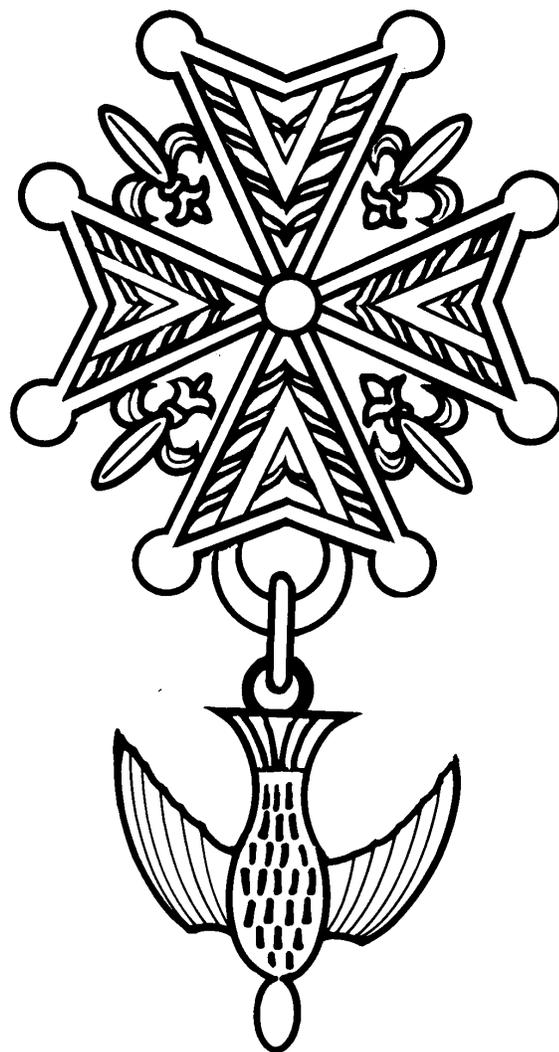


FOUR · FOURÉ · FOURTE

FAMILY
HISTORY ASSOCIATION



Volume One Number Two

FOUCH - FOUCHÉ - FOUTCH FAMILY HISTORIAN

Volume One - Number Two - April 1995

Letter from the Editor

Many thanks for the letters of appreciation and constructive criticism that have come in from Newsletter 1. They were real “uppers”. I confess this project has intimidated me for so long, that I feared I would go to my grave without dispensing the vast amount of information that I have accumulated regarding our family.

In this newsletter, we will study the third generation of Fouches; but first let me introduce our numbering scheme.

A superscript is used to indicate a person's generation, using Hugh Fouch as generation No. 1. When we wish to place a person by his or her lineage, the name (usually in bold face type, with a superscript after the first name) is followed by a phrase in parentheses showing the first name and generation of each progenitor. While this is not always neat, it does provide a handy reference to the family tree of the person.

Except for Isaac (whose status as firstborn is confirmed in the family bible) we are not sure of the chronological sequence of Hugh's children; so we have placed them somewhat arbitrarily.

Much information has come in from families whose ancestry cannot yet be traced back to Hugh. We may use some speculation to tie them in as clearly as we can.

In this issue, we include a John Fouch (probably a grandson of Hugh), who married Catherine Specht. Also included is Abraham (possibly John's brother), who married (1) a “Miss Mopply” and later (2) Susannah Miller. The information we have regarding this John has come from several descendants who have

researched him. Over a century ago, John's grandson, Dr. Albert Fouch wrote numerous family letters (not always with consistent information), several of which are still in existence.

The information on Abraham Fouch (also called “Drummer Boy in the American Revolution”) came primarily from a DAR publication entitled, “*A Genealogy of Fouché - Penrod - Eshelman and Allied Families*” This publication was compiled by Mrs. John G. Howell, of Kansas City, MO around 1940. She must have fallen heir to letters written by Abraham's grandson, Josiah Fouch, who spent his adult years in Creston, Ohio. He wrote a number of letters around a century ago regarding his family. Some of the letters were written to the above mentioned Dr. Albert Fouch.

In my endeavor to make this publication as pertinent as possible to the specific lines of the subscribers, I will sometimes include family information regarding progenitors of women who married into the Fouch family. In this issue that will include a bit on the Coombes family. A substantial percentage of our subscribers are descendants of Thomas Fouch and Sarah Coombes, a granddaughter of Joseph Coombes. I have been told that Alsey Coombs, who married Jacob, also is related, but I do not know exactly how.

Amos Fouch, the second child of Thomas and Sarah, married Anna Coombes, eldest daughter of Mahlon and Sarah Norton Coombes. Mahlon was a son of Andrew Coombes, who lived adjacent to Joseph in Little Cove, Pennsylvania.

Joseph and Andrew and their families lived in perilous times, and the events in their lives would make an exciting television series. This was a period in our history little known to me, and I hope it will be of interest even to descendants of other Fouches. In preparing for this article, I learned about border disputes between land-hungry settlers and the displaced Native Americans, as well as between the governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland. I hope some of it is interesting to you as well



The Cover

In the first letter we should have provided a word of explanation about the symbolism of the cover page.

It is the Huguenot Cross - a symbol of Protestant Christianity. A version of this was adopted by many Huguenots even before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and in its present form is regarded by many as the insignia of the descendants of the Huguenots who fled France during the persecution. It is a variation of the cross worn by the Knights of Malta. The pendant dove signifies the Holy Spirit

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Lourene G. Criddle
Editor & Publisher

Joseph Fouche

the Duke of Otranto

Are we related? *Do we WANT to be?*

From time to time in researching Family information, we run into legends pertaining to our relationship to Joseph Fouche, the notorious revolutionary terrorist of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Are we related? Well, maybe. Although he was born the 21st of May 1759, which was about seventy years after our family had mi-grated to America, his family home was for generations in Brittany. In our bible, Thomas Fouch tells us that our forebears also came from there. Joseph's ancestors were seafaring men. That could possibly explain why two teen-age Fouche boys arrived in Vir-ginia in 1635. It might also have en-abled members to keep in touch with "the old country" over the years.

Nantes (rhymes with gaunt), during the 18th and well into the 19th centuries (and perhaps, before), was the center of the shipbuilding and seafaring trades. It became France's largest homeport for the slave trade. During those years it launched some 1800 expeditions to buy more than a half million Africans destined for America. Guns, alcohol, beads and textiles were bartered with African kings in exchange for their human cargo. They dropped off the Africans in Haiti and other Caribbean islands, where plantation owners were often from Nantes. From there, they sailed for the American mainland and back to Europe carrying cotton, tobacco, sugar, cacao and other produce. Joseph's father, Captain Joseph, was both a merchant as well as a mariner. He bought and sold the cargoes he carried.

Joseph was born in LePellerin, a port village near Nantes. It was

traditional in his family, for the oldest son to be given the name "Joseph", and to carry on the seafaring business. Joseph, however, was frail in appearance, although seeming both personable and introverted. His father was persuaded that Joseph did not have the strength to take to the sea, but that he did have an aptitude for teaching. Instead of to the sea, he was sent to a seminary in Paris. At the



seminary he was given a course in teaching and shuttled from one institution to another performing tutorial duties.

