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Gen. William T. Sherman
(Eva Montgomery Collection)



Gen. Hugh Boyle Ewing
(Eva Montgomery Collection)

The Ewings of Lancaster Catholic Elites in Ohio and Maryland

By Lorle Porter

(Concluded, from Vol. XXXVI, No. 9)

Cump Sherman received an invitation to West Point in 1836. There he joined William Irvin (son of Elizabeth Gillespie) and William S. Rosecrans and the Virginian George Thomas. He became close with U.S. Grant. This was a period of intense religious activity at the school. The Oxford Movement made inroads and both Rosecrans and Cump's life-long friend Henry Turner converted to Roman Catholicism.²¹

Hugh Ewing (Bub) followed Cump to West Point, but "the wild ungovernable fellow" got into a fight the first Sunday "because he wouldn't to the Episcopal Church" (the required chapel). Bub was also "caught going down the rain spout to go down to Danny Deaver's to get oyster stew." Failing mathematics, Bub was expelled. Ashamed to tell his father, Bub and cousins Henry Clark and Hampton Denman joined a party of "49ers" and headed for

the gold fields. Henry died of cholera in Mexico and Bub almost did. Senator Ewing only learned of the misadventure when Cump, stationed in San Francisco, wrote him. An angry letter demanding adult behavior sent Bub off with the rescue expedition for the Donner Party. Then Bub returned to Ohio and read law. By 1854 he would be in practice in St. Louis with his brother Tom, Cump, cousin Hampton Denman and Dan McCook.²²

In 1849, Father Nicholas D. Young, pastor of the church in Somerset, persuaded the local congressman to appoint “that little red-haired Sheridan boy” to the Point in Bub’s place. Ewing’s nephew, William Irvine Clark, living with the family in Lancaster supervised the cramming sessions for the ill-educated youth.²³

While in law school, Bub had written to Fr. Young on the occasion of the priest’s transfer from St. Rose Abbey to Washington. Fr. Young invited the young man to visit the Young family plantation, Geisborough, on the banks of the Potomac, near Mount Vernon, which had been in the family since Lord Baltimore’s first plantation. It was at the private chapel of Geisborough that Hugh Boyle Ewing would marry Henrietta “Ri” Young, Fr. Young’s niece. Later Ri’s sister, Mary Young, would marry Maria Boyle Ewing’s nephew, Hampton Denman. Bub and Ri preferred life at Geisborough, but they occasionally lived in Ohio (Bub managed the family salt works at Chauncey) and in St. Louis and Leavenworth.²⁴

Senator Ewing served as the first Secretary of Interior and took Phil and Tom to Washington. Phil went into his father’s practice and Tom was appointed personal secretary to President Tyler. Tom was badly bitten by the political bug (his family called him “Mr. Congress”). Graduating from Brown University and law school at Cincinnati, Tom Jr. grew into a tough, decisive man marked by “lofty idealism” and “integrity.” He also married distant cousin Ellen Ewing Cox. The pair moved to Leavenworth and he plunged into Kansas politics as a champion of Free Soil causes.²⁵

Cump first proposed to Ellen in 1844; in 1850 they married in a Catholic ceremony conducted in Tom’s residence at Blair House. The President of

Georgetown presided. Although there would be long forced separations (by military assignment and Ellen’s poor health) the marriage was marked by such passages as Cump’s “Your life is my life” and Ellen’s “What would life be to me, Cump, without you: a thorny path indeed and a desolate day forever dark,” or Cump’s lament at Ellen’s deathbed “Wait for me, Ellen, no one ever loved you as I love you.”²⁶

