

FOUCH - FOUCHÉ - FOUTCH FAMILY HISTORIAN

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Letter from the Editor

This, the the fourth newsletter of the Fouch-Fouché-Foutch Family Historian, completes Volume 1 of the publication. I hope it has been of interest to you, and that you have been able to share the the enjoyment I get from researching family records. This activity has been an eye-opener for me. I have learned that history is truly "His Story" as well as "Her Story", and is made up of the labors of ordinary citizens as well as the grand manipulations of the leaders.

In the subscriber letters that have come in, I sometimes see: "I was so excited when I opened your package". I can relate to that. When I receive an envelope with family information, I experience a euphoria that inspires me to get to work on the next newsletter. Recently UPS delivered a four pound package with information on Abraham and his descendants. I thought I'd died and gone to heaven! Another expression I sometimes hear: is "You have have opened up a whole new world to me." That truly makes my day.

Included in this issue is "Chapter One" of Mark Robertson Foutch's family history. Mark⁹⁻⁸⁻⁷ (John⁶⁻⁵, Thomas⁴, John³, Abraham², Hugh¹) is a descendant of Abraham's son, John, who migrated into Sangamon County, Illinois, about 1825. He is a retired Air Force officer, who was in public relations, and his writing reflects that skill. He and his wife, Bobbie, and their sons David and Paul, have lived in Europe as well as in many places in the United States. They now have three small granddaughters. About ten years ago they moved to Washington State's capital city, Olympia. There they restored a lovely

century-old home for their residence, and Mark joined the Olympia City Council as a civic endeavor. Last month he was reelected with 88% of the votes cast!

Throughout his travels he pursued family research, and is very knowledgeable about the local history of his family migrations. A great many of the records I have drawn upon come from the time when they lived in



Mark and Bobbie Foutch

Virginia, and he prowled the halls of Fairfax and Loudoun county courthouses, as well as the various other institutions in the Washington, D.C. area.

When he and Bobbie were here for dinner one evening, he leafed through the file I maintain of the many documents he has sent. He was somewhat bemused to see that I had saved all of his Christmas letters for the past ten years. He did agree that

we would all be ecstatic if we could now review such mementos from our ancestors. A century from now the descendants of those little granddaughters may find them in the "Fouch-Fouché-Foutch Collection."

You will note that Mark does not share my belief (based on a note in Isaac's bible described in Newsletter 1) that the family left France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He feels that we are descended from a Hugh Fouche who arrived here from England 50 years earlier. He is not alone in this opinion.

With the completion of Volume 1 of this newsletter, I need to plan for Volume 2. If there is enough interest, I will produce at least four more issues. If you would like me to touch on issues which are more pertinent to your family, please send me your ancestry as far as you know, and I will see if I can add research to it. It is my intent to include as much as possible about the ancestors of our subscribers.

Please send in your subscriptions by January 15th, so that I can plan.

Happy Holidays to you all!

Laurene

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French History Holds Key To Foutch Emigration

by
MARK R. FOUTCH

Looking back, suddenly I realize that I've been doing odds and ends of family history research for thirty years. In the process I've met good people I would otherwise never have known. I've learned a lot about U.S. and European history, and I've answered many of those questions that most of us must ask ourselves, especially those of us with unusual last names:

What does our name mean? Why is it spelled and pronounced this way? Where did our family come from? Why did they leave and come to America? How did they get here, where did they settle, and what made them keep moving around? Who came first, and what "proofs" connect that person with those of us here today? What social classes, occupations, religions are represented in our line?

I think I can answer most of those questions now. It's made a fascinating story. Perhaps you'll be interested, too. Maybe we'll find out that we're related, and how.

One word of caution: In order to throw some light on the historical factors that I believe caused our forebears to leave their native France, we must delve into two of the three "forbidden topics", i.e., politics and religion. If the religion part seems one-sided, remember it is history. It's what happened in France during a certain period. And it's vital to our understanding.

The Name

Our family pronounces the name like "Fowtch". Most people who hear it think it's German. But family

tradition holds that it was originally Fouche, a French name pronounced "Foo-SHAY". I believe the change was made--perhaps the spelling was changed after the pronunciation--during a period of unknown duration that our people spent in England.

Some Fouches in America still pronounce their name in the French manner. I believe they left France later, spending a shorter time in England or perhaps travelling directly here. Once here, they probably stayed with their immigrant group for a least one generation before moving out separately into American society.

Most public libraries have reference books that explore name derivations. I found Weekly's "Surnames", and Reaney's "A Dictionary of British Surnames", which has a French section. From them we learn that Fouche, and the English equivalent Fulcher, have their roots in the old Germanic words Folc (people) and Here (army). This certainly throws a whole new light on our "odd" family name, especially compared with "normal" names like Farmer, Carter and Smith. We might not be able to slip all of that into our daily conversation, but still it's nice to know.

Despite its French origins, the name has been in England for centuries. An older version, Folchere, was last recorded, Reaney says, in 824. No, not 1824. Men called "Fulcher" in some English records around 1100-1200 are called "Fuch" or "Fuche" in other records. In 1297, Henry Fulcher is also called Henry Fouch. Chances are he was a "Footch" rather than a

"Fowtch", as French forms were widespread in England after the Norman conquest, and French was the court language. English made its comeback later.

Interestingly, the English/Germanic form, Fulcher, was also found in France about that time. This should not be surprising--the "French" kings (Charlemagne, et al) were descended from the Franks, a Germanic tribe. Today's French language, on the other hand, is Latin-based, reflecting the long occupation of "Gaul" by the Romans. When King Baldwin I led the first Crusade to Jerusalem, his chaplain was Fulcher of Chartres. Fulcher's "History of the Expedition to Jerusalem, 1095-1127" can be found in your local library.

To me, all this implies that the name has changed more than once. I think Fouche was not the original form, but a variant developed in western France as a result of contacts between Latin-based and Germanic language groups. Put a hard "C" in Fulcher and you come pretty close to Old German "Folk-Here."

French Origins

One reference book on French families cites a prominent Fouche group in Touraine province; another cites a family in Poitou. Joseph Fouche, the notorious political figure of the French Revolution and Empire eras, was born in Brittany of a well-to-do family of shipowners and merchants. The "Armorial General de la France" shows a coat of arms for Joseph Fouche, who was created Duc D'Otrante by Napoleon. By that time,

French History Key to Fouch Emigration

I think, our ancestors had already left France, so Joseph's arms would not apply to us, even though we might be distantly related. In any event, arms belong to individuals, and are passed on to the oldest son, if they are passed on at all. Pending an opportunity to do research in France, I am not aware of any Fouches in the nobility. Ship-owners and merchants will have to suffice. As a matter of fact, these upper middle class occupations might explain a lot. In those days, occupation, politics and religion often came in a package. Let's see why.

The Huguenots

Until Martin Luther, the Roman Catholic Church had held firm for centuries, rooting out all "heresies" and separatist movements that threatened the interlocking monopolies of political, economic and theological power represented by Church and Crown. But by the late 1400s the Protestant Reformation could sustain, and be sustained by, a rising independent merchant class that utilized the growing powers of science, technology and capital.

