



Barquilla de la Santa María

BULLETIN of the Catholic Record Society-
Diocese of Columbus

Volume XXIX, No. 8

August 15 : Feast of the Assumption

August, A.D. 2004

The Hippodrome War, Somerset, 1853. - a view from the Catholic Telegraph.

Our readers, will perceive from the communication of the Prosecuting Attorney of Perry county, (who informs us that he is an American and a Protestant) given in another column, that the Irish, have as usual, received more blame than they deserved, in the late disgraceful riot at Somerset.

RIOTS AT SOMERSET.

For the Telegraph.

MR. EDITOR:--You will perceive, by the accompanying paper, that I have been requested by some of my fellow townsmen to furnish a statement of the principal features of the late riot in this place--as they were developed by testimony during the legal examinations. I don this with pleasure and pain,--with pleasure, because I am able to remove some of the unjust charges and prejudices growing out of a hosts of varying and untrue newspaper accounts,--with pain, because of the subject itself.

On the 7th instant, as per announcement, Welch's Hippodrome exhibited in this place in the afternoon and evening. During the afternoon performance many of the Irish laborers visited the exhibitions, while others preferred going at night. During the performance, at night, an Irishman named Sullivan borrowed a pipe from a friend, lit it, and commenced smoking on the pit side,

WELCH'S PARISIAN HIPPODROME.

Grand Restoration of the Ancient Sports, Games and Ceremonies of the Greeks and Romans Will Exhibit in SOMERSET on Wednesday September 7th, 1853.

Prices--Boxes 25 cents, Reserved Seats 50 cents; Children under 10 (to Reserved Seats) half price.

DOORS open at half past 2 in the afternoon and at half past 7 in the evening, performance half an hour after.

This is the largest establishment in the World, comprising One Hundred and Sixty-Three Men and Female Artists and Auxiliaries, and a stud of Two Hundred Horses, Ponies and other trained Animals. The Pavilion, composing the Hippodrome proper, is the largest in the world, and is constructed so as to be always cool and comfortable. It is built after a plan of the Gymnasium of Elis, and contains seats for Sixty Thousand Persons. During the evening it will be brilliantly illuminated with Gas, from an apparatus designed expressly for supplying the enormous amount required in this exhibition.

The entrance into town will be observed by a grand Procession, led by Post's celebrated Brass Band, and followed by the Cars, Chariots, Wagons, Horses, &c.

The Entertainments will be particularly Novel and Classic in their character, entirely dissimilar from any presentation ever made in the country, consisting of Triumphant Entries, Chariot Racing, Hurdle Leaping, Cars of Jugg, La Course des Singes, by a Troupe of Apes, Monkeys and Baboons on Hippiputian Pontons. Scenes of the Turf, by Six Parisian Ladies, La Perche Equipoise, and other Feats in the Arena, on the Course, in the Stadium, and on the Tilted ground. The whole to conclude with a scene from the Italian Corso, in which Twelve Blood Horses will be let loose in the Arena at the same time.

For further particulars see illuminated Posters Lithographs, &c. at the principal Hotels. The above Company will Exhibit in Newark on September 6th, and in Lancaster September 8th. August 24, 1853.

Advertisement in the *Somerset Post* of August 31, 1853, courtesy of the *Ohio Historical Society*.

and not in the midst or near the ladies. One of the show-men came up and requested him to quit smoking--this he refused by saying he would quit when he got ready. He was then told that he must quit smoking or go out;--still refusing to quit, the show-man seized him by the collar to take him

