The history of ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the territory which now comprises the Diocese of Columbus is one of many changes.

If the era before the coming of Christianity to the American continent is considered, then the territory of the present Columbus diocese could be considered to have been under the jurisdiction of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. This was before the coming of missionaries with the various explorers to the Atlantic coast.

However, a study of ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the whole western hemisphere reveals some interesting facts. First there were the expeditions of the Northmen who planted Catholicity in Greenland, and where Bishop Eric was appointed to the See of Gardar in 1112. Even before that, according to the sagas
of the Northmen, an Irish bishop visited Vinland, variously surmised to have been somewhere between Newfoundland and Virginia (2).

When Spanish missionaries came with Columbus, the territory where they planted the Cross was under the jurisdiction of the See of Seville. As John Gilmary Shea states in his History of the Catholic Church in the United States, the Diocese of Seville became "the mother of the earliest churches in America." The first diocese in the western hemisphere was erected at Santo Domingo in 1512. But it was the Diocese of Santiago de Cuba, erected in 1522, that first had jurisdiction over Florida, and retained it until 1787. The bishops of Louisiana and Mobile were first suffragans of Santo Domingo and of Santiago de Cuba. California and the southwest were under the Diocese of Mexico as early as 1530.

Farther north, along the Atlantic coast, Cabot brought settlers in 1497. Not long afterwards Cartier came with missionaries from France to begin the settlement of what was to become New France. His priests had the blessing of and faculties from the Bishop of Malo. Cartier was followed by Champlain who founded Quebec in the early 1630's. The missionaries with him were under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Rouen, who governed the church in New France through vicars-general.

In the American colonies Catholicity had its beginning in Maryland. But under whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction were the Catholics of that colony? The faithful in all the colonies from New Hampshire to Georgia were under the charge of the vicar-apostolic of England. Due to the years of persecution, the previous Catholic England with its Hierarchy was gone. There were no bishops until the appointment of the first vicar-apostolic, Rt. Rev. William Bishop, consecrated in 1623. He would have been, therefore, the ecclesiastical superior of any Catholics in the American colonies. He was succeeded in 1625 by Rt. Rev. Richard Smith, who was in office when the Catholic colony of Maryland was founded in 1634. Bishop Smith, however, was a fugitive in France and apparently took little notice of the Catholics in America.

After Bishop Smith's death no vicar-apostolic was appointed until 1685 when Bishop John Leyburne was consecrated for the office. He was imprisoned under William III, and died pious death in 1702. Meanwhile England had been divided into four vicariates, with Bishop Leyburne retaining the London District, and jurisdiction over the American colonies. He was succeeded by Bishop Bonaventure Giffard who had been vicar-apostolic of the Midland District of England. He, too, was imprisoned for a year in Newgate. But he took an active interest in the American Catholics, and appointed the superior of the American Jesuit missions his vicar general for the colonies.

Bishop Giffard died in 1734 and was succeeded by Bishop Benjamin Petre who reigned until 1758. However, much of Bishop Petre's burden, especially with regard to the American colonies, was born by his coadjutor, Bishop Richard Challoner, consecrated in 1741. The latter succeeded to the post of vicar-apostolic of the London District upon the death of Bishop Petre.

Bishop Challoner, in 1741, had as his coadjutor, Bishop James Talbot, consecrated in 1759. The learned and famous Dr. Challoner died in 1781, aged nearly ninety.
After the Revolution broke out in the American colonies, Bishop Talbot no longer had communication with the priests in them. When peace came, the clergy of the United States sought to have their own vicar-apostolic, and so petitioned the Holy See. In 1786, Rev. John Carroll was named prefect-apostolic of all the United States. Later, in 1789, he became the first Bishop of the United States with Baltimore as his episcopal See.

Bishop Carroll's jurisdiction, however, did not extend over all of what is now known as the United States. The missions of the Mississippi Valley, which included Ohio, as well as the Indian missions of Maine and New York, were still under the Bishop of Quebec.

