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The Sheridans of Somerset And their Immediate Kin

by Donald M. Schlegel

(Part 1)

One of the most famous sons of Somerset in this diocese was General Philip H. or “Little Phil” Sheridan (1831-1888). Much has been written of his military career and the controversy over his birthplace. Although some light will be thrown upon those subjects, the purpose of this article is to discuss the lives and characters of his parents and siblings, as well as to identify some of their immediate kinfolk.

Sheridan Ancestors in Ireland

The progenitors of the Sheridan family of Somerset were John and Mary (Minaugh) Sheridan. The *Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans*¹, published while Phil’s brother Michael was still living, and so probably accurate, names the paternal grandparents as John Sheridan and Mary McCabe; and on the mother’s side Patrick Minor and Rosalia Sheridan.

The grandfather was called Jack Sheridan. His wife is often said to have been born a Gaynor, not a McCabe, because her brother was Thomas Gaynor of Albany, New York. This will be discussed below. The maternal grandparents are more correctly called Patrick Minaugh and Rose or Rosa Sheridan. The General wrote in his memoirs, “My parents were blood relations—cousins in the second degree—my mother, whose maiden name was Minor, having descended from a collateral branch of my father’s family.”² So two of the parents, presumably the

fathers, of Jack Sheridan and Rosa Sheridan Minaugh were siblings.

Jack Sheridan, the General’s grandfather, had a farm of nine acres in the townland of Carrickgorman in the southeast end of Killinkere Parish in southeastern County Cavan, Ireland. It was on the road connecting the towns of Virginia and Bailiboro. He also kept a country shop and used to go to Dublin with farm produce—eggs, butter and fowl. In one of these excursions he brought back a spoke-wheeled cart, the first of its kind seen in the district. It cost him £16. Jack, the family remembered, was evicted though owing not a penny of rent, and the nine acres were incorporated into a larger farm. A field alongside the road still bore the name “Sheridan’s Field” a century later.³

Jack’s wife Mary McCabe was from Mullagh parish, adjoining Killinkere on the south. Tom Sheridan, a first cousin of the General, said that Jack had nine sons.⁴ This is somewhat suspect, however, “nine sons” seeming to be a long-standing tradition in the family. The legendary account of the family’s coming to Cavan from the west in the 13th century said that the founder, Osgar O’ Sheridan, had with him nine sons, nine fosterlings, nine cows, and a bull.⁵

Probate records in Albany, New York, indicate that Jack and Mary had four sons who were living about 1860, namely Anthony Sheridan of Albany, John Sheridan of Somerset, and Patrick and Michael

Sheridan in Ireland. (There were no daughters living and no descendants of daughters or other brothers. It is possible, of course, that Jack was already a widower when he married Mary McCabe. Any surviving children of that first marriage would not have been heirs of Thomas Gaynor and would not be listed in the estate records in Albany.)

There is no information about Jack's father. It seems likely, however, that this was Anthony Sheridan of Beagh in Killinkere Parish. (Beagh was the home of John and Mary before they migrated to America and abuts Carrickgorman.) This is based both on the location, where only one other Sheridan (Owen) lived so early, together with the fact that Jack named his oldest known son Anthony, presumably after his father. Baptismal records of two children of Anthony and his wife, Mary Brady, exist: Susan in 1769 and Philip in 1772. Jack presumably would have been born before the beginning of the parish sacramental register in 1765.

Origin of Rose Sheridan Minaugh

There were two Rosa Sheridans baptisms noted in the combined Killinkere and Mullagh parish register:

- Rosa, daughter of Andrew and Martha (Gargan) Sheridan of Cornakill in central Mullagh parish was baptized on May 12, 1774; sponsors were Hugh Carolan and Anna Clarke. (An earlier Rosa, daughter of the same parents, was baptized in 1768 and must have died before 1774.)
- Rosa, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Lynch) Sheridan of Annagharnet on the northern border of Mullagh parish was baptized on April 3, 1774; sponsors were Mathew Connin and Eliss (for Alice?) Lynch.