out. A brother of the smoker (who is Dep'y Marshall) immediately ran up and requested the show-man to let the man go and he would take him out, peaceably, at the same time asserting that he was Deputy Marshall. The show-man replied with a bitter imprecation, and refused to release the man, calling at the same time for assistance. Another show-man came up, and then another Irishman, and all "clinched" and thus made for the entrance.--As soon as the entrance, or door, was reached, the showman, aided by their fellows outside, commenced an attack upon the three Irishmen, and beat them most unmercifully, the Deputy Marshall included. Some of the Irish on the inside hearing the blows at the door, attempted to go out, but were refused egress, and it appears that they passed a few out, one at a time, and that as fast as they were passed out "from two to five[?] showmen would fall upon them and beat them severely. One Irishman was knocked, or dragged, or fled under the canvass into the show and was there beaten; one blow was given with a club and was heard by several "across the ring." As fast as the Irish were beaten they were passed out of the enclosure, and the disturbance for the time ceased. A crowd of the beaten men and some of their friends assembled in the road leading to the circus, and commenced an attack on the "beer and cake" wagons. The showmen sallied out commenced another assault with clubs, neck-yokes, single-trees, &c., &c., and it is supposed that during this assault the murder of Patrick Sullivan was committed.

After the news of the first row reached town, Patrick Sullivan* started for the circus in search of his son, who he knew was there, with a view of bringing him home out of danger. When he reached the crowd he shouted his son's name, and as the brogue rolled from his tongue he was smitten with some instrument two or three time, and his skull fractured.

(I cannot, from the testimony, determine whether this was before, at the time of, or after the wagons were upset.)

When the showmen sallied out the second time, they declared they would "drive the Irish off or died together." During the melee blows were

given on both sides; beer bottles and other missiles were thrown, and several severe injuries inflicted. The Irish were forced to retreat from the road, and as they did so they found Patrick Sullivan lying senseless by a wagon. He was carried home by his friends, and a physician sent for.

After the show was over, and as some of the showmen were passing by the house where the wounded man was lying--in his last agonies--some two or three shots were fired near to or from the house, which shots--the showman said--were fired at them from the house, but the testimony on this point is very conflicting. A stone was also thrown about the same time. The showmen rang their bell, which they had with them, and shouted "Hippodrome," and almost instantly the street in front of the house was filled with showmen. They put out their lights, and ordered the lights put out in the neighboring houses; they seized a stick of timber and prepared to batter down the door of a home adjoining the one they said the shots came from, and were deterred from so doing by the remonstrance of one of our citizens living opposite. About this time an Irishman, who lived in the besieged house, and was coming home unconscious of any difficulty or disturbance, was struck down by a sabre as soon as he reached the crowd, and was rescued only from death by the cry of some one that he was a showman, and the fidelity of his wife, who ran into the crowd and threw herself upon her prostrate husband, thus protecting his with her own body. A young Irishman was seen going home, and chase was given. Stones and clubs were thrown at every step, and the cries of mercy from the pursued were almost drowned by the wild yells of the pursuers, who shouted "Kill the G-d d-d Irish." Numbers of such scenes occurred, and one of our oldest citizens (Mr. Smith) who had come out to learn the cause of the disturbance, was knocked down by the infuriated showmen.

One of the Irishmen, on his way home, met three of the showmen, who saluted him with "good evening,"--he returned their salutation, and as soon as they discovered the brogue they felled him to the earth and severely beat him. The physician sent for was afraid to venture out to see

the wounded man for some time; and the brother, who was seeking an officer for the purpose of having the murderers arrested, was assaulted and beaten. The testimony of the Marshall is, that the showmen ordered him to go home and keep out of harm's way, and that they had control of the streets. Never, perhaps, was such a scene witnessed as was enacted in Somerset that night. The showmen were armed with bludgeons, &c., &c., and assailed everything Irish they could find in the street, no matter who they were or where they had been, while their cry was "Kill the G-d-d--d Irish.