It is evident, then, that Ohio, and, therefore, the territory of the Diocese of Columbus, was first under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec.

In 1658 the Holy See appointed François de Laval de Montmorency vicar-apostolic of the territory then claimed by the French in North America. This included the whole Mississippi Valley, and therefore the territory which was later to become the Diocese of Columbus. In 1674 the Diocese of Quebec was erected and Vicar-apostolic de Montmorency became its first bishop. The bishops who were in charge of the Northwest Territory until after the American Revolution were: François de Laval de Montmorency, 1658-1668; Jean Baptiste de la Croix Chevrière de St. Vallier, 1668-1727; Louis Francois Deplessis de Mornay, 1727-1733; Pierre Herman Dosquet, 1733-1738; François Louis Pourroy de L'Auberviere, 1739-1740; Henri Marie Dubreuil de Pontbriand, 1741-1760, and Jean Olivier Briand, 1766-1794.

Louis XV who was king of France for a long time, 1715-1774, was a weak ruler. Under him France lost almost all of her territory in the western hemisphere within two decades of 1649. But it was as a result of the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War) that New France, or Canada, became part of the British Empire. After the Treaty of Paris, 1763, England claimed all of the Valley of the Mississippi. However, after the American Revolution there was difficulty regarding the area west of the Appalachian mountains. Just as the French before them, so the British also claimed all the Mississippi Valley, including the Northwest Territory. This was finally settled with the War of 1812.

Meanwhile the question arose about ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Northwest Territory. There was a friendly exchange of letters between Bishop Carroll of Baltimore and Bishop Jean Francois Hubert of Quebec. Naturally, the matter was referred to the Holy See. An apostolic Brief of Nov. 5, 1789, assigned the territory to the Very Rev. John Carroll, prefect-apostolic of the United States.

There was still some misunderstanding about the actual boundaries, due no doubt to the conflict between the colonies and England, both claiming the Northwest Territory. But this was finally cleared up by another document from the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith issued in January 1791. However, as late as 1795/1796 Father Edmund Burke of the Diocese of Quebec was at Maumee in northwest Ohio with the approval of his Bishop, Rt. Rev. Jean Francois Hubert.
Ohio was, therefore, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Baltimore beginning in November 1789. It remained so until the Diocese of Bardstown, Kentucky, was erected in 1808. This new diocese was made up of "the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, and until otherwise provided by this Apostolic See, the territories lying northwest of the river Ohio, and extending to the Great Lakes, which lie between them and the Diocese of Canada, and extending along them to the boundaries of Pennsylvania." The area of the Diocese of Columbus was under the Rt. Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, first Bishop of Bardstown.

Pope Pius VII erected the Diocese of Cincinnati by a Bull issued June 19, 1821. Father Edward Fenwick, Dominican missionary was named bishop of the new See. He was consecrated in St. Rose's church, Kentucky, Jan. 13, 1822. Four years later he had the happiness of dedicating his cathedral, the first in Ohio. When the Diocese of Cincinnati was erected Ohio had about 8,000 Catholics. But Bishop Fenwick also had charge of Michigan which had approximately 12,000 Catholica, and the other states added several thousand more.

Bishop Fenwick died in Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1832. Bishop John Baptist Purcell was consecrated the second Bishop of Cincinnati Oct. 13, 1833. He was to have jurisdiction over all of Ohio until the Diocese of Cleveland was erected in 1847. Cleveland was given the northern half of the State, the dividing line being latitude forty degrees and forty-one minutes.

The dividing line between the two Ohio dioceses was to cause some concern in the years to follow. The difficulty arose from the fact that the line cut through counties instead of following the county boundaries. The details of this situation may well be the subject of another article. Suffice it to say, that the difficulty was solved by the bishops of the two dioceses, so that when the Diocese of Columbus was established in 1868, its northern boundary was simply given as the southern boundary of the Diocese of Cleveland.