One of many Protestant leaders in the 1500s was the Frenchman, John Calvin, safely across the Swiss border in Geneva. His followers in France were known as Huguenots. The American Heritage Dictionary's derivation gives the word a flavor of intrigue and risk:

"...gate of Roi-Hugon where the Protestants of Tours gathered at night; those Genevans who opposed annexation by the Duke of Savoy; Swiss German... 'oath'... from Old High German, 'companion'".

Alarmed at this growing challenge to their power, the French Catholic establishment attempted to suppress it in many ways. But the Huguenots' economic resources were also needed by that same establishment, and the Protestants' enterprise was admired by many despite the religious difference.

Consequently, persecution of the Huguenots was uneven although tension was always there.

Three events mark those cycles: the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve (1572); the Edict of Nantes, proclaiming religious toleration (1598); and the revocation of that Edict (1685).

In 1572, Charles IX was king of France. His mother, the scheming Catherine de Medici, had plotted the assassination of Charles' friend, the Huguenot leader Admiral Coligny. The plot failed, and Catherine feared Charles' learning the truth. She convinced Charles of an imminent Calvinist plot against the throne, and the easily-swayed King agreed to what we now call a pogrom.

The "Larousse Encyclopedia of Modern History" continues:

"Just before dawn on Sunday, August 24, the Feast of St. Bartholomew, a band of ruffians attacked the Admiral in his house; they disemboweled him with their swords and threw him out of the window, naked but still alive. The alarm was rung and a savage manhunt began. Protestants were shot on the roof-tops, they were butchered in their beds, run to earth in the Louvre... For three days they were stabbed, drowned, hanged, and their bodies dragged along the streets. The massacre was soon followed by looting. Similar scenes took place at Orleans, Lyon, Rouen, Bordeaux, and Toulouse..."

But the Huguenots were not completely defeated. They were able to resume their resistance. The Peace of La Rochelle (1573) granted them full liberty of conscience. Protestants who had once tried to stay on the sidelines, and Catholics who were revolted by the Massacre, now supported the cause of toleration.

The Wars of Religion in France ran, off and on, from 1552-1598, when Henry of Navarre became King Henry IV. A Protestant, he had to accept Catholicism as a condition of taking the throne. But he soon issued his

famous Edict of Nantes, "...securing for Calvinists political and military guarantees, some freedom of worship and complete liberty of conscience."

Still, some diehards were not content with allowing freedom for "heretics". In 1610 a Catholic fanatic assassinated Henry IV. The pendulum swung back toward Royal and Catholic absolutism. In 1685 Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes, removing the last vestige of legal protection for Protestants. *"Those Huguenots who had endured thus far left France in a tremendous outpouring."*

One writer estimates 2,000 killed on St. Bartholomew's Eve and ".25,000 killed altogether during the years of persecution." If our forebears were Protestant, one can easily see why they might have wanted to leave France.

But Protestants could not just "leave" France. They were to be hunted down and forced to renounce their religion and swear allegiance to Church and Crown. Many did just that. Others persevered, using all the wiles of would-be refugees: Conversion of wealth into portable form and its concealment, forging documents, disguise, covert movement, bribes, threats, and probably worse.

Sometimes, of course, it was not that difficult. When "the heat was off", Protestants could travel in France and abroad in the normal course of business. But, good times or bad, who had the easiest access to transportation, portable wealth and credit, and trusted contacts inside France and overseas? *Shipowners and Merchants.*

In England

Protestant England provided a ready refuge for the talented and enterprising Huguenots. They established their own churches (one "French church" is still active in London). In the records of the Huguenot Society of London, kept in The Guildhall, can be found evidence

French History Key to Fouch Emigration

of their lives. In 1571 under the heading, "Straungers in the Parish of having one childe." Under the heading, "French Protestant Refugees Given Relief--Threadneedle St. Church", is an entry, "Fouchet, Jean, seaman, 1682 4 July, for clothes et aller en mer (and to go to sea)." Many more names resembling Fouche turned up in a brief search. They date from the 1500s to the 1700s.

Some of the Huguenots in England no doubt prospered. Others needed a fresh start. Fortunately for them, they were living in the Age of Discovery. There was a place.

Virginia

In 1607 a company of London "adventurers" (we would call them investors) succeeded in planting a permanent settlement on the east coast of America, far enough from Catholic Spanish Florida to be at least minimally safe from attack. At first there was no clear idea of what--gold, precious stones, pie in the sky-- was going to sustain the Virginia venture and provide a return to its owners in London. After 1616 they had their answer: Tobacco.

Clearing primeval forest, cultivating a cash crop, building, sustaining, protecting and expanding the settlement required a growing supply of manpower. Attrition was ferocious -- at first more than half who came died within a few years, mainly from malaria and other strange diseases. Until the slave trade "solved" their labor problem, Virginia's promoters took what they could get, any way they could get it. At one extreme, their agents swept up convicts, vagrants, and unclaimed children off the streets of English cities. At the other extreme were men of the upper classes. Perhaps these were out of favor with the regime -- voluntary or involuntary exiles. Or they were younger sons deprived of the wealth and titles that went with their father's estates to their eldest brothers under the iron law of

Shoreditche of the French church," primogeniture. In between were middle-class people who saw Virginia as an opportunity. They went themselves, or sent their sons.

Thomas and Hugh

First published in 1874, John Camden Hotten's compendium of English shiplists and related documents reflects 19th-century America's new-found fascination with its "roots". Most family history buffs understandably cite only the first phrase of the book's title when hailing their origins. But the full title is much more accurate, and heartbreakingly descriptive:

"The Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, Religious Exiles, Political Rebels, Serving Men Sold For a Term of Years, Apprentices, Children Stolen, Maidens Pressed, and Others Who Went From Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700."

On August 21, 1635 (pp. 126-127), under the heading, "Passengers Which Passed From the Port of London," is an entry for the ship, "Thomas", Henry Taverner, master. Among the 58 passengers we find the names and ages of:

*Tho. Fouch 16
Hugh Fouche 17*

Bound for Virginia.

We know one other fact about Thomas and Hugh -- they were Protestants. England was not allowing Catholics into Virginia, and potential emigrants were questioned under oath. The entry indicates that all passengers ". . . have been examined by the Minister of Gravesend touching their conformitie in our religion" Gravesend was a parish in London.

The term "minister" (as opposed to "rector", "vicar" bishop", etc.) suggests that this person might not have been an official of the established

we find "John Foulchere, and his wyfe,

Church of England, but might have been pastor of one of the "French churches." It's tempting, but far too easy, to grasp at straws like this. After all, the other passengers all had "regular" English names. So we can't really tell whether Thomas and Hugh were transient refugees in London, 2nd or 3rd generation British subjects of French Huguenot descent, or sons of families who had lived in England for centuries and considered themselves "just plain English."