About two o'clock on Thursday morning, Patrick Sullivan died, and a warrant was issued against the "Hippodrome Company" with a view to arrest the murderer. This warrant was placed in an officer's hand, who served it on Welch. Welch agreed that his company should remain in custody, except his grooms and canvass men,--these he wished to go on to Lancaster with his teams and property. The constable did not assent to this, and about three o'clock the teams were being harnessed preparatory to leaving. Fearing that the guilty ones might escape in the baggage the officer determined to detain the entire company.--Fearing resistance, and having but little time to gather a posse of citizens, he concluded to ask the superintendent of the R.R. work to call out the hands. He did so, and the Irish were called from their shanties and boarding house to assist in arresting the company. They rendezvoused at the market house, a point the teams would have to pass on their way to Lancaster, unless they went out of town in some unusual way. While at the market house and expecting the showmen, some of the men remarked that as the company was very large and well armed, they did not like to attack or arrest them without the aid of arms. It was then proposed to get the public arms, to which the officer assented. Gen. Lidey was called upon for the arms, and he gave directions as to where they were and how to get them. The arms were obtained and distributed among the Irish, and the officer furnished some of the ammunition. There were about 40 stand of arms out.

The officer told the men he wanted no cowards among them, and if there were any they should step out and leave. They were also told that they were called out in the name of the State of Ohio, to arrest the showmen, and the warrant was shown them.

The officer called on Welch, who agreed that at 6 o'clock his company should surrender. That hour came, but no surrender; and as time was passing, the Irish became uneasy and excited. They demanded an arrest immediately, and told the officers if they were afraid, to give them the warrant and they would make the arrest in five minutes. The showmen at length agreed that if the Irish were withdrawn from around the house they would go to the court-house as prisoners. The Irish were withdrawn, and the showmen--except some 15 of them--marched to the court-house to undergo an examination. Soon after they were in the court-house, three of their number left there and rejoined their comrades in the Hotel.--Michael Breen, who saw them leave the court-house, pursued them to the Gordon House, with a view of re-arresting them, and before entering the door gave his gun to some one on the outside. He was joined by O'Neil, who had a gun, and both entered the house together.--Finding a number of persons together in the house, Breen told them not to be alarmed, for they were after the men who ran away from the court-house. One of the showmen started to run upstairs, and Breen and O'Neil followed him. When on the steps the showman turned, threw a brick and struck O'Neil on the head, knocking him down. The gun was taken from O'Neil, and he and Breen had to leave the house. About this time, i.e. after O'Neil was knocked down--an assault was made on the house, and several shots were fired by the armed Irish outside. Two of the showmen were shot, one in the house and one on the outer steps; the latter was severely beaten with clubbed rifles after he had fallen.

Father O'Brien and others succeeded in restoring some degree of order, when a second arrest of the showmen was made--the number far exceeding that of the first arrest--and the trial proceeded, resulting in the committal of 9 of their number

to prison. That evening (Thursday) the balance of the showmen with teams and properties, left town, about half an hour before the arrival of the military from Zanesville, and order was restored completely.

The next morning (Friday) a sort of wholesale business of arresting commenced, and every Irishman that could be found in town or near town was arrested and placed in the court house under guard. Their number must have been about 150, and among them was the son of the murdered man. Fearing that some outbreak might arise from the imprisonment of so many men, under so much excitement, with the assent of the guard I went in and made them a short address, urging them to patience and submission to the law. [The "I" here is not the author; see below. It must be due to carelessness or weariness in examining and copying testimony to form this account.] Every one of them assented, and during the day remained quiet.

Every effort was made, in the examination of the witnesses, to ascertain who had committed the various assaults at the Gordon House. Three out of the 150 men were recognized as having been engaged in it--one with having carried his gun while walking around--one as having snapped his gun a number of times at one of the windows, and the other with having struck the showman over the head after he had been shot down. The court discharged the first; held the second to bail in \$100, and the third in \$300.

The next week the 9 showmen were tried, three of their number plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and were fined \$10 each; the rest were discharged.

I have given you that state of the case as presented to me by the testimony of some 60 or 70 witnesses, comprised of natives and foreigners, Protestants and Catholics, and have endeavored to do so without prejudice. Having been absent from home during the whole riots, I had to form my opinion from sworn statements, and not from observation or participation.

I regret exceedingly by the exhibition, here and elsewhere, of that bigoted intolerance, that could see no sin in a showman, no good in an Irishman.

