



Barquilla de la Santa Maria

BULLETIN of the Catholic Record Society -
Diocese of Columbus

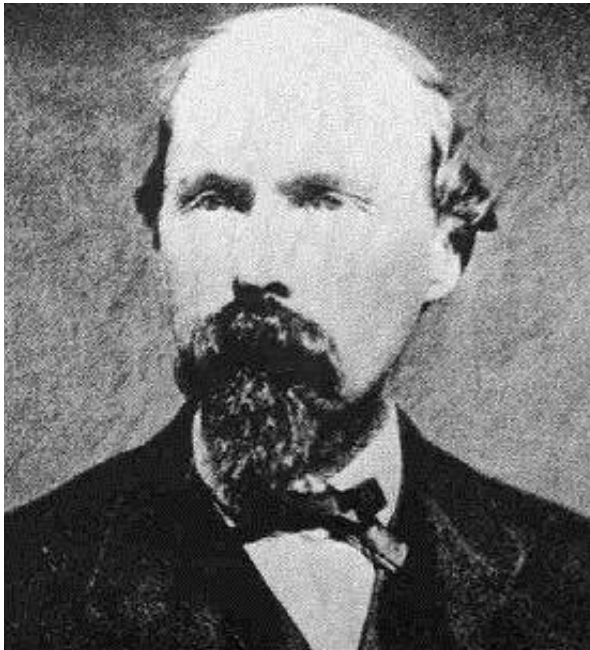
Vol. XXXVI, No. 12

December, 2011

The Catholic Conscience and the Defense of Dr. Mudd

By Lorle Porter

(Concluded, from Vol. XXXVI, No. 11)



Dr. Samuel Mudd
(Library of Congress)

In what would become the final month of the war, March, 1865, Tom Ewing went to Washington to submit his military resignation to Abraham Lincoln, a personal friend. His brother Bub (Hugh Boyle) was back at Geisborough helping to restore the Young family manor. He and his wife “Ri” had been guests of their friend Tennessee Senator Andy Johnson when Johnson took his oath as Vice-President. Bub had his hands full, but Tom was planning a political career.⁶

And his adopted brother William T. Sherman was being puffed as a presidential candidate—the last thing either man needed was association with the political “hot potato” of the day. Prosecutors such as the posturing and violent Ohioan John Bingham, were prepared to use their roles in the trial as political launching pads. Defense attorneys could look forward to nothing but vilification.

Attempting to explain Ewing’s decision to join the defense, a 1980 television docudrama *The Ordeal of Dr. Mudd*, would depict a sequence in which General Ewing, walking down a Georgetown street, overheard a frantic Frances Mudd pleading with an attorney to defend her husband. The following scene showed Mrs. Mudd praying in a non-denominational church, only to be approached by General Ewing with an offer to help. Queried as to why a Union officer would undertake the case, Ewing merely quoted his grandfather’s admonition to follow an honorable path in life. The scene is fictional, if not totally implausible, given Ewing’s “lofty ideals.” However, if placed in a Catholic church, the scene would have been credible, especially in a symbolic sense. At heart, Ewing undertook the case to defend a man of his community. Frances Mudd, in turn, had access to such prominent attorney as Ewing not through accident, but through the Catholic professional and educational network.⁷ “Through a priest friend,” Hugh “had gotten word” of Mudd’s situation. The priest was likely Fr. Nicholas Young,

a friend both of Tom Sr. and Mudd's father, Henry Lowe Mudd. Hugh first asked Orville Browning to head the defense, but Frances approached Tom Jr.⁸

The specifics of the Ewing-Mudd connection can actually be reconstructed through letters, school records and genealogies. On December 8, 1853, for example, Ellen Ewing Sherman had written her mother from California:

Mr. Mudd spent an evening with us lately. He always talks to me a great deal about Miss Cronin and between you and I (not wishing my suspicions to get abroad) I think they are engaged and that if they were married she would soon become a Catholic. If you go to Washington Emily Mudd will see you and tell you as much as she may know about it, if there is really anything in it. Mr. Mudd told me that he knows Judge Head, who is practicing law here and he has quite a sympathy for him. He says the Judge has a great affection for Father and often talks of him.