Nationality in Perspective

So shall we call ourselves "French"? Does it matter that our custom of patronymics causes most of us to concentrate on the male line when we think of family history? If there is such a think as "national genetics" I suppose I'm much more English than German, more German the Scottish, and more Scottish than French. But considering the various migrations of peoples into, around, and within Western Europe over the past few thousand years, can we ever know for sure what "nationality" we are? One example:

The Vikings, or Norsemen, conducted pirate raids and established trading posts and settlements from Scandinavia to the Baltic and through the Russian river systems to Kiev, ultimately penetrating through the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. They did the same thing in England, Scotland, Ireland, Iceland, Greenland, and France -- where the Scandinavian "Norsemen" became "Norman French" in a generation or two before they took over England. Swooping into the Mediterranean from the West, they ruled Naples and Sicily, mixing with descendants of the Greeks, Romans, and Arab conquerors who had preceded them. Consider these names:

French History Key to Fouch Emigration

*Richard the Lionhearted
(Norman-descended King of England
Richard Coeur d'Leon (same
person, as he and his French speaking
court would have said).*

*The Corleone family, Italian
immigrant main characters in the
novel, "The Godfather".*

It would be hard to find anyone today who could be defined accurately by reference to just one modern national division. One way or another, we are all mixed up -- and all related!

End of Part One

In part two we will get to know Hugh Fouche, who is almost certainly the "immigrant ancestor" for my branch of the family, and follow him and his descendants as they move with the tides of politics, history, and settlement through the present-day counties of Kent (Maryland), Northumberland (Virginia), Cecil (Maryland), and finally to Loudoun County, Virginia.

ALBERT FOUCH: FARMER, TEACHER, PHYSICIAN

The descendants of John and Catharina Specht Fouch are fortunate. Several members of their forebears took an active interest in their family genealogy about a century ago, and many of the letters written back and forth were saved.

These reflect not only the family history and legends, but the prevailing attitudes and biases as well. Today we are not likely to think of His Holiness as "*the old Dago on the Tiber.....*", but that is what was written by Dr. Albert Fouch in 1910, who was well educated for his time.

Albert was born in Holmes County, Ohio in June 8, 1832. He was the seventh of fourteen children of David (a son of John and Catherina Specht Fouche) and Lettisha Wells Fouch.

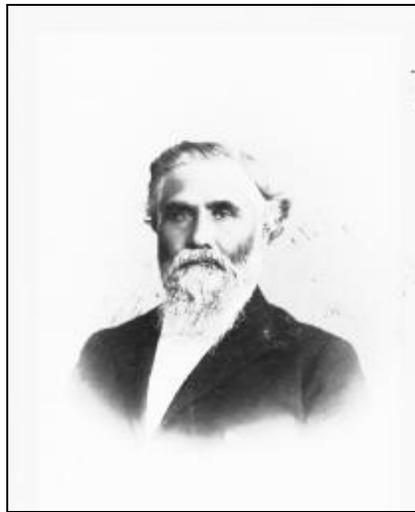
It was not easy to acquire an education in Ohio at that time, and Albert was twelve years old before he learned to read. His schooling was limited to a two or three months' period during the winter months, and the rest of his time he spent working on the farm and sawmill.

In 1852 he married Eliza Ann Sipe of Lexington, Ohio. The following September they moved to Warren Co. Illinois, where he farmed in the summer and taught school in the winter months.

Five years later he decided to give up farming, and he moved his family to Abingdon, Knox Co. Illinois, and entered Abingdon College. For four years he managed to keep his family and pay his way by being a sexton for his church and acting as janitor in the college.

In 1861 the family decided to go to California to find a healthier

climate for Albert's ailing wife. Taking their six children, they sailed from New York to Panama, crossed overland and from there to San Francisco, where they landed on May 14, 1861. After first going to Sacramento, they moved on to



Dr. Albert Fouch

Marysville, California where he secured a job teaching in Frenchtown, Yuba County.

Deciding that the mountains were not to his liking, he toured the Sacramento Valley, got a job in Yolo County, and moved his family to Woodland. Later he taught public school in Woodland, and was a member of the County board of Examiners for teachers.

In 1863 they moved to Santa Rosa where he took charge of Santa Rosa Academy. His wife, Eliza Ann, died there February 11, 1865. In Santa Rosa, he was member of the Board of Examination for teachers in Sonoma

County, and vice president of the Sonoma County Teachers Institute.

Evidently at the same time he became a medical student, studying for three years under a doctor who was a county physician. In Santa Rosa he visited the hospital almost every day for over three years.

In 1868 he went to San Francisco to attend lectures at the Boland Medical College, which later became the University of California. He set up his first medical practice in Monticello, Napa County.

During a trip to Ohio, he married Jennie R. Sturgeon, of Shreve, Wayne County, Ohio, who was about the age of his oldest son. They returned to California, where they lived several years in College City, Colusa County. Four of their children were born in College City, where they lived in a lovely home and owned a horse and carriage. By 1888 they were in Shasta County, California, and their youngest child was born there in April 1889. Albert supported them with a medical practice.

In 1893 he wrote a letter to his cousin, Josiah Fouch, of Creston Ohio. Albert said that he lived in Alvarado, California and had kept the barometer, thermometer, and rain gauge for the Signal Service & Weather Bureau for the previous fifteen years. Presumably he also kept a medical practice. When the youngest child was four years old, the family moved to San Jose.

It is hard to imagine how a man of that time, who had Albert's ambition and drive, as well as talent, did not prosper. It was said that he had problems in getting his patients to pay

Albert Fouch

their bills. Whatever the reason, about this time he and Jennie separated. Jennie and their children remained in San Jose, where they lived in dire poverty. Evidently Albert did not contribute to the support of their children, and Jennie supported her



Jenny Fouch - 1925

family by working as a practical nurse and working in a cannery. The children later spoke of having many times gone to bed hungry.

A letter written in 1910 when he was nearly 80 years old, indicated that he was still practicing medicine in Oakland.

April 20,
1910

Dear Son John,

Your letter recd this A.M. I am pretty well - do not cough much now - feel quite well. would like the best kind to go up and stay two weeks - but cannot do so at present. My Garden needs a little attention and I have two hens with little chickens. Cant leave just now. Some say times are improving here - others say not. I do not see any special difference yet. There is very little sickness. We had a Shower yesterday afternoon. A grand season so far.

My Grand Father Fouch was of that French Huguenot stock - their property Confiscated and they were driven out of France. the Name was Fouche. Pronounced Fou-Shay. A number in San Fran. Call me Dr. Fou-Shay. My Grand Father Could read French but not English. They were Baptists. On my Father's side my Grand Mother was German. She had a German Testament - but could not read English. they were both born in the United States. Grand Father was in the Revolutionary War. Grand Mothers Maiden Name was Spake. She was a Baptist. My Mother's Father was James Wells, a Scotchman and her Mother was a Leedum - Scotch, too. They were all born in Maryland. The Wellses in Allegheny County - the Fouches in Washington Co. Maryland - they lived in Hagerstown. Grand Father Fouch was a Miller. Grand Father Wells a Coaldigger and farmer. Father & Mother were both born in Maryland - but married and raised their family in Ohio. My Mother had 14 children 8 boys and 6 girls. Two boys and Two girls died in infancy. The balance lived to be married and raise families. One Sister never had any children. Darius, My Youngest Br. lives in Batavia, Solano Co. and Myself is all that is left. The balance are all on the other Side of the dark River.