One genealogist in Belgium claims that Rosa of Cornakill was Mrs. Minaugh, but has no evidence of this. Annagharnet, natal place of the other Rosa, borders on Killinkere Parish, geographically closer than Cornakill to the area where Patrick Moynagh lived, and more importantly was closer to where Jack Sheridan and his family lived, since Mrs. Rosa Minaugh's father was Jack's uncle. This would make it more probable that Mrs. Minaugh was born in

Annagharnet. Four baptismal records of other children of Patrick and Mary Sheridan of Annagharnet survive, those of Ann in 1769, John in 1770, Terence in 1772, and James in 1776. These names also lend their weight to this being the correct family for Mrs. Rosa Minaugh, for she gave the names of all of these children except Terence, as well as those of the parents, to her children. The only one of these siblings of Rosa who can be identified in later records is Terence. The 1821 census found him still in Annagharnet at the age of 50, farming some ten acres. He had a wife Catherine but no children were listed with them.

Gaynor Family

General Sheridan knew his great-uncle Thomas Gaynor personally. He wrote in his memoirs, "My parents...came to America...having been induced by the representations of my father's uncle, Thomas Gainor, then living in Albany, N.Y., to try their fortunes in the new world"...⁶ Phil stopped in Albany to visit with this uncle while on his way to West Point in 1848.

Thomas Gaynor declared his intention of becoming a U.S. citizen in Albany on January 27, 1830. He stated that he was born in Co. Cavan, was 32 years old, migrated via Dublin, and intended to settle in Albany. He signed his name. A notation says that he was naturalized on Nov. 2, 1832.⁷ In order to satisfy the five-year residency requirement for citizenship, he must have been in the country by the end of 1827, the same year that Anthony Sheridan, John's brother, first appeared in Albany.

Thomas had a wife named Margaret and a son born in Ireland and a daughter born in the U.S. The son had died by 1840 and Margaret and the daughter by 1850. Thomas was a grocer; the nature of the grocery possibly being indicated by the occupation of "bartender" of Sidney Behman, who was living with him in 1850.⁸

In February of 1833 Thomas was appointed by the governor of New York to be "culler of staves and heading" for the County of Albany.⁹ In this capacity, under the supervision of an inspector-general, he inspected barrel- and pipe-staves, and

apparently barrel-heads, for their suitability for export to foreign lands. He received a fee per thousand inspected, whether they passed or failed.

His status in the community, as well as the quality of his education, is indicated by his chairmanship of a citizens' committee, as reported in the *Daily Albany Argus* of February 13, 1837. The committee met at the Albany city hall on the 10th and passed four resolutions against speculators who were driving up the prices of the necessities of life, making it "impossible for the honest, industrious, economical, ordinary laboring man to obtain a support for himself and his family." The committee also berated the banks that made such speculation possible and resolved on further meetings.

Thomas lived at 34 Quay Street.¹⁰ His property was worth \$10,000 in 1850 and if rented or leased would bring in some \$1,400 per year. It measured 18'9" on the west side of Quay Street and sixty-six feet deep along the north side of Maiden Lane. On it was a two-story building. Across the street was the wharf of the port of Albany, to which Thomas had rights to 17' 11" and the use of the wharf and dock.¹¹

His property and his standing in Albany made Thomas's home the initial destination for all of his relatives and many neighbors migrating from Ireland. Phil Sheridan thought Gaynor's house, which he visited in 1848, was his birthplace, for he said in 1888 that the old house where he was born "used to stand near what is now the New York Central depot."¹² The depot stood within the same block, north of Maiden Lane and west of Quay street, where Gaynor's house had stood.

Thomas D. Gaynor died on May 23, 1856 at the age of 64.¹³

Upon Gaynor's death, his nephew Patrick Kiernan of Brooklyn immediately filed papers swearing that he and his two brothers were the only surviving heirs. He was appointed administrator of the estate on May 29.¹⁴ But on June 18 Kiernan was arrested and taken before a justice for this false statement and his case was held for the grand jury. He was bailed out for \$1,000. He was tried for perjury and acquitted on May 26, 1857.¹⁵

According to the Surrogate Court records, Thomas Gaynor's heirs were:

- Charles and Philip Dunne of Ireland
- Mary Dunne, wife of Patrick Sheridan of Brooklyn, N.Y.
- Michael and Patrick Sheridan of Ireland
- John Sheridan of Somerset, Ohio
- Anthony Sheridan of Albany, N.Y.
- Thomas and Daniel Kiernan of New Orleans, La.
- Patrick Kiernan of Brooklyn, N.Y.
- Thomas, Owen, Patrick, Peter, Mary, Rose, and Jane Gaynor, all of Ireland

The Kiernans were Thomas's nephews, sons of his deceased sister Margaret.

The value of Thomas's estate was \$7,395.34. However, after paying all of his debts and claims on the estate, the net value was \$23.76, as of November, 1860.