On May 18, 1854, Ellen also had written that:

Mr. Mudd left in the last mail Steamer and as I told you I sent Minnie a dress by him. He spoke to Cump of Father's kindness to his Father and said he thought he would go to Lancaster before he left.

The "Mr. Mudd" referred to was John Henry Clay Mudd (1821-1866) of Washington, D.C., a graduate of Georgetown's class of 1838, an attorney in San Francisco, and an active participant in Whig politics there. His father was Ignatius Mudd (1788-1851) a Washington carpenter who had risen via patronage to become Commissioner of Public Buildings (May 5, 1849) during the elder Thomas Ewing's tenure as Secretary of Interior. Ellen and Cump Sherman personally knew John Henry Clay Mudd in California; he had been their guest both because he was within the Catholic circle and because Ellen had gone to school with his sister, Emily. Emily B. Mudd (1830-1894) had been enrolled at Visitation Convent in 1842, a school which the Ewing girls had attended whenever their father had resided in Washington. Their neighbor Mary E. Garaghty had been the first of the Lancaster group to attend; she had been a student during the same

time John Mudd was at Georgetown. Ellen Ewing herself had been a classmate of Dr. Mudd's cousin Mary Mudd of Charles County, Maryland from 1839-1841. Leda Gillespie and Emily Mudd, in turn, had both been enrolled in 1842 and it is apparent as well from Ellen's letter that she and Emily were friends. Emily and John Mudd were second cousins to the later infamous Dr. Samuel Mudd. Given the numerous joint socials arranged between the male and female academies (with the hopes of marriage) and given the much closer relationships between families of similar roots in nineteenth century America, it is more than reasonable to assume that these school contacts were retained in the Ewings' collective memories.⁹

It was no accident, then, that on May 9, 1865, with one day's preparation, General Thomas Ewing stood in a hostile courtroom, in a hysterical city, and defended—brilliantly, according to contemporaries—a country doctor named Samuel Mudd. The atmosphere of the court was malevolent. The male defendants were shackled by ball and chain throughout the proceedings in defiance of Anglo-Saxon tradition and all were "held in constraint and in pain, with their heads buried in a sort of sack, devised to prevent their seeing." The defense was hobbled and badgered. Reverdy Johnson, the Unionist senator from Maryland, "a man of character, moral valor, and intellectual distinction," was "so badly treated by the military commission that he had practically withdrawn from the case and was acting only in an advisory capacity." Bub drove Tom to court daily through hostile crowds. Tom Sr. and Browning interviewed potential witnesses. John Armour Bingham of Ohio, "in a violent manner as was his custom," was a major presenter of the government's case. One participant later wrote that the trial was "a barbarous disregard or rather contempt for the settled barriers of legal inquiry."¹⁰ Ewing challenged the constitutionality of the court. The trial was being heard before a military commission on the assertion that the murder of the President—the commander in chief—was a military crime. Ewing argued that no branch of government had authorized such a procedure and the trial was

not legally authorized. Nonetheless the trial began and ended on a predictable note. Mrs. Surratt, David Herald and Lewis Payne were sentenced to death by hanging. Samuel B. Arnold, Michael O’Laughlin and Dr. Mudd faced life at hard labor and Edward Spangler, Ewing’s other client, drew six years. Ewing was both lucky and skilled to secure life for his principal client. Furthermore, in Allen Nevin’s words, “his records and connections ensured that he (and his client) would be treated with a respect greater” than the court felt towards his colleagues.¹¹ Arguably, Ewing’s sense of justice, his love for the principles for which the martyred President stood and his sense of patriotism were enough to place him in that courtroom, but he was also defending his own special tradition.¹²

On May 22, a month after the assassination, the national colors replaced the black bunting on Washington doorsteps. Two days later, the Army of the West marched in a spectacular Grand Military Parade down Pennsylvania Avenue. President Andrew Johnson, Ellen Sherman, former Senator Thomas Ewing, General Thomas Ewing II, Ulysses Simpson Grant, and Secretary of War Edwin Stanton stood among others on the reviewing stand to salute

