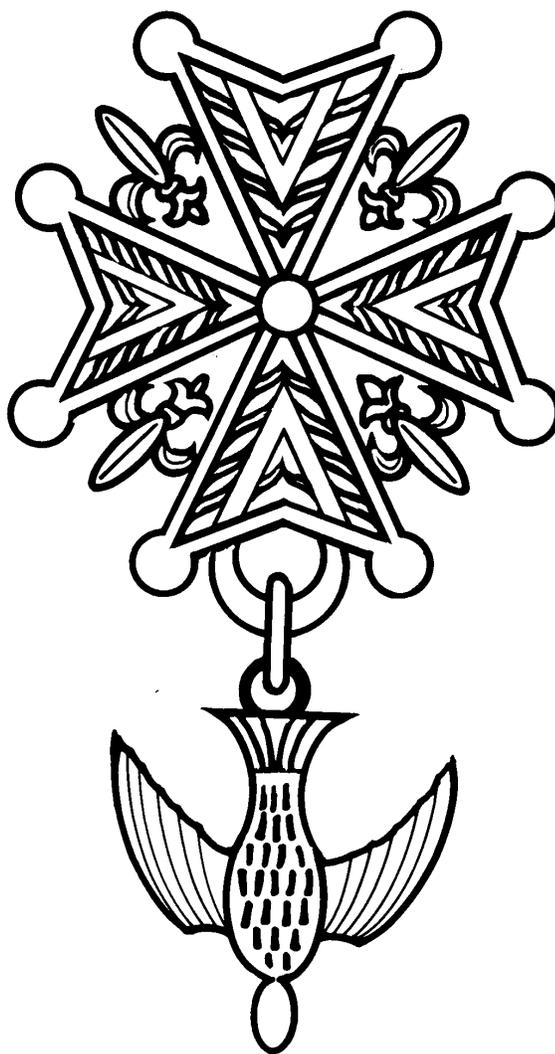


FOUR · FOURÉ · FOURTE

FAMILY
HISTORY ASSOCIATION



Volume One Number One

FOUCH - FOUICHE - FOUTCH FAMILY HISTORIAN

Volume One - Number One - January 1995

Letter from the Editor

We are pleased to present the first issue of the Fouch-Fouiche-Foutch Family Historian. It is the result of years of cooperative research on the part of many of us. We are deeply grateful to the scores of cousins who have taken the time to send us their information.

In our first issue are discussions of the earliest Fouches that any of us have found to have come to America. Included are those who arrived in the early 17th century, as well as those who lived in Loudoun County, Virginia during the 18th century. We even have a scoundrel or two. Later newsletters will discuss their children and descendants. We will also follow the lives of many Fouches who cannot at this time be connected to Loudoun County.

Our American ancestors were dedicated and hard-working. Most of them in the 18th and 19th centuries were farmers, but many devoted a lifetime to public service (yes, politicians), or were physicians, lawyers, or clergymen. There were strong women who raised large families under unbelievably adverse conditions. Many lost babies and children. Many lost their own lives in childbirth. Life in the early days of our country was full of peril, but also of unparalleled opportunity.

Following the Civil War, some of our ancestors lived in grinding poverty. They went off to war as strapping young men, and if they came back at all many were broken in health for the rest of their lives. The sagas documented on their pension applications are heart-breaking. It took courage to survive.

When the genealogy passion hit about fourteen years ago, the editor found many public records on our family but very little coordinated

research. Public records can fix family members in place at a certain time, but

*The First Edition of The
Fouch - Fouiche - Foutch
Family Historian publication is
Dedicated to the Memory of
Lily Angeline Dunn
(1865 - 1950.)*

In 1929 "Aunt Angie" paid a visit to her cousin, Lizzie Derge, in Defiance, OH and copied the information in their grandparents' bible, which was started in 1838. The bible contained the birth, death, and marriage records of three generations of Fouches, beginning with the family of Mary McDowell and Isaac Fouch. Today the bible is nowhere to be found, but we have the information, and it was the inspiration of many hours of dedicated research and interest in our family genealogy.

often do not suggest how they related to others. For example, there were several William Fouches in the 18th century. Determining which William Fouch was in the Revolutionary War, which migrated to Maryland and married Catherine Caashter, and which went into Tennessee (probably after he was in North Carolina) and then went on to Fleming County, KY, takes a lot of sleuthing.

We need your help in gathering more obituaries, letters, bible records, diaries and journals: anything that you feel would be of interest to cousins today, or descendants a century from now.

Bible records tie families into generational units that otherwise are hard to do - at least before the 1850 federal census. Wills, valuable as they are,

sometimes do not specify family relationships, they never give birthdates, and usually fail to mention children who are no longer living at the time of the writing of the will. When we find both a bible record and a will, we have the best of both worlds.

We welcome all family legends that have come down through the generations. It is true that many are apochryphal, but they can be colorful and often give us clues that lead us to the facts. We particularly want stories of family conflicts during the Civil War, for an upcoming newsletter..

We are fortunate to have obtained the generous consulting services of Eugene Scheel. He is an historian and map maker of Loudoun Co.

In the interest of time and space, I will not document every item of information. All "speculations" will be labeled as such. If any reader wishes to know sources for specifics, please send a SASE (stamped & self addressed envelope).

It is my hope that this publication will provide an opportunity to document some of the struggles of our ancestors, and to give us a sense of pride in our heritage.



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Lourene G. Criddle
Editor & Publisher

The Huguenots and the Edict of Nantes

During the Reformation, (about the 16th century) the burgeoning Protestant movement attracted about 25% of the population of France. Although the peasants and the aristocracy remained staunchly Catholic, Protestantism attracted a wide portion of the middle class: merchants and artisans, in addition to professors, doctors and lawyers. In France, it became the religion of a liberal, semi-aristocratic elite.

In May 1559 the pastors felt strong enough to gather together in a conference in Paris. They established their own church discipline and refused to obey the monarchy when its demands were contrary to their faith. The Protestant Party became a "state within a state," and was a political as much as a religious force. Members had their own army, and their navy was larger than the king's. Although in wars with Spain they always supported the King of France, many of them challenged his absolute power. About this time they acquired the name "Huguenots".

As their numbers and political power grew during the reign of Henry II, there were many executions for heresy until his assassination in 1559. The queen, Catherine de' Medici, became regent when her three sons succeeded one another in rapid succession to the throne. Although Catherine was indifferent to religion, she feared the growing strength of the Huguenots, who were challenging her power. Through the years, her opposition to the Huguenots grew with ever increasing intensity and persecution until erupting into the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572. For three days thousands of Protestants were slaughtered throughout France.

The streets of Paris were red with their blood. Even the king who ordered it regretted his action.

When Henry IV (1589-1610) came to the throne, he promised to give the Protestants freedom of worship. He was a Protestant himself, although he converted to Catholicism as a requirement to be crowned. Because his sympathies lay with the Protestants he issued the Edict of Nantes in 1598. This allowed the Huguenots the right to hold synods, political assemblies, to open schools, and so presumably put to an end the religious wars of the previous forty years.

"Our Ancestors were French Protestants. They fled from Britannia, in France, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV."