These marriages tied Tom Ewing’s family to important people in Ohio and Maryland politics, with a network extending into Missouri and Kansas. In Ohio, they were connected to five Congressmen, three significant jurists, and railroad and banking interests in Mount Vernon, Mansfield, Zanesville and Cincinnati. Through education and marriage they were related to most of the prominent Catholic families in Maryland. The Ewings were known, as the saying went, “by the cut of their gib” and were influential in national circles. The Ewings were thus visible personalities during the frightening acceleration of political rhetoric in the 1850s. They were incensed by the growth of the Know Nothing Party. Both Senator Tom and Cump had nasty run-ins with agitators. Senator Tom wrote his cousin Edward Lloyd Morgan that he could not abide “A Know Nothing, of which I know nothing that is good and much that is evil.”²⁷

To Whigs of the Ewing tradition, the Constitution was sacred. During the upheaval of the 1854 elections, the Whigs virtually disappeared. The Ewing brothers found themselves adrift, sometimes with the Douglas Democrats, sometimes on the fringes of the Republicans. They were opposed to the expansion of slavery, but disdained Abolitionists. Bub spent time at Geisborough, including participation at a slave auction where brother-in-law Washington Young purchased slaves for the Young plantation at Bayou Téche in Louisiana. He was acutely aware that he was living between two very separate worlds. When war came, he reluctantly chose the North, but brought his freed slave “Black Ike” with him as batman.²⁸

The family’s worst nightmare erupted in Kansas where they had heavy investments. As pro-slavery and Free Soil settlers jammed into the territory, Tom

Jr. found his political feet. Among his allies was his cousin Hampton Denman. The two labored together to forge a Free Soil constitution. A key ally was fellow Ohioan Edmund G. Ross who led a party of Free Soilers from Ashtabula County into Kansas after the terrible Lawrence Massacre. Ross published a series of Republic papers and was elected to the Kansas Constitution convention along with Denman and Ewing. All were incensed by the so-called “election” of the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution. Tom hurried to Washington where his connections gave him access to important policy makers. His lobbying was largely responsible for the admission of Kansas to the Union as a free state. In the formation of the new government, cousin Hampton (already the mayor of Leavenworth) was elected to the new state senate. Tom was elected Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court. Tom, Hampton and Ross would play key roles in the moderate wing of the new Republican Party. That wing was soon overwhelmed by the aggressive push of the Radicals. During the Presidential nomination conventions of 1860, Tom Jr. joined his father as delegate to the Peace Commission, a last minute effort to avert the disaster of secession. Bub, a delegate to the Democratic Convention in Charleston, South Carolina, grew despondent as shouts for secession filled the hall. War began.²⁹

In 1860 Cump spent the happiest year of his life as Commandant of the Louisiana Military Institute. He sorrowfully left his cadets and headed north. Tom Jr. recruited the Eleventh Kansas Volunteers; Ed Ross was an officer. Bub led the Thirtieth Ohio and distinguished himself at Antietam. Eventually Bub and young Charley joined Cump’s western command. This dismayed Cump because they were in common peril. He worried that someone must survive “to take care of the children.” Frail Phil agreed to raise any orphans along with his own seven.³⁰

Tom Sr. wintered in the capital, a member of Lincoln’s kitchen cabinet. He watched as Geisborough was occupied by Union troops and turned into a giant corral. Henrietta went to Maria in Lancaster and contributed her southern Sally Lund



*Ellen Ewing Sherman in later life.
(Eva Montgomery Collection)*

recipe to a community cookbook. At Vicksburg, Bub again won praise and Captain Charley, thrice wounded, performed “the most gutsy and fearless attack by an Ewing on any field during the war”: he recaptured his unit’s fallen colors and planted them on a precipice. Seventy-seven of Charley’s 250 men were killed. Bub’s adjutant, his cousin Philemon Stanbery, was wounded. Bub would be breveted Major General and Charley a Brigadier General.³¹

Tom Jr. held command of the District of the Border (Kansas/Missouri) and in the wild disorder of fighting, issued General Order No 11 which depopulated counties where guerilla activity was rampant. Sherman’s March to the Sea was another merciless act, far beyond the limits of Catholic moral teaching. Tom Jr. engineered a stunning rear guard action at Pilot Knob (“The Thermopylae of the West”) when his thousand men repulsed seven thousand of Sterling Price’s finest. Ewing brought his men in retreat sixty-six miles in thirty-nine hours to St. Louis enduring constant fire.³²