It has been possible to trace the Gaynor family in Ireland and the U.S., but that is not the purpose of this article. It will suffice to say that in Ireland they lived in Cornakill in central Mullagh Parish, the site of a Catholic Chapel and the home of many Sheridans as well, Cornakill and Annagharnet having the two large concentrations of Sheridans in the parish. The Gaynors appear to have moved into Mullagh Parish in the 1780s. The first mention of them in the parish register is the baptism of Rose, daughter of Thomas and Mary (McDonnell) Gaynor of Cornakill in 1786. The next mention is of Ellen Gainor, who was Mrs. John Sheridan of Cornakill, mother of an Anthony Sheridan who was baptized in 1790. The parents of Thomas Gaynor of Albany were John and Judy Gaynor, born about 1770 and 1766, respectively.¹⁶

The oldest known child of Jack Sheridan and Mary McCabe was Anthony Sheridan, who was born about the year 1800. Given that Thomas Gaynor was Anthony and John Sheridan's uncle, the only reasonable relationship is that Mary McCabe was Thomas Gaynor's older half-sister, a daughter of Judy by a first husband named McCabe. Mary McCabe Sheridan would have been born about 1783, half-way between Judy and Anthony, Judy

and Mary each being about seventeen years old at the birth of her first child.

Anthony Sheridan in Albany

Anthony, son of Jack and Mary (McCabe) Sheridan, was living in Albany in 1856, according to the Thomas Gaynor estate papers mentioned above. He declared his intention of becoming a U.S. citizen in the Justices' Court of the City of Albany on Aug. 21, 1827. He said that he was born in the "County of Connaught", aged 25 years, migrated via Belfast, and intended to settle in Albany.¹⁷

In the 1850s and 1860s Anthony was a grocer and then a chairmaker. Census records indicate his birth was around the year 1800. About 1858 he married, his wife's name being Mary, who was born in Ireland around 1820.¹⁸ From 1861 to 1864 he lived at 81 Canal in Albany and from 1865 to 1867 Mrs. Anthony Sheridan, dressmaker, lived at that address. In 1868 Mary Sheridan was at 82 Canal, a widow. Mary was last listed in the 1869 directory. So it would appear that Anthony married late in life and died about 1865.

In 1870 Mary Sheridan, age 45, and Anna, age 7, were living in the household of Ronald Fuller. In 1880 Mary Sheridan, age 58, a laundress, and Anna, age 17, were living at 43 Liberty Street, Albany. No marriage or other record of the daughter Anna has been found.

(To be continued)

NOTES

- 1) Boston: The Biographical Society, 1904, Vol. IX, p 356. The same words appear in the 1903 *Cyclopedia of American Biography* and in the 1903 *Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States* (Vol. 7 p. 55).
- 2) *Personal Memoirs of P. H. Sheridan, General, U.S. Army* (New York: C. L. Webster & Co., 1888) Vol. I pp1-2. Some think the *Personal Memoirs* must have been ghost-written and, because the General died in 1888, the year they were published, probably contain errors because he did not have a chance to review or revise them
- 3) Meehan, Rev. Joseph B., "The Birthplace of General Philip Henry Sheridan" (originally written in 1925), *Breifne: Journal of Cumann Seanchais Bhreifne*, Vol. 2 No. 7 (1964), p. 300. O'Connell, Philip, "The Family of General P. H. Sheridan," *The Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, Vol. 51 (April, 1938), p. 375.
- 4) Meehan, *Breifne*, p. 300
- 5) Carney, James, *Genealogical History of the O'Reillys*, The Long Riders' Guild Press (a translation of Eoghan O'Raghallaigh's manuscript *Geiniolach et cr obhscaoileadh na Raghiallach*) pp 116-117
- 6) *Personal Memoirs*, I/pp1-2.
- 7) Albany County Naturalization Declarations of Intent, Vol I p. 82 (Family History Library film 1301570).
- 8) 1830 census. Albany County Mortgage Index, 1630-1894, Vol. D-G. 1850 census. 1848 Albany directory.
- 9) *Albany Evening Journal*, Feb. 18, 1833
- 10) April 1, 1845 *Evening Journal* of Albany. 1848 *Albany Directory*.
- 11) Treasurer's report of delinquent taxes and land sale, March 24, 1856, in the *Albany Evening Journal*. Legal notice dated Apr. 1, 1858, in the *Albany Evening Journal*.
- 12) *St. Paul Daily Globe*, Feb. 17, 1888.
- 13) *Annals of Albany* by Joel Munsell, Vol. VIII (1857), p. 337.
- 14) Albany County Surrogate Court, Letters of Administration, 10/98.
- 15) *Albany Times Union*, June 18, 1856, quoted in the *Times Union* of June 18, 2006. Albany *Evening Journal*, May 27, 1857.
- 16) The parish register is on microfilm at the National Library of Ireland. The 1821 census of Mullagh parish is on film 597158 at the Family History Library.
- 17) Albany County Naturalization Declarations of Intent, Vol I p. 12
- 18) 1850 census, house 356, page 242; 1860 census, family 1508, page 171. A mortgage record indicates that he was single in 1856.



