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ST. PATRICK'S MISSION OLD WASHINGTON AND LEATHERWOOD, GUERNSEY COUNTY 1846-1930

By the late 1840s, the town of Washington in Guernsey county was prospering, the center of a very fertile farming region traversed by the National Road. By 1846, it had five churches, six mercantile stores, a woolen factory, and a population nearly equal to that of Cambridge. (1) One of the five churches in the town was St. Patrick's, a Catholic mission. The story of St. Patrick's is much like that of other Catholic missions in Ohio, but it was remarkable for the fact that the earliest and most prominent members of the congregation were all from two adjacent counties in Ireland.

Edward Lawn was born about 1783 in Ireland, probably in Co. Donegal. (2) He arrived in New York in June of 1816 aboard the Marcus Hill out of Londonderry. (3) He had arrived in Ohio by 1823; in March of that year he declared his intention of becoming a citizen, in Guernsey County. (4) He purchased the east half of lot 34 in Washington in March of 1824 (for \$20) and the west half in October of 1825 (for \$28). This lot, with the residence of Mr. Lawn and his family, was on the south side of the National Road, near the west end of the town. It has not been possible to determine what trade Mr. Lawn followed, but perhaps, like his son of the same name, he was a shoemaker.

James Gallagher, born about 1789 in Co. Donegal, was living with his wife and first daughter in Wills Township, the township surrounding the town of Washington, by 1820. Mrs. Gallagher was born Ann F. Carr, also in County Donegal, about 1784. In true Irish fashion, Mr. Gallagher was informally given the name "long Jimmy" to differentiate him from "little James" Gallagher, who was born in Ireland about 1820 and with his wife and family lived in Wills Township beginning in the 1850s.

James Carr was also born in County Donegal, about 1789. His wife was Sarah Donahoe. They were married in 1833 by Father Bullock of Zanesville and by 1840 were living in Wills Township. James Carr and James Gallagher declared their intention of becoming U.S. citizens in the same March, 1823 term as did Edward Lawn. The Carrs and Gallaghers were farming families.

Michael Gildea, born in 1780 in County Donegal, came to America in 1806 and settled in Baltimore. His first wife, whom he married in Baltimore, was Ruth Gist. After bearing two children, she died about 1819. Michael subsequently married again, to another native of County Donegal, Ann (whose surname has not been found). The Gildeas appear to have come west in the

early 1840s and the eldest son, Doctor George Washington Gildea, took up his practice in 1848 in Temperanceville and then moved to New Gottengen in 1850. Michael in his old age lived with the doctor there. Dr. Gildea married Margaret, daughter of James and Ann (Carr) Gallagher. (5)

The presence of Catholics in the vicinity of Washington was well known to the early missionary priests. Fathers N. D. Young and James Mullon preached the Jubilee of Pope Leo XII in Washington in March or April of 1827. (6) In 1831, Father Richard P. Miles of Zanesville found the families of Peter Timony (7), Henry Lowe, and Thomas Dillehey nearby in the Leatherwood valley and baptized their children.

The Catholics living in east-central Guernsey County were served as a mission of Beaver St. Dominic after it received its first resident pastor in 1832. The resident pastors were Fathers Martin Kundig (1832-1833), James Reid (1834-1838), James Quinlan (1838-1839), William Peter Murphy (1839-1841), Charles D. McCallion (1842-1846) ably assisted by Philip Foley, John C. Kraemer of Miltonsburg (1849-1852), John W. Brummer (1852-1855), and John M. Jacquet (1855-1869). (See the Bulletin of August and September, 1988, for the early history of Beaver and its pastors.)