The clamor of many was for Irish victims, and the popular current of the day gave a coloring and shape to every runner and newspaper article on the subject; and now, although the nine days have passed, I feel gratified in being able to give the facts in the case and remove, to some extent, the unfavorable impressions created against the Railroad hands of this place.

That they did violate the law in many instances they admit, but the readers of this article may judge whether they commenced the affray, and what provocation was given them.

Respectfully yours, JAMES SHEWARD,

_____ Somerset, Perry co., O., Sep. 28, 1853

* Patrick Sullivan was a widower, and father of six children, five of whom looked to him for support. He was known by many of our citizens, and all agree in testifying to his sobriety, general intelligence, and peaceable disposition. He was a native of Kenmare, county of Kerry, Ireland.

Abstracts from *The Catholic Telegraph*

(Continued from Vol. XXIX, No. 5)

October 1, 1853

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT COLUMBUS.

On Sunday, the 25th of September, this new church was solemnly dedicated according to the rite of the Roman Pontifical.

This imposing ceremony, being some time expected, had quite attracted the public attention; Protestant and Catholic seemed equally to share in the interest of this proceeding. All the city press were there, and many of our most intelligent and respectable citizens.

Before the hour of dedication, the members of St. Patrick's School Society had met at the door of the German church, and walked in procession as far as the Pastor's residence.--Here the procession assumed a more solemn and religious character, for the Most Rev'd. Archbishop, attired in cope and mitre and crozier, had joined the Society; he was preceded by a cross bearer and two acolythes, by the German choir and by some of his Rev'd.

Clergy. The day was beautiful, and seemed like a manifestation of Heaven's delight with the movement of the day. When the procession arrived at the doors of the church, the Most Rev'd. Archbishop in a short, but pithy discourse, explained to an attentive crowd the solemn nature of the ceremony of dedication, and exhorted them to order and religious decorum during the ceremony,--they were magic words, indeed, for never was better order observed in so great a multitude. When the ceremony of dedication was finished, Rev'd. Mr. Blake, of Xenia, sung High Mass, and Rev'd. Mr. Borgess acted as Deacon. After the first Gospel, the Most Rev'd. Archbishop, having first read the Gospel and Epistle of the day, explained and vindicated the Catholic doctrine and practice of ceremonial worship, in a style intelligible to the most ordinary capacity, and satisfactory to the most subtle mind.

His second point was the doctrine of sacrifice, as practised in the Catholic Church. Having first laid down the Catholic doctrine on the head, he proved the necessity of a continual and visible sacrifice in the Christian dispensation from the nature of religion itself, from the types of the Old Law, from the command of Christ to the Apostles at his last supper, and from the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians where the Apostle has spoken of an altar and of sacrifice in the Christian dispensation, and contrasts them with the altar and sacrifices of the Jewish law and of Pagan idolatry. Speaking on the subject of public worship, and of dedicating certain places for the service of God, he showed by the clearest Scriptural references how God had specially blessed and consecrated certain places above others.--Describing the operations of the different mechanics in constructing and completing the material temple in which he then stood, he illustrated in a most felicitous manner how man had to build a spiritual temple to the Holy Ghost in his own soul.

The whole discourse was argumentative, clear, illustrative, and convincing; but the peroration was truly grand, sublime, and pathetic. In conclusion, he gave his Solemn Benediction to his well pleased hearers, and announcing that he would appear and address them again at half past

three o'clock. The immense crowd that attended the evening prayers, and their calm and reserved behavior in the church, is the best panegyric and the strongest proof of the spiritual influence which the morning sermon had produced in their souls. The Archbishop remained in town during Monday, and on Tuesday morning, according to arrangements, he administered the sacraments of first communion and confirmation to nearly one hundred children of the Irish congregation. On Tuesday he left for Newark on his way to Somerset.

