

# Barquilla de la Santa Maria

BULLETIN of the Catholic Record Society -  
Diocese of Columbus

Vol. XXV, No. 9

Sept. 3: Beatification of Pope Pius IX

September, 2000

## Episcopal Lineages of the Bishops of Columbus Part 1: Bishop Elwell

The Church we profess to be one, holy, catholic, and apostolic. Regarding the last of these marks, the Second Vatican Council said the following in *Lumen Gentium*, The Dogmatic Constitution on the Church. "That divine mission, which was committed by Christ to the apostles, is destined to last until the end of the world... For that very reason the apostles were careful to appoint successors... They accordingly designated such men and then made the ruling that likewise on their death other proven men should take over their ministry. Among those various offices which have been exercised in the Church from the earliest times the chief place, according to the witness of tradition, is held by the function of those who, through their appointment to the dignity and responsibility of bishop, and in virtue consequently of the unbroken succession, going back to the beginning, are regarded as transmitters of the apostolic line." (n. 20) Thus, we believe that today's bishops represent in unbroken line those twelve apostles chosen by our Lord and carry on their sanctifying and teaching office. At present, however, the succession of bishops can be traced back only to the sixteenth century.

Cardinal Paluzzi degli Albertone Altieri, who lived in the seventeenth century, is the critical point in the study of the apostolic succession of the Bishops of Columbus, for two reasons. Looking from his time toward the present, he is the last bishop from whom all the lineages of the

Bishops of Columbus descend. Looking back before his time, it was a last minute change in his consecrator, not discovered until the 1960s, that caused all lineages written until that time to be in error.

Interest in episcopal lineage in the United States was shown as early as 1916, when articles focused on the subject in the *Catholic Historical Review*. Study of the subject was facilitated in 1940 by the publication by Catholic University's Rev. Joseph Bernard Code of the *Dictionary of the American Hierarchy* (New York: Longmans, Green and Co.). Seminarians at Mt. St. Mary Seminary of the West in Cincinnati published an article in the April, 1941 issue of their *Seminary Studies* titled, "The Episcopal Lineage of the Hierarchy of the United States". This work was enlarged by Rev. Jesse W. Lonsway in 1948 as a thin book, *The Episcopal Lineage of the Hierarchy in the United States, 1790-1948*. This book traced each lineage back to the first non-American prelate encountered. In 1963 Lonsway and Rev. Aaron Pembleton, O.F.M. issued their updated *The Episcopal Lineage of the Hierarchy in the United States Revised*. This work traces back into European, for the most part Roman, lineages.

For many decades it was known that Cardinal Paluzzi Albertoni Altieri was scheduled to have been consecrated by Pope Alexander VII and up through Lonsway's 1963 work the lineages were

traced from this Cardinal through Pope Alexander back to Pope Gregory XII. However, Lonsway found an article in the *Gazette de France* (1666), No. 70, page 593, which stated that at the last moment the Pope fell sick and Paluzzi Albertoni Altieri was consecrated by Cardinal Carpegna instead. This information was published in a second edition by Lonsway and Pembleton in 1965.

More recently, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops has published *Ordinations of U.S. Catholic Bishops, 1790-1989* by Charles N. Bransom, Jr. Mr. Bransom now maintains a web site, [home1.gte.net/cbransom/](http://home1.gte.net/cbransom/), related to the subject.

Our local expert on these matters is Monsignor Robert L. Noon, who has collected many interesting details about the bishops in the lineages. The following is largely a condensation of his work. We begin with the lineage of Bishop Elwell and will continue with other lineages as space permits.

**A-1 Scipio Rebiba** was elected Titular Bishop of Amicle and was appointed Auxiliary Bishop of Chieti in March, 1541. It is believed by many that he was consecrated by Gian Pedro Cardinal Carafa, Archbishop of Chieti, who later became Pope Paul IV.

**A-2 Guilio Antonio Santorio** (1532-1602) was consecrated by Cardinal Rebiba in the Vatican Apostolic Palace on March 21, 1566. He was Archbishop of Santo Servino.

