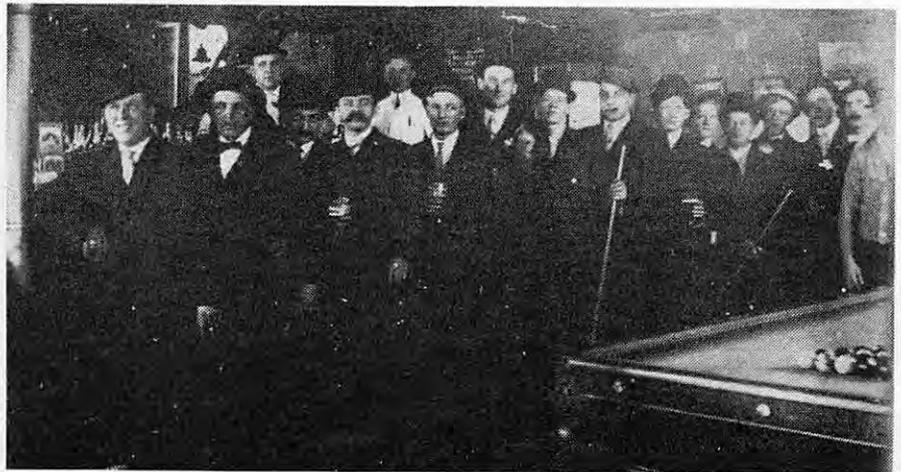
Art Cruse played football and basketball in high school, and when attending Ohio Wesleyan played on their football team, playing one game against a professional Penn-

sylvanian team. Dick Rusche played football for University of Cincinnati, Roger Perdryx played for Xavier University and later for a Canadian team professionally. Dave Foley, Roger Bacon graduate, played for Ohio State University before professional play with the New York Jets, and presently is a lineman for the Buffalo Bills. Dave's brother Tim is presently playing football while attending Notre Dame, and is doing an outstanding job there.

Basketball players included Bill Lammert (University of Cincinnati), Jim Sicking, Lou Vonderbrink and Jerry Foley (Xavier University), and presently Jerry Hinnenkamp, Dan Doellman at Northern Kentucky State and others are applying skills learned in St. Bernard to their teams' benefit while obtaining an education.

Coaches such as Doc Milner, Jerry Radke, Joe Hellner, Bron Bacevich, John Wiethé and others brought sports up to their present high level, and others such as Jerry Doerger served as coach here as well as at the college and high school level.

Tennis was another sport which still continues today as one that attracts many. Courts at Washington and Vine were the site of many outstanding matches among local enthusiasts, including Marie Kemp, Marv Campbell, Melba Vollner Doellman, Elmer "Jinks" Metz, Wil Goldschmidt, H. Deubell, J. Nunlist, Betsy Schmidt Abell and others through the years. Wil Goldschmidt won the Frank Imwalle cup 3 years in succession. No statistics have been reported as to specific winners in specific years, but there is no lack of interest in this sport which is now played at the improved Tennis Lane courts.



The Old Saloon



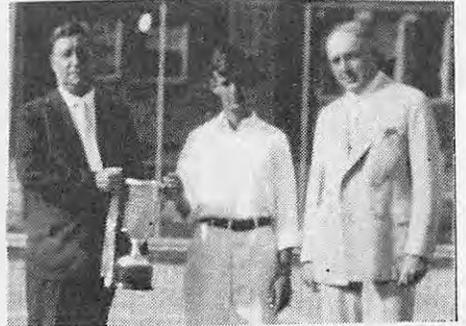
1966 Cardinal team. Front Row: Tom Kalb, Bill Schmidt, Roger Bedinghaus, Tom Paul, Don Brockman, Ken Kernen. Back Row: Bob Jaspers, Frank Abel, Joe Kempe, Tom Mauntel, Jerry Foley, John Gelhaus, Joe Dattilo, Jerry Haverland, Coach Ken Schrand.



Robert McNally and Edward Bushelman — 7-4-1974 Bridge Tourney Champs.



New Tennis Court Dedication—1976. Tennis players of yesteryear.



Harvey Kronledge and F. Imwalle, Sr. make presentation to Tennis Champs—Wil Goldschmidt.



St. Clement Alleys—1950

Some Club Photos Through The Years...