The new Catholic church of Columbus is a fine spacious building; it is plain on the outside, but is beautifully finished on the interior; it runs east and west 112 feet, north and south 52 feet, it contains 108 comfortable and handsome pews of cherry wood and can conveniently seat 1000 persons. It has a splendid bell, whose sweet tone is at once distinguishable from the other bells of the city, and the church stands on a lot of 200 square feet [feet square].

This church was commenced in the month of September, 1852, it has since paid the sum of \$8,600, and is owing a debt of \$2500. A school house is to be built on the lot early in the next spring, and in due time, either a Pastor's house or a Convent for a branch of the Sisters of Mercy.

Subscriptions: Moses White and Denis Corcoran, Mt. Vernon; D. M'Carthy, Logan; Rev. David Kelly, Andrew Stanton, Wilksville; Capt. W. T. Sherman, San Francisco, Cal.

October 8, 1853

There were one hundred confirmed by the Most Rev. Archbishop in St. Patrick's Church, Columbus, on Tuesday, September 27th.

In Somerset, Rev. Dominic Noon, a native of Perry Co., was ordained Priest, and two converts were confirmed on Wednesday, 28th.

At the Church of St. Francis, Chapel Hill, Aurora [Perry] Co., forty two were confirmed on Thursday, 29th. This place, McConnorsville [McConnellsville], Monday Creek Church, and Chauncey, are attended by Rev. Mr. McGee, O.P., who resides at Chapel Hill.

On Sunday the Most Rev. Archbishop was in Athens; and to day (Wednesday) as our paper is going to press, he is expected in Cincinnati.

October 15, 1853

MOUNT VERNON.

The notes of Episcopal Visitation having been sent for publication, two week since, but accidentally mislaid, we now supply:--

The church at Mt. Vernon has a very large and beautiful lot, lately surrounded by a new and substantial fence. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Lawton, and English convert, is one of the best in the diocese. There were about fifty confirmed in the church--St. Vincent's--on third Sunday of September--and about as many more at Danville, both under Pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Brent. It was remarked that there were twenty to one increase of Catholics in Mt. Vernon since the last Visitation.

Societies in aid of the Seminary, Orphan Asylum, and the Propagation of the Faith, were organized by some of the zealous members of the congregation from which we expect the best results. Danville congregation, notwithstanding the departure of numerous families for the farther West, was also much increased, and also St. Michael's, a German settlement about 8 miles distant.

Our aged friend, Mr. Geo. Sapp, in his 79th year, enjoys as good sight and hearing as ever. He can hit a squirrel with a rifle ball, in the eye, on the top of the highest forest tree. All his children, ten in number, are living. He has one hundred and fifty lineal descendants, and among them forty great grand children. He is a convert. Like all aged men, however, he has experienced some of the ills of life. His faithful wife was taken from him, by the Almighty, a little better than a year ago--but what he still more laments, one of his daughters, in consequence of a mixed marriage, has left the Church and is raising a large family in error; and three of his children (all are married) have recently left for homes in Iowa and Illinois. Mr. Sapp's house was the first chapel of Knox county.

At St. Joseph's, near Somerset, there were some eighty confirmed, and Mr. Noon, whose ordination to priesthood was noticed last week, had received Subdeacon and Deacon's orders in

the last Ember Week. The College at St. Joseph's and the Academy at Somerset are deservedly popular and overflowing with pupils. There is a new and large College edifice in progress at St. Joseph's, which will be under roof this Fall.

On the 1st Sunday of October there were eleven confirmed in the church of the Seven Dolours, Chauncy, in the forenoon, and the Archbishop preached in the evening to a very large and attentive audience in the Court-house at Athens. Next day he offered the Holy Sacrifice in a shanty, at which many of the faithful families of the workmen on the Rail-Road received the Blessed Sacrament. A piece of ground was offered for a church by the Messrs. Grether, from France; and three or four Irish Catholics, besides sums in money, subscribed all the lumber necessary for a new church. Their names were Fagan, Sheridan, and Welch. Besides these, others also subscribed, and if a priest can only be found to cultivate these good dispositions, a church will soon raise the "sign of man's salvation" on the Rail-Road and the banks of the Hocking River and Canal. The Hocking Valley is rich in minerals and agricultural products; and when the water courses are rendered less sluggish and the heavy woods cut down, we trust the country will be less liable to objections on the score of health.