Thomas Fouch's entry in the family bible in 1824

After the assassination of Henry IV in 1610, his son Louis XIII came to the throne. His chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu ended the political power of the Huguenots, although to some extent he protected their religious and personal rights. The seventeenth century, however was not an easy time for Huguenots. Although they were granted freedom of worship by the Edict of Nantes, in actuality they realized very little. They were feared and persecuted, and from time to time nearly wiped out.

By 1685 the entire Protestant movement was in jeopardy. James II, a staunch Catholic, was now king of England. Louis XIV who had succeeded in subduing his neighbors with whom he had been at war, now could turn his attention to the threat to his power within France.

He excluded Huguenots from employment in the professions. He took children from parents and placed them in Catholic custody. He billeted soldiers in the homes of Huguenots and made life intolerable to them. As a final act, persuaded by his mistress to exterminate the Huguenots, he signed the *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes* on the 18th of October, 1685. He ordered all Protestant worship to stop at once, and all Protestant churches to be destroyed.

As described by Samuel Smiles in *The Huguenots in France*:

Protestants could not practise as doctors, surgeons, lawyers, teachers, be employed by the government even as grocers. All Protestant books including bibles and Testaments were collected and publicly burned. Artisans were forbidden to work without certificates that their religion was Catholic.

Protestant washer-women were excluded from their washing places on the river. In fact, there was scarcely a degradation that could be invented, even to dragging a dying man naked through the streets to be thrown on a dunghill, that was not practised on the Huguenots. Parents could neither be born, nor live, nor die, without State or priestly interference."

Protestant ministers were given two weeks to leave France. All others were forbidden to go. If refugees were caught, they were put to the galleys and their property confiscated; nevertheless, more than 400,000 Huguenots fled, taking enormous wealth with them. With this one stroke, France lost the talents, the Calvinist work ethic and skills of its artisans and professionals. England,
(Continued on Page 12 Column 3)

The Earliest American Fouches

In 1635 aboard the ship *Thomas*, Hugh Fouch, 17, and Thomas Fouch, 16, were transported to “Virginea”. They had been examined by the Minister of Gravesend, England, “touching their conformitie in our religion, &c.” All passengers who left England legally were required to take this oath of allegiance and supremacy.

Since it is unlikely that two teenage boys traveled into unknown territory without other family members, it may be that they were connected to a Henry Fouch. He was listed among those citizens of Kent County, Maryland, who were assessed on the 2nd of August, 1642 to pay for expenses relating to the Assembly. “hughe fouch” was on the tax assessment list for that same county on 16 December 1642.

By 1650 Hugh had moved to Northumberland, Virginia where he joined forces with a James Macgregor in a business as well as a personal relationship. In *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Nell M. Nugent cites many references of land transactions in Northumberland Co. involving Hugh Fouch and James Macgregor. from 1650 until 1663 when James Macgregor moved into Maryland.

In 1658 there was a Gilbert Fouch, and in 1662 an Edward Fouch, listed among land transactions in the County of Northumberland, Virginia. No further information has been found regarding Thomas, Gilbert, or Edward.

Records of Northumberland land transactions show that Hugh remained in Virginia several more years. In 1670 he and his wife Rosamond sold 200 acres, apparently the last they owned in that state.

Documents in the Maryland State Archives at Annapolis record that in 1671, Hugh and his wife, and their daughters Angel, Alice, Ann, Joane, Mary, and Rosamond, were transported from Virginia to Baltimore. Although these documents spell the name as

“Forth”, there is no question that this is the Fouche family. Hugh is credited with being one of the founders of Baltimore County from which Cecil County was later taken.

In Maryland, Daughter Rosamond later married Thomas Torrey, and Alice Fouch married John Ryland.

Nothing has been found relating to the deaths of Hugh, Sr. and his wife Rosamond; however, in 1702, a man describing himself as “I, Hugh Fouch of Bohemia River of Cecil County and in the Province of Maryland, Planter”. left a will in which he gave to Thomas Torrey (the husband of his sister Rosamond) fifty acres of the land called “Banks”. (In 1724, Thomas Torrey filed a petition to re-survey the land, and in this document he stated that the land was willed to him by Hugh Fouch who inherited it from his father Hugh Fouch, Sr. - so we shall call the author of this will Hugh Fouch, Jr.)

The will also gave one hundred and fifty acres of “the land which I now live upon called ‘Banks’” to Henry Wattson, and gave to one John Baninton “that hundred acres of land which he now lives upon”. “Honery” Wattson was also to receive the bed “which I now lie upon and furniture belonging to it, along with a half dozen of chairs, one large table and a chest of drawers and a chest, and the rent of his plantation to be paid him yearly when he comes of age”. His niece, Mary Torrey was bequeathed one cow and calf and three “youes”.

He gave to one William Davis fifty acres of “addition land” and to Sarah Davis, Mary Davis and Rose Davis various cows, calves, “youes” and “heiffors”. The above names appear to be family names., so it is probable that William Davis was a brother-in-law. Hugh, Jr.’s will also included Thomas Torrey’s three other daughters Katherine, Ann, and Rosamond.

Finally he added, “*I do Constitute my well Beloved Brothers, Jon, Richard, and Thomas Torrey whole and sole Executors of this my last will and Testament*”. Thomas Torrey has been established as his brother-in-law, having inherited a substantial estate. Jon and Richard inherited nothing and it is doubtful that their names were Fouch, in spite of his calling them his “brothers”.

Since there were apparently no sons it is possible that the name Fouch died out of this particular family with the death of Hugh Fouch, Jr. in 1702. It is also possible that the Henry Watson mentioned in the will was named for Henry Fouch, who lived in Kent County Maryland in 1642 at the same time that Hugh, Sr. lived there.

Life in 18th Century Loudoun County, Virginia

Loudoun (rhymes with crowd’n) County was formed from Fairfax County in 1757, and was named for John Campbell, fourth Earl of Loudoun. He was Acting Governor of Virginia and commander in chief of British forces in North America (then in the midst of the 1757-1763 French and Indian War). Lord Loudoun never saw Virginia, being stationed in New York City. He did not have his post long, and returned to Great Britain. There still is a Loudoun family; their seat, Loudoun Castle, Scotland.

In Colonial Virginia, Anglican Church parishes were formed by the General Assembly before county governments were established as units of government. These parish vestries collected taxes, called “tithes”, and performed other civil functions. An act passed by the General Assembly in 1748 defined tithables as “*.all male persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards, and all negroe, mulatto, and Indian women of the same age, except Indians tributary to this government*”

The Earliest American Fouches

and all wives of free negroes, mulattos, and Indians” with certain exceptions.

Our family lived in what became Shelbourne parish in 1769, out of a portion of Cameron Parish. Goose Creek is its easterly boundary. The annual lists are housed in the Loudoun County Courthouse, but of course many are missing or damaged with time.

From “*Index to the Tithables of Loudoun County, Virginia ... 1758 to 1786*”, a list carefully compiled by Margaret Lail Hopkins, we get a sense of where our members were during certain years. Although we have to keep in mind that some of the records are missing, we also get an idea of when they left Loudoun County.