While he was at a college in Arras, he met a young, idealistic lawyer, Maximilian Robespierre, who intro-duced Fouche to philosphical societies and literary circles. Robespierre an-nounced that a great revolution was approaching, and that he was destined to bring it about. He kindled in Fouche an interest in

politics. After Arras, Fouche was made Prefect of Studies in his old school in Nantes.

From decades of misrule, France's economy was in shambles and its pop-ulation was restive. Nantes, led the agitation for reform, and Fouche's subversive notions were received with favor there. He became a leading member of the Jacobin Club, a group advocating egalitarian democracy, but employing terrorist means to achieve that end. As crises piled on top of crises, the Jacobins came into power in Paris, and Fouche became known as one of their fiercest fanatics. When the monarchy fell, he vigorously voted to execute the king and denounced those who wavered. He was given almost dictatorial powers to put down a revolt of the peasant royalists in Brittany. He succeeded with such energy that he was given other similar assignments.

Because of the repression of priests, a number of peasants joined forces with royalists and other mal-contents, forming a counter-revo-lutionary body. The Jacobins est-ablished an Extraordinary Revolu-tionary Tribunal, giving full powers to commissioners to take whatever measures they deemed necessary to re-establish order. Fouche was made commissioner for the area surrounding Nantes. Cruelly, he brought order, as the Reign of Terror began.

He helped to inaugurate the atheistical movement, in the hope of ending Christianity in France. He established the cult of the Goddess of Reason, and over the cemeteries he ordered to be inscribed: "*Death is An Eternal Sleep.*"

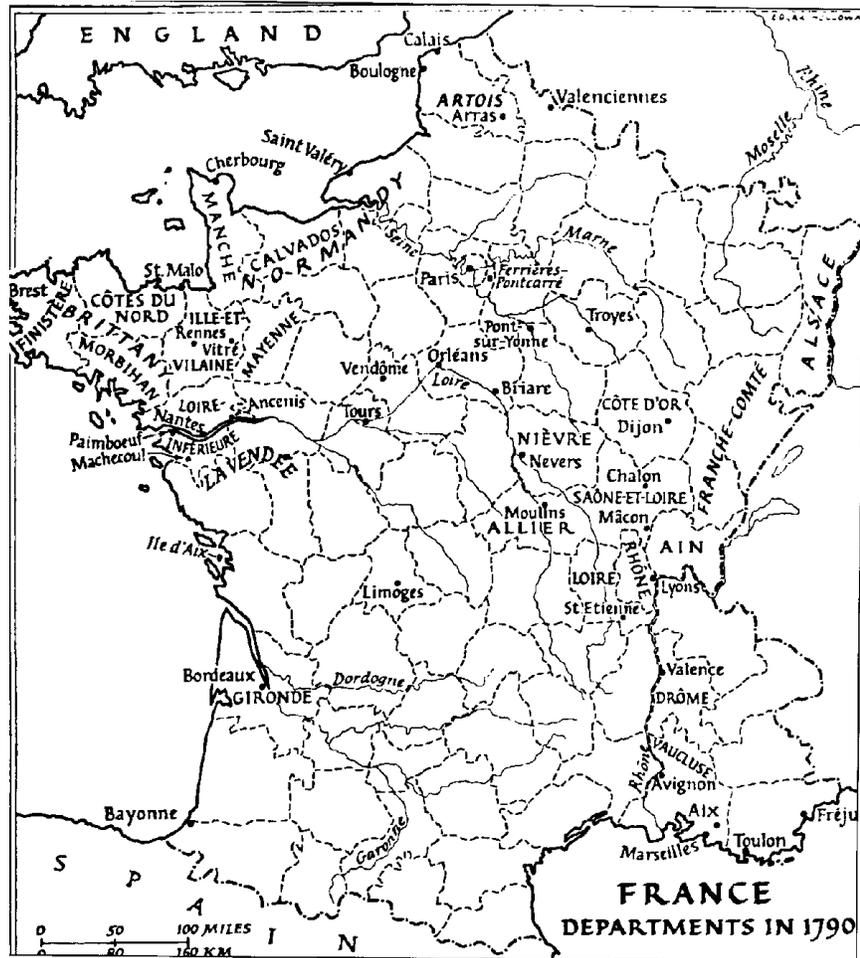
He ransacked churches to fill the

coffers of the Revolution.

Lyons revolted against the Jacobin tyranny. When at last it surrendered to revolutionary forces, the outraged vic-tors determined that the town should be destroyed. Over Fouche's signa-ture, the Tribunal of Seven was set up to examine all prisoners, and pro-nounce immediate verdicts. On the first day sixty prisoners were executed. On the second day 211 died. In the chaos, one man who came to deliver a parcel to the prison, was attached to the chain with the others and executed. Hundreds of prisoners were killed each day. In proclaiming his policy, Fouche said "The blood of criminals fertilises the soil of liberty and establishes power on sure foundation." There is some evidence that his rhetoric was designed to be more alarming than his intended actions. By threatening terror, he believed, he could effect reform.

By the time Joseph returned to Paris, Robespierre had struck down the other leaders of the atheistical party. Robespierre was a theist, and as his power grew, he saw himself as a god. Conflict between the two men grew, until Fouche knew that his life was in jeopardy. Convincing some of his compatriots that Robespierre had a list which named them all for the guillotine, he formed a group of conspirators against Robespierre. The latter said "I look on Fouche as the leader of the conspiracy we have to overthrow. Within a fortnight Fouche's head must fall on the scaffold, or mine will." He was right. On July 28, 1794, Robespierre went to the guillotine.

The government following the execution of Robespierre was known as The Directory, an executive committee of five members, which lasted from 1795-1799. At first Fouche remained in obscurity, and was in great financial distress. He finally obtained a government appointment for the supply of military materiel for the French army's impending invasion of England. In secret he was attached



to the Ministry of Police. He was now able to provide for his wife, Bonne-Jeanne and his baby son, Joseph-Jean-Etienne-Liberte. And he also learned how to organize confidential police work. He served appointments as ambassador to the Cisalpine Republic (in Milan) and later to The Hague.

About this time, a 28-year-old Napoleon returned home from his victories in Italy, piqued that he had not been given a seat on the Directory. Napoleon reviewed the army he had been given to attack England, stared at the Channel that he would have to cross, returned to Paris and began making plans for an expedition to Egypt. With profound relief, the Directory gave its permission.

Jacobins, royalists, and moderates all plotted against the Directory, and the Minister of Police had no idea how

to cope with the disorder. On July 20, 1799 the position was given to Joseph Fouche, primarily because of his Jacobin background. The Ministry had been noted for its inefficiency, and had broken the reputation of one minister after another. With typical guile, Fouche attacked the royalists, although they were far less a threat to prevailing order than the Jacobins. This made him enormously popular with the Jacobins. With their guard lowered, he then attacked the Jacobins and other political clubs which had begun to regain power. The principle on which all his later work was based, was that the function of the police was to provide security for all. He felt it his duty to prevent, rather than to repress; but to repress vigorously what he was

The Duke of Otranto

unable to prevent. His network of spies kept him fully informed, and he soon became one of the most powerful men in France.