Up North, Ellen poured her energy into war relief, working for the Catholic Commission. In

Washington, her Visitation classmate, Adele Cutts, did the same. Adele's support went to the hospitals of the Sisters of Mercy; Ellen's went to Leda (Mother Angela), who operated eight field hospitals and two hospital ships staffed by eighty-eight nuns. Cump encouraged this effort and Ellen told him "Sister Angela wrote me a kind letter praising you. Father was much touched by it." Cump sent Senator Ewing his ceremonial sword; Ellen wrote "Father was moved to tears." Both parents were ill. Maria had endured two cancer operations. Tom Jr., Bub and Charley were at her bedside when she died in November, 1863.³³

This family tragedy was dwarfed by the monumental events of the war. Cump marched his men through Georgia and the Carolinas. The Confederacy collapsed. Lincoln was assassinated. Cump's "soft peace" with Joe Johnston enraged Radical Republicans. Tom Sr. became Andrew Johnson's trusted advisor. Tom's law partner, Orville Hickman Browning (whose wife Eliza Caldwell was a Catholic) became Secretary of Interior. Henry Stanbery was appointed Attorney General, and Tom Jr. faced the decision of his life. He had been in the capital early in April to tender his military resignation to Lincoln, who was a personal friend. He was caught in the furor over the assassination and "plots." General Tom Ewing Jr. undertook the defense of Dr. Samuel Mudd and saved the physician from the gallows.

The war was over, but the struggle for the country's future was not.³⁴ Cump continued as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Tom Jr. launched a political career in Ohio and was elected to Congress from Lancaster (1877-1881). He was the Greenback Democratic candidate for Governor in 1879, but lost when a third party siphoned away votes. Tom also underwent a wrenching change in his life. Early on in his marriage to the Presbyterian Ellen Cox he continued to attend his own church. Throughout the war he carried a copy of *The Imitation of Christ* given to him by Bishop Purcell of Cincinnati and his men dubbed him "Jesuit Tom." He still apparently was practicing when his and Ellen's daughter Mary Beall Ewing was baptized at St.

Mary's Church in Lancaster in 1864. But after losing his bid for governor he moved his family to Yonkers, New York and the children were raised in Ellen's tradition. The breaking point seems to have been the pronouncement on papal infallibility by the Vatican Council. This brought much heartbreak to his family in Lancaster. Bub wrote his brother "Night is slowly closing in upon each of us...not to prepare for the going is running a fearful risk." Tom built a brilliant legal career on Wall Street but was killed in a traffic accident in 1895.³⁵

Bub served as Minister to the Hague (1866-1870) under President Johnson and then returned to Lancaster. He too failed in a bid for governor and retired to his Lancaster farm where he wrote popular romantic novels. Charley was appointed the first Catholic Commissioner for Indians and held that position until his death in 1883. On a visit to Sante Fé he dined with Archbishop Jean Batiste Lamy, who "spoke reverently" of his mother Maria. In 1877, Charley was created a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. The family was pleased with his marriage to distant cousin Virginia Lariwell Miller, daughter of an Ohio Congressman, who converted to Catholicism.³⁶

Although all of Cump's and Ellen's children were baptized into the Catholic faith (their last child, Philemon Tecumseh Sherman, had Fr. Pierre de Smet and Mother Angela as godparents), Ellen agonized over her husband's soul. None of her arguments prevailed. Cump wrote a friend that Mother was a strong Presbyterian to the end, but she loved my Ellen, and the love was mutual. All my children inherit their mother's faith, and she would have given anything if I would have simply said Amen, but it was simply impossible.³⁷