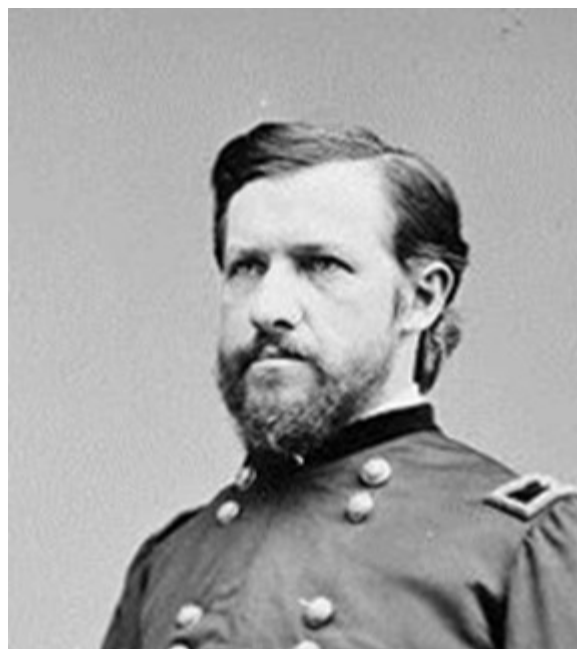
the triumphant entry of William Tecumseh Sherman. But when the General mounted the review platform he refused the proffered hand of Stanton (brother John Sherman’s next door neighbor in the capital) for having called his Lincolnesque surrender terms to the Confederates traitorous. Sherman’s brother-in-law Thomas Ewing must have carried similar feelings toward their fellow Ohioan who had, in his view, orchestrated a trial which sent Samuel Mudd to prison for life.¹³

Despite the disappointing outcome of the trial, Ewing and friends continued to both console the Mudd family and to press for the doctor’s pardon. Ewing corresponded frequently with Mudd’s wife, Frances “Frankie” Mudd, to bolster her spirits. Lt. Egbert Thompson, cousin Emily’s husband, visited Mudd in prison at Ft. Jefferson, Dry Tortugas in 1867. Father Nicholas Young lobbied former student and war hero Philip Sheridan, under whose command Mudd’s prison fell, to intercede for better treatment for the son of his “particular friend” Henry Lowe Mudd. Sheridan complied in turn, writing the priest of his “love and reverence.”¹⁴

The Lincoln murder trial eventually became blurred within the titanic struggle for control of the



*Prosecuting Attorney John A. Bingham of Ohio
(Library of Congress)*



*Defense Attorney Gen. Tom Ewing Jr.
(Library of Congress)*

Administration and of Reconstruction policy. Stanton, survivor of the coordinated assassination attempt, emerged as a principal opponent of Andrew Johnson's lenient program. Stanton refused to surrender his office as Secretary of War. Radical Republicans in the House easily impeached Johnson. The drama turned to the Senate—which had to vote to convict.

The bad blood between Sherman and the Ewings and Edwin Stanton colored the trial. The men saw Stanton's refusal to surrender his office on President Johnson's order as an attempt to subvert the Constitution. Also Tom Sr.'s intimate familiarity with Washington politics made him fear the possibility that if Johnson was removed from office, there being no Vice-President, the ferocious Ben Wade, leader of the Radical Republicans, would assume the presidency.¹⁵

The Ewings were Constitutionalists. The very fact that Bingham had (on Lincoln's behalf) successfully withdrawn *habeas corpus* doomed any chance of a merciful reunion of the states. For the trial of the President, the elder Ewing called on his protégé and law partner, Ohio's former Attorney General, Henry Stanbery, to fill that office in the new President's cabinet. Stanbery had been practicing law in Cincinnati. The family connection was more powerful: his late wife had been Maria Ewing's cousin and foster sister. To him fell the task of defending an unpopular president in what was nothing less than a kangaroo court.¹⁶

Bingham's final summation of the charges against President Johnson lasted three days. The Senate was under enormous pressure. The public galleries were raucous and threatening. Edgar Cowan, Republican Senator from Pennsylvania had been Tom Ewing Sr.'s law partner and Edmund Ross, Senator from Kansas was Tom Jr.'s long time friend and former staff officer. The resolution on conviction failed by one vote. Seven Republicans voted for acquittal. Because of his position alphabetically, Ross bore the brunt of the anger as he cast the decisive vote. Back home he was castigated as a creature of Tom Ewing Jr. Ewing later wrote his friend of his "preeminent courage in making that

decision you knew perfectly well that it would consign you to private life and the vehement denunciation of almost all your party friends."¹⁷