Here are some names from her index. The numbers are years in the 18th century:

Fouch, Abraham (17)62-65, 69-70, 71-72, 75, 80, 85

Fouch, George 65

Fouch, Hugh 59, 61-65, 68, 70, 71

Fouch, Isaac, Sr. 60-65, 68, 70, 71-78, 80, 85

Fouch, Isaac, Jr. 79-85

Fouch, Jacob 59, 62-65, 70, 71-75, 78-83, 85

Fouch, John 60-65, 68, 70, 71

Fouch, Jonathan 59, 61-63, 65, 68

Fouch, Philip 65

Fouch, Thomas 73-77, 79-85

William 65, 79, 81-83

William, Jr. 80

These were from the years 1758-1786. If we could find an earlier list, we could probably get a sense of the dates of the births of Hugh’s sons.

This document raises some questions. Who was George Fouch, who was at least 16 in 1765? And who was William Fouch, who paid his tithe between 1765 and 1783? Although William McDowell Fouch was a son of Isaac, born in 1759, could he have been the William who paid the tithe in 1779 through 1783? Often the term “Jr.” was used to identify a younger person of the same name, rather than denoting a father-son relationship. The William who paid tithe in 1765 had to have been born before 1749. Could he have been the William who married Catherine Caashter and moved into Maryland, or

was he one of the several William Fouches who were in North Carolina with Jonathan? Our gratitude to anyone who can shed any light on the above.

Hugh Fouch

The progenitor of many of us in the Fouch-Fouche-Foutch family was Hugh Fouch, who spent most of his life in Loudoun County, VA. He married Mary Perkins (Parkins), of Bucks County, MD. Whether they married in Maryland or Virginia has not been established. There was a prominent Quaker family in Winchester, VA headed by Isaac Parkins. It is possible he could have been her brother?

Hugh was part of a group that attempted to remove the Rev. Charles Green from his position as minister of a Truro Parish Church: “*Rev. Green was a womanizer with a predilection for pubescent girls. But he had friends in high places, his wife stood by him, and he remained the parish parson until his death in 1765. He was also a physician and owned close to 5,000 acres of Loudoun-Faquier land, mainly in the Middleburg area. Note that he was also accused of harbouring cattle.*” (Letter from Eugene Scheel.)

“*MEMORIAL OF SUNDRY MAGISTRATES, VESTRYMEN, MERCHANTS OF TRURO PARISH 1744 Complaint against Rev. Charles Green for ‘His clandestine agreement with David Jones to Make an information against most of the parishioners for not registering their births, etc., although the law had never been published by him in the church: the scandalous reports of his harbouring Mr. Gerrard Alexander’s cattle with-out posting them; his defrauding Capt. Minor of a tract of land; his being charged by this intimate acquaintance and shipmate of living with a woman as his wife though not married, which reports we don’t pretend to prove, yet as he was acquainted with them and, not clearing himself to the Publick, shows his guilt or unconcern of the opinions of his parish; but above all as we are told he is accused of making an attempt to debauch Ann Fairfax, now*

the wife of Major Washington whilst a Maid which when made evident we humbly represent Mr. Charles Green as unworthy of the Ministry and Humbly expect he will be removed..”.

This complaint is followed in August, 1745 by a petition of the inhabitants of the upper part of Truro Parish in Fairfax County that Rev. Green needs to be replaced. This petition is signed by about fifty members of the chapel, including our Hugh Fouch.

On the 18th of September, 1753, Hugh Fouch leased 150 acres of land from Ann Thompson Mason. This was laid out in a square, including the existing “plantation” house. The lease was to last two more generations unless terminated earlier. Leases such as these were not honored after the Revolutionary War. The leaseholders became the owners by caveat.

Hugh is listed in many public records from 1752 through 1756 in Fairfax County, waging suits and countersuits. After Loudoun County was formed out of Fairfax County, Hugh’s records were found in that county.

Book B. Part 1 Wednesday. 10 MAY 1763: Hugh Fouch, plaintiff, vs Charles Cole, defendent did not appear. Fouch was awarded 15 shillings and 548 pounds of tobacco and costs. James Vesgel, a garnishee, swore he had Cole’s three razors, some black lace, some needles and thread. the sheriff to take possession and sell, proceeds to go to Fouch, the excess to the court, . . .

In 1755 Hugh Fouch voted in the House of Burgesses. (Library of Congress)

Book E 14 November 1771. Upon a motion of Hugh Fouch, it is ordered that he be discharged from the Pay-ment of Public and County Levys for the future by reason of his age and infirmities.

Book B p. 357 Loudoun Co. Courthouse.

Hugh Fouch Will

Dated September 24, 1780 Probated November 14, 1780

In the name of god amen I knowing the certainty of Death and at this time being sound of mind I rekcommend my

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soul to the almighty god who gave it and my body to the earth to be buried in a desent maner

1st I desire all my just debts and funarel Charges to be paid

2nd I give and bequeath to deer and well beloved wife Mary Fouch all my personal estate during her natural life

3rd at her deseas I give and bequeath to my well beloved Sun Issack Fouch five shillings currant mony

4th I order that the remander be equilly be devided betwen my well beloved Sons Jacob Fouch Jonathon Fouch and Abraham Fouch or thire heirs I also renouns all other or former wills and testaments but this only one and do desire my well beloved wife to be my sole executerix of this my Last will and testament.

Witnesses present Hugh (H) Fouch
William Brown
Joseph Morehane
Thomas (X) Hetherly
his mark

At a Court Continued and held for Loudoun County the 14th Day of November 1780 this will was proved by the oath of Joseph Morehane and ordered to be Recorded and on the motion of Abraham Fouch who made Oath, Administration with the will annexed is granted him (the widow having relinquished in his favour) the giving Security whereupon she said Abraham Fouch with George Rine and Jacob Jacobs his Securities entered into and acknowledged Bond in the Penalty of eight thousand Pounds Current money conditioned as the Law directs.

Teste
Chas Binns Colburn

Isaac Fouch

Isaac Fouch was the firstborn of Hugh and Mary Parkins' children. He married Mary McDowel, and together they had twelve children. Although their marriage record has not been found, their first child was born in 1755.

Isaac was 34 years old at that time. Mary was eighteen.

They spent their entire adult lives in Loudoun County, as did their daughters and son, Thomas. The three younger sons, George, Daniel, and Jonathan migrated to Wilkes County, Georgia in 1802.

The area in which they lived was known as "The Kingdom" in the 19th century and early 20th century, for relatively wealthy families such as the Shreves, Elgins, Hawlings, and Dulins, who were neighbors of Isaac and Mary. The Fouch home was on the southern fringe of "The Kingdom", although that name may not have been in use at the time.

The main road in front of their place is now called Evergreen Mills Road. In the 18th century it was known as Carolina Road, and during the 19th century it was the "Old Carolina Road". This road was the major north-south road in the colonies and the fledgling United States through the early 1790's. The Carolina Road was prominent because there were no major rivers to ford or ferry, the climate was a bit milder in the Piedmont than in the hot, sticky tidewater, and there were numerous springs of good water along the Carolina Road.

Perhaps the most special document found in our research is the bible started by Mary McDowel Fouch. The flyleaf is dated 1793, about the time of Isaac's death. The bible is now in the possession of Donna Bell, a descendant of Isaac's grandson, William.