The Gillespie family experience with mixed marriages colored their opinion. Ellen's cousin was James G. Blaine, Senator from Maine and sometimes Presidential candidate. Maria Boyle's cousin, Maria Gillespie, had married Ephraim Lyon Blaine in a Catholic ceremony witnessed by Fr. Maguire of Pittsburgh. But their son James was raised in his father's church. Ellen's aunt, Frances Beecher Stanbery, was prevented from receiving last rites by

her family. Ellen was grateful that, towards the end of his life, Tom Sr. sent for Fr. Young who baptized him. It brought him and his family great comfort. After his father's death, Bub stepped out of the Ewing house and commented on the "particularly beautiful sunset." The Old Saltboiler's burial was presided over by Fr. Young and Archbishop Purcell. Pallbearers included President Rutherford B. Hayes, Henry Stanbery, Senator John Sherman, Judge Welch of the United States Supreme Court, H.B. Curtis of Mount Vernon and G.B. Goddard of Zanesville.³⁸

Ellen and Cump suffered an estrangement over their son Tommy's decision to enter the priesthood. Tommy had graduated from Yale and then traveled the West with Fr. Pierre DeSmet, a friend of Cump's. It was during a diplomatic mission to Sitting Bull that Tommy decided to enter the Jesuit order. Cump wrote to his son in the English seminary, but refused to attend the ordination. Even Ellen's reception of the Vatican's Golden Rose for outstanding service must have been dimmed by her belief that she had failed somehow in her efforts to bring her husband into the church.³⁹

The Ewing story reflects the deep attachment to the faith of these 19th century Catholics. They attempted through education and family contacts to make their ancient faith more palpable to their neighbors who lived in society permeated by fear and hatred of that faith. Sometimes they succeeded. Sometimes they failed.

Special thanks to Darlene Shryock and Amy Daquila for technical assistance

Next month: the story continues with "The Catholic Conscience and the Defense of Dr. Mudd."

NOTES

- 21) Kerr, 277. Ellen to Hugh re "Lt. Rosecrants [sic]," October 16, 1846. *West Point Annual Reunion*, 1882, 57-63.
- 22) Eudell Ewing Gault, granddaughter of Hugh Ewing, to Laura Kerr. Hugh Boyle Ewing,

- "The Ewing Genealogy," 9. "Hugh Boyle Ewing," *Dictionary of American Biography* (hereafter DAB). Cousin Hampton Denman was a candidate for governor of Kansas in 1859 and elected to the state senate in 1859. He was Indian superintendent of the Northern Agency in 1866. Denman died in Washington, D.C. in 1906. His home there is a star in an important architectural district. *Transactions of The Kansas State Historical Society 1907-08*, vol. X, Topeka, Kansas, 239-240.
- 23) Ellen Ewing to Hugh, September 20, 1847, UND. Richard O'Connor, *Sheridan the Inevitable* (Indianapolis, 1953), 1-37 *passim*.
- 24) Hugh to Fr. Young, December 11, 1849, UND. Geisborough was a five-bayed Georgian house situated on the site of Bolling Air Force Base. James M. Good, *Capital Losses: Architectural History of Washington's Destroyed Buildings* (Smithsonian, n.d.) 5. Burton, 117-118. McAllister, *Ellen Ewing*, 280.
- 25) "Tom Ewing," *Dictionary of American Biography*, 237-8. *War Memorial to Thomas Ewing*, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (New York, April 1, 1896) UND. Harrison Hannams "General Thomas Ewing, Jr.," *Kansas State Historical Society Collection 12*, 1911-1912, 276-8.
- 26) McAllister, *Ellen Ewing*, 243, 207.
- 27) Genealogies. Senator John Sherman married the daughter of another law student of Parker. Patrick, *Sherman*, 34.
- 28) "Thomas Ewing," DAB, 238-9. "Memorial," 270. Smith, Thomas Ewing Jr., 120, 152L
- 29) Hannams, "Memorial," 279. Denman: internet.
- 30) "Ewing," DAB, 238-9. "Hugh Boyle Ewing," DAB, 234.
- 31) "Hugh Ewing," DAB, 234. *Lost Washington*, McAllister, *Ellen Ewing*, 280. Bub was breveted March 13, 1865. Phil was the son of Frances and Henry Stanbery. "Thomas Ewing," DAB, 239.
- 32) *Ibid.* Hannam, "Memorial," 279.
- 33) McAllister, *Ellen Ewing*, 233, 289. Burton,