**A-3 Girolamo Birnerio**, O.P. was consecrated by Santorio on Sept. 7, 1586 in the Basilica of the Twelve Holy Apostles, Rome. He was Bishop of Ascoli Piceno and later was Bishop of Albano.

**A-4 Galeazzo Sanvitale di Bari** was consecrated by Birnerio on April 4, 1604 in the chapel of the Apostolic Sacristy.

**A-5 Cardinal Ludovico Ludovisi** (1595 - 1632), a nephew of Pope Gregory XV, was consecrated by Sanvitale on May 2, 1621 in Sanvitale's private chapel in Rome and was named a cardinal the same year; he was Archbishop of Bologna and his uncle's Secretary of State.

**A-6 Cardinal Luigi Caetani** (1595-1642) was consecrated by Ludovisi on June 12, 1622 in the Basilica of Saint Mary Major, Rome, as Titular Bishop of Antioch.

**A-7 Cardinal Ulderico Carpegna** was consecrated by Cardinal Caetani on October 7, 1630 in the Pauline Chapel of the Apostolic Palace of the Quirinal; he was Bishop of Gubbio.

**A-8 Cardinal Paluzzi degli Albertoni Altieri** (died 1698), a nephew of Pope Clement X, was ordained by Cardinal Carpegna on May 2, 1666 in San Silvestro in Capite, Rome, as Bishop of Montefiascone. His name was Palluzi degli Albertoni until the family through marriage adopted the name Altieri. He assisted his uncle, the pope, from 1670 to 1674. In 1691 he was Bishop of Palestrina. He was Prefect of the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith.

**A-9 Pietro Francesco (Vincenzo Maria) Orsini**, O.P. (1649-1730) was named a cardinal in 1722 but remained in many ways a simple friar. He was consecrated by Cardinal Altieri on Feb. 3, 1675 in SS. Domenico e Sisto, Rome, as Archbishop of Manfredonia, a see chosen by him for its poverty. Later he was Archbishop of Cessane and then of Benevento; he became **Pope Benedict XIII** in 1724.

**A-10 Prospero Lorenzo Lambertini** (1675 Bologna - 1758) entered the curial service in 1694. He was consecrated by Pope Benedict XIII on July 16, 1724 in the Pauline Chapel of the Apostolic Palace of the Quirinal as Titular Archbishop of Theodosia. He became

Archbishop of Ancona in 1727, was named a cardinal in 1728, and was translated to Bologna in 1831. In 1740 he became **Pope Benedict XIV**. As pope, he maintained good relations with both the intellectuals and the national governments of his time.

A-11 **Enrico Cardinal Enriquez** was consecrated by Pope Benedict XIV on December 19, 1743.

A-12 **Manuel Quintano y Bonifaz** was consecrated by Cardinal Enriquez on March 16, 1749.

A-13 **Bonaventuro Caridin de Cordoba Espinola de al Cerda** was consecrated by Bishop Quintano in 1761.

A-14 **Joseph Cardinal Doria Pamphili** was consecrated by Bishop Caridin on August 22, 1773.

A-15 **Francesco Xaverio Castiglione** (1761 Cingoli - 1830) was consecrated by Doria-Pamphili in 1800 as Bishop of Montalto; later was Bishop of Cesena. In 1816 he was named cardinal, in 1822 Bishop of Frascati, and in 1823 Prefect of the Congregation of the Index. He became **Pope Pius VIII** in 1829.

A-16 **Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti** (1792 Senigallia, Papal States -1878) was consecrated by Cardinal Castiglione on June 3, 1827 as Archbishop of Spoleto. He was transferred to Imola in 1832; was proclaimed a cardinal in 1840; and in 1846 became **Pope Pius IX**. In 1854 he solemnly defined the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The Papal States were wrested from him in 1860 and Rome itself in 1870. In 1870 he convened the first Vatican Council, which defined papal infallibility. He it was who erected the Diocese of Columbus in 1868. He was proclaimed venerable in 1985 and is scheduled to be proclaimed blessed on

September 3, 2000.