In 1834 an episcopal visitation by Bishop Purcell of Cincinnati found that at "Cambridge and near to the residence of Mr. McCune on the same [National] road, there are several Catholic families anxious for an opportunity of practicing their holy religion. A numerous congregation assembles occasionally at Washington, 8 miles from Cambridge, where church is held, at present in the house of Mr. Lawn, to whose own and his neighbor's strong attachment to the 'Faith once delivered to the Saints,' we render most willing testimony. ...In Middletown there are a few Catholics, but there is no church." The Catholics near Middletown were the Carrs and Gallaghers. The visitation showed Bishop Purcell the need of the area for a resident priest, to replace Father Kundig, and he sent Father James Reid to Beaver and its missions. Father Reid's nephew many years later wrote that in those days (1834 to 1838), "Washington was frequently visited... At this place the house of Mr. Lawn was always at the service of the priest." Northeast of there, in the Middletown area, the priest stayed at the house "of the noble-hearted James Gallagher, ('long Jimmy,' he was called)". (8)

The several Catholic households of the area in 1840 can be identified as follows: in Washington were Edward Lawn and John Coyle; two miles north-northeast was John Donahoo, with 185 acres in sections 4 & 5; James Carr lived on 94 acres in lot 10, near the northeast corner of Wills Township, one mile northwest of Middletown; James Gallagher farmed 100 acres in lot 12, on the National Road a mile and a half southwest of Middletown; and John and Matthew Doyle lived on 160 acres in section 20, three miles south of Middletown. (9) Scattered elsewhere were Peter and John Timony in Seneca Township (south of the Leatherwood Valley, now Noble Co.); John McCune in Madison Township (next north of Wills Township); David B. Kennedy in Jefferson Township (northwest of Wills); and James Carolan in Centre Township (west of Wills). These, and a few others, formed the congregation that undertook the construction of St. Patrick's Church.

On April 11, 1844, Jacob Umstot and wife Catherine sold to Bishop Purcell lot 20 in Washington, for \$20, "for the only proper use & behoof of the Roman



Plat of the west end of present Old Washington. St. Patrick's Church stood on the north-western hill of the town, on lot 20. Edward Lawn's house was on lot 34, on the National Road.

Catholic Congregation of St. Patrick's Church in the town of Washington." Thus, the name of the church had already been determined. Jacob Umstot had purchased lots 19 and 20 in 1839 for \$700. (10) Bishop Purcell wrote in the Telegraph that the site had been "presented" to the congregation by Mr. Umstott, a non-Catholic. The lot was not in the center of town but on the back street to the north of the National Road and in the west end of the town, just a little north of Mr. Lawn's house. However, the site was prominent as one of the highest spots within the town plat. Mr. Lawn may have persuaded Mr. Umstott to donate that site, knowing that, with its steeple, and on that hill, the church would be visible for a great distance up and down the National Road.

During that summer of 1844 Bishop Purcell made another episcopal visitation of the diocese. He was in Marietta on Sunday, June 23. From that parish he went to St. James in McConnellsville, then Archer's, where he found St. Michael's Church finished and he blessed it. On Friday, June 28 he came to Crane's Nest on the Little Muskingum River, where Sts. Peter and Paul log church was not yet completed. That evening he preached in the courthouse in Woodsfield. On Saturday he was at St. John, Malaga and on Sunday he confirmed 25 at Beaver St. Dominic's, the headquarters of the pastor of these missions. On Monday, July 1, "twenty-two persons were confirmed after Mass, in the house of Mr. Edward Lawn, Washington, same county. In the afternoon, the congregation walked in procession through the town, accompanied by a band of music, which kindly volunteered its services on the occasion, and followed by Rev. Mr. McCallion in cassock and surplice, and the Bishop with mitre and crosier, to the site of a new church, the cornerstone of which was placed according to the prescriptions of the Roman Ritual, after a sermon by the Bishop." The church was to be of Gothic style, eighty by forty-five feet, "and dedicated to God under the invocation of Ireland's glorious apostle." Having seen the extent and growth of these missions, Bishop Purcell decided to associate Father Philip Foley with Father McCallion in his labors. (11)