Bishop Purcell was still in charge of the Cincinnati Archdiocese when the new Diocese of Columbus was established in 1868. His auxiliary, Bishop Sylvester H. Rosecrans, was named bishop of the new See. The southeast quarter of Ohio, roughly speaking, constituted the territory of the Diocese of Columbus. It was to remain so through the episcopal jurisdictions of Bishops John A. Watterson (1880-1899), Henry Moeller (1900-1903) and James J. Hartley (1904-1944).

In 1944 the Diocese of Steubenville was established. Its territory was taken entirely from that of the Diocese of Columbus. The eastern boundary of the Diocese of Columbus was now the eastern boundaries of Tuscarawas, Muskingum, Perry, Hocking, Vinton, Jackson and Scioto counties. Its western boundary had been the western boundaries of Morrow, Delaware and Franklin counties, and the Scioto river as it runs through Pickaway, Ross, Pike and Scioto counties. The new western boundary of Columbus included, from the archdiocese of Cincinnati, the remainder of Pickaway, Ross, Pike and Scioto counties, with the addition of Fayette, Madison, Union, Marion, and Hardin counties.

Bishop Michael J. Ready assumed ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Columbus Diocese following his consecration in December, 1944. He was followed by Bishops Issenmann in 1957; Carberry in 1965; and Elwell, in 1968. Bishop Edward J. Herrmann was appointed the ninth Bishop of Columbus, June 26, 1973.


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A HISTORY OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH
JERSEY TOWNSHIP, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO
(Continued)

Marriages

1882, April 17: William BUTT & Margaret E. HAUGH. Wnss: James & Annie Hill.
1886, Sept. 21: Frank EGAN & Alicia SWINEHART. Wnss: John Larchinger & Lorkhelter(?).
1886, Nov. 9: James LAFFERTY & Frances HAUGH. Wnss: (Same as above).
1886, Nov. 18: Winfield MYERS & Catherine HAUGH. Wnss: (Same as above).
1889, March 30: John CONLON & Helen PHALEN. Wnss: William Phalen and Mary Phalen.
1890, May 10: Nick TIMBROOK & Margaret HAUGH. Wnss: Purcell Sullivan & Mary McDermott.
1907, Nov. 16: Ernest PHALEN & Alberta CURTISS. Wnss: Bernard Phalen & Stella Phalen.
1907, Dec. 7: Mary M. HILL & Francis PAIGE. Wnss: Sanford Butt & Stella Phalen.
1908, June 18: Bernard PHALEN & Ruth McCULLOUGH. Wnss: Leonard Loar & Edna Loar.
1911, April 30: William KEHNER & Helen GOOD (Utica). Wnss: Michael Murphy & wife.
1911, Aug. 16: Christopher MATTINGLY & Mary Adeline ROBY. Wnss: Charles McKinney & Mary Matterling.
1911, Sept. 2: Gail BUEL (Croton) & Helen HILL (Johnstown). Wnss: Glenn Lake, Mary Lucinda Lake & Raymond Butt.
1911, Nov. 16: James HATCH & Estella PHALEN. Wnss: Raymond Phalen & Caroline Phalen.
**Interments (As recorded in the parish books)**