Shortly after his mother's death, Thomas wrote in the bible:

"Our Ancestors were French Protestants. They fled from Britannia in France, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis the XIV. The Family name was de la Fouche. Hugh Fouch was born in America about the Year 1696 and departed this life the 29th of Sept. 1780. (He married Mary Perkins, her Family resided in Bucks County, Pennsylvania) Their first Son, Isaac Fouch, was married to Miss Mary McDowell, whose Parents were from

Armagh in Ireland, they were Protestants. I Remember her Grand-mother, Mrs. Mary Varnor, she lived to the age of more than 90 years, and never wore Spectacles. She read much, and taught many children to read, one of which was my Wife's Mother.

Isaac Fouch, Sen. departed this life the 17 day of July 1794. Aged 73 years. Mary Fouch, his widow, departed this life the 30th of Sept. 1824, Aged 87 years.

*Signed) Thomas Fouch,
October 24, 1824"*

According to their bible, Isaac and Mary's children were:

(1) **Thomas**, born 22 July 1755, He died 27 July 1828 in Leesburg, VA. He married Sarah Coombes.

(2) **Jemima**, born 20 July. 1757 and died March. 1823. She married John Wilcoxon Hawling, and records are found in Loudoun Co. VA throughout her lifetime.

(3) **William McDowel**, born 20 July. 1759, and he died in 1825 in Fleming Co. KY. He was probably married twice, but the names of his wives are not known.

(4) **Mary McDowell**, b. 20 November. 1761. She died Apr. 1841 in Loudoun Co. She never married.

(5) **Isaac, Jr.**, born 15 Feb 1763 and died 28 Feb 1795 in Loudoun Co. He married Nancy Coxenals Hawling.

(6) **John**, born 3 April 1765, and died 17 October 1777.

(7) **Elizabeth**, b. 25 June 1768 and married Charles Russell.

(8) **Jonathan**, b. 25 February 1771 and died 24 September 1830 in Wilkes Co. GA. He married Tabitha Simpson.

(9) **George**, b. 7 May 1773 and died 21 December 1824 in Wilkes Co. GA. He married Susannah Moss (Morse).

(10) **Amos**, b. 7 May 1774 and died 21 August 1777.

(11) **Daniel**, b. 5 October 1777 and died 5 June 1818 in Wilkes Co. GA. He married Sarah Hawling.

(12) **Samuel**, died as an infant. No dates.

Leesburg & Surrounding Area



Isaac's House

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In 1760 Isaac & Mary purchased property south of Leesburg, and the house that they probably lived in still stands. When he died in 1794 he willed it to his wife, who passed it on to her sons 25 years before her death. In 1802 three of her sons sold their shares and migrated to Wilkes County, Georgia. They sold the property to the Elgin family next door, who kept it for about 25 years. Today it is owned by the Shumate Family, who purchased it from the Elgin family about 1830. The original house is brick, and the rooms that were added by the Shumate family are shiplap. It is easy to imagine how it looked in the time of Isaac and Mary McDowell. The surrounding land is quite rural, and it must look much the same as it did in their time.

In 1802, the land transaction to the Elgins specified that Mary and her heirs could continue to pass to the family burial ground. Across the road from the house, and up a knoll are stones that have been kicked around by grazing cattle. No Fouch name is on any remaining stone, but there is a Shumate listed. It may be that is the location of the burial ground, although I do not know that Isaac owned that property. More likely, the burial ground has been plowed under.

Around the year 1825, Isaac and Mary's sons in Georgia changed the spelling of their name to "Fouche". Some of Thomas's descendants also did so at the same time.

Isaac's Will

Will dated 25 March 1793
will probated 13 October 1794
Book E p. 69

In the name of God Amen, I Isaac Fouch, son of Loudoun County of the state of Virginia, being weak in body through age & long Infirmities But through God's great mercy am in the perfect & free use of my memory reason & Understanding & knowing that the time of my departure is at hand I do make & ordain this my last will & Testament in manner & form following (Viz) My Soul I commend to God & body to the Earth to be buried in a decent &

Christian manner in full Confidence of the Resurrection thereof unto Eternal Life thro ye merits of Jesus Christ. As for such Worldly Wealth as God hath blessed me with I do hereby dispose of & give as follows First that all my Just Debts be paid as soon as Conveniently can be done after my Decease. Secondly, I give unto my beloved Wife Mary the use and profits of all my Estate both real & personal for & during her natural Life or so long as she remains my widow. But if she shall Mary again then my will is that all my said Estate shall immediately return into the Hands of my Executors to be divided amongst my children in the manner here after Directed. thirdly I give & devise unto my Son Thomas Fouch his heirs & Assigns forever Fifty Acres of Land to be laid off as follows, Viz. Beginning at a Sycamore on the South Side of Seconnels Branch marked CC (an Original Corner to Co V Cokes Land) thence with that line south two Hundred Poles to two red oaks growing together at the root marked CC & WS Corner to Cocks & Shreve Originally thence Reversing Cokes line West so far that by Turning one Straight line to the Beginning a triangle Shall be formed containing fifty acres aforesaid. I give and devise unto my son Jonathan Fouch his heirs and assignes forever fifty acres of Land Joining his Brother Thomas above described to be laid off the Length of my land from the North to its Southern boundaries in such manner that that part of the Land may be included in the said fifty Acres. I give & devise unto my son George Fouch, his Heirs & Assigns forever Seventy acres of Land to be laid off Joining his Brother Jonathans above described extending the whole length of my Land from the north to its Southern Boundaries. I give & devise unto my Son Daniel Fouch his Heirs & Assigns forever Seventy Acres it being the Remainder of my Land & will Join George's part and Francis Elgin's Land the whole length of my Land from the North to its Southern Boundaries it being my intention that each part shall enjoy the benefit of meadow ground & water. Fourthly Whereas I have no

Land to give my two Sons William & Isaac Fouchit is my will & most positive Direction that my Sons Thos & Jonathan shall pay their Brother Isaac the full Sum of Fifteen pounds each, & also that my Sons George & Daniel Shall pay their Brother William the full Sum of fifteen pounds each provided he shall personally appear to receive it of them but George shall not be under any Obligation to pay that sum within less than four Years, nor Daniel within less than five years after my decease But I do most earnestly Request them to pay it sooner if they possibly can, Should their Brother Wm Demand it in person at an earlier period. Fifthly I give & Bequeath unto my Daughter Mary Fouch that Feather Bed & its furniture in which she Generally sleeps also her Board & Residence amongst her Brothers Should she remain unmarried after the Death of her Mother. I give & Bequeath unto my Grand Child Mary McDowel Russell that Bed & Furniture I lent my Daughter Elizabeth Russell soon after her marriage, to be delivered to my said Grand Child on her marriage If her mother can conveniently spare it; if not I still continue the loan thereof unto my Daughter Elizabeth & her Husband until they can spare the Same with convenience. Sixthly My will is that all the Remainder of my personal Estate not before devised shall at the death or intermarriage of my Widow be equally Divided amongst all my Children Provided nevertheless & it is my will & desire that such of my Children as may Mary or Settle & be in want of any part of my personal Estate (other than Slaves or money) & their Mother should think proper to let them have Such as she can spare, she may with the Consent of my Executors let such Child have & the Child or Children whether sons or Daughters shall on Receiving such property pass a receipt for the same to my Executors & Shall at a final Settlement of said Estate be Considered as a part of such share or Shares as might Otherwise have been due. And Lastly I do hereby Constitute & appoint my three Sons Thos. Fouch Jonathan Fouch & George Fouch Executors of this my last will & Testament declaring

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this & none other to be my will for the full confirmation whereof I do set my hand & affix my Seal this 25th day of March 1793.