Your Mothers Father and Mother were born and raised in Pennsylvania - Near Carlisle. The Stock is what is Called Penn. Dutch. I think they were Hollanders. Your Grand Mother Sipes' Maiden name was Wise. Sipes had 8 children 4 girls & 4 boys. William the youngest boy was a twin - the girl died in infancy. He has one Bro. in Carlisle - if he is living. One of his Sons a Congressman from Carlisle district.

The Heugenots - Pronounced Heugenoes - were driven out of France - their property Confiscated because they would not join the Catholic Church. Many outrages

have been committed in the Name of Religion.

If there are any questions you want to ask - they are in Order. I was always anxious to know who my Ancestors are - the Stock.

It is born & bred in me to watch the old Dago on the Tiber - to work and vote against the whole Mob. They would be as tyrannical today as ever - if they had the power. Keep them out of Office.

We are having very fine weather - garden growing fine.

As ever,

Albert Fouch

After the age of eighty he moved back to Williams, California, to live with his son, John. He died May 6, 1922 at the age of ninety, and is buried in Williams. Many descendants of his first family still live in that area. Descendants of his second family live in the San Jose area, and places farther south. Jennie died June 20, 1932 in San Jose. She is buried in Oak Hill Memorial Park.

Children of Albert and Eliza Ann

Ira Albert, born May, 1853 in Knox Co. Illinois. His wife's name was Minnie.

John Franklin, born October, 1856 in Illinois. He was married to Julietta Carner.

David Prince, born in Illinois, and died in Marysville, CA of measles.

Lizzie, who was born and died in Illinois.

Mary Lettisha "Mamie". Her married name was Starr, and she lived at one time in Antioch, Contra Costa Co. California.

Eliza Ann

Children of Albert and Jennie

Cora Sophia, born November 25 1877 in College City, Colusa Co., CA. She married Lester Valentine Stuart, and she died May 2, 1955 in Ripon, San Joaquine County, CA.

Albert Fouch

William, who was born January 30, 1879 in College City and died December 19, 1923 in Santa Clara County, CA. He was mentally handicapped.

Wirt, born December 10, 1881 in College City. His wife's name was Hattie, and he died July 14, 1962 in Sacramento, CA.

Lula Amy, born September 7, 1884 in College City. She married Nelson Robert Leland and died June 4, 1950 in San Jose.

Homer Keith, born April 21, 1889 in Anderson, Shasta County. His first wife was Hazel. This marriage ended in divorce, and he married Aileen Glendon Freer. He died October 30, 1962 in Palo Alto, Santa Clara Co. CA.

Benjamin Fouch

MURDER

PARTICULARS OF THE AFFRAY AT FISHER'S STATION

IN WHICH ONE MAN IS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED

The Most Disgraceful Riot That Has Ever Been Enacted in This County

The Result of Bad Blood and Whiskey

On last Sunday morning Coroner Smith was summoned to Fisher's Station, five miles south of here on the Wabash Railway to inquest the dead body of one Benjamin Fouch, who met his death during the progress of one of the most bloody affrays that has ever been witnessed in the annals of our county's history. The main scene of battle, brutality and bloodshed by Andy Farrell and Hampton West. The fuss was started before noon on Saturday last, over a trivial affair, by Barney Reiner and an unknown man bearing the nick-name of "Dutch Joe", and continued until noon, at which time there was a cessation of hostilities. After noon the fight was renewed and resulted in a victory for Reiner. The People in and about the station, as is their wont on Saturdays, had filled the town and the crowd was pretty generally under the influence of liquor by this time. The friends of the participants in the morning's melee, took sides on the question, and between four and five o'clock the bitter feeling culminated in a difficulty in Andy Farrell's saloon. Here Daniel Lynn, Benjamin Fouch and Wesley Lynn were engaged in a game of pool when George McCoy

entered the room and insulted Adam Lynn, on account of which insult Lynn promptly knocked him down. McCoy was then put out. In the course of an hour, he returned accompanied by Dawson and Hampton West, the former of whom again gave the signal for a fight by attacking Lynn. Dawson was fired out the back way while Fouch and West took positions and got down to business. West was knocked down several times, and finally mounted, while down, and his head and face beaten into a jelly, Fouch having made free use of a pair of brass knucks. The assailant was pulled off and West was told to run. He quickly acted upon the suggestion and by a circuitous route through water and

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Friday, November 25, 1881**

mud, with torn and bloody clothes, and blood running from his numerous wounds, he found shelter in his own saloon. Those play-ing pool at Ferrell's finished their game and thereafter it was suggested by some of the party to go home, which suggestion was being acted upon when Henry Justice proposed to Fouch that they have some beer before going and they accordingly started for West's saloon. The latter saw them coming in that direction and closed and locked his doors, and when they made an attempt to enter he requested them to go away. They were complying with his request when Dawson opened the door and called to them and they returned and entered the saloon. Fouch then walked up to the bar behind which West was standing, and with knucks still on he brought his hand down upon the counter and said, "I am the best d--d man in Mudsock,

and can whip any s-n of a b---h in it." West, completely cowed, insisted he did not want any further trouble, and when Fouch requested him to set up the drinks he did so without ceremony. At this juncture Dawson walked up to Daniel Lynn and placing his arms about his neck in an affectionate manner, said: "My dear boy, I knew your mother, and am going to kiss you for her." Dawson, during his exhibition of affection, held in his hand an open knife, and as he released Linn struck at him, cutting an ugly gash in his hand. Thereupon he was instantly knocked down by Fouch, who had been care-fully eyeing his maneuvers. At this time twenty-five or thirty men were in the saloon and a general fight ensued, and billiard balls and missles of various descriptions flew so rapidly and recklessly that all present had business elsewhere. The coroner's inquest has the following evidence from Wesley Lynn, which is the best description that could be obtained of the last bloody scenes:

"As soon as Fouch knocked Dawson down, he lunged for him and kicked him. He then straightened himself up and made a second leap for his victim, this time, I think, intending to pound him. When I saw what he was doing I pulled him off and was holding him in my arms when Hamp West struck him in the back of the head with a copper beer faucet. The blow knocked him senseless and he became limp as a rag. He then struck Ad Lynn on the head. I started to raise Fouch up, but before I could do so some one struck me in the head, and I ran, leaving Fouch unconscious on the floor. The fellows who were in the saloon began throwing pool balls at our crowd, and before we could reach the door we were all more or less injured by them. When we got out into the street West opened the saloon

Benjamin Fouch

door and said, "Some of you men had Somebody's killed him." A person in our party, I don't know who it was, said: 'And you, Hamp West, you're the man that did it.' I then went back in, and the fight having subsided, we took Fouch's body to Tucker's drug store, where his wounds were dressed. That was about five or six o'clock in the evening. After he was fixed up we took him to Mrs. Redwine's boarding house where he died at two o'clock in the morning. The next day his remains were taken to Adam Lynn's two miles south of here where they are still lying." The deceased Benjamin Fouch, was a man about

better come back here and get Fouch. thirty-five years of age and had been married twice, but had no children. He was formerly a resident of this place and was engaged as an assistant, during most of the time he lived here, at the livery stable now owned by Al Baker, but at that time owned and directed by Jim Gentry. He was given to drink, and quarrelsome when under the influence of whisky. He has been in Indianapolis for several years, but about four weeks ago became involved in a difficulty that necessitated his leaving, and since that time he has been working for Lynn, two miles south of Fisher's Station.