159. Adele Cutts, internet. Adele's aunt, "Rebel Rose" O'Neal Greenhow would be convicted of treason after the war. Cump to Ellen, February 25, 1862; Cump to Maria, April 22, 1862. UND.
- 34) "O.H. Browning," DAB, 175-76. Norris Schneider "Henry Stanbery," *Zanesville Times Recorder*, February 3, 1974. McAllister, *Ellen Ewing*, 295.
- 35) Thomas Ewing, Jr., "Honorable Thomas Ewing," reprinted in *Bench and Bar*, December 1897, 15. Supplied by Joseph H. Ewing, Wheaton, Maryland. Hugh to Tom, April 20, 1882, UND. Edsworth S. Ewing Genealogy supplied by Joseph H. Ewing.
- 36) McAllister, *Ellen Ewing*, 362. "Tom Ewing," DAB, 238-9. *Catholic Memorial*, "Hugh Ewing." DAB, 234. Charley to Virginia Ewing, November 26, 1881, UND. "Charles Ewing" Arlington National Cemetery: internet.
- 37) "The Americanization of Edward Bok" manuscript 215-8, Sherman Papers, Box 11, UND. Hugh Boyle Ewing, in compiling the family genealogy, recorded the saints' feast days upon which his siblings had been baptized. Ellen to Hugh, August 29, 1846, UND. Burton, *Ellen Ewing*, 175-77.
- 38) Genealogies. Ellen to Hugh, February 19, 1847; February 6, 1849, UND. *Catholic Memorial*. At his Uncle Philemon's funeral in 1906, Fr. Tom concelebrated the mass with Fr. Hugh Ewing and Fr. Guyol, the Jesuit nephew of General P. G. T. Beauregard. Burton, 294.
- 39) Merrill, 348, 370-4, 382, 407.

Tombstones in the Catholic Portion of Spring Mountain Cemetery

The Spring Mountain Cemetery is on the west side of Township Road 336, just south of the village. The portion that formerly was the Catholic Cemetery is between the two gates. The stones were read on May 30, 2011 and the reading was checked against *Coshocton County, Ohio Cemeteries* Vol. VII, Monroe Township, by the Coshocton County Chapter, O.G.S., 1988, pp 17-19. Rows are numbered here from front to rear and stones from north to south. A few stones have not been copied here, which were erected after the transfer of the cemetery to the township trustees in November of 1972 and do not have any apparent connection with the Catholic families.

Row 1

- 1-1 KROWNAPPLE: Ralph F. (Dick) 1904-1970
M. Helena 1910-1994
- 1-2 Walter M. Krownapple Jan. 22, 1902 - Aug. 11, 1965
foot: OHIO PFC US ARMY WORLD WAR II
- 1-3 KROWNAPPLE: Edward 1876-1931
Frances Agnes 1881-1937

1-4 Anthony Lentz 5-3-1832 - 5-27-1909

1-5 (south of the road)

OUT: Mary E. 1843-1917

Elizabeth 1840-1928

Row 2

- 2-1 Elizabeth A. Snow 1842-1909
- 2-2 HAMER: Frank E. 1867-1957
Flora F. 1871-1972
- 2-3 Hugh McDevitt 1846-1919
Annie McDevitt 1845-[blank]
- 2-4 Mary, wife of G. T. Hawkins 1871-1947