The street-brawls between the royalists and the Jacobins continued, contributing to the general disorder. As the populace lost faith in the Directory, Napoleon returned from Egypt. Popular demonstrations, by people who knew nothing of the disasters he had left behind in Egypt, greeted his arrival and his journey to Paris. Several politicians, hoping to use the army's backing to replace the discredited Directory, asked Napoleon for help, but Napoleon had other ideas. He saw himself as both the head of government as well as the army, and he had the backing of several conspirators.

Fouche, keeping informed with his network of spies, decided to take a more active part. He invited several of Bonaparte's "friends" to lunch in the apartments of the Ministry of Police. One by one they joined the meeting, until they noted with horror that they comprised the nucleus of Napoleon's conspirators, and *they were all in the headquarters of the Ministry of Police!*

When Napoleon arrived, Fouche greeted him with, "I wanted you to be among the people you find most agreeable." This bit of humor was Fouche's way of saying that he knew of their plot, and that they were to let him in or risk being exposed. He later claimed that the plot would have failed if he had opposed it, but that he felt that Napoleon alone could bring about the necessary reforms in government.

His participation in the conspiracy, which resulted in the coup d'état of Brumaire, gained for him the favor of Napoleon, who kept him on as Minister of Police.

This period, from 1799-1804, was known as the Consulate. During this time, there was much conflict between Napoleon and the royalists and

Jacobins. Napoleon found it unacceptable to have a Minister of Police, so skilled in intrigue, who was becoming so powerful. Eventually he deprived Fouche of his office, appointing him Senator. Fouche was allowed to keep half of the funds of the police which had accumulated during his tenure of office. Joseph's network of spies, however, continued to provide him with such superior information that he became indispensable to Napoleon. In July, 1804, he was again given the post of Minister of Police,

"When I left for France, my father said to me, 'If you find yourself in any difficulty, take the advice of Fouche - he is the one who will be most useful to you.'" **Marie-Louise, daughter of the Emperor of Austria and second wife of Napoleon.**

because Napoleon, deathly afraid of assassination, felt that Fouche could give him more protection than anyone else. In 1808 Napoleon gave him the title of Duke of Otranto.

Throughout their relationship, Napoleon was deeply distrustful of Fouche, yet still felt a great need for him. He did not know how to handle this man who showed no fear of him.

After further conflict with Napoleon, Joseph was again dismissed from his position, and ordered to turn over documents to Napoleon. Fouche supplied him with a few, claiming the rest had been destroyed. Facing Napoleon's fury, he fled France, and boarded a ship for the United States; however the stormy seas caused this scion of generations of sea-farers to become deathly seasick, and he returned to shore. There mediators enabled him to return home to his estate.

Fouche was active in Napoleon's abdication and exile to Elba, and facilitated the return of the monarchy. But when Napoleon escaped from Elba and marched to Paris in triumph, Fouche was again made Minister of Police.

Napoleon again abdicated on June

22, 1815, and the next day Fouche was elected president of the commission which provisionally governed France.

Once again he facilitated the return of the monarchy and Louis XVIII appointed him Minister of Police. His appointment outraged the royalists who remembered his passionate vote to execute Louis XVI, as well as his record as a terrorist.

He resigned the position and, with his young wife travelled around eastern Europe; but he found welcome nowhere. His reputation as a regicide barred him from elite society. In a letter to Klemens Metternich, he said, "It is the exile's fate to be a contagious thing to all who approach him." Searching for a warmer climate, he finally settled in Trieste, where he died December 25, 1820.

It was after the death of Robespierre that Fouche's character had become one of calculated cunning. He never gave his loyalty to any particular side. He used his talent to ingratiate himself with any side which appeared to be imminently successful.

His first wife, Bonne-Jeanne bore him seven children, several of whom did not reach maturity. His son, Joseph-Jean-Etienne-Liberte (1797-1862) became the 2nd Duke of Otranto. After his death, his brother, Paul-Athanase, became Duke, and lived in an elegant castle in Sweden. This castle stands today, and is one of the homes of the present Duke of Otranto, who has a young son to carry on the title.

To our knowledge, the only direct descendants of Joseph Fouche who live in the United States are members of the family of John Fisher, who live in Leesburg, Virginia. Family tradition states that they descend from Paul-Athanase Fouche and a daughter of Henric Hultgren (1836-1870). She was a chambermaid in the castle of the Duke of Otranto in Sweden.

The Coombes of Little Cove.

In the early part of the 17th century, James I commissioned Captain John Smith to explore the American coast and make a map of the locations of the natural geography. After finishing his survey, Smith returned to England, and presented his maps to the future King Charles I. In June, 1632, Charles I granted a large tract of land (which became Maryland) to Lord Baltimore. Thirty-two years later Charles II granted New York, part of New Jersey and Delaware to his brother, the Duke of York. The part of Delaware granted to the Duke of York had already been granted to Lord Baltimore, so his successor tried to have this grant to the Duke of York annulled, but without success. Then in 1681 Charles II granted a large tract of land to William Penn. This was in payment of a debt that the King owed to Admiral William Penn, the father of William Penn. The following year, William Penn purchased the Duke of York's claim on the western shore and the bay of Delaware. This enabled him to own land all the way from his Province to the ocean, but it placed him in direct conflict with the proprietaries of Maryland. To complicate matters further, about this time it was discovered that the survey of John Smith's was in error by nearly 20 miles.

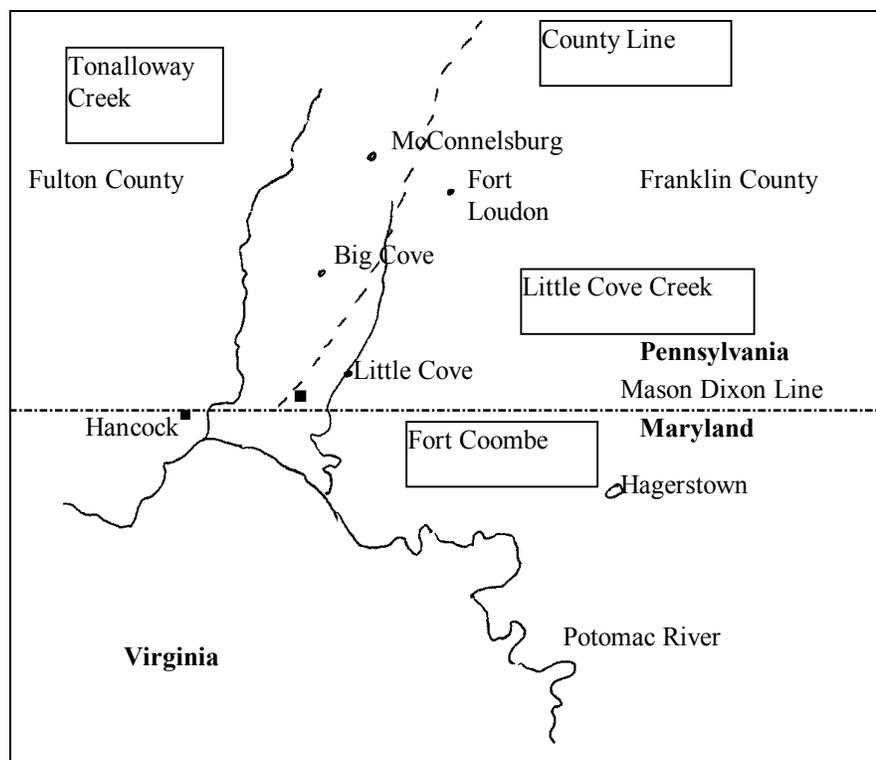
For fifty years bitter boundary disputes preoccupied the governments of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Finally, in 1732 they entered into articles of agreement for fixing the boundary. A Temporary Line was run from the ocean to as far west as "the most western of the Kittochtinny Hills", which is now the western boundary of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. It was in this area that the grandparents of Sarah Coombs settled, and probably where she was born.