The appearance of this story in the Telegraph brought great joy to Edward Lawn. Father McCallion wrote from Wheeling to the Bishop on July 29, "Now to Washington -- Lawn is dancing on the crutches -- You can make cripples dance -- got his Bible & read the letter in the Telegraph. I presuming on your permission am so far on my way to New York to collect as much as will finish our Cathedral in Lawnstown," that is, the Washington church. Father McCallion had come west with Bishop Purcell from Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburg in 1833 and was ordained by him and so presumed greatly on his permission, but the familiarity displayed in his letter is refreshing. He continued, "With the help of God your next discourses in Washington & St. Clairsville will be in Catholic Churches." (12) On July 2, the Bishop had been at the house of Mr. Armbruster in St. Clairsville and confirmed an English convert, Mr. Payne. The Bishop's remarks in the Telegraph noted the large number of conversions among the English. However, the times were not auspicious for further conversions nor for church-building. The same issue of the diocesan paper that told of the cornerstone laying told of the Nativist, anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia that destroyed St. Augustine's church there. St. Patrick's seemingly had to contend with such sentiments for all of the years in stood on the hill in Washington.

There seems to be no record of the blessing or dedication ceremony for St. Patrick's. Bishop Purcell made no visitation of the diocese in 1845, when, according to some accounts, the church was completed. The next year, 1846, he was scheduled to be at Steubenville on July 10, St. Dominic's on Sunday, July 12, St. John, Malaga on the 14th, Marietta on the 19th, Sunday Creek St. Francis on the 22nd, Deavertown on the 23rd, and Zanesville on Sunday the 26th. (13) Confirmation was administered in one week "in St. Patrick's church, Washington, and St. Dominic's, Guernsey County, St. John's at Millersburg [Miltonsburg or Malaga], St. Peter and Paul's [Crane's Nest] and St. Michael's [Archer's], Monroe County." (14) The visit to Washington must have been about the time of that to St. Dominic's, perhaps on Monday, July 13th. The account continued, "The church of St. Patrick at Washington, Guernsey county is very beautiful and would be considered an ornament, says our Correspondent, to any city in the union." The "Correspondent" was undoubtedly the Bishop himself, seeing the church for the first time. It would be logical to conclude that the Bishop must have blessed the church on that occasion, though the account does not say so.

The church, one of five in Washington when Henry Howe visited, was "an elegant and costly gothic edifice." It and the congregation continued under the care of the pastors of Beaver and Miltonsburg: Fathers McCallion, Foley, Kraemer, and Brummer.

St. Patrick's congregation continued to grow. In the census of 1850 we find in Washington: Edward Lawn, wife, and son Edward Jr. and his family; Barney Harkins and family; John McCoy and family; and John Coyle and family. In Elizabethtown, two miles east of Washington on the National Road, were John and Bridget Early and family, with Cornelius Cunningham (a young, single man) and William Breslin (a child). Elsewhere in Wills Township were James Gallagher, James Carr, and David Hannon and families. At New Gottengen, six miles south in Richland Township, were Old Mrs. Maria Heidelbach and her son George W. and his family; and Dr. Gildea and his family and his father. In Spencer Township were John and Sarah Early and family.

It seems strange, but within just a few years of the construction of St. Patrick's, it was being rebuilt under the direction of Father Brummer. He had offered Mass there on the third Sunday of December in 1852 and it had been over half full. It needed a good altar, confessional, and pulpit and it was lacking both bell and organ. (15) He also was going to add walls to make rooms on each side of the sanctuary. (16) He collected money for the project from the congregation and along the new railroad line and had originally hoped to be finished by the summer of 1853. Then, he hoped to have it finished by Christmas, but the carpenter seemed to waste the money paid to him and the work went slowly. About December 23, at night, someone tried to burn the church down, but the roof was very high and the townspeople were able to put the fire out with little damage. Father Brummer attached the carpenter's securities and advanced another \$100 and the work was rescheduled to be completed early in February, 1854.