Row 3

- 3-1 John C. Hamer Oct. 15, 1865 - Oct. 30, 1903
- 3-2 Frances Krownapple Finn 1908-1978
- 3-3 Lod V. Krownapple 1872 + 1965
- 3-4 William J. Krownapple 1873-1916
- 3-5 Mary "Maidie" Krownapple Jan. 27, 1882 - Aug. 31, 1972
- 3-6 John A. Krownapple 1841-1924
Margaret Krownapple 1848-1927

Row 4

- 4-1 William - Mar. 1900

George - Feb. 1904
Infant sons of John & Mary Weber
[in 1988 book: William, son of John & Mary
Webber Mar. 28, 1900 and Mary A.
Webber 1938-1919]
4-2 WEBER: Mary A. 1863-1943
John 1857-1924

Row 5

5-1 Raymond O. Hamer died Oct. 28, 1899,
aged 13 Y. 3 M. 8 D.
5-2 Otho A. Hamer 1883-1910
5-3 HAMER: Jacob 1838-1918
Catherine 1843-1931
5-4 (Mother) Veronica Hamer McKunn 1877-
1959
5-5 Carroll Poorman 1928-1931
5-6 + Gene F. Poorman Aug. 9, 1937 - Dec.
15, 1956
5-7 POORMAN: Gifford L. June 22, 1905 -
Mar. 8, 1974
Marie E. Apr. 29, 1899 - Jan. 19, 1982
5-8 Heather Lynne Infant Daughter of Pamela
Poorman June 27, 1978

Row 6

6-1 Mary A. Lower died Feb. 4, 1896 aged 60
Ys 9 Mo Rest in Peace
John Lower born Jan. 23, 1881, died
Sep. 10, 1903
6-2 + Clara Mae Heft 1886-1961
6-3 Mary Mable Heft Apr. 2, 1890-Aug.
4, 1914 Jesus, Mary & Joseph Save
Me
6-4 HEFT: John 1855-1926
Margaret 1859-1944
6-5 Ralph R. Didinger 1903 + 1963
6-6 Brice V. Didinger 1936-1938
6-7 DIDINGER: Frank 1866-1945
Flora 1878-1957

Row 7

7-1 Mary Ann wife of J. Conrad Weil, died
Sept. 6, 18__ aged 82 Yrs ____ & 14
ds.

7-2 Clemens Weil July 22, 1841 - May 10,
1901
Anna Mary Weil, Nov. 7, 1843 - June 2,
1910
7-3 Joseph C., son of L. & L. Weil Feb. 6,
1912
7-4 WEIL: Lewis 1869-1941
Lucy A. 1874-1955
7-5 Mary E. Weil Oct. 6, 1902 - Feb. 7, 1972
7-6 Isabelle Herberick 1846-1928
7-7 Mary E. Herberick 1855-1923

Row 8

8-1 + Father and Mother
Anthony Krounapple died Nov. 20,
1894, aged 52 Y. 4 M. 11 D.
Adeline Krounapple 1850-1914
8-2 C. Purcell Krounapple 1877+1943
8-3 DURBIN: Bernardine J. Mar. 16, 1905 -
Apr. 19, 1986
Catherine O. Dec. 23, 1905 - Mar. 27,
1994
Married June 11, 1941

Row 9

9-1 William Krounapple died Oct. 11, 1892,
aged 75 Y. 9 M. 1 D.
Tressa wife of Wm. Krounapple died Sep.
27, 1899 aged 86 Y. 3 M. 4 D.
9-2 + KROWNAPPLE: Joseph Wm Feb. 20,
1850 - Jan. 31, 1928
Mary M. May 22, 1854 - Mar. 10, 1915
9-3 Harold Krounapple (wooden cross)
9-4 KROWNAPPLE: Ray A. 1892-1956
Minnie C. 1894-1981
9-5 KROWNAPPLE: Paul A. 1918-1996
Elzora P. 1927-blank
9-6 KROWNAPPLE:
(Father) Charles 1890-1952
(Mother) Edna 1891-blank
9-7 Paul A. Krounapple Jr. Jan. 31, 1949 -
Nov. 24, 2005

Row 10

10-1 Vincent Haverick 1825-1895

Raymond Haverick 1895-1902
George H. Haverick 1854-1924
Accy Haverick 1838-1929

10-2 James Dougherty died June 22, 1896, aged
68 Y. 3 M. 21 D.