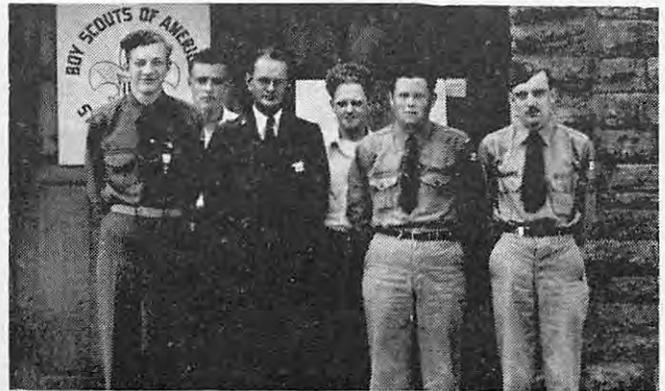
Ladies group at Rathjen home.



Christobels Dancing Class—Town Hall



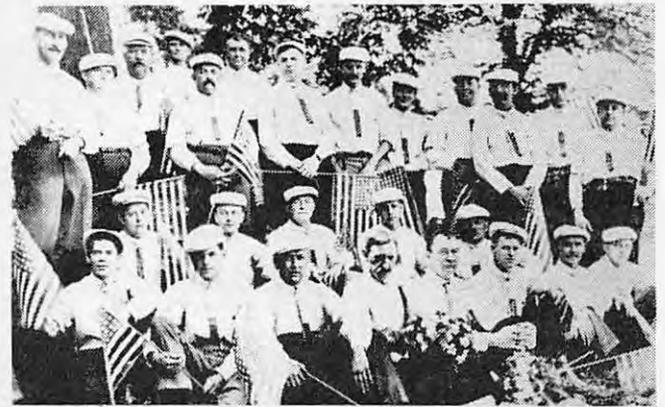
Legion Auxiliary—1940's



St. Clement Troop No. 354—Boy Scouts—Clete Haverland, Art Dover, "Cap" William, Scoutmaster, Preston Pilgrim, "Cip" Findley, Ray Hirtzel.



Girl Scouts take part in Memorial Day



Down & Out Club



R&L Club—Meiner's Cafe



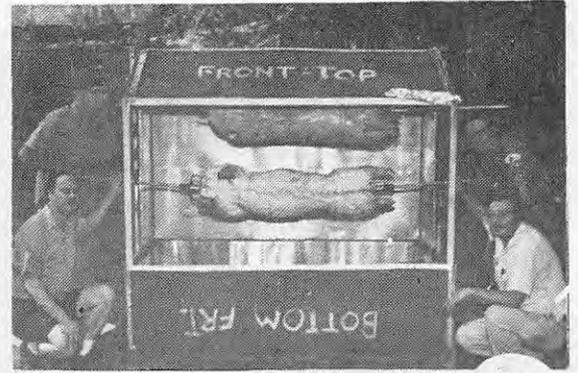
Skirt baseball team: 1st row: F. Karle, S. Blankenbuehler, Lou Stemann. 2nd row: J. Mersch, M. Campbell, B. Schuch, J. Schlosser, G. Zeis.

German Luau — Chamber of Commerce Sponsors Annual Luau



Parade Photos—German Luau

Individuals
& Clubs
Participate
In Parade
And
Operate Booths



Pig Roast Preparations—Scout Troop No. 354; B. Tobergte, T. Butz, C. Gruenwald, G. Bollmer.