A-17 **Alessandro Franchi** (1819 Rome - 1878 Rome) was employed in the Roman curia and diplomatic corps. On July 6, 1856 he was consecrated by Pope Pius IX and was named Titular Archbishop of Thessalonica. Pope Pius IX named him cardinal in 1873 and in 1874 appointed him prefect of the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith. He was named Secretary of State by Leo XIII in 1878.

A-18 **Giovanni Simione** (born in Pagliano, 1816) was consecrated by Cardinal Franchi in 1875, was named a cardinal in the same year, and was Prefect for the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith.

A-19 **Antonio Agliardi** (1822 Cologne al Serin - 1915) was consecrated in 1884 and was created a cardinal in 1896. He was named Bishop of Albano in 1900 was Chancellor for Pope Pius X.



*Pope Pius IX*

A-20 **Bastio Pompili** (born in 1858 in Spoleto) was named a cardinal in 1911 and was consecrated by Cardinal Agliardi on May 11, 1913 as Bishop of Velletri.

A-21 **Giovanni (Adeodato) Cardinal Piazza**, O. Carm. (born in 1884 in Vigo, Italy) was consecrated on February 24, 1930 as Bishop of Benevento. In 1935 he became Archbishop-Patriarch of Venice. In 1949 he moved into the curia and he was secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Consistory.

A-22 **Egidio Vagnozzi** (1906 Rome-1980 Rome) was Secretary of State to Pope Pius XI in

1930. He was consecrated by Cardinal Piazza in Rome on May 22, 1949 as titular Bishop of Mira and served in the diplomatic corps. He was sent to the U.S. in 1958 as Apostolic Delegate. He was named a cardinal and returned to Rome in 1967.

A-23 **CLARENCE EDWARD ELWELL** (1904 Cleveland - 1973 Columbus) was consecrated by Bishop Vagnozzi on December 21, 1962 in St. John Cathedral, Cleveland, as Titular Bishop of Cone and Auxiliary Bishop of Cleveland. He was appointed eighth Bishop of Columbus in 1968.

(To be continued)



## A GLIMPSE OF THE OHIO VALLEY

by Rev. John Martin Henni

Translated for the Society by the late Rev. Msgr. Joseph A. Hakel

Copyright 2000, Catholic Record Society -- Diocese of Columbus

### Letter 4 - The Indians of the Old Northwest (concluded)

Truly if we seriously consider the tremendous labors of the missionaries and the conquests for the Faith often won at the price of their own blood; if we consider the long war in the Far West even as in this brief sketch; if we consider the Indians so quick to turn their backs, even in peace times, on the gentler manners and new education offered them and if we consider the mighty Indian Chief Tecumseh<sup>17</sup> who was first antagonized by England's greed for land and then about twenty years ago rose up against the United States and rushed from north to south to all tribes of his nation, winning them over either by threats or persuasion; if we consider how all these people without getting any benefit (like their fathers before them) allowed themselves to be used and slaughtered only to fall into the hands of the white men and all at once to be driven out

of their immense valley; finally if we recall an O'Bel partly educated in an American Institute and Black Hawk who became notorious two years ago, forever banished into the forests with their followers: then we would be forced automatically, to agree with that profound thinker, Comte de Maistre, the adversary of the French enlightenment which holds that the savages are in their original most perfect state and we are consequently only a self-educated race, descended from them!

"How can one say that the primitive savage left his original condition by way of thoughtful reflection in order to pass over to another of which he had no knowledge? Then human society as we know it is as old as man, then the savage is, and cannot be other than, a degraded and penalized human being."<sup>18</sup>

This statement agrees with all History of Culture

and the error of the French Enlightenment proves its correctness. For the light has one unalterable path: *ortus ab oriente* [rising from the East]. Only from this region, the cradle of the human race, does the source of our culture arise and to these surprising paths are connected those traces of admirable cultures that have so brilliantly come to light in Peru and especially in Mexico in the midst of unsuspecting barbarians who live around them yet do not even suspect their existence. These barbarians might rightly be seen as sunk in their ignorance even deeper than their ancestors and more widely separated from the source of their culture.