.....Mr. West, who from injuries received is confined to his bed, is under arrest on the charge of murder, and Frank Goddard is deputized to guard him.....The matter will be referred to the circuit court on information and the hope and intention is to bring the criminals to speedy justice. *A notable feature of the inquest was that every witness who testified, and there were about twenty, had a black eye or a bruised head.....*

(Courtesy, Keith Fouch, Kokomo, IN)

The Mysterious Emeline Bass Foutch

July 2, 1915

Mr Agent why is it that you allow Mrs. John Foutch her pension and dont allow the other widows their pension Mrs Foutch did not live with Mr Foutch for 25 yeares and he did not no She was alive and married another lady and had too children by her and then she came back and threatened to report him if he didnt leave her and live with her now you investigate and see if I dont tell the truth.

(Signed) A widow

Most Civil War pension records in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. are less than a dozen pages. The file of John A. Foutch, of Tipton County, Indiana, however, is two thick folders full of documents. In my haste to copy as many pension records as possible, I did not spend as much time combing through this file as I wished. Someday I will go back. Meantime, this is the picture:

Indiana for 12 years. Notwithstanding this statement, and the statement of the soldier relative to divorce and separation, there is on file the testimony of two witnesses tending to show that claimant and soldier were never divorced and that they lived together as man and wife up to the time of his death.

Attention is invited to an anonymous letter dated Lafayette, Indiana, July 2, 1915 to the effect that claimant and the soldier had not lived together for 25 years; that he married another woman by whom he had two

“July 7, 1916

To: Mr. M. Whitehead, Chief, Special Examination Division.

Reference for special examination is made to determine whether the claimant’s husband was identical with the John A. Foutch who enlisted as private in Co. A, Allison’s Squadron, Tennessee Cavalry, C.S.A. November 10, 1863, in deKalb County, and who was released at Fort Delaware February 13, 1865, upon taking the oath of allegiance; and if not, whether he rendered Confederate service in any other organization. Also to determine whether the claimant is his legal widow, with special reference as to divorce.

The evidence shows that these parties were ceremonially married in Tipton County, Indiana, on April 24, 1868. It is alleged that she had not been previously married and that the soldier had one prior marriage. A copy of the public records of marriages shows the marriage of John A. Fouch and Rebecca Jane Colvin on September 25, 1863. It is stated that this record refers to the soldier and children, and that this claimant threatened to prosecute”

“January 9, 1917

Deposition of Oliver F. Legg in Curtisville, Tipton Co. Indiana:

“I am 64 years of age. PO Windfall, Tipton Co. Indiana. Occupation, farmer.

I knew the soldier, John A. Foutch from the time I was a boy. He worked for my step-father before he went to the army. I recall that he was drafted and went to the army, but could not give the date. He had married

his former wife Rebecca Jane, and the evidence tends to show that she died about 1866.

If this record does, in fact, refer to the soldier, it is probable that he was not identical with the soldier referred to who served in the Confederate Army for the reason that it appears that the said soldier was in confinement as a prisoner of war on September 25, 1863.

The soldier in his marriage circular of May 4, 1898, stated that he was not then married and that he had been divorced from some wife not named. To a Special Examiner on July 5, 1911, he named this claimant as his wife, giving April 24, 1868 as the date of their marriage and stated that she died after they separated and also that they were not divorced.

It appears that claimant is a helpless cripple and now an inmate of the poorhouse at Tipton, Indiana. In a letter filed February 21, 1916 she stated that she had been a member of the State Soldiers Home at Lafayette,

Rebecca Jane Colvin before he went into the army. She was a sister to my step-father. She was the first wife of John Foutch. She lived for a short time after he returned from the army, and she died here at Curtisville. I had personal knowledge of her death, but could not give the date. It could not have been more than a year or two after the War. She is buried at Curtisville, but there is no marker at her grave.

I knew of the marriage of the soldier, Foutch, to Emeline Bass. I am positive that Rebecca Jane Colvin

The Mysterious Emiline Bass Foutch

was dead before Foutch married Emeline Bass. I know that Foutch and Emeline lived together for a time, and then I lost track of them and do not know where they lived or whether they continued to live together.

I am sure that John A. Foutch was here in this vicinity all the time after the beginning of the Civil War up to the time he was drafted.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF PENSIONS
Washington, D.C.

Indianapolis, Indiana
February 28, 1917
Hon. Commissioner of Pensions
Washington, D.C.
Sir:

I have the honor to return with my report the papers of case No. 1043,981, Emeline Foutch, as widow of John A. Foutch, Co. K, 33 Ind. Inf. the case was referred to the S.E. Division to determine the question of legal widowhood, and to ascertain whether the soldier had a Confederate service. It came to me for the initial examination.

The claimant is an inmate of the Tipton Co., Indiana, County Infirmary. She is a helpless cripple, being confined to a wheeled chair, and she has been adjudged insane. She has no guardian and I served the formal notice on her and explained to her the rights and privileges of a claimant. While claimant has been adjudged insane her mind is good in

She would make only general statements and insist that it was no concern of the government what her private life was. I am convinced that she was known by some other name than Foutch when she was in Japan and India, but she would not admit it. She showed me pictures of herself that were taken in Yokahama and at other places. Some of the pictures showed the building which she said was her home. The pictures showed her in fine clothes and indicated that she was living in affluence. I have talked with

most respects, and she fully understands the nature and the scope of the special examination. She waived her right to be present or represented, and also notice of further examination. The authorities at the Lafayette Soldiers' Home refused to allow the claimant to remain in that institution for the reason that she was so hard to get along with and made so much trouble there. After she was taken to the county Infirmary an effort was made to have her put in the insane hospital at Indianapolis, but that institution would not receive her because it was so crowded that they had no room for her, and they thought that she could be as well cared for at the Infirmary. She has no friends who take any interest in her case, or it is probable that she could be placed in some institution where she would be better off than where she is. Her insanity is mani-fested in a delusion that the officials of the Soldiers' Home and of the County Infirmary and her relatives are all in a conspiracy to keep her out of her pension and to keep her in the Infirmary or to send her to an asylum. She believes that there is a combination who are trying to keep her out of her just rights. Claimant has been an intelligent woman, and her manner and conversation indicate that she has associated with refined and prominent persons.