During the remainder of Johnson's term, former Senator Ewing, without portfolio but with great influence, supported the President and a Ewing clique grew in the administration. Reverdy Johnson became minister to Great Britain and Hugh Boyle Ewing was named ambassador to the Hague. Orville Hickman Browning became Secretary of the Interior. After the climatic firing of Stanton, General Ewing was nominated for the post of Secretary of War, but confirmation hearings languished beneath the impeachment trial of the President.¹⁸

Before Johnson's term ended, he courageously pardoned the prisoner on Dry Tortugas, and on February 14, 1869, he personally delivered the pardon to Frankie Mudd. The legal battle for Mudd's freedom pursued by Thomas Ewing was over. The battle for Mudd family vindication, however, would continue for better than a century until July 27, 1979 when President Jimmy Carter answered that long ago hope in part by endorsing the full pardon of Mudd and expressing regret for the actions of the military commission.¹⁹ (Although the constant trans-generational campaign of the Mudd family was able to secure this pardon, considerable doubt remains about the role of Dr. Mudd in the scheme. It is likely to remain a Scotch verdict: not proven.)

After Republicans assumed the Presidency, Tom Jr.'s law firm represented many Southerners with claims against Union forces. He did so because he was an implacable foe of the Radical Republicans (such as Bingham) who controlled Congress. Ewing won a settlement for Addie Cutts Douglas over the confiscation of cotton from her Arkansas plantation (and used the fee to invest in Arkansas cotton farms).²⁰

Tom Sr. suffered a stroke while arguing before his beloved Supreme Court. He was moved to Lancaster where he died two years later (1871). In a rare move, the Court devoted several pages of its journal to Ewing's career.

Tom Jr. returned to Lancaster as a leader of

Ohio's Democratic Party. He was elected to Congress twice (1876-78) and narrowly defeated (by 17,000 votes of a third party) in the bid to become the Greenback Democratic Governor of the state. (His friend Ross became a Democrat and also failed in his bid for governor of Kansas in 1880.)

Tom retired to Yonkers, New York and successfully practiced law. Yet so much political tar remained from his association with the defense that no reference to Ewing's participation ever appeared in his authorized biographies or obituaries. In fact, Eleanor Sherman Fitch, the donor of the Ewing-Sherman Papers to the University of Notre Dame, apparently denied such participation in a letter to James C. Butler, author of a popular article on the Mudd trial. Miss Fitch's position was understandable, apparently based on the absence of correspondence in the letters or mention of the event in published accounts of her ancestor's life. During the trial itself, all of the family save sister Sissie (Maria Theresa) had been in Washington and had had no need to correspond. The one surviving reference to the Mudd trial in the personal papers however, gave hints as to the drama played out in the Capital. In a letter to her father, Sissie had written, "I suppose now you will probably not come until after the Conspiracy trial has closed. I hope Tom's client may prove to be innocent."²¹ That sad spring of 1865 General Tom Ewing and his family had faced a difficult situation. Their sense of honor and justice had been forged out of a rich family religious tradition which sustained them when they made the harder choice. In so doing they helped to avert an even more savage attack upon that tradition.

NOTES

- 6) Ronald D. Smith, *Thomas Ewing Jr., Frontier Lawyer and Civil War General* (U. Missouri, 2008), 254.
- 7) "Thomas Ewing, General," *Dictionary of American Biography*, III (New York: Charles Scribner's sons), 237-238. Ewing submitted his resignation in a private meeting with Lincoln in late February. The president pigeonholed the

resignation; it was still in his desk at the time of the assassination. Major Harrison Hannams, "General Thomas Ewing, Jr., *Kansas State Historical Society, Collection 12*, (Topeka, Kansas) 1911-1912, 276-282. *Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States: A Memorial for Thomas Ewing*, (New York: April 1, 1896), Ewing Family Papers, The University of Notre Dame. The fictionalization of the meeting between Ewing and Mrs. Mudd was verified for the author by the co-writer of *The Ordeal of Dr. Mudd*, Michael Berk, in a telephone conversation, June 7, 1985.