And not to stray too far from our topic, the Valley, if we cast a hasty glance at the northern area of America along the Lakes and streams or if we limit our observations to Ohio alone (I refer to the burial mounds and primitive artifacts shaded by thousand year old oak trees and green grass and moss which surround and guard them as in a sanctuary), then it all cries out in opposition that today's Indians either lost the culture of their forefathers entirely or that they are descendants of a strange, less cultured race that penetrated the Valley at a later date. Above all this is proven first by the so-called mounds or burial hills and second by the fortifications which cannot be ascribed to the ancestors of present day Indians. For their fortifications are only tree trunks and natural heights; their graves are mostly shallow excavations in the earth (rarely in hollow tree trunks) in which the dead are buried either sitting or upright. Such graves are found in abundance along the southern coast of Lake Erie, mostly in slightly elevated places bordering the prairies. This is particularly true in Huron County, which was formerly inhabited by the Cat Indians and Ottawas. Their prized possessions were buried with the dead, the warrior with his weapons and scalp knife, the hunter with his bow and spear together with the wild animals he loved to hunt. This is why otter teeth, beaver and bear bones are found in so many graves.

The mounds are conical, heaped up elevations of earth, or less often of stone, of many heights and diameters. The larger ones rise up 80 to 90 feet with a diameter of 40 to 50 feet on top but naturally they have lost much of their height in the course of time. In all of the Mississippi Valley such ancient monuments have come to light but nowhere so abundantly as in Ohio along the Ohio, Muskingum and the Scioto rivers. What is noteworthy and what seems to point to their great antiquity is that they are always found on antediluvian beaches that are covered with one or two layers of topsoil higher than the present level of the river bed. Almost all of the burial mounds opened in this area held a sort of coffin or a stone vault with a skeleton in the center. This was probably the sarcophagus of a patriarch or original chief of the tribe. Around him were heaped the bones of the succeeding chiefs in ever increasing height as if to point out the antiquity or permanence of the tribe.

*Ad tumulum Cereris sedemque sacratam venimus... Aeneid, Bk II, v. 74.* Smaller burial mounds containing bones of individuals and made of piled up rocks were also frequently found at a distance from the larger mounds. Judging from the ashes and half-burned bones found in them when they were opened, one can surmise that these were sacrificial victims. An example is found in Marietta, the oldest settlement in Ohio not far from the mouth of the Muskingum River. One of their side streets was excavated through such a mound. It revealed a decayed skeleton. Above its head lay the remnants of an ornamental sword decoration and a shield made of molten copper studded with silver discs. The small openings still showed traces of rotted leather. Even more clearly the stones enclosing the grave pointed to cremation. Other mounds (I am following the notes and earlier observations of Mr. Caleb Otwater of Circleville, Ohio) made of clay dirt baked in the form of bricks cover a number of skeletons. From one of these, among other things, a clear