"This Graveyard has been consecrated - Aug. 13, 1898."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haugh, Mary</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Aug. 9, 1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haugh, Ann</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>April 7, 1894</td>
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<td>Green, Harry</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Cusick, Dan</td>
<td>85</td>
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<td>Lingafelter, Leona</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1894</td>
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<td>Hill, Harry E</td>
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<td>Myers, Cecilia</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>July 1, 1895</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gorey, George W.</td>
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<td>Sept. 25, 1895</td>
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<td>Haugh, Frank</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>Gorey, Martha</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Feb 25, 1896</td>
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<td>Selbert, Hermina</td>
<td>11  mo.</td>
<td>July 19, 1896</td>
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<td>Haugh, Margaret</td>
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<td>Mattingly, Jerome</td>
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<td>Hanley, Tom</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>March 27, 1897</td>
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<td>Rowe, Vincent</td>
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<td>Nov. 9, 1897</td>
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<td>Phalen, Mary</td>
<td>1   day</td>
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<td>Phalen, Lawrence</td>
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<td>Haugh, Nick</td>
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<td>Queley, Dan</td>
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<td>Gorey, Tom</td>
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<td>Miller James E.</td>
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<td>Millay, John</td>
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<td>June 30, 1901</td>
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<td>White, Ann</td>
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<td>McKinney, Dennis</td>
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<td>March 15, 1902</td>
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<td>Fahy, Tom</td>
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<td>Halm, John</td>
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<td>Phalen, Ella</td>
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<td>Phalen, Paul</td>
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<td>Green,</td>
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<td>Gorey, Delia</td>
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<td>Dinan, Bridget</td>
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<td>Haugh, Mary</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1907</td>
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<td>McKinney, Orleans</td>
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<td>Robinson, Julia</td>
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<td>Sept. 22, 1908</td>
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<td>Andres Augustus</td>
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<td>McKinney, Magdalen</td>
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<td>Millay, Dorothy</td>
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<td>McKinney, Ed</td>
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<td>Egan, Frank</td>
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<td>June 24, 1910</td>
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<td>Cush, Edward</td>
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<td>Euel, Curtis B.</td>
<td>3  mo.</td>
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<td>Cush, Eugenia</td>
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<td>Carr, P. Arga(?)</td>
<td>68</td>
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<td>Carr, Jerome</td>
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<td>O'Connor, Bernard</td>
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<td>Oct. 5, 1915</td>
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<td>Horan, Bernard</td>
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<td>May 8, 1916</td>
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Internments (Continued)

Lafferty, William 72 June 2, 1916
Lafferty, Mary 69 June 24, 1916
Daymon, Amelia 84 Nov. 20, 1916
Mattingly, Bernard 54 Jan. 20, 1917
Wheearft, Mary 57 Oct. 24, 1917
O'Connor, Marg. 86 Dec. 2, 1917
Gorey, Mary 79 March 24, 1918
Mattingly, Joseph 58 June 4, 1918
Cush, Frank 74 Oct. 11, 1918
Haugh, Fred 47 Nov. 8, 1918
Mere, Mrs. Tony 31 Dec 13, 1918
Mere, (Infant) 18 mos. Dec. 30, 1918
MoClung, Rachel 59 Feb. 8, 1920
Mattingly, Jennie 58 April 4, 1921
Carr, Martha 72 Sept. 10, 1922
Lafferty, Richard 72 Nov. 20, 1923
Withrow, Roberta 18 days Jan. 22, 1925
McKinney, Florence 144 April 7, 1926
McKinney, Nora 86 Jan. 4, 1928
Lafferty, John 82 March 10, 1929
Cush, Mary A. 78 Aug. 7, 1930
Phalen, James 78 April 20, 1932
Phalen, Edward — April 11, 1930
Rowe, Andrew 92 Dec. —, 1934
Lafferty, Ambrose 53 May 11, 1937
Cush, Jerome 86 May 5, 1939 (Brother of Father Cush)
Cush, Daniel 93 April 6, 1943
Lafferty, James 75 June 14, 1944
McKinney, Jerome — June 20, 1944
Lafferty, Mrs. Katherine 72 Sept. 5, 1944
McKinney, Mary 78 July 19, 1946
Cush, Florence M. 78 Sept. 25, 1960
McKinney, Charles 81 June 23, 1962

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MT. CALVARY CEMETERY, COLUMBUS, OHIO

BURIAL RECORDS

(Continued)

1869 (Cont.)

Deckling, Elizabeth, March 17
Boehm, Franz, March 17
Schuerzinger, Bernhard, March 18
Gartner, Joseph, March 21
[Beissig], Magdalena, mother-in-
-law of Anton Beissig, April 22
Ei, Johan, May 26

Baeltzer, Philip, May 27
Paul, Karl Edward, June 3
Hartung, Joseph & Johan, June 20
Fischer, Josephina, June 26
Guntemann, Lorenz, July 14
Schrenk, Anna, July 15
Diersam, Joseph, July 17
1869 (Cont.)