Paying for the reconstruction was no simple task. By January, about \$600 had been spent and another \$100 would go to the carpenter and another \$300 for plastering. The debt was taken on by James Gallagher and son (\$300, including interest), Lawyer James Carr and Dr. Gildea (\$100 plus interest), James Carr (\$100), Mr. Hannan (\$75), and Father Brummer himself (about \$300). By May he was writing of "the difficulties caused by mismanagement at Washington", but thought all would come out well with the aid of the "hard-earned money of the noble Irish railroaders". (17) By that time, he had spent some \$2,000 of his own money (stole fees and railroad collections) on the church, but only \$80 of debt remained and he thought the church would be ready for a visit from the Archbishop in August. The times were very hard because of the "NR" or nativist movement in the area, a complete turnaround from the helpful attitude of the non-Catholics of Washington when the church had been built. (18)

Archbishop Purcell did visit Washington on Sunday, August 12 and confirmed thirty-four on that occasion. He reported in the Telegraph that the church was finished "in beautiful style" and was out of debt. (19) Brummer had written that Purcell should dedicate the building, but no such ceremony is mentioned in the newspaper account; perhaps Purcell saw no need for such a ceremony, if the structure had been dedicated nine years earlier.

Father Brummer had hopes of establishing a Catholic cemetery for the mission, but in this he was not to be successful. Father McCallion had purchased from John McCune and wife Mary two lots on the north side of the National Road on the eastern edge of Washington in 1845 for \$100. Father Brummer wrote to Father McCallion, then in Wilmington, Delaware, and McCallion wrote back that he would give Brummer a deed for the lots, but he seems never to have done so. With that deed, Brummer could have sold the lots and purchased other, more suitable land for the cemetery. (20)

In 1853 and 1854 the railroad was built through Guernsey County; its route was not through Washington but through the Leatherwood Valley, four miles to the south. Now the names of railroad stations, such as Spencer's, Gibson's, and Campbell's, enter the story of St. Patrick's, along with Cambridge, for the Irish laborers who built the line settled along it as section hands and came under the care of Washington's missionary pastor. As Father Brummer mentioned (above) they were already contributing to the financial well-being of the mission. The little town of New Gottengen also prospered for a time, for whereas it had been five miles from the National

Road, it was only a mile south of the new railroad. It had been laid out in 1836 by Charles Heidelbach and was named for his ancestral home, New Gottingen, in Germany. It became the site of stores, tobacco warehouses where tobacco raised in the region was packed, and other businesses. Charles and George Washington Heidelbach, the latter a member of St. Patrick's, were the proprietors of a large general store. (21)

In 1855, Father Brummer was reassigned to Zanesville and the pastorate at Beaver was taken by Father John Mary Jacquet. Father Jacquet visited St. Patrick's on the second Sunday of each month, from late 1855 until at least August, 1859. Father Brummer, still concerned about his former parish and still close enough at Zanesville to know their situation, reported to the Archbishop that Father Jacquet did not attend Washington as much as Beaver, and that the people of St. Patrick's did not like the change of pastors. (22)

From our distance in time, at least four reasons for this situation are apparent.

Part of the problem was that, in proportion to the total of Fr. Jacquet's mission, Washington was shrinking. Besides Washington, the parish as a whole included Dougherty's Settlement or Crane's Nest, Barnesville, and the parish center at Beaver or Batesville, as well as Cambridge, Bellair, and many stops on the railroad between these two cities. The Catholic community at Bellair especially was growing by leaps and bounds and was demanding more and more of Father Jacquet's attention. In 1857 it had over twice the baptisms of Washington, and more than Washington and the railroad combined. In 1858 it had thirty-one baptisms, while all of the other missions and stations together had thirty-nine. St. John's church there was completed in the fall of 1858 (23) and Father Jacquet usually attended that city twice a month. (24)

Another problem at Washington was that about March of 1852 Edward Lawn had died. He had always been the main support of the church in the town and had been well known for years by the non-Catholics there and no doubt had been a bulwark against any verbal or other attacks of nativists. His death must have greatly weakened the Catholic presence there. (25)

For a third part of the problem, we must note that by this time the Gallagher and Carr families, also mainstays of the mission, had moved from the vicinity of Middletown, on the National Road, south to the Leatherwood Valley. James Gallagher had purchased bottomland along the creek in 1843, just north of New Gottengen and, by chance, right on the path of the railroad that was built a decade later.