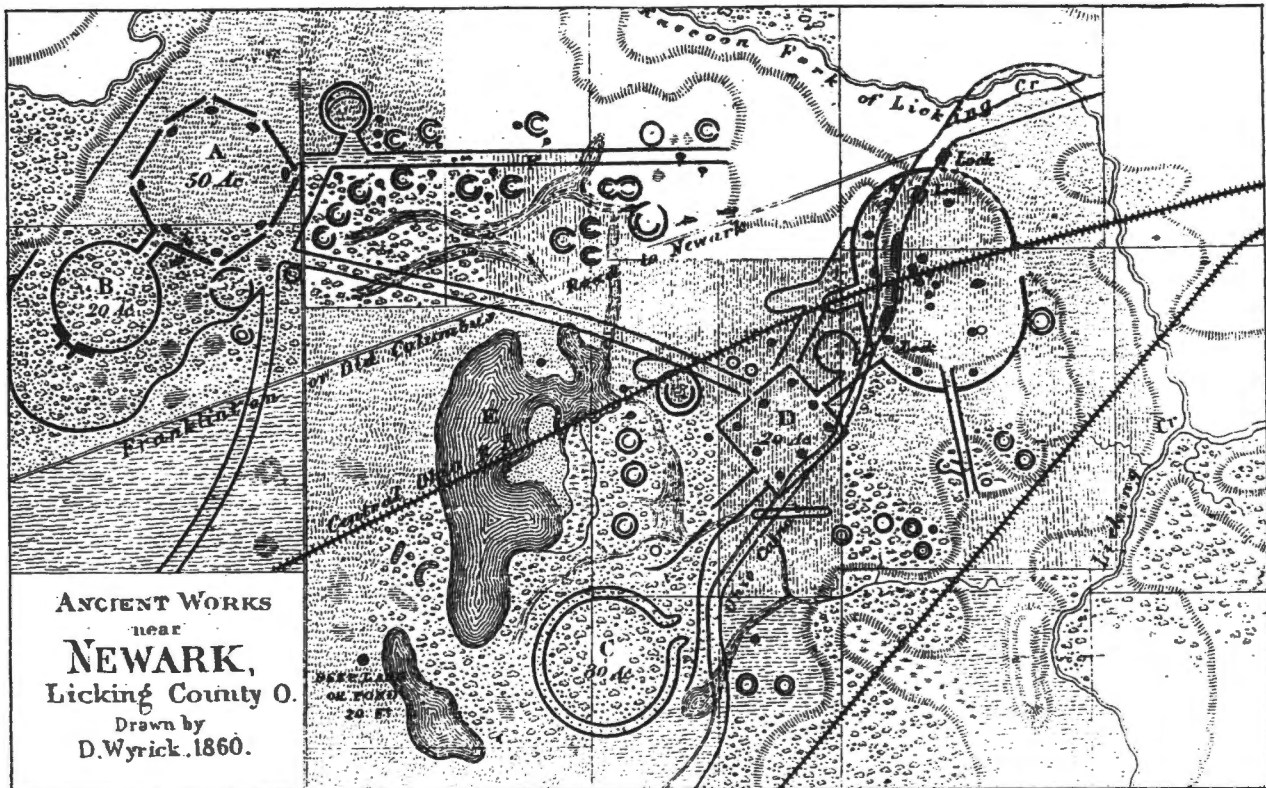
picture of an owl was taken and a knife handle of horn, half burned, like the bones found under deeply blackened bricks. Earthen pots, oxidized copper discs, and mirrors of isinglass (*mica membranacea*) were often found. Farther on mounds of a more primitive sort were found, especially in the neighborhood of Somerset in Perry County, as also in Licking County. These are mostly made of larger stones so that they appear to be intended as monuments to commemorate notable deeds or to immortalize great heroes. Our American archaeology has found no traces of hieroglyphics or other written inscriptions. Notable is the use of copper but never of iron. Copper could have easily come north from Peru.

These mounds and the rock caves<sup>19</sup> in which traces of decayed human bones were found especially in the hill country along the Ohio River and in the surrounding area, remind us forcefully of the earliest ages in the Orient, where heads of families held patriarchal sway and pastured their herds. Perhaps this accounts for the cisterns whose use present day Indians can no longer explain.

These mounds so peculiar to the history and traditions of Asia must appear even more remarkable to us when we consider that they are very often encircled and protected by fortifications. These like the others stood on high ground along the rivers, or dominated the surrounding area from elevated hills. A friend in Richland county in the neighborhood of Uniontown assured me from personal knowledge of the site that one of these fortifications found there formed a triangle that could guard the surrounding area for twelve miles around, up to where the view was blocked by the dense growth of the virgin forest. Here I shall give only a short description of the fortifications which have special prominence among those that are known at present in the Ohio Valley. In Newark almost in the middle of