A Glimpse of Father Joshua Young

from "Autobiography of a Tramp"

by Hugh Boyle Ewing

Father Joshua or Josue M. Young was the first resident pastor of St. Mary of the Assumption Parish in Lancaster, serving there from 1839 until 1854. Under his direction a substantial church was built in 1841, which later was used as a school, on the site of the present parochial residence.

This sketch is taken from pages 24-27 of Mss. 108. Hugh Ewing Papers, The Autobiography of a Tramp: Ohio Historical Society. The autobiography is described as "The Life of Major-General Hugh Boyle Ewing. (Copied from papers and diaries of his writing.)"

The influence of Father Joshua Young, who appeared on the scene about this time, 1839, tended to the promotion of peace. He was a native of Maine, a printer, and was led to the Faith by the conversation of a brother typesetter, who worked by his side. He was several inches over six feet in height, broad and powerful in build, a great walker, and filled with zeal and energy. He was open, in the extreme, in the expression of his thoughts, and feared no man. He wore a straw hat summer and winter or rather, he may be said to have worn no hat at all, in any season, especially in winter, as he usually carried it in his hand. He had a theory about keeping his head cool. He was the first priest stationed in Lancaster, was sent to us by Bishop Purcell of blessed memory, the successor of our first Bishop Fenwick, and was received by our small congregation with great joy, we, having been up to this time, dependent on the monthly visits of the Dominicans of Perry, and stray Missionaries, expelled from France by the Revolution of 1793.

His income being small, and his charity great, he was driven to the practice of the most rigid economy in his housekeeping. I remember, late on one cold bitter night, I was sent to him on some message, probably by my mother to attend a sick call, and found him seated with his feet at the grate,



Rev. J. M. Young (1808-1866)

in the center of which feebly burned a most diminutive apology of a fire, over which he was bent, wrapped in his cloak, hat now on head, and book in hand. His room was as cold as an icehouse, he was economizing on fuel. Fearing that I would suspect this, he delivered me a brief lecture on the healthfulness of heavy clothing, and a small fire. But I was not deceived, for I knew to whom he had given away the coal sent to him.

By this time he had built a large brick church on the hill, on the corner of High and Jail Streets, diagonally opposite the scene of my schoolyard fight, now used by the Dominican Sisters as a residence and school; and near the church a modest residence. Eastward on Jail Street, lived another giant, Simeon Denton, uncle to the wayward smith, who on summer evenings was wont to call at Father Joshua's gate, and enter into arguments on religion, vaunting Methodism, to which he was attached in the character

of Deacon. One evening as he approached, Father Joshua, leaning over the gate, the following dialogue occurred: "Good evening brother Joshua, and how is your health?"

"Good, brother Simeon, and yours, how is it?"

"Fine, brother, fine," replied Simeon.

"And where," inquired the Father in solemn tone, "is brother Simeon going to?"

"He is going to meeting," was the reply.

"Not he," returned the Father sternly.

"Then where is he going to?" inquired Simeon in surprise.

"To Hell," replied the candid Father.

Preachers were furnished tickets by the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike Company, which for years passed them free through the tollgates, until the appointment of Harry Meyers as Superintendent. The income of the Company was declining, its stock falling on the market, and he, a prudent man and a good manager, it was thought would restore the enterprise to a flourishing condition. He was given full power, and one of the first steps he took to accomplish the end in view, was to order the gatekeepers to disregard the free tickets of the clergy, and to make a gentleman of the Blackrobe pay as a layman. The bar that once promptly rose on the approach of a preacher, affording him speedy and reverential passage, now remained stubbornly down, and brought him to an ignominious stand, and a reluctant payment. Great was the outcry, and loud the lamentation, that rang down the road even to the banks of the Ohio; and could denunciation have caused the spirit of Harry to quail, the order would have been revoked, but he heeded it not. To be compared to and consigned to "the old Harry," effected nothing; his heart proved hard as the millstone, hard as the pike over which he despotically ruled.