The fourth part of the problem was the inconvenience of getting to Washington. Father Jacquet could and did use his time much better by avoiding the four- or five-mile trek from the railroad stop at Campbell's station to Washington. For example, on December 16, 1858 Archbishop Purcell rode 20 miles over abominable roads, on horseback, through rain and mud and swollen creeks, from Archer's through Calais (called Mudstock) to Beaver. From Beaver, he and Fr. Jacquet rode four miles north to Spencer's Station, and at ten p.m. took the train to Gibson's. From Gibson's, they took to horses again to ride to the residence of James Gallagher, one mile east at Leatherwood, where they had promised to "give church" the next morning. Here there were nine communicants and Mrs. Mary Heidelbach, a convert, was confirmed. They

did not go through the mud to visit Washington, since there were none there to be confirmed. (26)

In 1859 Father Jacquet began frequent week-day visits to Cambridge and established Gibson's and Leatherwood as somewhat regular stations, but how regularly he visited them cannot be determined. There were many baptisms of Irish laborers' children at Cambridge from 1859 to 1864.

The scattered nature of this congregation can be demonstrated through the 1860 census. Thirty-one households have been identified. There were three general groups: the farmers, who had been in the area for some time and owned their farms; the tradesmen and merchants, who also had some wealth; and the laborers, in Cambridge and along the railroad, who had few of this world's goods. For convenience, only heads of households will be listed here, with the age, occupation, and total of real and personal estate:

--In Washington there were only Edward Lawn Jr. (36, shoemaker, \$5800) and Barney Harkins (59, farmer, \$3200). In Easton, at the east end of Washington, were Daniel Gildea (39, laborer) and Mary Breslin (53 years). In Wills Township, Middleborn P.O. was William Rinehart (30, farmer, \$7600), with his in-laws the Hannans. In Wills Township in the Leatherwood area were "little" James Gallagher (40, farmer, \$3130), James Carr (70, farmer, \$2600), and Ann, widow of "long" James Gallagher (farmers, \$9200), and Charles Delong. In Wills Township at Campbell's Station were John Davy (40, laborer), Patrick Kennedy (28, laborer), and Thomas Ragan (29, laborer).

--In Richland Township, at Gibson's Station were Dennis O'Grady (25, laborer) and Patrick Fenton (26, laborer). Near New Gottengen were George W. Heidelbach (50, dry goods merchant, \$5000), George W. Gildea (44, physician, \$2000), and Patrick Connor (24, laborer). Elsewhere in that township was Patrick Lofters (32, laborer).

--In Washington Township was Patrick Lyons (43, farmer, \$500). In Madison Township were John Laughman (51, farmer, \$437) and Thomas Mullen (30, laborer). In Jefferson Township was James Carr (38, farmer, \$3333). In Oxford Township we find John Tranor (60, farmer, \$1900).

--At Cambridge were Patrick Doyle (30, laborer), Patrick Quinn (50, laborer), Roger Flaherty (50, laborer), John Mulligan (30, laborer), and Thomas Picket (31, laborer). In Cambridge Township outside the city were Owen Flinn (33, coal digger), Charles McCloskey (57, farmer, \$1750), John Nevil (60, laborer), and Peter McNerny (64, laborer).

Several others who appear in Father Jacquet's lists of Easter Communions could not be located in the census. The Easter Communions numbered thirty-eight at St. Patrick's in 1857. In 1859 a total of fifty received their Easter Communion at Washington and Leatherwood and another forty at Cambridge.

(To be continued)