the State of Ohio there exist remains of a once mighty fortress. Its fortifications enclose nearly forty acres and are ten or more feet high. They are covered by trees and have eight wide entrances to the interior [the Octagon Mound] which has on its highest point many smaller protective mounds which seem intended to bar the entrance and indeed this may be their purpose. From this outer rampart a path led to a second construction of earth and stone laid out in the form of a circle. This gave the fullest view of the area and the bordering fortifications so that it must have served as an observatory [lookout]. It is provided with an underground passage. Outside of the first fortification runs a long path with parallel walls which are enclosed by a third circular rampart with an inner wall erected 20 to 30 feet high. However nowadays the intervening ditch is filled with stagnant water. There is no doubt that this earthwork was meant to serve as a defense. Further investigation might uncover the remains of an ancient village which might have been destroyed by fire seeing that plows, which spared none of these remains, dug up a great amount of coals, ashes, and wood along with other materials of this sort. The cisterns nearby were regarded by some people as quarries from which the original inhabitants obtained their flint since it is so suitable for spear points and arrow heads such as are found daily in abundance on the ground all over Ohio.

Worthy of mention were two other strongholds in Ohio. These received their name from the town of Circleville but they were ruthlessly leveled to the ground by the daily expansion of the town. One of them formed a square 54 fathoms [324 feet] in extent. The other formed a circle surrounded by a double wall and a deep ditch so that the height of the walls must have been at least 20 feet. There are many more of these constructions located in the deep forests at Point Creek [Paint Creek?] and along the Little Miami and even in Cincinnati itself where its location is very artistically depicted by the learned Dr.



Drake in his "Pictures of Cincinnati." In a word, if we are to give credence to the opinions of various scholars, geologists, and especially archaeologists from Boston, such constructions are found only in the great Mississippi Valley from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico and in fact seem gradually to increase in grandeur the more one approaches the area from Arkansas<sup>20</sup> to Texas and the Mexican border where the so called "Teocalli" exhibit such marvelous permanence and perfection so that even today they are deservedly called "Cells of the Gods."

Can we ascribe such construction to Indians whose descendants (like all today's tribes in the north at least) know only hunting, robbery, and warfare with no fixed abode? How did they lose all their knowledge of mathematics which is so generally revealed in their old constructions? Where is the art they employed to make bricks, pots and idols? On the other hand, who does not recognize a kinship with the Montezuma's<sup>21</sup> people and his treasures and art works discovered by Cortes in Mexico? Undoubtedly

the Indians of today are descended from a different, lower class species. The ancient people were exterminated, perhaps by the very ancestors of today's tribes, and their history consists only of rubble and ruins that certainly show signs of Asiatic origin.

And now it is time for us to turn from this description and to return to our Missions a bit farther south in the Valley.

#### NOTES

17) Tecumseh, a member of the Shawnee tribe, was born on the banks of the Scioto River in Ohio. He is one of the most appealing and craftiest chiefs of the North American tribes. He is credited with devising that clever and far-reaching plan for an alliance of all the tribes of that measureless western forest region from the source of the Mississippi to its mouth in order to stop the further advance of the white man. General Harrison was appointed by Congress to move against this confederated might and defeated it at Tippecanoe. Moreover, all the

western states had taken up arms again because of the imminent reinforcement of the enemy by English troops. While General Jackson (present President) and General Shelby energetically mobilized their forces in the southern part of the Valley, Tecumseh fell in glorious single combat (as some believe) in the northern part of the Valley. In a brave but futile and desperate effort, he was trying to halt the cowardly retreat of the British troops who were being overwhelmed and pursued by General Harrison. This confederacy was nipped in the bud by the fall of Tecumseh in 1814. It would have been a terrible threat for the future. General Harrison became Governor of Indiana after this campaign and is still living as an esteemed citizen of Cincinnati and will soon be recommended by many to the attention of the public as a candidate for the Presidency in the coming election. Even if he is confined his claims to that office to his services in the west, his friends think he can count on an overwhelming majority of votes for his election. But it seems that they depended on one single claim and his campaign will have to be abandoned now that VanBuren, a long-time and much feared opposition candidate, keeps gathering more and more votes for himself.