It is shown that the claimant and the soldier separated some six or eight years after their marriage in 1868, several of her relatives who are too young to remember her before she left this country, but none of them could tell what she was doing while she was away. Some of her relatives thought that she had been an actress or a show woman, and I heard one report that she was supposed to have won a considerable amount of money in a lottery. It was also apparent that some thought that she had led a wild and dissolute life. She has, however, been as careful to keep her relatives and friends from knowing the true

and that they lived apart from that time until 1903. They lived together from 1903, or possibly 1902, until the soldier died, on February 22, 1915. They were in Lafayette Home practically all of that time. The claimant found the soldier at Elk Valley or Jellico, Tennessee, and he came back to Indiana with her. It is probable that he had married in that locality during the time that he and claimant were apart, but whether he left a wife there when he went back to the claimant, I do not know. From the papers in the invalid claim it appears that he had lived at Lot, Whitley Co., KY and at Jellico, Campbell Co., Tennessee for a good many years.

There is some mystery about the life of the claimant during the period of her separation from the soldier. She went from Tipton Co., Indiana to Indianapolis, and from there to California, probably to San Francisco. From California she went to foreign countries and was outside of the United States until 1902. Her own sister does not know what she was doing or with whom she was living in the foreign lands. Claimant herself will not tell all the details of her life. I went to see her the second time and endeavored in every way to get her to make a candid statement, but without success. On account of her mental condition it is impossible to cross examine her in a way to get the facts.

facts about her life as she is from telling me.

I asked the claimant dozens of questions that do not appear in the statements which I have taken, but her answers did not reveal anything material. If she were sane it would be a simple matter to handle her, by telling her that her claim would not be adjusted until she made a candid statement. I tried to make her see that it was to her own interest to give the facts, and she would only insist that that there was nothing more to tell.

The Mysterious Emeline Bass Foutch

Neither could I get any data that would be useful. She would mention the names of wealthy families and of nobility in a general way, but would give no definite information. She told me that she had been with Mrs. Mary E. Grant, a wealthy woman in San Francisco, for several years. She thinks that she left California in the year 1888. If the directories of San Francisco for a number of years prior to 1888 could be examined it might be possible to identify her in that city.

(Next paragraph details the examiner's search for evidence of divorce of John and Emeline Foutch in the Indiana Counties of Tipton, Marion, Hamilton.)

"The witnesses who testified in the case as original affiants are persons of good reputation, but their affidavits were drawn to show a good deal more than they knew, and it is evident that there was an effort on the part of the attorney to keep some of the real facts from the knowledge of the Bureau.

I recommend further examination as follows:

Search marriage and divorce records of Whitley Co., KY and of Campbell Co., Tennessee for marriage or divorce of the soldier. There is data in the papers of the invalid claims by which the soldier can be traced in Kentucky and Tennessee.

*Very respectfully,
F.L. Churchill
Special Examiner.*

P.S. the claimant was adjudged insane by the Probate Court at Tipton, Tipton Co. Indiana.

May 25, 1917, Jellico, Campbell Co. Tennessee.

Deposition of J.L. Rose, M.D.

"My age is 63 years. P.O. address, Jellico, Tenn. I am a practicing physician. Graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, KY. Have practiced medicine for the past 37 years here in this town and the vicinity all this time.

I first knew a man named John A. Foutch some 20 odd years ago. He worked for me in a lumber camp. He has told me that he was a soldier in the Federal Army; never said that he had served in the Confederate service. At the time he worked for me in the lumber camp, he was living with a woman as his wife. She told me that they were married. Her name was Lizzie Claxton. I do not know whether they were ceremonially married. He worked for me about a year, then he and Lizzie had a split and they separated. Lizzie shortly after this, was supposed to have married a man in this town named Mike Bills. They, at least, lived together as such. It was said that after this Foutch married a woman named Clark and lived with her at Elk Valley. The last time I saw him was a number of years ago when he came here to Jellico and asked me to loan him \$30 or something near that amount, so he could get back to his old home in Indiana. At this time he had a lady with him, who he told me was his only true and lawful wife; that she had at last hunted him down and found him and that he was going home with her. He never mentioned in my presence that he had applied for or received a divorce from his first wife. I am absolutely satisfied that Foutch told me the truth about this woman being his only true and lawful wife. I never learned her name. Shortly after this event, I heard that Foutch had died. this is about all I can tell you about this matter."

John Albert Foutch was born November 20, 1838, the son of John and Margaret Fouch, of Tipton, Co. Indiana. He was legally married to Rebecca Colvin and Emeline Bass. Unless he had children by his common-law wife, Lizzie Claxton, he died without issue

Daniel Thompson Fouche

Petersburg, Illinois
October 23, 1906

Mrs. Sidney Fouche
Leesburg, Virginia

My Dear Cousin:

I saw today in my Mirror paper an account of the marriage of Mary Ellen Fouche to Mr. Walter Carter, of Washington. Please write me and tell me who Miss Fouche was - whose daughter, etc., also who is Mr. Carter and of what family. I would also like to know what Fouches still live in Virginia, and who were their antecedents.

My brother and sisters are all dead, and I am the only living member of my father's (Thompson Fouche) children, but there ought to be other descendants of my grandfather's family still living, and I would like to get in touch with them. Please give me as much information as you can get. My health and my families' is good, and I am quite active for one of my age. My present family, Levin, John, Isaac and Arthur, all of whom except Isaac are living here - Isaac is in Louisiana.

I am entirely out of active business and living comfortably in Petersburg.

I want to hear from any of my grandfather's family who may be living, and you are the only link I know of between the now and the long ago.

I send you my sincerest regards and my family join me.

Sincerely, your Cousin,
Daniel Thompson

Fouche

This letter was written by Daniel T.⁵ (Thompson⁴, Thomas³, Isaac², Hugh¹) Fouche, of Petersburg, IL. He was born in Leesburg, VA, and apparently lived there at least until

1846. At that time he conveyed land to his father-in-law, and moved to Illinois.

Daniel was in his forties at the beginning of the Civil War. Perhaps because of his age, perhaps because of his southern sympathies, he paid to



have a substitute fight in his place.

The Petersburg Observer Thursday, May 21, 1987

RESTORED FOUCHE HOUSE TO BE OPENED FOR PETERSBURG HISTORIC HOMES TOUR

PETERSBURG -- This charming painted brick, Victorian Era house with its wrap around porch and corner brick "quoins" detailing (pictured above) is located at 201 S. 14th Street at the top of Jackson Street in Petersburg. The structure has recently undergone major restoration and updating by Steve and Ann Ozella and Dick Woodard, all of Petersburg. The renovated house will be one of six homes featured on upcoming Petersburg Historic Homes Tour being held from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sunday, June 14, with all proceeds to benefit the Community Gazebo Building Fund.

The house was built about 1870 by prominent, early Petersburg residents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel [Thompson] Fouche. Daniel and

Mary [Hough] Fouche were the parents of seven children, Sarah, John, Levin, Nellie, Arthur, Isaac and Arthur L. Several of the Fouche children became well known and enterprising life-long residents of bustling, turn-of-the-century Petersburg. Sarah Fouche was in the dry goods business; Levin H. Fouche was in the insurance business and Dr. Arthur L. Fouche was a dentist in Petersburg. John Fouche was in the men's clothing business with Frank Golden. The store was named Fouche and Golden and was located on the west side of the Petersburg square where Menard Locker is now located.