Although I do not know that the

Coombs were Scots or Irish (the name sounds French to me), they were with a group which was largely considered Scots-Irish. Many were Huguenots

to refrain from taking this land, and to honor the treaties made with the Indians.

The Big and Little Conolloways



who were sent into Ireland by King William to counter the Catholic influence in Ireland. The Scots-Irish had begun to settle in Pennsylvania in 1719, but as the older counties became well settled, this group continued to push westward into land still owned by the Indians. This land consisted of areas called "Path Valley", "Big Cove", and "Little Cove", and included settlements near the Big and Little Conolloways (sometimes called Tonolloways). The Coves were named for areas surrounded by mounds of hills. The Conolloways were areas located near the Tonolloway Creek. As the Indians became more restive, the Governor appealed to the settlers

were a little west of the of the place where the Temporary Line terminated. About 1741 the word was out that people were beginning to settle in those places. Some were from Maryland, others from Pennsylvania. This was clearly in violation of the treaties with the Native Americans, but since the two governments were then not on very good terms, the governors did not take any notice of these settlements, other than to send sheriffs to admonish the settlers.

In the Minutes of the Provincial Council, pages 453 and 454, is a copy of a Petition of the Settlers of the Little Cove on the Temporary Line:

The Coombes of Little Cove

“To the Honourable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, and

“Whereas, sundry Inhabitants of the Province of Maryland (some of ‘em vested with Authority) divers times within these three Years past have attempted to survey and take possession of the aforesaid Tracts, being at or near where the Temporary Line when extended will run, as we believe; We, therefore, willing to live under the Protection of the good Constitution and Government of the Province of Pennsylvania, have hitherto prevented the various Attempts of the People of Maryland, and have presumed to seat ourselves and made small improvements on said lands.

As we have done this purely to defend it from the People of Maryland, and not in contempt of the laws of the Province of Pennsylvania nor the Governor’s Proclamation, we humbly pray that we may be permitted to live on our respective Improvements at least until the Temporary Line be extended.”

The petition was signed by 20 residents of Little Cove, including Joseph Coombe and Andrew Coombs.

In 1750 Public officials (proprietary), the secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, Cumberland County magistrates, delegates of the Six Nations, a chief of the Mohawks and an interpreter, set out to expel the settlers. They met with the men, convicted them of trespassing, and compelled them to give bonds for immediate removal with their families and effects, burning eleven log houses. They first met with settlers in Path Valley, then moved on to the settlers in Big Cove. The Big Cove was about five miles north of the Temporary Line of the Province, and a little west of the place where the Line terminated. The Little Cove, where the Coombes were located, was between the Big Cove and the Temporary Line.

Stresses were building both from

the hostility of the Indians and the anger of the people from Maryland.

Below is a copy of a letter from John S. Hawkins, land owner of Maryland, to Joseph Coombes, in 1754:

“Sir- I and my Father has sent several times to you to come down and pay the rent on the place where you now live on, but instead of ever coming or sending a Civil answer, you have said you would hold it under Pennsylvania rights, and would pay no rent. In particular, I sent by Mr. Peter Butler, but all in vain. The next time I shall come myself, which will be in little time and unless you either come or send the rent before, you may depend I will take forceable entry by a jury and will have the satisfaction for the rent and assure you that you shant live on the plantation any longer for your insolent behaviour, from

John Stone Hawkins

Frederick town, Jan. 29th 1754.

Directed to:

Mr. Joseph Coombes

at Tanolaways

c/o Ralf Matson

Indorsed - Joseph Coombs at Conolloways. Delivered May, 1755”

Faced with the threat of the Sheriff of Frederick County, Maryland, seizing their lands, the settlers petitioned to the Governor of Pennsylvania for protection:

“Petition to Governor Morris from Sufferers by Maryland, 1755.

Septem^r 29^h, 1755

To ye honarabale Robert Hunter Morris, Esquire, Governor of Pennsylvania.

honored Sir, we, your humble pationers, sends you those few lines to inform you that we are very much imposed upon by ye Sherive of Fredrick County, in Maryland, in coming to take our lands from us by a Maryland Right which we have had surveyed for us by a Mr. William Lyon, Survayar, under Mr. John Armstrong, Survayar for Cumberland

County, in Pennsylvania. Last Spring, one mans place, viz., Peter Butler, has got surveyed by bringing a Captain and a parsal of Soldiers to gard him while he was so doing, and has gone to farder strengthen himself, protesting yt in two or three weekstime yt he will come and take all land from ye forks of Tanolaways Crick, down to ye mouth thereof Traneind, and taking of our goods, chatels, horses, or anything yt he can find for ye levies or taxis, which he portends is due to Meryland; So yt without your honour will protect us, we belive we shall be ruened in a very short time. So that we desire that you would be pleased to send up a few lines by ye bearer thereof, what way or maner we shall proseed in ye afare which is ye humble desier of we, your humble pationers.”

It was signed by sixteen persons, including Sarah’s father, John Coombe, her grandfather, Joseph Coombe, her uncles, Samuel Coombes and Joseph Coombe, as well as John Linn, (whose son was later killed and scalped by the Indians) *“and many others might be had but notis can’t be givon.”*

During the French and Indian War, General Braddock marched his soldiers through this area enroute to their disastrous defeat July 9, 1755. About this time a blockhouse was built, called “Coombs Fort” for protection from the Indians. Again the settlers were warned against inflaming the Indians, most of whom were fighting with the French. After the defeat of General Braddock, *“the Indians entered upon a wild career of carnage. Madness seemed to possess them and they literally reveled in blood. Throughout the frontiers of Pennsylvania their warcry sounded; many fair valleys were laid waste, hundreds of homes made desolate; victims of the scalping-knife were*

The Coombes of Little Cove

numbered by scores; and captivity, worse than death, became the fate of many more. There is scarcely a valley in all the mountain region of the state then occupied by the whites which was not the scene of fiendish atrocities.