Mary A. Daugherty 1852-1929

10-3 George N. son of H. & M. Watson died
Jan. 9, 1898 aged 6 Y. 10 M. 29 D.

10-4 WATSON: Henry 1856-1929

Margaret 1862-1911 At Rest

10-5 Andrew A. McGrady 1866-1920

Row 11

11-1 Mary E. Phillips Apr. 16, 1895 - Sept. 7,
1895

11-2 + IHS Joseph Phillips died Sep., 5, 1901
aged 71 Y. 8 M. 4 D.

Mary Phillips 1842-1928

11-3 PHILLIPS: Adaline (Mother) 1863-1925

May her soul be at peace and rest

Charles (Son) 1894-1918 He died that
others might live May his soul be at
peace and rest

11-4 Albert Philips 1865-1947

11-5 + Robert Lee Hagans 1932-1946

11-6 McCLAIN: Rosetta A. Logston 1906-
1988

(Son) Charles M. 1899-1990

(Mother) Mary A. 1881-1973

11-7 Harold Dean Phillips June 25, 1930 - Aug.
22, 1931

11-8 (south of road) J. Edward Philips May 27,
1884 - Jan. 16, 1974

Row 12

12-1 Jacob Grassbaugh Mar. 21, 1837 - July
14, 1900 aged 63 Y. 3 M. 23 D.

Catherine, wife of Jacob Grassbaugh

Sept. 24, 1848 - May 28, 1924 aged
75 Y. 8 M. 4 D.

12-2 Benedict Grassbaugh born Mch 5, 1835,
died Aug. 9, 1907

12-3 + KROWNAPPLE: Ada D. 1879-1929
Frank W. 1885-blank

St. Rose Mission, Spring Mountain Burials

Records at Coshocton Sacred Heart

1893, Sept. 6 Ava Weil died, age 83, buried

Sept. 8. J. M. Jacquet

1893, Sept. 18 Anna Rodock, born Havrick,
died, age 82, buried Sept. 20. JMJ

1895, Feb. 8 Vincent Havrick died, age 60,
buried Feb. 11.

1899, Oct. 30 Oran[?] Hamer, age 12

1901, Sept. 7 Joseph Phillips

1901, Sept. 12 infant Haverick

1902, Oct. 31 John Hammer died in Mt. Vernon,
age 36, buried on Nov. 3 at Spring Mountain

1903, Sept. 10 John Lower died, age 82; buried
on Sept. 12

Records in Spring Mountain St. Rose register, started by Father Francis Seeber of Millersburg. All burials were at St. Rose Cemetery unless otherwise noted.

1905, Aug. 5 Ignatius Jann died, age 77, born in
Germany, buried Aug. 8. Francis Seeber

1907, Aug. 9 Benedict Grassbaugh died, age 67,
buried Aug. 12. O. H. Von Lintel

1909; Mar. 16 Elisabeth Ann Snow, wife of
Darius Snow, died, age 66 years 11 m. 16
days, buried Mar. 18. OHVL

1909, May 27 Mr. Anthony Lentz died, a faithful
member of the Church. OHVL

1909, Oct. 13 Mrs. Mary Williamson (nee
McGrady) of Philadelphia, Pa. died, buried the
15th. OHVL

1910, June 2 Mrs. Mary Weil died, buried June 4.
F. P. Reynolds

1910, July 12 Otto Hamer (kicked by a horse)
died, buried July 14. FPR

(To be concluded)

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Donald M. Schlegel, Editor