NOTES

- 1) Howe, Henry M., Historical Collections of Ohio, 1846, p. 204
- 2) Several Lawns who came to America in the 1840s were from Pettigoe and Castlefinn in Co. Donegal. See Mitchell, Brian. Irish Passenger Lists, 1847-1871 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1988)
- 3) Schlegel, Donald M., Passengers from Ireland; Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1980, p. 97.
- 4) Guernsey County Common Pleas Court, Minute Book C, page 64; Deed Records E/217 and E16
- 5) Wolfe, William G., Stories of Guernsey County; Cambridge, 1943, p. 977. Portrait and Biographical Record of Guernsey County; Chicago: C. O. Owen & Co., 1895, pp 284-285.
- 6) U.S. Catholic Miscellany, Vol. VI, pp. 390-391; see the Bulletin Vol. XIV, No. 7 (July, 1989)
- 7) Peter and the other Timonys in the area may also have been from County Donegal. The Cincinnati Telegraph of Aug. 3, 1833 carried a death notice of Daniel Timmony, died the 13th of July, "aged 49 years, a native of Donegal, Ireland." Peter and his family by 1850 were living in Lodi Township, Athens County, and they are buried in old St. John Cemetery there.
- 8) Cincinnati Telegraph, June 27, 1834; Catholic Columbian, Dec. 16, 1880
- 9) Wolfe, op. cit., pp. 1060-1062
- 10) Guernsey County Deed Records N/627 and R/37
- 11) Cincinnati Telegraph, July 13, 1844. Misses Margaret and Susan Gallagher used these same words in writing to George Gildea, then in Pennsylvania. See the Bulletin, I/32 and 49; and the story by Marllys Victor in the Cambridge Jeffersonian, Dec.22, 1982, page 5.
- 12) McCallion to Purcell, 1844. This and the letters cited below are in the collections of the University of Notre Dame Archives.
- 13) Telegraph, July 2, 1846, page 214
- 14) Telegraph, July 30, 1846, p. 246
- 15) Brummer to Purcell, July, 1854
- 16) Brummer to Purcell, Jan. 7, 1853
- 17) Brummer to Purcell, May 18, 1854
- 18) Brummer to Purcell, May 24, 1854; Brummer to Purcell, Jan. 21, 1854
- 19) Brummer to Purcell, Aug. 1, 1854; Telegraph, Aug. 25, 1854
- 20) Lots 10 and 12 of Robb's Addition to Washington. John McCune had purchased them in 1836. Deed Records J/613 and U/294)(Brummer to Purcell, July, 1854; May 24, 1855; and Nov. 24, 1855)
- 21) Wolfe, op. cit., pp. 972-973
- 22) Brummer to Purcell, Jan.. 8 and May 7, 1856
- 23) Father Jacquet noted in the baptismal register at Beaver, October 25, 1858, "At Bellaire, in ecclesia nova Sti. Joannis primus baptismus fuit Joannis Sweeney filii Owesinei et Brigitae")
- 24) Based on an analysis of Father Jacquet's baptismal register at Temperanceville.
- 25) Will proved March 16, 1852. Mr. Lawn left his estate to his wife Margaret and sons Edward, William, and John, the latter of whom was still in Ireland in 1845 when the will was written.
- 26) Telegraph, Dec. 25, 1858

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF CATHOLICS IN EAST-CENTRAL GUERNSEY COUNTY 1857-1859

Many of the sacramental records kept at the early parishes indicate neither where the families lived nor where the sacraments were administered. We will present here, first, the First Communions and Easter Communions recorded by Father Jacquet about 1858, since these help to establish which Catholic families lived near Washington and Cambridge. The early records of marriages and baptisms, to be presented later, have been culled from the record books by searching for those same families. The later records, beginning in Father Jacquet's time, usually list a place, as noted. The records of Beaver St. Dominic and St. Mary were made available by Rev. Charles Mascolino, former pastor at Barnesville and Temperanceville.

1857 Easter Communions
At St. Patrick's Church, Washington

James Carr
Mrs. James Carr
old Mr. Carr
old Mrs. Carr
young James Carr
Miss Suzanna Carr jr.
Manassas Carr
James Early
Mrs. Early
old Mrs. Daugherty
Mrs. Bristle
John Gallagher
Mrs. John Gallagher

James Gallagher
Mrs. James Gallagher
old Mrs. Hannan
Martha Hannan
Jerry Hannan
Edward Carr
Mrs. Charles Gallagher
Mrs. [Mr.?] Davy
Mrs. Davy
old Mr. Gallagher
old Mrs. Gallagher
Suzanna Gallagher
Catharine Gallagher