It was evident, from his bearing, that he enjoyed the storm he had raised. He related to my father, in my presence, what took place at the gate at the Rushcreek bridge, the day following the promulgation of his irreligious mandate. A tall lean old Highlander, who claimed descent from Lord Lovat, was the keeper, and gave the occurrence with

great particularity, with circumstance of time and place. In the forenoon, as he sat in his rocking chair on his little porch, which commanded the approach from the west, a preacher rode down, and, surprised at the unusual attitude of the bar, asked that it be raised, and he be suffered to pass. The old keeper told him of the order, and requested payment. He became indignant, and demanded to be shown the order. The keeper brought it out, and he read it seated in the saddle. He repudiated the authority of the superintendent, and demanded to be let through, denounced the keeper, threatened him with the law, and public sentiment; and finally, finding words ineffectual, drew out the requisite Mammon of Iniquity, and threw it on the ground. This the old Highlander refused to accept as a legal tender, and the horseman, after another lively combat, was constrained to dismount, pick the lucre out of the dust, and hand it over. Then the bar arose, and he went on his way.

In the afternoon, the old keeper sitting in his chair, saw Father Joshua approach, seated in a dilapidated buggy, drawn by a venerable horse that had lost the ability to run away, if he ever possessed the desire. Nevertheless he was so harnessed, that on touching a spring with his foot, the driver could cast him loose, allowing him to run off with the shafts if he wished, but leaving the buggy behind him on the road. The Father, who entertained a great dread of a runaway, had invented this contrivance on coming into possession of his turnout, but as he unhappily omitted to apply for a patent, it is now lost to the world. In this remarkable equipage, Father Joshua drew slowly and solemnly up to the gate.

The keeper came out to the step, and called for toll; the Father thinking he had forgotten himself, triumphantly drew his ticket on him, when he was duly advised of the fatal order. His first movement on receiving this startling intelligence, was to press his foot on the spring, and cast his horse loose, his next to descend, deliberately and carefully from his frail chariot, walk to the porch and take a seat on the bench, draw his handkerchief and mop his brow. Then holding his now valueless ticket before him, apostrophizing it, he said, "You have served me long

and well, my friend, and I am thankful—but the best of friends must part; I surrender you with regret, but with a good will.” Saying which, he stooped over and dropped it in the crack between the boards of the porch, forever out of sight. Then, after a friendly chat with the old Highlander, nearly as great an original as himself, he called for a cup of water, paid his toll, rehooked the desperate charger to his old buggy, and trotted feebly but cheerfully through the gate.

He was on his way to Somerset, to visit Father Dominic Young; and probably it was on this occasion that he met the Sheridans, father and son. The two priests were seated in Father Dominic’s small brick house, that stood in the vale, that separated the Convent from the village, when Sheridan entered with his son, Phil. The boy had received a warrant to West Point, and the father had called to consult his spiritual advisor, on the propriety of accepting it. The position was one much coveted by the youth of the nation, but there was danger in it, as he might lose his Faith, in that secular military school, a loss greater than the gain, a millionfold. It was this that weighed on the elder Sheridan, and brought him to

the feet of the priest. The question was discussed in all its bearings. Father Joshua Young thought the boy should stay among his friends, in the Catholic community of Perry County, and not, for a temporal advantage, go among strangers and unbelievers, at the imminent risk of losing his soul.

“But what shall I do with the boy?” inquired Sheridan in despair.

“Rather than send him to West Point,” replied Father Joshua sternly, “take him out into the backyard behind the chicken-coop, and cut his throat.”

But Sheridan thought this mode of disposing of Phil too drastic, and milder counsels prevailing, the boy was sent to West Point.

As some few persons of his congregation spoke German only, Father Joshua, in a surprisingly short time, acquired, preached, and heard confessions in that language. He was a profound student in theology, Church history, and the early Fathers; and was in due time, taken from Lancaster, his first Parish, and made the first Bishop of Erie. He has long since gone to receive the reward due to his zeal, his charity, piety, and evangelical poverty; may his soul rest in peace.