Gerardi, Dau. of Vinzens, July 22
Froelich, Josephine, July 27
Fessner, Eduard, Aug. 12
Matt, Heinrich, Aug. 18
Schwarz, Georg, Aug. 22
Stork, Maria, Aug. 28
Kaiser, Julius, Aug. 28
Kühn, Casper, Aug. 31
Eigensee, Anton, June 16
Hubert, Maria Eva, Sept. 23
Meder, Anna Maria, Sept. 26
Karg, F. Xaverius, Oct. 4
Egele, Xaver, Oct. 14
Diersam, Lorenz, Oct. 14
Gleisner, Katharine, Oct. 20
Mueller, Carl, Oct. 21
Baelitz, Felix, Oct. 22
Ender, Joseph, Oct. 24
Scharf, Elizabeth, Nov. 2
Kaiser, Maria, Nov. 7
Kaiser, Margaretha, Nov. 11
Hiebig, Boy, Nov. 15
Trautmann, Andreas, Nov. 18
Trott, Adelheit, Nov. 22
Erbacher, Maria, Nov. 22
Moerch, Johan, Nov. 23
Stoll, Conrad, Nov. 25
Saile, Wendelin, Nov. 26
Braun, Joseph, Nov. 27
Birrnenz, Joseph, Dec. 1
Getreu, Sadalia, Dec. 1
Eigner, A. Maria, Dec. 4
Voll, Joseph, Dec. 6
Bich, Georg, Dec. 12
Noltmer, Anton, Dec. 12
Wolf, Maria Anna, Dec. 13
Stark, Franz, Dec. 26
Steiert, Josephina, Dec. 29
Ruhl, Son of Anton, Dec. 29

1870

Lehner, Johan, Jan. 2
Moritz, Johan, Jan. 2
Stai, Rosina, Jan. 7
Weber, Franz, Jan. 8
Zinacher, Joseph, Jan. 9
Lang, Agatha, Jan. 25
Eigner, Agnes, Jan. 26
Hobinette, ------, Jan. 12
Harlacher, Margaretha, Feb. 1
Redel, Heinrich, Feb. 17
Graeber, Magdalena, Feb. 26
Rothenfels, Anna, March 9
Frank, Wilhelm, March 11
Metzner, Florian, March 20
Aerans, Helena, March 20
Herman, Leo, March 20
Heil, Katherina, April 2
Stein, Maria Josepha, April 8
Redel, Sophia, April 21
Hettesheimer, Maria Katharina, May 7
Wirth, Anna, May 21
Fischer, Maria, May 28
Nordman, Fridrich, May 28
Frec, Dominika, June 2
Ryan, Michael, June 13
Becker, Amalia, June 30
Daub, Johan, July 3
Hausmann, Alban, June 30
Gienler, Katharina, July 5
Hermann, Anton, July 6
Reil, Vinzens, July 8
Meder, Anna, July 10
Harting, Anna Maria, July 10
Frey, Heinrich, July 14
Frank, Joseph, July 16
Eiermann, Clara, July 18
Buechner, A Child, July 20
Ohlen, Margaretha, July 20
Schilder, Dominik, July 22
Matt, Dominikus, July 23
Berger, Joseph, July 26
Guntermann, Katherina, July 26
Klaus, Wilhelm, July 27
Trott, Jakob, July 28
Miller, Ludwina, July 26
Deinhard, Nicklaus, Aug. 4
Gaertner, Maria Elizabeth, Aug. 9
Fischer, Johan, Aug. 6
Brilenemayr, Maria, Aug. 16
Seifert, Christian, Aug. 16
Keller, Anna Maria, Aug. 28
Hess, Carolina, Aug. 30
Luckkaupt, Adam, Sept. 5
Mehling, Elizabeth, Sept. 8

(To be continued)