- 8) Smith, 254. Mudd Trial 254.
- 9) Ellen Sherman to Maria Ewing, December 8, 1853; May 8, 1854; Dr. Richard Mudd, *The Mudd Family of the United States*, (Saginaw, Michigan: privately printed n.d.), 474-478. Visitation Convent School Records, Georgetown, D.C., supplied by Sister Mary Leonard Whipple, Archivist. Visitation Preparatory School was founded by Archbishop Leonard Neale, president of Georgetown College in 1799. In addition to educating daughters of the Catholic elite, the nuns operated a Saturday charity school for any young girl who wanted an education, including free blacks and slaves, although this was illegal. Visitation webpage. This school may well have been Leda Gillespie's inspiration for her secret school for black children.
- 10) Allan Nevins, *The War for the Union: The Organized War to Victory 1864-1865*, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971), 329-335. Pitman, *The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln*, xix,xxiii; William E. Doster, *Lincoln and Episodes of the Civil War*, (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1915), 260, 261, 267, 278. The only reference to the hiring of Ewing was a much later statement by Frances "Frankie" Mudd. "I engaged General Ewing to defend my husband. He was not only a lawyer of ability, but had distinguished himself by bravery in the Union Army during the war. In

- this case he proved himself not only a lawyer of merit, but a true friend during my husband's trial and imprisonment. Whenever he saw the least shadow of hope, he would write me nice friendly and cheering letters, which I sometimes think must have kept me from despair." Mudd, *The Life of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd*, 36-37. Smith, 254.
- 11) Nevin, *The War for the Union*, 331. James C. Butler, "Dr. Mudd and the Assassin," *The Catholic Digest*, (St. Paul, Minnesota, College of St. Thomas, April, 1958), 60. Spangler's defense was paid by John Ford, owner of Ford's Theater and a friend of Tom Ewing Sr. Smith, 254.
- 12) A hint of Catholic concern during the trial can be seen in Frankie Mudd's encounters in Ewing's office: "on more than one occasion I have met Mrs. Browning, wife of the Secretary of Interior, who told me that [General Lew] Wallace [the President of the court] said 'somebody must suffer . . .'" Mudd, *The Life of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd*, 38. Mrs. Browning (Eliza Caldwell) was a Catholic. Her husband, Orville Hickman Browning, a law colleague of Senator Ewing since the 1840s, had recently been appointed. Mrs. Browning apparently felt a common cause with Mrs. Mudd. "Orville Hickman Browning," *Dictionary of American Biography*, II 175-176.
- 13) Nina Brown Baker, *Cyclone in Calico*, (Boston: Little Brown, 1952), 215-220. Kerr, *William Tecumseh Sherman*, 77.
- 14) Through the pattern of marriage and education outlined, Dr. Mudd had access to three powerful families: Ewings, Thompson and Livingston. He was not a simple country doctor who could be lost in the shuffle. In 1854 Emily Mudd had married Lt. Egbert Thompson, United States Navy. Lt. Thompson visited Emily's cousin in prison at Ft. Jefferson in 1867. Mudd, *The Life of Dr. Samuel Mudd*, quoting her father's letter of July 14, 1867. Thompson was the adopted son of his blood uncle Smith Thompson and his wife, a member of the powerful Livingston family of New York. Smith Thompson had been Monroe's Secretary of Navy (1818-1823) and a member of the United States Supreme Court from 1823-1843. Senator Thomas Ewing practiced before that court every session from 1828 until his death in 1871. Richard Mudd, *Genealogy*, 474. "Egbert Thompson," *Dictionary of American Biography IX*, 475-478, "Smith Thompson," *Ibid*, 471-473. Samuel Mudd's father, Henry Lowe Mudd, was a friend of Father Nicholas Young, now stationed in Washington. Richard Mudd, *Genealogy*, 515-532; Mudd, *The Life of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd*, 190.
- 15) Smith, 296.
- 16) Stanbery was Senator Ewing's reliable friend. He had presented Bub to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court and Tom Jr. to the Cincinnati Bar. Smith, 22, 28. Norris Schneider, "Henry Stanbery," *Zanesville, Ohio Times Recorder*, February 3, 1974. After the failure of the impeachment bill, Stanbery was renominated by Johnson as his Attorney General; the Senate refused to confirm him.
- 17) Thomas E. Ewing Jr. to Edmund Ross, July 16, 1894. Thomas Ewing Jr. Papers, Kansas State Historical Society, Quoted in Smith.
- 18) "Browning," *Dictionary of American Biography*, II, 175-176. "Thomas Ewing Sr.," *Ibid*, III, 237-238. Thomas Ewing, Jr.," *Ibid*, 238-239.
- 19) Mudd, *Life of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd*, 319. *The New York Times*, July 27, 1979.
- 20) Smith, 274.
- 21) James C. Butler to Eleanor Sherman Fitch, April 18, 1958; Maria Ewing Steele to Thomas Ewing, Sr., June 13, 1865, Ewing Family Papers, The University of Notre Dame. Miss Fitch's letter is not extant, but Butler's reply outlines his bibliography, chiefly Nettie Mudd. "According to this volume, then, General Ewing was Dr. Mudd's lawyer. . . Nevertheless, the point you make in your letter is interesting and I wish to check into the matter further to make absolutely certain."