The house retains an original marble victorian fireplace mantle in the front parlor and an ornate oak mantle in the dining room. Another interesting detail on the upper curve of the now restored solid oak winding staircase is a coffin corner inset shelf, which was often used to display a figurine or vase. But it was legendarily said to have been included on many Victorian Era winding staircases to allow easier access when carrying an actual coffin to and from an upstairs bedroom.

A Bible Story

An interesting aside to the saga of this family involves the bible of William and Catharine Dunn Fouch, of Warren County, Ohio. William was Thompson's brother. This bible included the names and birthdates of three generations of families: that of Isaac and Mary McDowell Fouch, Thomas and Sarah Coombs Fouch, as well as the family of William and Catharine Dunn Fouch. The name of Thompson Fouch was cut out of this bible. The bible was started in 1838, which was nine years after the death of Thompson!

Fouches in America

The Fourth Generation

(Continued from the Previous Issue)

WILLIAM⁴ (Thomas³ Isaac² Hugh¹)
The third son of Thomas and Sarah Coombes Fouch was William. Two family bibles confirm that he was born March 27, 1786 in Leesburg, Virginia. On April 2, 1813 he enlisted in Captain Joseph Edwards Co. for six months army service, and was discharged the following October 14th as a sergeant.

After the end of the War of 1812, he migrated to Warren County, Ohio. On January 1, 1818, at the age of 32 he married 16 year-old Catharine Dunn, daughter of Thomas and Rebecah Wickersham Dunn. The Dunns had come from Winchester, Virginia, which is about 35 miles west of Leesburg. Whether the families were acquainted in Virginia is not known.

It seems likely that obtaining bounty land as a result of his military service, was the attraction Ohio had for William, but the first land transaction I have been able to find was the purchase of 60 acres from Catharine's parents in 1822, a few days before the death of his father-in-law.

He and Catharine appear to have been fairly prosperous for their time and place, and raised to maturity all thirteen of their children. William died in 1849, but Catharine lived to age 79, outliving most of her children. She died February 21, 1879, while living with her daughter, Almeda Fouch Hire. She is probably buried in the cemetery which is still on the Hire farm in Defiance, Ohio. I was taken to this neatly-kept cemetery, Almeda Bistel, granddaughter of Almeda Fouch Hire. There were numerous gravestones piled to one side, which were too heavy to inspect. Very likely,

Catharine's is there, but this has not been substantiated.

Three of their daughters died during their childbearing years, but I know for certain of only one who died in childbirth. One son, Simpson, died serving in the Union army. I have been told that he was in Sherman's army when it stormed Atlanta. He is buried in Marietta, Georgia in the Union cemetery, killed June 22, 1864. Nearby, in a Confederate cemetery lies the body of his second cousin, who was killed in the same battle on the same day. Both were great grandsons of Isaac and Mary McDowell Fouch.

Children of William and Catharine

Nancy, born February 5, 1819. She married Thomas Ward.

Temple, born August 28, 1820, and died October 2, 1855. He married Sarah Ann Knowlton. (See previous newsletter).

Louisa, born April 1, 1823 and died July 30, 1854. She married her mother's first cousin, Jonah Lupton Dunn, and had one child, Charles, who died at age four.

Wilson, born April 16, 1825, and died after 1850.

Martha Ann, born May 8, 1827 and died January 22, 1894. She married William Nelson White. The bible which was begun by Mary McDowell and Isaac Fouch came down through Martha Ann's descendants, and is still in existence today.

Rebecca Angeline, born March 8, 1829. She married Valmer Lambert. After his death she married John Brechbill.

Sarah Ann, born February 2, 1831. She married Oscar Lambert.

Mary Ellen, born February 15, 1833. After the death of her sister, Louisa, she married Jonah Lupton Dunn and bore him six children. She named the first daughter Louisa. Mary Ellen died a few days after the birth of her daughter, Almeda, on August 25, 1871.

Simpson R., born February 5, 1835 and died June 22, 1864. He married Emaline G. Whitacre.

Almyra, born November 24, 1836 in Mill Grove, Warren Co. Ohio. On April 5, 1856, she married Seth Boardman Greely in Mill Grove, Warren Co. Ohio. She died June 19, 1920 in Indianapolis.

Emily, born October 31, 1838 in Warren Co. Ohio, and died December 2, 1868 in Michigan. She married John B. Thacker.

Almeda, born October 13, 1841 and died in 1928 in Defiance, Ohio. She married William Hire, and some of their descendants live there today.

John, born November 27, 1844 in Warren Co., Ohio and died in 1931 in Travers City, Michigan. He married (1) Hannah Berringer, and (2) Clara Beitner.

The following letter was written August 1, 1864 by Jonah Lupton Dunn, who at that time was married to Mary Ellen Fouch:

Dear Friends

I once more seat my self for the purpose off writing A few lines to you to let you know that we are all well at this time. Hoping that when those few linesto hand they may find you all well. I wrote a letter to John some

time back in answer to the one he sent me. I have bin looking for A letter for some time from some of you but none has come. Well it has bin rather Discourageing, this season has bin so Dry through the fore part of planting we had no rain from the 8 of May till the last week in June to Do any good. Acres of corn that was planted never come up it being so dry the wheat crop is light. Wheat is selling at two Dollars A bushel old corn one Dollar and 50 cents per Bushel oats 75 cents per Bushel Harvest wages from two to three Dollars A Day. Coffee 50 cents per pound shugar 20 cents tea two Dollars per pound, muslin 30 cents, calico 40 to 50 cents per yard. The one hundred day men swept the men out of some neighborhoods till there was scarcely any left to do the harvesting. John Fouch had to go to Almeda plowed and tended six acres of corn, two acres of potatoes, half an acre of sorghum. Brother John Dunn he is one of the hundred Day men his company is in Western Virginia. John Fouch's company is at Washington, I got a letter from J. Dunn today. He has had the measels mumps both but is getting well but not able for duty. There time will be up in two weeks. I got a letter from Rachel and Phebe last week. They was all well. Rachel said her and Walters was doing the farming. The Union women of Ohio is Nobel patriots there is a great many working out in the fields. Simpson Fouch was killed the 22 of June near Atlanta by a canon ball which struck him in the breast. His three years was up but the regiment hadn't been mustard out of service. He had bin fighting twelve days in succession and had come out with out a scratch, then in a few days come a letter from his wife that he was killed. One of his company had wrote to his wife informing her of his death.

I must come to a close by requesting some of you to write soon. Direct your letters to Defiance P. office. The post master in my neighborhood sold out and moved

away and no one has bin appointed in his place. May and I sends our respects to you all. No more at present. We still remain your brother and sister till death.

Jonah L. Dunn and Mary E. Dunn

EDEN⁴ (Thomas³ Isaac² Hugh¹)

Eden was born February 20, 1789 in Loudoun Co., and died May 11, 1802.