*Signed Sealed pronounced & Pub-lished by the Testator as his last will & Testament
Isaac Fouch*

Jonathan Fouch

Jonathan was mentioned in his father's will, but little else is known about him. He disappeared from Loudoun County records, but after the revolutionary War, a Jonathan appeared in Rutherford Co., North Carolina. We believe he may have been the same. This Jonathan migrated into Tennessee in the early 19th century. He has many descendants today in that state, most of whom spell their name "Fouch". We will have more on him later.

Abraham Fouch

It makes a researcher's day to run into an item about Abraham. Abraham took action in his life. He was not passive or compliant. The documents demonstrate that he had energy and determination. Unlike his older brother, Isaac, who remained in Loudoun County all of his life, Abraham moved on when opportunity beckoned.

Although we do not know the names of all of his children, we know of John (1776), who was a son of Abraham's first wife. Thomas and William, whom he fathered when he was nearly 80 years of age, were sons of a later wife.

He was reported by his son and grandsons to have been born around 1727. The Index to the Tithables of Loudoun County, Virginia records him as paying taxes there from 1762-1765, 1769-72, 1775, 1780, and 1785. Since records have been lost, he may have paid taxes other years as well.

The following document was located in Fairfax County, Virginia Book 1772 p. 204.

"We present Abraham Fouch of the Parish of Fairfax and County of Fairfax

for swearing four profane oaths in the parish of Fairfax and county of Fairfax to wit 'by God' four times within two months last past on the information of Gerrard Trammell.

*Jonathan Stall, foreman
18 May 1773"*

As an aside, in 1859 James Wiley Fouch (probably a descendant of Abraham's brother, Jonathan) married Sarah Jane Tramel in Tennessee.

The only child of Abraham's that we are certain about is John, who was born in 1776. John's descendants are well documented. Abraham would have been between 45-50 years old at the time of John's birth. It seems probable that he may have had other children before that date. The Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois stated that his children were Abraham, Hugh, Thomas, John (1776-1858), William and five unnamed daughters. In his will he mentioned a Francis Fouch, but did not specify his relationship. The name Francis Fouch (born after Abraham's death) appeared two generations later in his family, however. Also, the name Hugh passed down several generations of Abraham's family. Since there was a Hugh Fouch who is not identified, in the 1810 Virginia census, who was between 26-45 years of age, perhaps he was a son.

In the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) in Washington, D.C. is a book on the genealogy of several Revolutionary War Soldiers, entitled *A Genealogy of Fouche - Penrod - Eshelman and Allied families*, by Mrs. John G. Howell. We will study this Fouche later, but in the back of the publication several letters were included which had been written to the author, although not relevant to her project. She was good enough to include them and they have been useful to other researchers. One of them stated that Abraham was married to Mary Botts, and that their son, John was born in 1776. This letter also stated that Abraham was buried in Columbia, KY. Since he was, in fact, buried in Fayette Co. IN, it might be advisable to question the information on Mary Botts. This is the only reference the researchers have

found mentioning her identity. In March, 1787, an Abraham married a widow named Nancy Sedgewick. whether this is "our" Abraham is only conjecture. At any rate, she would not have been the mother of John. The letter added that Abraham's brothers were William, Isaac, Jonathan, and Hugh.

After the Revolutionary War Abraham took his family into Kentucky, accompanied by his son. John married Nancy Wherrett in 1796 in Fayette County, Kentucky. In 1805 Abraham placed an advertisement in the Kentucky Gazette. The microfiche record of this is in the Margaret I. King Library of the University of Kentucky, in Lexington.

John and his family left Kentucky for Indiana about 1809. It is assumed that Abraham, who by then was past 80

"WHEREAS my wife Christina Fouch, has eloped from my bed and board, this is to caution anyone from crediting her on my account, as I will be answerable for no debts of her contracting after this date. January 17, 1805."

years of age, went along with his son. Little more is known of him until his death in Fayette County, Indiana in 1823, reportedly at the age of 96. At that time he had two teen-aged sons, William and Thomas. He was still married to Christina (called "Christiana" in his will) and the bulk of his estate went to them. He may have helped his other children earlier in their lives. John, who was still with him at the time of Abraham's death, migrated into Sangamon County, Illinois in 1825. We do not know what happened to William and Thomas.

The descendants of Abraham's son, John, spell their name "Fouch", although Abraham continued to use "Fouch".

The following is the partial text of a letter received from the Indiana State Historical Society:

"Information concerning Abraham Fouch:

The Earliest American Fouches

1820 Federal Census for Indiana, Fayette County, p. 43

Abraham Fauch - 2 males (ages 10-15); 1 male (over 45 years); 1 female (over 45 years).

Holmes, Court Records of Fayette County, Indiana, 1819-1849, 1978. p. 14;

Probate Order Book A, p. 78. Christiana Fouch was confirmed as executrix of the will of Abraham Fouch, dec. which had been granted her by the court in vacation. October 21, 1823.

p. 16:p. 98 (sic) Christiana Fouch, executrix of the will of Abraham Fouch deceased filed sale bill #2 of the personal property of Abraham and also filed her expenses for maintaining the family of Abraham. March 3, 1824.

Slevin, Fayette County, Indiana Will Records, 1819-1895...1970 p. 31

Fauch, Abraham, Book B, pp. 9-10. Dtd. 20 August 1822. Recorded 20 September 1825. Heirs: Christiana, wife; William, son; Thomas, son; Sarah Cury; Francis Fauch; Margaret Greese (sic); John Fauch. Executrix: Christiana, wife.

Witnesses: Jonathan McCarty, John Sample, Edmund Harrison.

Abraham (in any of the spellings) does not appear in our listings of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Indiana. He does not appear in any of the histories of Fayette County. .."

Indiana Historical Society

The following is a letter from Mark Fouch, of Olympia, WA, who is a descendant of Abraham's son, John: It was written several years ago and ties together the information we now have about Abraham.

May 3, 1990

Dear Lourene:

Thank you so much for the two items about Abraham Fouch. Putting them together with what we have already, we come up with two or three items of new information about him, confirm a couple we thought we were pretty sure of, and throw ourselves for a new loop or two.

I'll try to organize these thoughts as I write, so bear with me.

Generationally speaking the two grandsons of Abraham who contributed their family sketches to two different Illinois counties' histories during the "roots" boom of the late 19th century told remarkably similar, and revealing, tales.

Both said they were sons of Abraham's ;son, John, born 1776 in Loudoun County Virginia.

Thomas, my ancestor, was that John's second child, born 1799. His family history was published in 1876 in Powers' Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois. John, fifth child of John, son of Abraham, was born in 1805 (1806, according to Thomas's story in Powers), and gave his story to the publishers of the Portrait and Biographical Album of Fulton County, Illinois, which came out in 1890.

Thomas would have been 74 or 75 when he told his story to the Powers'; John would have been 83 or 84 when he gave his interview. While I'm sure both were sharp as ever, we can allow for some slippage.....