NOLO EPISCOPARI.-- Drs. Young of Lancaster, Meleher of St. Louis, and Coskery of Baltimore, have declined, respectively, their appointments to Pittsburgh, Quincy, and Portland.

Donors to the St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum: Mrs. Mary Ewing, Lancaster; Alxr. Howard, Mt. Vernon.

Died at St. Joseph's, Perry Co., on the 28th Sept., Mr. Peter Hutton, of Dropsy. Mr. Hutton was in the sixty-fifth year of his age, thirty four of which he has been a worthy lay brother of the Order of St. Dominic. R.I.P.

Chapel Hill, Perry County

Baptismal Records 1840-1850

(Continued, from Vol. XXIX, No. 7)

1848 continued...

- Apr. 10 [MC], Margaret, daughter of Thomas Windle and Catharine Timony; spon. Elizabeth Ward TOF
- Apr. 16 [MC], Elizabeth Ann, daughter of James Edington and Catharine Hoadlory; spon. Edward Grogan and Elizabeth Riffle TOF
- Apr. 16 [MC], Mary, daughter of Edward Grogan and Juila Ann Keenan; spon. Elizabeth Grogan TOF
- Apr. 18 [D], Phoebe Catharine, daughter of John Weiner and Abigail Longstreth; spon. Margaret O'Hara TOF
- Apr. 23 [D], Susan Elizabeth, daughter of John Gosman and Susan Perl; spon. Anthony Gosman and Elizabeth Perl TOF
- Apr. 23, Margaret, daughter of Philip Longstreth and Ann Geiger; spon. Stephan Brosmore and Catharine Geiger TOF
- Apr. 23, Catharine, daughter of Cornelius Klager and Agatha Young; spon. Florian Schreder and Agatha Cacke TOF
- Apr. 29 [SC], George, son of George Thompson and Catharine Skinnen; spon. Thomas Gibney and Ann Liddy TOF
- May 2 [D or SC], James, son of Andrew Souders and Ann Strauben; spon. Isaac Wise and Catharine Reehart TOF
- same day, Joseph Andrew, son of Joseph Rhy and Mary Ann Reehart; spon. Andrew Soude[r]s and Ann Strauben TOF
- May 10 [SC], Charles [page 36], son of Michael Mulligan and Elizabeth Walpole; spon. Mary McKeron? and John Cunningham TOF
- May 16 [SC], Thomas, son of Thomas Sweeny and Bridget McCabe; spon. Catharine Walpole and John Cunningham TOF
- June 5 [SC], Bridget, daughter of John Cunningham and Bridget O'Reily; spon. John Cunningham and Ann Skinen TOF
- June 6 [SC], Bridget, daughter of John Curren and Ann Mallen; spon. Bartholomew McDonnell and Catharine Mallen TOF
- June 25 [or 26] [D], George, son of Stephan Johnson and Catharine O'Leary; spon. Andrew Gosman and Johanna Curren TOF
- May 14 [MC], Johanna, daughter of George Griffin and Margaret Griffin; spon. Patrick Keenan TOF
- June 16 [SC], Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Hofer and Ann Freel?; spon. Hugh Donelly and Honora? Duffy TOF
- July 9 [C], Timothy, son of Timothy McGravy and Catharine Foley; spon. John Swift and Elizabeth Piquet TOF
- same day, Elizabeth, daughter of John Swift and Elizabeth Piquet; spon. Peter Galaher and Catharine Rogan TOF
- Aug. 6 [D], Theresa, daughter of Pius Braddock and Frances Geiger; spon. Stephan Brosmore and Catharine Geiger TOF
- May 10 [SC], Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Fagan and Mary Mitchel; spon. Michael Hays and Elizabeth Wilson? TOF
- page 37
- May 10, Catharine, daughter of Michael Mallen and Alice Murtagh; spon. Thomas Gibney and Eleanor Murtagh TOF
- Sept. 17 [D], Daniel, son of Peter Smith and Margaret Miller; spon. Daniel Dickas and Catharine Schwab TOF
- Sept. 17 [D], Susan, daughter of Joseph Reehart and Agatha Gosman; spon. John and Rose Bous [or Bores?] TOF
- same day, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Amos Caughman and Sarah Ann Woods; spon. John and Agatha Gosman. TOF