Ann Gallagher
Suzann Carr
Woman from Winchester
Mrs. Ed. Lawn
Cornelius Cunningham
Mrs. Corn. Cunningham
Mrs. John Cunningham
Little James Gallagher
Mrs. Little Jas. "
Mrs. Edward Gallagher
Patrick Kennedy
Mrs. Pat. Kennedy

Jubilee at Washington
December, 1858

Mrs. Hannon
John Early
Ann Gallagher
William Penn
Old Mr. Gallagher
Catherine Gallagher
Little James Gallagher
Pat Connor
Little James's wife
Drs. Suzanna

Martha Rineheart
Young Suzanna Carr
Young James Carr
Old Suzanna Carr
Mrs. Early
James Fallon
Mrs. Charles Gallagher
Mrs. Dan Gildea
John Gallagher

Sara Hellen Gallagher
Mrs. Breslin
Mrs. James Carr
Mr. James Carr
Can Breslin
Mrs. Edward Gallagher
Mrs. Whalen
Mrs. Hidleback
Old Mrs. Gallagher

1859 Easter Communions
St. Patrick Church, Washington and Leatherwood

Pat Connor
John Early
Mrs. John Early
Mrs. Dan Gildea
Mrs. Breslin
Miss Suzanne Carr
Old James Gallagher
Old Mrs. Gallagher
Ann Gallagher
Catherine Gallagher
Charles Delong
John Gallagher
Sara Ellen Gallagher
Old Mrs. Hannon
Mrs. Ryanheart
Cornelius Cunningham
Mrs. Cornelius Cunningham

Charles Gallagher
Mrs. Charles Gallagher
Martha Gallagher
James Carr (of --alt Fork)
Mrs. James Carr
John Quinn
Old Mr. Carr
Old Mrs. Carr
Young James Carr
Young Suzanne Carr
Old Mr. Gildea
Dr. Gildea
Suzanne Gallagher
Ruth Gildea
Thomas Ragan
Dennis O'grady
Suzanne Kennedy

Pat Kennedy
Edward Carr
John Davy
Mrs. Davy
Mary Dempsey
Old Mr. Trainor
Little James Gallagher
Mrs. Gallagher
Manasses Carr
Mrs. Whalen
Mrs. Ragan
Pat Gallagher
Mrs. Hidleback
Mr. Moony
Bridget Finn
James Gallagher (----t)

1859 Easter Communions
at Cambridge

Michael McQuade
Old Mrs. McNurny
Mrs. Mary McNurny
Old Mr. McNurny
Pat McNurny
Richard Bowman
Mrs. Mary Bowman
James Haran
Old Mr. Nevil
Old Mrs. Nevil
Patrick Nevil
Johanna Nevil
Sara Nevil
Hanora Quinn

Hellen Quinn
John Mulligan
Mrs. Mulligan
Ann Clancy
Hellen Flaherty
Michael Flaherty
Michael Doran
Mary Burn
Roger Flaherty
James Doyle
Mary Bean?
Thomas Tracy
Mrs. Tracy

Pat Doyle
Mrs. Doyle
Michael White
Joseph Clancy
John Mitchell
Wm. Mahony
Mr. McNamarra
John Flaherty
Mr. McCloskey
Mrs. McCloskey
Mrs. MacNamarra
Bridget McCloskey
Mary Burn

First Communions
August, 1859

2d Sunday [Aug. 14], at Washington:

Margaret Breslin, John Breslin, John E. Carr, John McCloskey

3d Sunday [Aug. 21], at Cambridge:

Margaret Mulligan
Suzanne Mill
Elizabeth Flaherty
Honora Bowman

Richard Bowman
John Bowman
John Quinn

Nancy McCloskey
Margaret McCloskey
William McCloskey

Confirmation

1855, Dec. 12, among those confirmed at St. Mary's Church, Beaver, was Ruth Gildea.

Burials

1857, Nov. 15 was buried Lydia Gallagher, wife of James (from Leatherwood), died the 13th. JMJ

1859, Sept. 25, in the church of St. Mary, I buried James Gallagher (the Patriarch of Leatherwood) about 70 years old, died the 25th, received the sacraments of the church. JMJ

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