St. Mary Parish, Lancaster
Baptismal Register, 1834-1843
(Continued, from Vol. XXXVI, No. 7)

1841, continued

- Ausust 15, Feast of the Assumption B.V., George, son of Ambrose Spen? and Odense Keller, spouses; spons. Joseph & Catherine Shatzley. Same, Henry James, son of George Shetzley and Frances Uhl; spons. Joseph Shatzley and Phobe Uhl. Same, Sarah Frances, daughter of Michael Myers and Margaret Fricker; spons. Frances Sanders. Same, Magdalen, daughter of Sebastian Brossman and Ursula overhald; spons. Landolin Brossmer and Isabella Feist. J. M. Young
page 69
- Aug. 15, Mary Cecilia, born Aug. 2 of the lawful marriage of John Garaghty and Rachel Clarke; spons. Mary Garaghty
Same, William, son of Lumen Baker and Sara Hart, spouses; spons. Susan Hart.
Aug. 23, Lucy Agnes daughter of Richard J. Lilly and Margaret Agnes Hughes, spouses; spons. Augustine Lilly and Mary Redman.
26th, William son of Robert Campbell and Mary Doughton, spouses; spons. Jere & Mary Sullivan.
Same, Robert, born of the same parents, whose sponsors were Bernard Kelly and Catherine Sullivan.
Same, Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Lyle and Mary Barrett; spons. James Reynolds and Mary Ann M'Cullogh.
page 70
- Aug. 26, 1841, Mary, daughter of Edward Collins and Martha M'Goulrick; spons. Nicholas & Mary Kyle. J. M. Young
Aug. 29, William, son of John Scanlan and Hanna O'Hearn; spons. Garrett Reeves and Ann Sullivan.
Same, Margaret, of Dennis Cunningham and Joanna Fitzgerald; spons. Timothy Scanlan and Mary Coakley. J. M. Young
Sept. 5, Joanna, daughter of Timothy Scanlan and Margaret Fitzgerald, spouses; spons. Dennis Cunningham and Joanna his wife. Joshua M. Young
page 71
- Sept. 7, 1841, Mary, daughter of Patrick Cox and Ann Fagus; spons. Thos. M'Keon and Bridget Moran. J. M. Young
Oct. 3, Sara Elizabeth, daughter of George Bohrer and Margaret Myers, spouses; spons. Susan Teresa Snyder.
Same, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Fleheven and Rosanna his wife; spons. John Davee and Anna M'Manamy.
Oct. 10, Daniel, son of Daniel Shanting? and Barbara Kiver?, spouses; Michael Strickfader and Antoinette Hafer.
Same, Anna, of John Wallis and Alicia Coony; spons. John Murphy and Ellen Murphy. J. M. Young
Oct. 17, Mary Joanna, daughter of William Cunningham and [blank] his wife; spons. John and Sara Roby. J. M. Young
page 72
- Oct. 17, 1841, Rosanna, daughter of William M'Loghlen and Bridget his wife; spons. James Shannon and Sabina his wife. J. M. Young
November 7, Eva, two years old, of the lawful marriage of Christian Hilstand and Rosina Biderem; spons. Leopold and Maximiliana Cost. J. M. Young
Nov. 9 at Logan in Hocking County, Peter, son of Rudolph Shertzle and Barbara his wife; spons. James and Rosanna Shertzle.
Same, Joseph, son of James and Rosanna Shertzle, spouses; spons. Joseph Kessler and Barbara Shertzle.
Same, Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of James M'Keever and Mary Lynch, spouses; spons. William Dorney and Elizabeth Tolan. J. M. Young
page 73