"On Saturday, November 1, 1755, a party of about one hundred Indians, Shawnees and Delawares, among them, Shingas, the Delaware king, entered the Great Cove and began murdering the defenseless inhabitants and destroying their property. The savages divided into two parties, one of which attacked the inhabitants of the Cove, and the other swept down upon the Conolloways. All the settlers who had warning of the approach of the savages fled. Many thus saved their lives, and, going into the neighboring settlements, gave the alarm to the inhabitants." **A History of Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton Counties, Pennsylvania** Chicago: Waterman, Watkins & Co. 1884)

Sheriff Potter reported to Provincial authorities that twenty-seven plantations were burned and a great quantity of cattle killed; that of ninety three families which were settled in the two coves and the Conolloways, forty-seven were either killed or taken and the rest had deserted.

In the Annapolis Gazette an account of the continuing raids was reported by an Isaac Baker:

"On our march to Toonaloways about five miles this side of Stodderd's Fort, we found John Myers' house in flames and nine or ten head of large cattle killed, besides calves and several horses and sheep. About three miles and a half further up the road we found one man (a Hynes) killed and scalped, with one arm cut off and several arrows sticking in him; we could not bury him having no tools with us for that purpose. Half a mile further (within a mile of Stodderd's Fort), we found Ralf Matson's house burnt down and several sheep and hogs killed. When we came to Stodderd's Fort, we found them all

under arms expecting every minute to be attacked. From thence we went to Coomb's Fort where we found a young man about 22 years of age killed and scalped. There were only four men in this fort, two of which were unable to bear arms but upwards of forty women and children who were in very poor situation being afraid to go out of the fort even for a drink of water. The house caught fire during the time the Indians were surrounding the fort and would have been burnt down but luckily there were some soap suds in the house by which they extinguished it. The young man mentioned was one Lynn's son and was sitting on the fence of the stockyard with one Coombes' son when they discovered the Indians, upon which they ran to get into the fort and before they reached it Lynn's son was shot down and an Indian pursued the other with a tomahawk within thirty yards of the fort, but luckily he got into the fort and shot the Indian....."

In spite of the terror caused by the massacre in the Great Cove on the 1st of November, 1755, some inhabitants returned to their homes. On January 28, 1756 more murders were committed on the Conolloways. According to the Pennsylvania Gazette of February 12, 1756, "*They killed and scalped James Leaton. Catharine Stillwell and one of her children were killed and scalped, and two others carried off; one about eight, the other three years old. Her husband was at a neighbors house when his wife was attacked, and from thence got into Coom's Fort.....*" The report goes on to detail more carnage. "*In April, 1756 McCord's Fort in the Conococheague settlement was burned by the Indians, who then killed and captured twenty-seven persons.*"

Mason and Dixon's Line

It became imperative that firm boundaries be put into place. A new agreement was reached on July 4, 1760 and two surveyors were

appointed by each of the governments of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Because of the imperfections of their instruments, and other natural difficulties, their progress was slow.

In 1763, the proprietaries in London became impatient and employed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, "*London astronomers and surveyors,*" to complete the work. These surveyors came to America and began their operations. It was nearly two years before they had finished the preliminary work at the eastern end and started on the due east and west line which has become known as the *Mason and Dixon* line.

By the end of 1765 they had advanced as far as the end of the Temporary Line. On April 23, 1776 the Mason-Dixon boundary line survey notes marked a site which was labeled "Joseph Coombs house". Its location was "50 links" north, into the Pennsylvania territory - a total of 33 feet!

John Coombs married Alice "Alcie" Jolly, daughter of Samuel and Letitia Nelson Jolly, and in February, 1760, their first child, Sarah, was born. John is on a tax list for 1774 in Bethel Twp. Bedford County, Pennsylvania. According to the family bible, Sarah married Thomas Fouch in 1779. A few years after that, John Coombs, his wife, and her brother's family barged down the Ohio River, and settled in Bardstown, KY. John was on the first tax list of Kentucky in 1785. He died in Bardstown in 1802.

A Sign near Hancock, Maryland

FORT COOMBE
A Maryland stockaded fort of 1755-1756 was located north of this point. It was one of the frontier forts during the French and Indian War. The survey of the Mason-Dixon Line during 1763-68 placed it in Pennsylvania instead of Maryland.

Some Famous People Knew About Joseph Coombs

*To Captain John Ashby
Winchester, December 28, 1755*

*I am very much surprized to hear the great irregularities which were allowed of in your Camp. The Rum, although sold by **Joseph Coombs**, I am credibly informed, is your property. There are continual complaints to me of the misbehaviour of your Wife; who I am told sows sedition among the men, and is chief of every mutiny. If she is not immediately sent from the Camp, or I hear any more complaints of such irregular Behaviour upon my arrival there; I shall take care to drive her out myself, and suspend you.*

It is impossible to get clothing here for your men. I think none so

proper for Rangers as Match-coats; therefore would advise you to procure them. Those who have not received clothing, for the future will receive their full pay without stoppages; and those already made, will be repaid them.

Those who have been clothed must either return them or allow stoppages. I would have you consult your men, and fall upon some method to supply them immediately. I have heard very great complaints about the mens pay; and that it has been misapplied: to prevent any for the future I Order, that you have your accompts. with the men properly stated against I come up. And always after you make payments hereafter, to

take two receipts from each man: one of which you are to have entered in a Book kept for that purpose, for your own use; the other must be taken upon a sheet of paper, and transmitted to me monthly.

I have sent you one of the mutiny Bills which you are (as far as it relates to the men) to have frequently read to them. Further; acquaint them, that if any Soldier deserts, altho he return himself, he shall be hanged.

(signed)

*Colonel George Washington
Virginia Colonial Troops*

From Genealogy of John Coombs & Elce Jolly by Stuart F. Carlson

The Tennessee Foutches Came from North Carolina

The North Carolina Foutches remain a puzzle to me. Records show that there was a Jonathan Foutch who lived in Rutherford County, NC in the late 18th century, who, according to the LDS (Mormon) records, was born in 1754. Was his father there also?

Jonathan, of Loudoun Co., was probably born in the 1720's or 1730's. We know from the *Index to the Tithables of Loudoun County, Virginia 1758-1786*, that he was at least sixteen years of age in 1759. We cannot be sure that he went to North Carolina.

The name "Elijah" turns up in many generations and families. An early Elijah died intestate in Smith County, Tennessee in October 1837. His children (presumably all of them) were listed in litigation over his estate in 1844 and 1845. They were listed as Elijah and William Fouch, of Smith County, TN; Mary Fouch McDarman, Joel and David Fouch, of Wilson County; John Fouch, Martha Fouch Davis ("a citizen of Illinois"), and Sarah Fouch Welsh. In addition he had a daughter who married a Mr.

Warford. She left seven orphaned children. From the fact that Elijah had a daughter with seven children, it would seem likely that he was at least 50 or 60 years old at the time of his death.