18) [French text from] LeMaistre, *Soiree de St. Petersbourg*, Tome II, P. 14.

19) Such apparently burial graves are found for example near Gallipolis, Ohio, and near Greensburg, Kentucky.

20) On the shore of the White River in the Arkansas Territory, entire brick foundation walls of houses were recently discovered. Near them was a 640 acre tract of land surrounded by a dike. In the middle of it are the ruins of a town with parallel streets that intersect at right angles and seem to extend a mile. The bricks are like our modern fired brick. From the *Catholic Telegraph* published in Cincinnati, Apr. 24, 1835, Nov. 22, IV year.

21) Montezuma was the last ruler of the original inhabitants of Mexico and was mistreated by Cortes.

## St. John the Evangelist Church, Zanesville: Baptisms, 1828-1842

(Continued, from Vol. XXV, No. 8)

1839, continued

Apr. 28 George Joseph, son of John Masterson and Rose Ragan; spon. John Tool and Catherine Cunningham. Fr. A. J. Wilson, O.S.D.

May 1 Margaret, daughter of Conrad Hock and Elizabeth Wile; spon. Michael Collins and Mary Larkin.

same day Benedict, son of Mathias Cashbough and Apolonia Bruckler[?]; spon. Conrad Hick [sic] and Elizabeth Wile.

same day John, son of Patrick Sire and Bridget Cysens; spon. James Hopkins and Mary Lyrray. AJW

May 2 Michael, son of Martin Barry and Ellen Tearny; spon. James and Bridget O'Hara. AJW

May 3 John, son of Michael Hister and Margaret Freedh[?]; spon. John Adams and Catherine Cletener. AJW

May 5 Margaret, daughter of John Pauls and Mary Cullen; spon. John Brady and Ann Ward.

same day James, son of James Reese and Sara Ann Ward; spon. Ann Famold [sic].

same day Mary Magdalen, daughter of Anton Berkey and Maria Huff [no sponsors listed]. AJW

May 30 Michael, son of Peter McGuier and Ann Riley; spon. Timothy Orou[r]k and Mary Riley. AJW



June 2 Charles Pius, son of John McGraw and Jane McGraw; spon. John Masterson and Mary Ennis. AJW

June 3 Mary Cecilia Riley, daughter of Michael Riley and Cecilia Breen; spon. Mary Breen. AJW

June 23 Augustine, son of Charles Alexander Waters and Teresa M...[page torn]; spon. Elizabeth Hammand. AJW

June 27 Mary Constantia, daughter of George Mart and Mary Smith; sp. Bridget Smith. AJW

June 30 Mary, daughter of George Moreson and Elizabeth Rennots [*interlinea*, Renolds]; spon. John and Ann Cassilly. AJW

July 1 Mary Elizabeth J., daughter of Isaac James Dixon and Rebecca Hasket; spon. John and Ann Cassilly. AJW

July 13 Thomas Joseph, son of Isaac Simon [Kain?] and Mary Kain; spon. John and Ann Cassilly. AJW

July 29 Sarah Jane, daughter of James Simon Boil and Sarah Shreek [?]; spon. John Cassilly and Elizabeth Duran. AJW

Aug. 1 Mary, daughter of John Brady and Julia Quillin; spon. Margaret Lynch. AJW

Aug. 4 Alexander Francis, son of William Sturgeon and Mary Hays; spon. Jane Ross. AJW

Aug. 21 John, son of Edward Barret and Catherine Dris...[page torn]; spon. Patrick and Bridget Dorsey. AJW

Aug. 25 Thomas, son of Thomas Bloomer and Jane Dunn; spon. Thomas Kelly and Ann Mcllon [sic]. AJW

September 16 James Samuel, son of Charles Mattingly and Rachel Moore; spon. James Durbin and Darleen[?]Durbin. AJW

page 22

Sept. 18 Sarah Ann, daughter of Patrick Kennedy and Rose Ward; spon. Philip Haffey and Ann Ward. AJW