St. Mary and St. Peter Parishes, Chillicothe Marriage Records, 1837-1848

These records begin on page 111 of the first sacramental register, following the early baptismal records. For the most part, they do not list witnesses. Where spellings are uncertain and in some other cases, a comparison with the Ross County marriage records was made, with the county readings indicated in braces { }. The original book is now at St. Peter Parish.

p 111

1837

- July 6 Stephen Lind and Magdalene Dagger
{Daggen} H. D. Juncker
- Aug. 11 Francis Eid and Anna Maria Wald HDJ
- Oct. 23 Francis Hirn and Theresa Müller HDJ
- Oct. 24 Michael Kirchner and Helen Wunderle
HDJ

- Oct. 26 {25} Ignatius Jacob and Elizabeth
Velleren {Weidland per the license application}
HDJ
- Dec. 25 {21} Theobald Vestrick and Elizabeth
Daubermann, noncatholic; witnesses John Hirn
and Matthew Geiler HDJ

1838

- Feb. 19 Joseph Schmitt and Catherine Good
HDJ
 - Apr. 17 John Keller and Constantia Funckheitz
HDJ
 - June 11 Edward Carvell and Rosanna Cull HDJ
 - Aug. 6 John Flesch and Sophia Eichmann HDJ
 - Dec. 21 Charles Delay and Elizabeth McGrahey
{McGraney} HDJ {license dated Dec. 29}
- page 112

1839

Apr. 7 Joseph Hemmerle and Rosanna Kramer HDJ
 Apr. 15 Philip Gerdeisser and Josepha Sporer HDJ
 June 3 Francis Xavier Binly and Kunigunda End HDJ {no county record}
 June 5 Henry Knacke and Wilhelmina Wamelink HDJ
 June 17 Ferdinand Martzloft and Elizabeth Armbroster HDJ
 June 18 Peter Carwell and Margaret Hamilton HDJ {no county record}
 July 1 {2} Joseph Kingler and Theresa Strupp HDJ
 July 1 Simon Spitznagel and Anna Maria Sultzer HDJ
 July 1 Conrad Linder and Emilia Schwerer HDJ
 Aug. 10 Angus Moots and Sarah Delong HDJ
 Oct. 13 Roger Cull and Martha Hamilton HDJ
 Nov. 25 Anton Dreutz {Gratz license; Kreutz record} and Judith Wunderly HDJ
 page 113

1840

Jan. 1 Lucas Merkle and Margaret Ury HDJ
 Jan. 7 John Pecone and Nansy Wilson HDJ
 Jan. 13 John Waldhauser and Maria Anna Hammer HDJ
 Jan. 24 Bernard Bragleman and Theresa Hermina Theodora Wamelinck, under civil law HDJ
 same day James Scully and Jane Dougherty, under civil law HDJ
 Feb. 17 Thomas Kirchner and Efemia Meyer
 Feb. 17 Samuel Morris and Sarah Loughery HDJ
 Mar. 1 James Forquer and Mary Bell by J. Young, witness H. D. Juncker
 Aug. 3 Celestine Herman and Gertrude Hemmerle HDJ
 Apr. 28 I ratified and blessed the marriage of Peter End and Francisca Bintz; T. K. Butler, witness. H. D. Juncker
 page 114
 June 15 Martin Rubel and Veronica Schmitt. Alleman, O.P. Witness H. D. Juncker

1841

Jan. 25 John Adam Kesler and Catherine Sacks. Josue M. Young
 Jan. 26 I blessed the marriage of Mathew Mathias and Clara Myer, previously contracted under civil law. {June 9, 1840} J. M. Young
 Mar. 26 I ratified and blessed the marriage contract of Arthur A. Beitin and Susan Pennifeather. A. Rappe
 page 115
 June 6 Anthony Fritz and Poly {Polly} And, previously civilly married {May 31, 1841} AR
 June 17 Peter Berhoef and Selina Josepha Wemelinck A. Rappe
 same day {June 24} Randall Duffin and Arabella Pennyfeather A. Rappe
 June 20 Michael Flinn and Ann Straine {Streevy or Strive} A. Rappe
 Aug. 16 Andrew Hellmoth and Elizabeth Smith A. Rappe
 Aug. 19 Frederick Berman and Elizabeth Mayers A. Rappe
 Sept. 14 Valentine Humerlin and _entiella Woern A. Rappe {no county record found}
 Oct 29 Henry Timadrink and Margaret Slane AR
 page 116

1842

Mar. 15 Henry Brodmann and Mary Eisselie, previously civilly married {Dec. 9, 1841} H. D. Juncker
 Mar. 17 Francis Vilotte and Justine Loeffler, previously civilly married H. D. Juncker {no record found}
 Mar. 21 John Goeb {Giby} and Louisa Hans {Hunts}, previously civilly married {Dec. 2, 1841} H. D. Juncker

(To be continued)

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 Donald M. Schlegel, Editor