There are many errors made by researchers who have attempted to put families together. I have seen Levi listed as having one wife, Mahala. If that were true, the 1850 census would imply that she was ten years old when her first child was born. Levi's military record states that he married Rachell Whitley, and after her death he married Mahala Whitley.

Levi's children are listed on a succeeding page. He was not listed as an heir in the litigation over Elijah's estate. He seems not to have been a son of William, who was married to Sarah and later to Hetta Martin. This William's two sons, William E. and John A. were close to Levi, but were not his brothers, according to the military records.

It is unlikely that he was a son of John, who purchased land in Wilson

County, TN 30 January 1828, in the name of his sons, Allen and Herrod.

Allen was born January 1, 1821, according to his family bible. Herrod was born in 1819, according to the 1850 census. In the 1820 census John had two sons between 10-16, and one under ten. Levi, born in 1811, would have been nine years old in 1820; therefore, if he were a son of John, then John would have had two sons under ten years of age. In addition is the fact that neither Herrod nor Allen named any of their sons "Levi", as did William E. as well as William (father of John A. and William E.) So we have no reason to believe he was the son of John, although we know that he had a brother named John, who migrated to Illinois before 1825.

Martin Foutch was reportedly born in 1810 in North Carolina. He married Mary Malone and was a captain in the Confederate Army. Their descendants have been active in the political structure of Tennessee for many decades. We will have more on this family in the next issue.

Foutches at War

A number of our forebears drew pensions from their participation in the various Indian Wars. In 1893, an 82 year old **Levi Foutch**, of Alexandria, TN, applied for a pension as a result of his service in the Black Hawk War. In Gallatin Co. IL, Hamilton Bradley, made a sworn statement that Levi and he had gone from Smith Co. TN to Gallatin Co. in 1825, when Levi was fourteen years old. Bradley stated that Levi enlisted in Joel Holiday's Com-pany for the Black Hawk War and that afterward Levi returned to Gallatin. They worked together on the same farm and tended crops together prior to Levi's enlistment as well as for about 2 or 3 years after the war. Levi returned to Tennessee, but came back to Illinois from time to time to visit his brother, John Foutch.

Levi enlisted in Caldwell's Illinois Volunteers June 16, 1832 and was discharged the following August. Sub-sequent to his return to Smith County, Tennessee (later became DeKalb Co.), he married Rachell Whitley ca. 1833, in Alexandria. After her death "about 1836 or 1837", he stated that he married Mahala Whitley (probably a sister), who was born about 1824. She died 26 February, 1883. Levi died March 22, 1905, at the age of 94 years.

Children:

(Probably by Rachell)

John, born 1834

Lafayette, born 1837

Mary, born 1838

(By Mahala)

Harriet, born 1844

Louise, born 1846

Lelitha Caroline, born 1848

Tennessee, born 1850

Nathaniel, born 1854

Thomas, born 1857

Elijah, born 1859

In 1893 William Foutch and Jackson Malone stated that they had known Levi for 60-65 years, and affirmed that he had been in the Black Hawk War. William's signature appears to be the same as the William Foutch discussed below.

Levi said that he was born in North Carolina in 1811. Inasmuch as he left Tennessee for Gallatin Co. IL fourteen years later, his parents must have migrated from North Carolina to Tennessee during that period.

William E. Foutch, also of Smith County (later DeKalb Co.), TN was born March 1, 1821. In a deposition, Braxton Malone stated that he and William Foutch served in the Mexican War together, signing up June 5, 1846. William was discharged May 31, 1847. He married Sarah "Sallie" Prentice April 21, 1848. She was born 27 August, 1828 and died 21 Jan. 1912. They are both buried in Foutch Cemetery, 2 1/2 miles east of Alexandria on New Hope Road.

Children:

William W., b. June 1, 1850 and died 11 April 1930. He married Elizabeth Jane Eaton.

Martin, b. 1853

Sarah, b. 1855

George W., b. 9 Jan. 1858 and died 15 Nov. 1875

Nancy E. b. 20 March 1861

John, b. 1863

Levi, b. 10 Jan. 1872. Died, infant.

A deposition of John A. Foutch in 1903, stated that he was born in 1830, and was a brother of William E. The 1850 census of Wilson Co., TN, shows a John A., born in 1830, who was a son of another William and his first wife, Sarah. William, Sr.'s second wife was Hetta Martin.

David W. Foutch, of Jefferson Co., IL had the distinction of serving in both the Mexican War and the Civil War as a Union soldier. During the Mexican War, June 1, 1846, he enlisted in the Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers in Wilson Co. By the following October he was in Mexico. He was in the Battle of Vera Cruz, March 19-21 in 1847, and discharged in New Orleans June 1, 1847. On April 10, 1857, he married Rebecca George in Jefferson Co. IL. In applying for pension, several persons confirmed that he was healthy and a hard worker in the harvest prior to being drafted in the Civil War at age 45. At New Bern, NC in June 1865 he contracted chronic diarrhea and complained of his side for the rest of his life. From that time on, he could not perform manual work again. During the winter of 1779-1880, while visiting with relatives in Clinton Co. IL. he became very ill with pneumonia and an abscessed liver. He died there January 30, 1880, age 60. His doctor, J.B. Lasater said that David was his mother's cousin.

Children, all born in Illinois:

Henry, born 19 June 1854. He died 20 Sept. 1922 in Jefferson Co. IL

Elijah, born 1857.

Mary, married James Pastors.

Joel David, born 26 Feb. 1858 and died 23 Jan. 1932. He married (1) Mahala A. Christian, and (2) Lydia Annie Christian.

Harriet, born 1860, married Lewis Gray.

Lemuel, born 18 March 1870, and died July 1, 1943. He married Mary R. Dodson.

Margret E., born 26 Oct. 1872. She married George Quick.

Lear L. born 20 Oct. 1875, was married to David Atchison.

Fouches in America

The Third Generation

Thomas³ Fouch (Isaac² Hugh¹)

Other than public records, the primary source of our information regarding Thomas Fouch is a bible record started in 1838 by his third son, William, and his wife, Catharine Dunn Fouch. The wording in this bible, giving the names of Thomas's generation was almost identical to the wording in a bible started in 1793 by Isaac and Mary McDowell.

This later bible, however, contained the records of two more generations. After giving the birth and some death dates of Isaac and Mary's children, it stated:

"Sarah Coombes, the eldest daughter of John Coombes and Alice, his wife, was born February 7th, 17-- (figure torn off).

"Thomas Fouch, the first child of Isaac Fouch and Mary Fouch, his wife, was born July 22, 1755 and departed this life July 27, 1828.

"June 15, 1779 Thomas Fouch and Sarah Coombes were joined together in Holy Matrimony By Joseph Powel, a Minister of the Gospel in Bedford County in the State of Pennsylvania."

Joseph Powell was a well-known Baptist minister in Bedford County.

Children

Isaac Fouch was born Oct. 3, 1780.

Amos Fouch, born Nov. 4, 1783; died in Leesburg, VA 11 Dec. 1859. He was married three times, according to his bible.