The most startling curve ball is John's assertion that his grandfather Abraham was "a native of the New England States." (That's assuming the interviewer got it right.) Thomas' story in Powers says that Abraham was one of three brothers who came from France at an early age, etc. You have a record of an Abraham, son of Hugh Fouch of Loudoun County, who well may have been descended from Hugh Fouch of 17th Century Maryland and Virginia. Both, Thomas and John's stories say that Abraham was a Revolutionary Veteran.

John says his grandfather, Abraham, died near Connersville, Indiana, aged 96. His will was recorded September 1823, which puts his birth around 1727. If this is the Abraham that married Mary Botts in Loudoun County, his son, John was born when he was 47. He had from 1775-1783 (ages 46-54) to become a "Revolutionary Veteran". Loudoun County Marriage Bonds shows an Abraham Fouch, (by now a widower?), marrying Ann Stevens Sedgwick, a widow, around 1787. In Kentucky and Indiana Abraham,

(widowed again?) is wife Christina Fouch, of 1805 decampment fame. Twenty years later they were still married.

According to Thomas' story in Powers, his father, John, was married in Fayette County, KY, to Nancy Wherritt. Thomas's brother says their father, John, was married before he and his father, Abraham crossed the mountains into Kentucky after the Revolution.

Perhaps this is a case of marriage being made one place and registered another, later . . . no dates are given so there's no indication of embarrassment. Powers' article says that John Fouch was married in 1795; his first child, Abraham, was born April 1, 1797. . .

Grandson, John's story says his father stayed in Indiana until his father, Abraham, died in "1823", after which he moved to Sangamon County, Illinois. Thomas, though, tells us in Powers that the family arrived in Sangamon County in the autumn of 1825. As that is the year he died in Indiana, I'm inclined to accept that version. Abraham's will was recorded late in September, 1825, still time for the 21 day journey to Illinois to be finished in the "autumn".

But what are we to make of the footnote in the "...Revolutionary Soldiers" article that says Abraham died in Columbia, Kentucky? Ignore it, for now (no record can be found) along with the "native of New England" anomaly, I guess.

These two grandsons are definitely talking about the same father and grandfather.

I wonder if I detect some "family dynamics" in the following facts:

Thomas was not named in his father's 1845 will. His brother, John's, article says that for some years he (John) was "the oldest son at home", and much of the burden of working the farm fell on him. He married, then moved to Fulton county in 1832. Thomas bought their parents' land in 1839. John's remark about his burden sounds resentful; but maybe Thomas just had his own land to farm and that's all there is to that.

The Earliest American Fouches

A later Sangamon county history (1912) says that Abraham went from Virginia to Indiana, going later to Kentucky, where his son, John was born. I think the interviewee here (Hugh Fouch, son of Thomas) was mixing up Abrahams and Johns, not difficult, at all. (Recall that John, the first Abraham's son, named his first son Abraham . . . this would have been the 1912 interviewee, Hugh's, uncle. Probably the interviewer slipped a cog, and who can blame him?)

Well, this has all been interesting to me, and I hope not too boring for you. thanks once again for all you've done. Hope I get back on the trail someday and can present you with some "gems" in return.

Regards,

(s) Mark"

*Springfield, Illinois
February 2, 1913*

*Mr. Sidney Fouche
Leesburg, Va.*

My dear Mr. Fouche:

I am a descendant of John Fouche, born about May 1776, in Loudoun County, Virginia. John Fouche was the son of Abraham Fouche of Loudoun Co. Abraham Fouche is believed to have had brothers by the names of Isaac, Johnathan, Jacob and William. It is also believed that he was married twice, my great grandfather, John Fouche, being a son by the first marriage. Abraham Fouche was a Revolutionary War Soldier and after that he lived at one time in or near Connerville, Ind. But who was the mother of John Fouch, when Abraham Fouche was born, when married, when he died or what was the name of his other children, we do not know. Any information you may be able to give me of him or the Fouche Family will be greatly appreciated. I have a fairly complete genealogy of John Fouche and his descendants and will be glad to furnish any information bearing on the Fouche family of Illinois. Please let me hear from you.

Very truly yours,

*Frank H. Rhea
1222 S. 8th Street
Springfield, Ill.*

John Fouch

John and Jacob appear to have been the youngest of the family, and were probably compatriots. They got into scrapes together and signed various documents for each other. John's name can be found in public records in Loudoun County until the year 1771. It is assumed that he died around that time, although there is no record of his death. We know of a John Fouch (married to Catherine Specht), who may have been his son. However his descendants who spell their name "Fouch" believe he was an immigrant apprenticed to the Specht family

Loudoun County Court Order Book A Part I p 168, Tuesday, October 10, 1758.

Upon the proceedings taken against John Fouch and Jacob Fouch charged with steeling an iron pott and Share and Colter and several other things the property of Sarah Orton upon return of which Proceedings the said John Fouch and Jacob Fouch appeared according to their recognizance and thereupon James Green and Isaac Fouch were sworn and examined on behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King touching upon the said felony and the said John and Jacob heard on their defence. On the Court consideration whereof it is ordered by the Court that the said John and Jacob be acquitted and discharged from their said Recognisance and that the Prosecution be dismissed."

Very little is known about John Fouch other than the public documents below. It is believed (but not documented) that he married Susannah Mobley. The timing was right, and we have accounted for most of the wives of most of the other possibilities

Samuel Mobley's Will noncupative

Of the last will & Testament of Samuel Mobley deceased as he the said Mobley delivered the same by word of mouth in the presence of Jacob Fouch and Alice Fouch his wife, and Anne Jacobs.

Which said Persons being first sworn declared as follows, viz. That on Saturday the 16th of this instant September 1769 Samuel Mobley departed this life and that some small time before his death these persons, viz Jacob Fouch and Ann his wife with Ann Jacobs were present and heard the said samuel Mobley Express that his desire was, that his Estate should be given and Bequeathed as followeth: First that Samuel Mobley gave a Negro boy, Named Harry, to this Daughter Susannah Fouch, and to his said Daughter Susannah he also Gave a Tract of Land laying on the head of Petuxon River in the Province of Maryland, and he the said Deceased at that time Express'd it to be his desire that his wife Mary Mobley should have and Possess all the Residue of his Estate not Giving, During her life, she Paying therout his just debts, and after his said Wife's Decease, his will and desire was that the whole of his Estate Exclusive of that Given (to wit) the Negro boy and the Tract of Land should descend to his Daughter Mary Awbrey; and concluded with saying that his Will and desire also was that his Wife Mary and Daughter Awbrey should be his whole and sole Executrix's of this his last Will and Testament. To which the above named Persons by way of Testamoney have signed their names this 21 Day of September 1769.

*Jacob Fouch (his mark)
Alice Fouch (her mark)
Ann Jacob's mark*

This will is included because in time I hope the land Susanna inherited from her father will help to establish that she had two children: John, Jr. and Abraham, the "Drummer Boy" of the American Revolution.

The Earliest American Fouches

RELATED DOCUMENTS:

Order Book C. p. 332 September 12, 1767 "Upon petition of John Fouch vs Thomas Watson for a debt due by an account this Day came the Parties by their attorneys who being fully heard. It is considered by the court that the Pl. recover against the Def. 1 pound 14 shillings.