Nov. 12, 1841, at Tarlton, Pickaway County,
 Michael, son of Michael Sweetman and Mary
 Howard; spon. Patrick Sweeny and Frances
 Tuohy.
 Same, Mary, daughter of Patrick Cusack and
 Bridget Heery, spouses; spon. Michael
 Gennings and Mary Sweeny.
 Same, Mary, daughter of Michael Jennings and
 Catherine Manly, spouses; spon. Owen
 Jennings and Ann Sweeny.
 Same, Joanna, daughter of Owen Jennings and
 Elizabeth Flanagan, spouses; spon. Patrick
 Flanagan and Ann Jennings.
 Same, Thomas, son of James Weir and Sara
 Galvy, spouses; spon. Jeremiah Tuohy and
 Bridget Cusack. J. M. Young
 Dec. 12, I supplied baptismal ceremonies for John
 Joseph, son of John Coonam and Mary
 Cunningham, spouses; spon. Patrick Meehan
 and Catherine Stokes. J. M. Young
 page 74
 Dec. 25, 1841, Mary Ann Magdalen, daughter of
 Samuel Crooks and his wife Harriet; spon.
 Mary Phelan. J. M. Young
 In the Vigil of the Nativity, Ruth Regina Matlock,
 about thirty years old, lately converted from the
 camp of the heretics. J. M. Young
 26th, I supplied ceremonies of baptism for
 Rebecca Emily, little daughter of John Davy and
 Emily Darsie, spouses; spon. John Murphy
 and Rebecca Miers. J. M. Young
 page 75

1842

Jan. 2, James, born Dec. 26 of the lawful marriage
 of James Quinn and Margaret McNamara,
 spouses; spon. Patrick Fielding and Elizabeth
 Hamilton. Jos. M. Young
 Jan. 3, Edward Linus, son of William
 Bodenheimer and Mary Pough, spouses, born
 Nov. 29 of last year; spon. Mary
 Bodenheimer. Josue M. Young
 Jan. 13 at Winchester, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of
 Henry Wy? and Ann Develing; spon. Charles
 Develing and his wife. J. M. Young
 Jan. 23, Margaret Ann, lawful daughter of Samuel

Beery and Ann Jones; spon. Ruth Madlock.
 Josue M. Young
 page 76
 Jan. 27 at Logan, Hocking County:
 Anthony, son of John Stakely and Catherine Stein,
 spouses; spon. Anthony and Ann Mary Coble
 Joseph, son of Gottlieb Oberst and Elizabeth
 Runser, spouses; spon. James Stahly and
 Magdalen Runner?
 Benedict, son of Christian Kunkler and Ann
 Snyder, spouses; spon. Benedict? Kunkler
 and Angela Wyland
 Mary, daughter of Nicholas Seibert and Catherine
 Fuchs, spouses; spon. William Seebert and
 Mary Beegle
 Phillippina, daughter of Caspar Kels and
 Appolonia Fix, spouses; spon. Matthias Fisher
 and Phillippina Stahly
 Margaret, daughter of Joseph Coble and Marga-
 ret Snyder, spouses; spon. Geo. Ucker and
 Lucretia Coble.
 Catherine, daughter of Presley Frazer and Mary
 Judy, spouses; spon. Francis and Frances
 Judy. Josue M. Young
 page 77
 Feb. 1, 1842, Martin, son of Joseph Shatzley and
 Catherine Wagner, spouses; spon. George
 Shatzley and Ann Kahler.
 Same, James, little son of Thomas Fricker and
 Mary Walker; spon. Joseph Shatzley and
 Mary Magdalen his sister.
 Same, Mary, daughter of Matthias Neuninger and
 Eva Kastner, spouses; spon. Joseph Shatzler
 and Barbara his sister. Josue M. Young
 Jan. 31, conditionally, Dorothy Hunter, adult,
 lately converted from the camp of the heretics;
 spon. Maria Ewing. Josue M. Young

(To be continued)

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