He first married Anna Combs, daughter of Mahlon and Sarah Norton Combs (Coombes), who was born 7 Nov. 1784, and died 2 July 1826,

immediately following the birth of her seventh child, Amos, Jr.

Amos then married Sarah McNabb who died 28 September 1831 without issue. Loudoun County records show that he filed to marry Mary McGuggan, January 1, 1833; but his bible makes no mention of this union.

The bible does record, however, a marriage to Elinor Stevens on 17 October 1837.

William Fouch, born March 27, 1786. He married Catharine Dunn in Warren County, OH 1 Jan. 1818. William served in the War of 1812 and died in Warren County 29 Nov. 1849.

Eden Fouch, their fourth child, was born Feb. 20, 1789. His death was recorded as 11 May, 1811. The year was cut away as the following record was cut out of the bible. He was probably named for Sarah's brother, Eden (Aden) Coombs.

There was an Eden Fouch who died in Leesburg in 1870. This Eden was Amos' son.

Thompson Fouch, who was born 15 September 1790 (or 1791), and died 14 November 1829.

He married Nancy Davis, 31 Jan. 1811. She was born 25 Jan. 1789 and died 26 Feb. 1826.

Temple Fouch, their sixth child was born May 11, 1797. He moved to Prince William Co., VA and died around 1834 apparently without issue, and perhaps intestate. His property was divided among his brothers. Numerous land transactions in Loudoun County around 1834 attest to this.

Nancy Fouch, their seventh child was born July 20th, 1800. She married William J. Weldon, and

nothing more is known except that she was alive in 1828 and listed in her father's will at that time. I did not see any of Temple's property transferred to her. She may have died before that.

The remainder of the pages of the bible are devoted to information of the family of William and Catharine Dunn Fouch, and will be listed in another issue.

From the bible it would seem that Thomas and Sarah were married in Bedford Co. PA; however, in the marriage bonds of Loudoun County, Virginia is a bond for Thomas Fouch & Sarah Coombs, daughter of John Coombes, and seconded by Joseph Combs. So there you have three spellings of the name in one document. And why the location of the public record disagrees with the family bible, I cannot say.

Thomas and Sarah lived the rest of their lives in Loudoun County, and died there in 1828. Thomas died 27 July 1828 and Sarah's death is listed in Amos' bible as having taken place August 8, 1828, in "the 62nd year of her age" The memoirs of the Willard Family gave her birth date as 7 Feb 1760, which would have made her 62nd birthdate in 1822.

Thomas was evidently quite affluent. He was involved in many land transactions and financial loans, and he purchased Holyfield, a lovely 18th century home, for the family residence, which stands today. He was listed as a vestryman of Shelburne Parish at some time between 1771 and 1806. It was this Thomas who wrote the statement in his mother's bible, telling us the origin of the Fouch family in America.

Thomas's House in Leesburg



The view from Thomas's house is probably much as it was 175 years ago



Jemima³ Fouch (Isaac² Hugh¹)

Jemima was born 20 July 1757, and nothing more is known of her until she married John Wilcoxon Hawling (Halling) in Frederick Co., Maryland October 25, 1785. He may have been a grandson of John Wilcoxon, who was listed as an executor in the Thomas McDowell will of 1742.

John Wilcoxon Hawling was the father of Nancy Hawling, who married Isaac Fouch, Jr. He was also the father of Sarah Hawling, who married Jemima's younger brother, Daniel Fouch. The will of his son, John W. Hawling, Jr. testifies to this. John Hawling, Sr.'s first wife was Hannah Sinclair. According to the careful research of Garda Hodgson, of Whittier, CA, Hannah was the daughter of Jemima's aunt, Sarah McDowell Sinclair (Sinkler).

Garda eventually gave up this research, when she determined that this family was not "her" Sinclair family, so the material is not entirely documented. She seems to have put the families together from wills and court litigation filed in Loudoun County. In a will dated 1862, Elizabeth Isa Fouch, the unmarried only child of Isaac, Jr. and Nancy Hawling Fouch, bequeathed to her "cousins" Isaac Hawling and his sister Jemima Hawling, the residue of her estate, not previously specified. It seems apparent that these were children of Jemima Fouch and John Wilcoxon Hawling.

Our historian consultant, Eugene Scheel, said that after she became a widow, Jemima's holdings suggest that she was "upper class", having thirteen horses and considerable acreage. She also owned several slaves.

William³ McDowell Fouch (Isaac² Hugh¹)

The bible states he was born 20 July, 1759. Perhaps he was the William Fouch listed in the Revolutionary War records.

There was a William Fouch paying tithes in Loudoun County at least until 1783. After the war, William McDowell Fouch is first documented in Knox Co., Tennessee. In 1802 he won a judgment against Abraham Swagerty. The Knox Co. Court ordered the sale of Swagerty's 640 acres in Anderson Co. to satisfy Fouch's judgment. William mentioned this judgment in his will in 1825, so we can be certain of his having been in Tennessee at that time. In 1795 a William Fouch, of Boyd's Creek in Knox County had a letter which was left in the Knoxville Post Office. This was not necessarily William McDowell Fouch, however.

In 1803 he purchased land in Fleming County, Kentucky, where he died twenty-two years later, in August, 1825.

In addition to the children listed in his will, we believe he was the father of James, who married Elizabeth Beatty. James travelled with William from place to place in Tennessee and Kentucky. After William's death, James accompanied the known sons of William to Indiana. William also signed the marriage bond of James and Elizabeth, along with O.L. Fouch, who has not yet been identified.

Children

James Fouch, born ca 1780. He married Elizabeth Beatty and died in Rush Co., Indiana.

William McDowell, Jr., born ca. 1785. Apparently he remained in Fleming County, and his descendants are in Rowan County, KY, which was formed from Fleming County. He married Lydia Christy 17 March 1808.

Daniel, born July 18, 1797, and died May 29, 1876. He married (1) Catherine Wilson, and (2) Rebecca Smith. In 1831 he moved with his family and his brothers' families to Rush County, Indiana.

Garland, who was born in Tennessee and died 30 Oct 1858, probably

in Indiana. His wife was Phebe Grindle.

John, who died around 1830. His wife was Catherine. After his death, she travelled with her children and John's brothers to Indiana.

Sophy, married Aaron Rawlings

Matilda, who married Nathan Mashacks. William's family bible was willed to Maryann Mashacks (called "Messich", in William's will. **A free subscription to anyone who can find this bible!**

Mary³ Fouch (Isaac² Hugh¹),

Mary Fouch, born 20 Nov. 1761, was listed in both her father's and her grandfather's will as deserving special consideration. Hugh bequeathed to her 3 pounds, and Isaac requested that his sons look after her following the death of their mother. In her will which was probated 12th April 1841, she stated: *"I, Mary McD Fouch being weak in body and of advanced age but of sound disposing mind do make and declare this my last will and testament as follows Viz In the first place directing that any debt I owe may be paid, which must be small as I do not believe or recollect that I owe a cent to any one. I bequeath unto my affectionate and dutiful niece Charley Ann Elizabeth Jane Russell Daughter of my sister Elizabeth Russell all my estate consisting of one slave a Negroe man named Jesse a bed and Bedding bedstead and some other household furniture whatever it may be and any and every thing else to which I am entitled in any way constituting her hereby my sole and exclusive legatee in absolute right. Secondly I constitute and appoint my said niece the sole executrix to this will....."*

The witnesses were Burr Harrison and Eden Fouch. The latter was her grandnephew. Thomas and Sarah had both a son and a grandson by that name.