In June 1768, p. 82 John recovered 2 lbs 13 shillings, 16 1/2 pence plus interest and costs from Thomas Watson and Michael Shryock, who did not appear.

March 3, 1770 Mr. John Fouch: Take notice that I shall on the second day of the next Loudoun County court or so soon after as counsel shall be heard I move for a judgement on the Bond given by you to the Sherif of Loudoun on restoring your Effects distreined (?) for a rent due to Miss Mary Mason Selden. Given under my hand

Thompson Mason
Acting Trustee for
Miss Mary Mason Selden

March 6, 1770 Mr. John Fouch Henry Wilson -- Made the oath that he did on the third day of March 1770 deliver to John Fouch a true copy of the within notice (erasure). Loudoun county court. Sworn before me the 6th day of March 1770.

Stephen Donaldson

Although, nothing more on John has been documented, it is my belief that he was married to Susannah and they had two sons, John, Jr. and Abraham. Both of these latter named daughters "Susannah". Other research-ers feel that he may have been the John Fouch who was in North Carolina with Jonathan.

Jacob Fouch

Like John, very little is known of Jacob. He was listed in the Index to The Tithables of Loudoun County, Virginia in the years `1759, 1762-65, 1770, 1771-1775, 1778-1783, 1785.

He was reported to have been married to Alsey Coombs

Reportedly his children were:

Jacob, Jr., who married Perenah McDaniel 1 MAR 1786.

Mary, who married Elijah Brooks, 27 March 1793

Jonathan, who married Chloe McDaniel., 6 May 1795.

Margaret, who married Daniel Green 24 Apr 1798.

Whether the above information came from bible records, or were educated guesses taken from public marriage records, I cannot say. I put them out in the hope of stimulating discussion, and perhaps obtaining better information. It is my belief that they are true, but positive sources are needed.

The Huguenots

(Continued from page 3)

which had imported many articles from France, such as velvets, satins, laces, beaver and felt hats, glass, fine papers, and silk stocking machines, now developed their own industries with the talents, skill and knowledge of the refugees. The products which

Even now, all male descendants of Huguenots still carrying the original name can claim French citizenship

England had once imported became flourishing export businesses, and England experienced tremendous industrial expansion. Manufacturing and agricultural secrets went to Germany, when vintners from Champagne and Burgundy took their ancient secrets and skills into the German Palatinate. The devastated economy of France never fully recovered. Many thousands of France's sailors and soldiers fled, along with their officers, leaving French military weakened and vulnerable.

With the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, France was stripped of its broad middle class leaving great disparity between the rich and the poor. This led directly to the French Revolution.

And it led the Fouché Family to sail for America.

Queries

As space permits, we will publish queries for subscribers seeking genealogical or historic data on our family. If you can provide an answer, or a lead, send it to the editor, who will either publish or forward it to the person placing the query.

Wanted - Informationj on James Fouch, wives unknown. He lived in Hancock Co. OH. Children: James, 1830, (reported to be a half-brother); m. Mary Lefever; Abraham, 1833, m. Susan Earl; John (or Jonathan), 1835, m. Samantha Swisher; Ann, 1837; David, 1840; Nancy 1842; Eliza, 1847; Amzia, 1847; Blizure, 1847 (census or 1844 (pension application). Who were James' parents and wives?

Wanted - Descendants of Squire Fouché. b. ca 1879 - d 1965. Did he leave family records that you will share?

Wanted - Children of Jacob Fouch, Jr. whose wife was Perenah McDaniel. They were married in Loudoun Co., VA March, 1786.

IWho were parents of following:

1. Thomas Fouch, b. KY 1805. Family legend says his father was known as "Old Eli". If not for that I would be certain he was a younger son of Abraham, who was born in KY ca 1805. Thomas married widow Elizabeth Goode George. They lived their married years in Washington Co., Indiana.

2. James Fouch, b 1819 in Wood Co, VA. He married Mary Kline 1838 in Muskingum Co, OH. Children were Erastus, Lycurgus, and Aristides (1839 - 1912) and Leonidas, who were in the Civil War in addition to Minderva and John Hale Fouch b. 1849.

Wanted - Bible records of Jonathan Fouch, son of Hugh and Mary Perkins Fouch. He was born before 1743, prob. Loudon Col., VA. Who were his children and their birthdates? Were there two Jonathan Fouches in NC?

Seeds of Conflict

Will of Thomas McDowell

I, Thomas McDowel of the Parish of True Roe in the County of Prince William, Merchant, being sick and weak in body.

I do order that in the first place the sum of two pounds four shillings and six pence be laid out by my exrs. towards funeral expenses and all my just debts be paid and sattisfyed.

Unto Mary my dearly beloved wife the sum of twentysix pounds thirteen shills and four pence good and lawfull mony of Virginia to be raisd and levied out of my estate with all my household goods and my wearing apparel.

Unto my well beloved daughter Sarah the like sum of twentysix pounds thirteen shills and four pence.

Unto my daughter Margret the sum of twentysix pounds thirteen shills. and four pence like current money.

Unto my two daughters Mary and Jean each of them the like sum of twentysix pounds thirteen shills. and four pence like current money.

Unto the child now in the womb of my dearly beloved wife please God it should live in the world the sum of twentysix pounds thirteen shills. and four pence like money. but if it please God that said child dye then I order said sum of twentysix pounds thirteen shills and four pence to be equally distributed between the two youngest (viz) Mary and Jean.

These sums of the children not to be paid untill the children come to be of age unless that their necessity require it, and provided any of them stand in need of it that then they shall have their moiety the case appearing to these my executors.

I do hereby constitute make and ordain John Wilcoxon Senr. of Prince Georges in the Province of Maryland planter, Thomas John of Prince William County and Collony of Virginia farmer my only and sole exrs.

*Wit: John Kennedy
David (X) Griffith
Jas. Dickson
Thomas McDowell*

In 1742 Thomas McDowell, well-to-do merchant of Prince William Co. (later, Loudoun Co.), VA, died leaving a pregnant wife and four daughters. He left equal amounts to each of his daughters, and an equal amount to his unborn child. Remarkably, he did not increase that amount if the child should be a boy!

born to that union. Eighteen years after the death of Thomas, and following the death of Jennings, Mary McDowell died, leaving her will which is on file in Leesburg. Requesting that no inventory be made of her property, she gave the bulk of her estate to Ann and Jean McDowell,

Will of Mary Jennings

In the name of God Amen, I knowing the certainty of death and at this time being weak but of sound mind, I recommend my soul to almighty God who gave it and my body to the earth to be buried at the chaple, near either of my late Husbands, in a descent manner. 1st I desire all my just debts and funeral charges be paid. 2nd I give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah Sinclair, to be paid by my executors, one pound current money and a gown. 3rd I give and bequeath to my daughter Margaret Donohew, to be paid by my executors, one pound current money. 4th I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary Foutch, to be paid by my executors, six pound, a gown and a cloak. 5th I give and bequeath to my daughter Jean McDowell, all the tract of land laying on the north side of Kitocton Mountain containing 200 acres more or less, I give to her and her heirs forever. 6th I give to my daughter, Ann McDowell, the plantation I now live on during the whole term of my jeas express and her heirs.