THOMPSON⁴ (Thomas³ Isaac² Hugh¹)

Thompson, the fifth son of Thomas and Sarah Coombes Fouch, was born September 15, 1791 in Leesburg, VA. He was married to Nancy Davis January 31, 1811. Nancy died February 26, 1826, followed by Thompson November 29, 1829.

Children of Thompson and Nancy Davis Fouch:

Elizabeth, born November 10, 1811, and died at age one month.

Isaac, born March 10, 1813. When his Uncle Temple died in 1834, he inherited one fifth of that portion of Temple's estate which went to the children of the deceased Thompson. He was referred to in documents of "Isaac, Jr." to distinguish him from his Uncle Isaac, also an heir to his brother's property. Of the many Isaac Fouches who lived about that time, I am not certain of his later identity.

Emily, born February 7, 1815 and she died before 1906. She married Henry C. Dye in Loudoun County.

John, born June 18, 1817 and died March 13, 1898 in Knoxville, TN. He was said to be the first dentist to be licensed in Tennessee. He married (1) Louisa Minerva Nance, and (2) Mary Nance.

Daniel Thompson, born November 15, 1819 in Leesburg. and died April 9, 1909 in Petersburg, Illinois. He married Mary Hough, in Loudoun Co. VA, who was the daughter of Mary and Leven Hough.

Mary Ann, born September 14, 1822. Nothing further is known

The source of the above names and dates is the Thompson Fouch bible, now in the possession of the Rev. David⁸ (Daniel Kenyon⁷, Arthur⁶, Daniel Thompson⁵, Thompson⁴, Thomas³, Isaac², Hugh¹) Fouch, of Eureka, California.

TEMPLE⁴ (Thomas³ Isaac² Hugh¹), born May 11, 1797, and died before 1834. It appears that he had no issue, as his property was awarded equally to his siblings. Thompson's share was divided among his five surviving children.

NANCY⁴ (Thomas³ Isaac² Hugh¹), born July 20, 1800. She married William J. Weldon March 16, 1820. Her father's will in 1828 describes her "of Prince William County". Nothing more is known.

We can only speculated on the children of Jemima Fouch. We know from public records (not yet from any bible source) that she married John Wilcoxon Hawling, and he was father to her two sisters-in-law, wives of Isaac, Jr. and Daniel Fouch. The name is often spelled "Halling".

In a will written by the daughter of Isaac, Jr., and probated in 1865, the main legatees are "my cousins Isaac Hawling and his sister Jemima Hawling". Their parents were married in Frederick County, Maryland October 25, 1785. John Wilcoxon Hawling died in 1787. If we have the players all in place, the two children must have been born around that time. The only other reference to them that I have found is a land transaction.

JAMES⁴ (William McDowell³ Isaac² Hugh¹) has not been firmly tied to William McDowell Fouch, but the evidence is compelling. He was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, probably around 1780. He moved to Tennessee with William McDowell and they later migrated together to Fleming County, Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Beatty there March

22, 1803. Their bond was signed by McDowell Fouch and O. L. Fouch, whom we have not identified. In the early 1830's he accompanied known sons of William to Rush County, Indiana. It is believed that James was a son of William McDowell's first wife. Although he was not listed in William's will, it is likely that he received help earlier in his life. He was probably at least forty five years old at the death of William. and the latter had younger children to provide for. James died in Rush County, Indiana.

Children of James and Elizabeth Beatty

Isaac, born Jan. 11, 1804 in Flem-ing Co., KY. He married Eleanor Saunders there April 17, 1826, and mi-grated to Rush Co. IN. He died in Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa March 22, 1888. Eleanor born February 13, 1805 in Fleming County, Kentucky, was the daughter of Margaret Mauzy and William Saunders. She died In Mount Pleasant, Iowa April 16, 1888.

Nancy, was born in Kentucky, as were all of her brothers and sisters.

William

Daniel, born in 1810, according to 1860 census. He married Eleanor Cas-sandra Hilligoss, daughter of Nancy Inlo and Isaac Hilligoss, October 16, 1834. Eleanor was born September 17, 1813 in Fleming Co. KY, and died August 3, 1897 in Windfall, Tipton Co. Indiana. She is buried in the Brookside Cemetery in Windfall. Daniel died in 1866 in Indiana.

Jonathan

Eliza R., born in August 1814.

Mary Ann, born in 1819. She married Eli Clevelle.

Roena, she married John Shelton.

James B., born in 1823, and died in Rush County, Indiana in 1883. He married Sarah Loden.

William

Sophia Griscilda, born in 1825, and died in Tipton Co. Indiana in 1904. She married Ralph Shelton.

Katherine, In the 1850 census, she was unmarried and living with her mother.

WILLIAM McDOWELL, Jr.⁴

(William McDowell³ Isaac² Hugh¹)
He married Lydia Christy March 15, 1808.

**WILL OF
WILLIAM McDOWELL FOUCH**

In the name of God, Amen, I William Fouch Senior of Fleming County and State of Kentucky being weak in body through age and infirmatives, but through God's mercy in perfect and free use of my memory and understanding, and knowing that the time of my departure cannot be far distant, I do make and order in this my will and Testament in Manner and form as followeth (to wit) my Soul I command to God and boddy to the earth to be burried on the place I now live on in a decent manner and at the place pointed out to Sons, and to my wife Timy [Tenny?] the house and so much of the Household and Kitchen furniture as will enable her to keep house until her death at which time it becomes (the house becomes) Garlands, and all the plantation I now live on I give unto John and Garland Jointly so that neither one or the other can Sell unless by Mutual consent of Both and also my rifle I give to John and to Garling give the Desk and Bookcase and I give unto William and Daniel a bond on George and Daniel Fouch for Three Hundred and five acres and three fourths of land (illegible).....I have a judgement andOn one Abraham Suggerty in the office of Knox County Tennessee which I give to Daniel Fouch; the farming utensils grain Stock of (illegible) after my wife gets as much of sd property as she thinks will

enable her to Keep house and the ballance will be equily divided between the three girls Sophy Mary and Matilda, and I also give unto Maryan [Messach - Messick?] my family bible and I make Garling Fouch and Duskin W. McIntyre Executors of my Estate, John & Garling as Joint heirs of the will, of this my Last Will and Testament Declaring this to be my Last will and Testament pronounced Signed Sealed by the Testator this the 7th of August in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and Twenty Five.

William Fouch

This will was probated October 3, 1825. At this point we are uncertain of the identities of the children of Daniel and William Fouch, Jr. William, Sr. does not identify the heirs mentioned in his will. Some of them could be his grandchildren. We REALLY need the bible that he willed to Maryan. There are still some pieces that need to be fitted into this puzzle.

This family will be continued in the next issue.

French History
(Continued from p 51)

It would be hard to find anyone today who could be defined accurately by reference to just one modern national division. One way or another, we are all mixed up -- and all related!

End of Part One

In part two we will get to know Hugh Fouche, who is almost certainly the "immigrant ancestor" for my branch of the family, and follow him and his descendants as they move with he tides of politics, history, and settlement through the present-day counties of Kent (Maryland), Northumberland (Virginia), Cecil (Maryland), and finally to Loudoun County, Virginia.