Street Flags
And Our
Community
Monthly
Newspaper
Are Funded
By The Luau

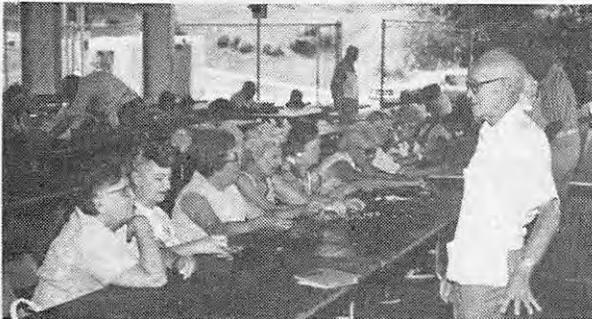


Guest Parachutist

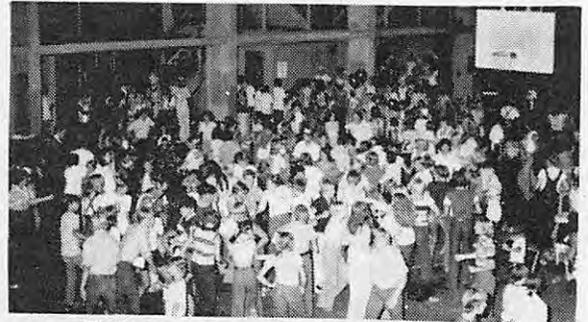


St. Bernard Bugle

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ST. BERNARD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



Fun For All



Sr. Citizens Singers Entertain



Brute—Parade Dog

CENTENNIAL ... 1978 ...

CITY OF
ST. BERNARD, OHIO

100
YEARS
CENTENNIAL DINNER

1878



1978

MAGGIE'S OPERA HOUSE
4901 Vine Street St. Bernard, Ohio

MARCH 8, 1978



May 13-14 Barb Bertke



Eldest Native Citizen—Mrs. George (Mary) Boehm, son Paul and daughter Helen.



Mayors—George Meyer, Chas. Young, Jos. Koettters, Jack Hausfeld, Jos. Haverland.



April 15 Talent Show

RE-ENACTMENT OF FIRST COUNCIL MEETING April 6



Left to right: Niesen (Marshal Bode), J. Paul (Broxterman), Hollmann (Huffman), Schwallie (Schroeder), Hausfeld (Mayor Katenkamp), Engel Boehmer), Schildmeyer (Kauffman), Wallenhorst (Attermeyer), Jurgens (Brinkers).

*Council Chamber St Bernard April 6th
The Chairman called the Meeting to order and
Appointed the following Com
From the Rules Meps Kauffman Huffman
Room on Place of Holding Meeting
Meps Attermeyer Boehmer
Moved and Second to Adjourn*

EXCERPTS OF FIRST COUNCIL MINUTES



Left to right: Fred Engel, Frank Niesen, Paul Schildmeyer, John Schwallie, C. VonderMeulen, Edna McCann, Jack Paul, Rose Glandorf, Bob Wallenhorst.



Frank Wylds



Jim LaBarbara, Rep. Murdock, Miss Ohio, Miss Cincinnati, Sr. Citizens Singers, Gov. Rhodes, Bob Braun—Luau—August 45.

IN APPRECIATION

It is our desire to express our thanks to the many individuals and groups who aided in this project. Without the assistance of local people, as well as many who have moved from St. Bernard, who still have fond memories of "our town", this booklet could not have been possible. Friends and families provided inspiration and were patient and understanding and deserve our thanks. We have tried to list many who helped and regret any omissions.

THE COMMITTEE

This group worked hard and assisted in obtaining information through interview, exhibit, display, research, and cataloging vital facts.

Miss Romilda Berling
Mrs. Helen Bollmer
Mrs. Eileen Fiebig
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Geers
Mr. Don Hampel
Mrs. Jane Hardewig

Mr. Jack Hausfeld
Mrs. Ruth Junker
Mr. Jim Jurgens
Mrs. Bert Kaestle
Mrs. Marjorie Niesen
Miss Helen Nunlist

Mrs. Edith Rehtin
Mrs. Rose Schildmeyer
Mrs. Toni Schildmeyer
Mrs. Veneita Throenle
Miss Mary Tieman
Mr. Larry Vanden Eynden