1849

- Jan. 23 [D], Matthew, son of Joseph Pearl and Mary Ann Hills, born October 18; spon. John and Mary McCarthy Albert Bokel O.P.
- same day [SC], Rose, daughter of James Martin and Ann Masterson, born Dec. 25; spon. Andrew and Catharine Masterson AB
- same day [SC], William, son of Thomas Skinnen and Catharine McNally, born Jan 18; spon.

Owen Smith and Bridget Mitchel AB
 Feb. 20, Margaret, daughter of Peter Galleher and Bridget Farry, born Jan. 3; spon. Dominic Galleher and Bridget Mally C. Daly
 Mar. 13 [MC], Mary, daughter of Joseph Staley and Elizabeth Harden, born Feb. 20; spon. Patrick Keenan CD
 Mar. 17 [SC], Thomas, son of Thomas Duffy and Mary Donnelly, born Far. 15; spon. John and Honora Hosy CD
 Mar. 26 [MC], Catharine, daughter of Sebastian Geble and Crescentia Rathgebar, born Feb. 25; spon. Silverius Smelzer and Catharine O'Donnell CD
 Mar. 28, Thomas, son of Thomas --llian? and Mary Sculy, born Mar. 8; spon. Daniel Galleher and Mary McAvoi? CD
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 Mar. 28 [MC], Mary E., daughter of Peter Lee and Bridget Fenie, born Mar. 4; spon. Daniel Sullivan and Catherine Dacanin? CD
 Mar. 30 [D], Mary A., daughter of James Cunningham and Margaret Longstret, born Nov. 6; spon. Michael Cunningham and Mary A. Sowers CD
 Apr. 1, John P., son of Hugh Friel and Sarah Delong, born Feb. 20; spon. John and Ann H. Shiley? CD
 same day [SC], Martha E., daughter of Philip Clipstein and Emeline Ward, born Feb. 23; spon. Andrew and Catharine Masterson CD
 same day [SC], Michael, son of Michael Currin

and Jane Mitchel, born Mar. 19; spon. Philip Clipstein and Joane Currin CD
 Apr. 8 [D], Francis, son of James Longstret and Ellen Pearl; spon. Benedict and Mary Pearl CD
 Apr. 11 [SC], Catharine, daughter of Patrick Walpole and Rose Riley, born Jan. 19; spon. Simon Cummiskey and Ann Gibny CD
 Apr. 12 [SC], Jane, daughter of Michael Hayse and Martha Devore:, born the 10th; spon. John McCabe CD
 Apr. 15 [MC], Patrick, son of Philip Little and Ann Lenard, born Mar. 25; spon. Patrick and Mary Keenan CD
 May 1 [A], Patrick and James, sons of John Brown and Ellen McLaughlin, born Apr. 9; spon. Peter Fagan and Bridget Brown and for James Peter and Ellen Fagan CD
 May 13, Caroline E. Yaky?, daughter of Peter Yaky? and Jane Heinz?, born Feb. 2; spon. Mary Ann Tool CD
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 May 14 [SC], Daniel, son of Hugh Moony and Elizabeth Bennett, born May 11; spon. Edward Moony and his wife CD
 May 21 [MC], Rosan, daughter of Alexander McLane and Mary Hoy, born May 18; spon. Edward Grogan and Mary Keenan CD
 same day, William, son of Henry Senman? and Elizabeth Hoy, born Nov. 3, 1848; spon. George and Ann Riffle CD