Oct. 4 Ellen Bridget, daughter of Thomas Hughs and Ellen Herman; spon. Peter Rogers and Mary Sheirs. AJW

Oct. 20 John Wilson, son of Samuel Joseph &c. [meaning Wilson?] and Mary Mullen; spon. Edward O'Farrel and Ann Huff.

same day Charles, son of Edwward O'Farrel and Margaret Denny; spon. Timothy Oroa[r]k and Mary Heist. AJW

Nov. 3 Jane Elizabeth (age 18 years 6 months), daughter of Philip Calleham and Mary Curran; spon. Ann Rogers.

same day John, son of Adam Metem and Margaret Herm.; spon. John Herneret and Margaret Christ.

same day Mary, daughter of Michael Stine; spon. Michael Christ and Margaret Aldfoldish. [Saintfield St. Michael names]

same day James, son of Alexander Mullen and Mary Ann Reed; spon. Elizabeth Milligan. AJW

Nov. 4 Francis Charles, son of Peter Musselman and Ann Fitzimons [sic]; spon. Martin J. Meade and Mary McCormick. AJW

Nov. 6 William Edward, son of John Bagby and Grace Frances Dugan; spon. Lewis H. Dugan and Ellen McMahan.

same day Joseph, son of Anthony Everet and Catherine Grather; spon. John Grather and Mary Ann his wife.

same day Gaspar, son of Gaspar Kiltz and Apolonia Fix; spon. Joseph Role and Elizabeth Hemderlong.

same day Clement, son of James Hachiy [sic] and Philippina Hinderly; spon. Michael Kaily and Fedoberler Beider.

same day Michael, son of Michael Stailey and Teresa Evert; spon. Anthony Smith and Maximilla Kost. AJW

Nov. 15 John Henry (born 23 April this year), son of Adam Henger and Anna Maria Rod [Roll?]; spon. Valentine Reinhared [sic] and Margaret Roll. H. D. Juncker

Nov. 19 Michael, son of Michael Sheedy and Elizabeth Burkey; spon. Elizabeth McCarthey. AJW

Nov. 21 John, son of Thomas McMahan and Bridget Martin; spon. William Brown and Mary Durbin.

same day Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Jefferson English and Sarah Dugan; spon. Richard Dugan and Honora Mattingly. AJW

Nov. 24 Frances, daughter of Bernard Rogers and Lydia Davis; spon. Peter Rogers and Mary Shiars. AJW

Dec. 1 John, son of George Ohoock and Anna Umpril[?]; spon. Timothy Ohoock and Margaret Collins.

same day Catherine, daughter of Benjamin F. Meeher and Mary Ann Coulter [no sponsors listed]. AJW

Dec. 8 William, son of Hugh Donnelly and Mary McShane; spon. Patrick Clare and Mary Cassilly.

same day Mary, daughter of Samuel Barton and Rebecca Taggart; spon. John and Ann Cassilly.

same day Julia Ann, daughter of William Brown and Jane McKee; spon. Walter Smith and Mary Smith. AJW

Dec. 15 Joseph, son of William Bolling and Catherine Ri. f. esher; spon. Joseph Hemphemet and his wife.

Dec. 22 Mary Ann, daughter of James Roland and Ruth Hedges; spon. John McCarteny [sic] and Ann Rogers.

same day Ruth Ann, daughter of Basil Durbin and Mary Ann Roland; spon. Peter Rogers and Margaret Logan. AJW

page 23

Dec. 22 Rebecca Cecilia, daughter of William Culbertson and Ann Campbell; spon. Lewis H. Dugan and Elizabeth Harkins. AJW

(To be continued)

---

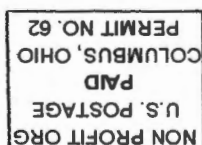
Catholic Record Society – Diocese of Columbus

197 E. Gay Street

Columbus, Ohio 43215

Donald M. Schlegel, editor

---



CHANCERY OFFICE  
DIOCESE OF COLUMBUS  
198 E. BROAD STREET  
COLUMBUS OH 43215