I desire that the fifty pounds due to my daughter Rebecca Janney may be put to interest in good hands. 7th I give and bequeath to my daughter Rebecca Jenning my side saddle and a bed and a young roan horse. 8th I give all the rest of my cattle and my goods of any kind whatsoever to be equally divided between my daughters Jean and Ann. I also desire that there be no appraisalment of my estate. I also renounce all other wills and testaments but this only one, and I further desire that my daughters Jean and Ann McDowell may be my executrixes of this my last will and testament.

*Wit Anaemas Campbell
John McCarty
Elizabeth (X) Davis
Mary (X) Janney*

His widow took over administration of the will and later married Alexander Jennings. We know about one daughter, Rebecca, who was

the two youngest of her McDowell children, and therein planted the seeds of serious conflict between the sisters. Sarah Sinkler (Sinclair), Margaret Donohue, and Mary Fouch first tried to reason with their sisters to at least obtain the legacies left by their father. Failing that, the following document was delivered to the two younger sisters:

“George the second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith To the Sherif of Loudoun County Greeting We Command you that you

Seeds of Conflict

*Summon Jane McDowell and Ann McDowell Executrix's of Mary Jenings decd to appear before our Justices of our Court in chancery of our said County at the Courthouse on the second Tuesday in June next to answer a Bill in Chancery exhibited against them by Cornelius Donohue and Margaret his Wife John Sinkler and Sarah his Wife and Isaac Fouch and Mary his Wife And this they shall in no wise omit under the Penalty of each of them L100. And have then there this Writ Witness Charles Binns Clerk of our said Court at the Courthouse aforesaid the sixteenth day of May in the thirty third year of our reign 1760.
(signed) Cha. Binns"*

Legal jargon is hard for a layman to read and understand even if written today, but when written in 18th century script, using terminology of the day, it becomes mostly incomprehensible. If any of you members are attorneys and are near Leesburg (35 miles west of Washington, D.C.), please stop by the courthouse and read these documents. They are in a file in the basement and available to anyone who brouses. It is my great fear that one day they will be missing, and all we will have will be my faded copies.

It appears that the suit was brought in 1760, and documents seem to go on from time to time to at least 1768.

We particularly would like to know the outcome, but rather believe that is not included among the documents.

Mary's maiden name was probably Davis, but we have not proved it. When Thomas Davis, Sr. died in Loudoun County in 1757, he left a legacy to Sarah Sinkler, Margaret Donohue, Jane McDowell, and Rebec-ca Jennings - all daughters of Mary McDowell Jennings.

Thomas and Mary McDowell's daughters were probably born in Prince William County, Virginia. It later became Fairfax Co, and eventually became Loudoun County. I have seen evidence in the LDS records in Salt Lake City, that the Davises came from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Since that is the birthplace of Hugh's wife, Mary, perhaps there is more than coincidence here.

The McDowell family:

Sarah, was born about 1732 probably in Prince William Co. VA. She married John Sinclair (sometimes called Sinkler)

Margaret, was born about 1733 and died 21 November 1815 in Leesburg. Her tombstone can still be seen in the Methodist Church cemetery there. She married Cornelius Dono-hew.

Mary, who was born in 1737 and died 30 September 1824. She married Isaac Fouch.

Jean McDowell, who was born about 1740. She married John Dodd.

Ann McDowell, who was born after the death of her father, in 1742. She married James Abbott.

The McDowell property lies along Route 658, although we do not know the exact location. This road was traversed as early as 1699, when Giles Vanderastle and Burr Harrison made their famed journey to Conoy Island in the Potomac to visit the Indians there. Their diary noted that they kept about a mile from the river (Potomac) and they described the area's geography as "very Grubby and greate stones standing Above the ground like heavy cocks." --meaning haycocks or conical heaps of hay. These rocks were laid down in the Tirassic Period."

Today there is an abandoned lime kiln there, which was built about 1870. It was built of brick and stone from dismantled iron furnaces to the north, and operated until about 1910. It is considered one of the best preserved lime kilns in Virginia

"Much of the rock in this area has a limestone base, having been formed under the sea in ancient times. In the building trades this rock is known as Potomac Marble, as it takes on a highly polished appearance when buffed, like marble. The formation extends down to the Leesburg area, and from it, in what are now ponds (once quarries) in Leesburg, came the stone to build much of the U.S. Capitol in 1793, and the rebuilt capitol after it was burned by the British in 1814. The finest rooms (today) in the capitol's lower recesses -- especially the Hall of Representatives -- are of Potomac Marble."

EugeneScheel

NEWSLETTER SUBSCRIPTION (Published Quarterly - \$15 per year)

NAME _____ Phone # _____

Address/ _____

Earliest Known Ancestor _____

Send to:

FOUCH-FOUCHE-FOUTCH

Family History Association

3032 122nd Place NE

Bellevue, WA 98005

We are truly grateful for the many contributions from the following: (names are grouped by common ancestor)

Abraham

Donna Casey
Naomi Cochrane
Mark Foutch
Van Dorous Foutch
Maralee Hobbs
Mrs. Julian Holifield
Janice Miller
Susan Wolfe

Fouch Freeman

Edith Acklin
Jo Anglin
Kathi Cole
Joyce Cox
Darrell Fouch
Rosemary Westbrook

Isaac

Earl & Louise Foutch
Lorraine Anderson
Oleta Anderson
Donna Bell
Almeda Bistel
Frank Cook
Dee Fouch
Keith Fouch
George Fouche
Roy Fouch
Thomas Fouch
William Fouch
William & Nat Fouch
Alice & Arthur Fouch
David Fouch
Dudley D. Fouche
Gerry Fouch
James T. Fouch, Sr.
Jimmy Fouche
Helen Fritts

Issac (Continued)

Wilma Harper
Joan Henry
Marie Beth Jones
Rosemary Jones
Carole Brooks Lett
Dudley Magruder
Arline Mortinsen
William Reals
Ina Sasche
Beulah Sherman
David Smith
Evelyn Smith

Jacob (Probably)

Flossie Allen
Betty M. Cross
Cara Foutch
Clark Foutch
Charles Verle Foutch
Earl & Louise Foutch
Kenneth & Helen Foutch
Ina & Paul Foutch
James Fouch
Kenneth Foutch
Ardith Lakin
Velma Lawrence
Helen Rolbbins
Melvin Steadman

John

M. Anderson
Carl Armstrong
Dorothy Fouch
John Frye
Hazel Koehler
Joan Lytle
Fay Sedlacek
Vera Wood

Jonathan

Barbara Baker
Mary Bergau
Donna Casey
Tennie English
Bernard Foutch
Burl Foutch
Burrell Foutch
Dewey & Peggy Foutch
Don & Joyce Foutch
Gary L. Foutch
Gary W. Foutch
Jack Foutch
James M. Foutch
Michael Foutch
Mike Foutch
Myrtle Ruth Foutch
Osborne Foutch
Pink Ophelia Foutch
Vic & Janet Foutch
Wes Foutch
Janet McBride
Thelma McCall
Joseph McInelly
Oliva Robb
Billie Smith
Opaline Sullivan
Barbara Turner
Audrey Visser
Hazel Van Note

Not Known

Dwayne Fouch (Unthank Fouch)
Millie Foutch (Wellington Fouch)
Catheryn Halpin (Wm. Fouch)

Drummer Boy

Donna Fouch
John Fouche