Contributors of Photos, Facts, Display Items and Special Helps:—

Mr. & Mrs. Elmore Ahr
Mr. Frank Ahrens
Mr. & Mrs. L. V. Alley
Mrs. Charles Allison
Mrs. Norma P. Alt
Mrs. Jeanette Anderson
Mr. John Archibale
Sr. Frances Assissi
Mr. & Mrs. Jos. Backherms
Miss Pat Ballard
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Rev. Sylvan Becker, OFM
Mrs. Rose Bedinghaus
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Bell Telephone Archives
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Miss Helen Boehm
Mrs. Roger Boehm
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Rev. John Bok
Mr. Leon Boyd
Mr. Chester Boys
Mr. John Brecht
Mr. Roscoe Brock
Miss Meyer
Miss Josephine Brons
Mr. David Brook
Mr. Charles Brown
Miss Margaret Broxterman
ST. BERNARD BUGLE
Rev. Leroy Buller
Mrs. Rose Busse
Mrs. Dorothy Butler
Mr. Carl Butz
Ms. Linda Cagnatti
Mr. Marvin Campbell
Mr. Woodrow Case
Chessie
Chief, Archives Branch; Federal
Records Center
CINCINNATI POST & TIMES STAR
Sister Jean Marie Cleveland
Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Connolly
City Council, St. Bernard, Ohio
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur O. Cruse
Daniel F. Cunningham Family
Mr. Joseph Day
Mr. E. F. Dean
Mr. Jerome Deich
Mr. Rudy DeRiso
Mrs. Earl Dietz
Miss Frieda Distler
Mr. Jerry Doerger
Mr. John Doerger
Mrs. Urban Doerger
DuBois Chemicals
Mrs. Marilyn Dunkman
Mr. Bernard Dunphy
Mr. Joseph Droste
Mr. Oscar Droste
Mr. Al Durchholz
Mr. & Mrs. James Dwertman
Mr. Lee Ellis

Emery Industries
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Feichtner
Fire Department—St. Bernard
Mr. Cam Fischer
Mrs. Charles Fischer
Mrs. Rose Masters Fischer
Paul Flederman
Mrs. Virginia Foley
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Freson
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Rev. Edward Fueglein, OFM
Mrs. Mary Fugikawa
Mrs. William T. Fulton
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Mr. Herbert Gardner
Mr. Frank A. Geers
Mr. Joseph Geers
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Dr. Charles G. Gobel
Mr. & Mrs. Wil Goldschmidt
Hon. W. Gradison
Mr. David Greensfelder
Mrs. Ethel Grote
Mr. Howard F. Gruenwald
Mrs. Loretta Gruenwald
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Haeufle
Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Hart
Mrs. Karl Haschart
Mrs. Sally Hausfeld
Hon. Joseph W. Haverland
Mr. P. J. Hayes
Mr. Elmer Heger
Mr. Fred Heinecke
Chief Robert Heller
Mr. Joe Hellner
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Mrs. Karen Hogan
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N. P. Huff
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Mrs. Helena Isfort
Miss Rita Juengling
Mrs. Joseph Kaestle
Mr. Frank Karle
William J. Katenkamp
Mr. & Mrs. Adrian Kathman
Mrs. Sue Kathman
Mr. Clarence Keel
Miss Marie Kemp
Mrs. Earl Kennedy
Kiddie Kare Day Care Center
Mr. & Mrs. William King
Clara Freson Kleingers
Mr. Charles Kohstall
Mr. Walter F. Kouba
Mrs. John J. Krivec
Mrs. Vernon Kuderer
Mrs. Florence Lammert
Sister Rene Langenecker
Mrs. Dorothy Meinberg Lee
Mrs. Walter A. Lohman

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Mr. Edw. G. Meiners
Mrs. Mariam Meisel
Mr. & Mrs. Urban Mersch
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Mrs. Frances Meyer
Mr. William F. Meyer
Mr. & Mrs. Ben Mezger
Mrs. Marilyn Middendorf
Rev. Gary Miller
Mrs. Hilda Miller
Chief William Miller
Mrs. Adela Mitchell
Mrs. Geraldine Mize
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NuMaid Margarine
H. James Nunlist
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Special Thanks . . .



The citizens of St. Bernard and the Centennial Committee in an effort to show their sincere appreciation and thanks hereby deviates from the norm and dedicates this Centennial Book to its author, Marge Niesen.

A native of Long Island, Marge took residence in St. Bernhard 16 years ago when she became Mrs. Frank Niesen, Jr.

In her years as a resident of St. Bernard she contributed greatly to the Community. Her efforts reached their peak when she voluntarily gave her time and energy to coordinated the work of all the different Committee persons to pull together the facts that make up this Centennial Year Book. Her enthusiasm gave impetus and inspiration not only to the Centennial Committee but all the citizens of the Community to make this Centennial Year Program of activities one that will go down in the history of St. Bernard.

Again Marge—

We all thank you!

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