It should be noted that she called herself "Mary McD Fouch". In the

family bible, her brother, William, was the only child given the name of McDowell. Inasmuch as her oldest brother, Thomas, was probably named for his maternal grandfather, Thomas McDowell, one wonders if he also was given "McDowell" as a middle name.

Isaac³ Fouch (Isaac² Hugh¹).

Isaac, Jr. was born February 15, 1763. His tombstone lists February 28th 1795 as the day of his death. He married Nancy Hawling 23 Sep. 1792. She was born 17 April 1771, and died 8 June 1846. He and his wife are buried in the Sharon Cemetery, in Middleburg, VA. He probably was moved there later, as his gravestone had the oldest date that I saw. His father left him no land in his will. Perhaps he was too ill to farm it, since he died shortly after his father did. His only child was Elizabeth Isa Fouch, who was an infant at the time of her father's death.

John³ Fouch (Isaac² Hugh¹)

John was born April 3, 1765 and died October 7, 1777.

Elizabeth³ Fouch (Isaac² Hugh¹)

She was born June 25, 1768; married Charles Russell, and had two daughters, that we know about. Thomas Fouch acted on her behalf upon the death of her husband. On October 22, 1822, Thomas Fouch gave \$50 security for the Administration of Charles Russell estate. On March 16, 1819, a Charles Russell married Margaret Ewers. Perhaps he was a son of Elizabeth and Charles Russell.

Children

Mary McDowell Russell, born before grandfather, Isaac's death in 1793. Nothing further in known.

Charlie Ann Elizabeth Jane, born probably after her grandfather's death. She never married, and is listed as a witness on various family documents. She seems to have been an integral part of the Fouch family

dynamics in the early 19th century. She died about 1882.

Jonathan³ Fouch (Isaac² Hugh¹)

Fouche genealogy is replete with stories of "three brothers migrated." In the case of Jonathan, George, and Daniel, it is true that three brothers migrated into Wilkes County GA in 1802. They made a significant impact on the early days of Georgia, and there are numerous descendants there today.

Jonathan was born February 25, 1771. He married Tabitha, daughter of James and Lucy Simpson, who was born July, 1780 in Culpepper Co. Virginia. Jonathan and Tabitha lived in Wilkes County, Georgia from their marriage until his death 24 September, 1830.

Children

Simpson, born Sept. 21, 1806, probably in Wilkes Co. GA, and died 2 April 1885, in Rome, Floyd Co. GA. He married Sarah Elizabeth Ball, who died in Feb. 1905 in Rome, GA.

Mary, who died as an infant.

George³ Fouch (Isaac² Hugh¹)

George was born May 7, 1773, in Loudoun Co; married Susannah Moss April 12, 1796. Their marriage bond was signed by her father, William Moss; however, her descendants in Georgia believed her name to be "Morse". George died December 21, 1824 in Wilkes Co. GA.

Children

Thomas McDowell, born January 2, 1797, in Loudoun County; He died in Talbot Co. GA.

William Daniel, born February 20, 1799, in Loudoun County.

Eloisa, born October 6, 1801, in Loudoun Co., and died 17 MAY 1885. She married Thomas Freeman.

Mary Lou, born September 28, 1804, and died August 26, 1877.

Ann, born June 19, 1807, and died September 13, 1882, in Griffin, GA

William, born Sept. 29, 1809, and died in April, 1822

George Washington, born November 1, 1814, and died June 25, 1887, in Pike Co. GA.

Amos³ Fouch (Isaac² Hugh¹)

Born May 7, 1775, in Loudoun Co., and died August 21, 1777.

Daniel³ Fouch (Isaac² Hugh¹)

Daniel was born October 5, 1777, and died June 5, 1818 in Wilkes Co. GA. He married Sarah Hawling (Halling), a sister to the wife of Isaac Fouch, Jr., and daughter of John Wilcoxon Hawling and his first wife, Hannah Sinclair.

Children

Sydney, born in Loudoun Co., and reportedly died young.

Isaac Perkins, born January 5, 1808 in Georgia. He married Drucilla Bates.

Daniel Willford, born 1812, in Wilkes County, Georgia.

John, nothing further is known.

Samuel³ (Isaac² Hugh¹)

His record was torn in the bible, so that nothing further is known.

John³ Fouch (Abraham² Hugh¹)

John was born in May 1776, in Loudoun County. He is the only child of Abraham's on whom we have information. His mother was probably Mary Botts.

After the Revolutionary War, he accompanied his father to Fayette County, Kentucky. He married Nancy A. Wherrett, who was born March 8, 1778 in St. Mary's County, Maryland.

According to the History of Sangamon County, after living near Lexington, KY, John moved his family to Dearborn County, Indiana, and then moved to Franklin County. His father, Abraham, died in 1823 In Fayette Co.

(continued page 31)

The Drummer Boy

The Daughters of the Revolution Library has a publication *A Genealogy of Fouché - Penrod - Eshelman and Allied Families. American Revolutionary Soldiers of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Tennessee*. It was written by Mrs. John G. Howell, of Kansas City, MO. The Fouché genealogy included in the book is that of Abraham Fouché, who was born 11 March 1767. He married and lived his adult life in Pocahontas, Greenville Twp., Somerset County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1863. The name of his wife was listed as Miss Mopply. Little is written about this family other than names, dates, and places of his descendants up to 1940. Land transactions in the rear of the book suggest he had a considerable amount of property in Somerset County.

Mrs. Howell must have written many letters to Fouché-Fouché-Fouches for information, because she also includes replies from all branches of the family, many of which are printed in the back of the book. She also had access to letters written to Abraham's grandson, Josiah Fouché, a little over a century ago. Josiah was born in Somerset Co. PA in 1826, and died in Creston, OH in 1905.

Abraham Fouché (John² Hugh¹)

Children of his first wife, Miss Mopply, all born in Somerset, PA.

John, born 11 June 1797 in Somerset Co. PA. He married Susanna Phillippi, 9 July 1826. She was born 18 June 1804. John died 16 March 1870 in New Bedford, OH. After the death of Susanna, he married Elizabeth Carver, b. 2 June 1817 in German Twp., Holmes Co. OH.

Samuel, born 28 March 1800. He married Catherine King, and died in Fayette Co. PA.

Elizabeth, born 1802. She married Daniel Wilhelm.

Susanna, born 19 March 1804. She married Solomon Fahr (Fair).

Nancy Ann, born 3 May 1807, and died 13 April 1875, in Somerset Co. She married Charles Wilhelm, who was born 25 May 1805 and died 16 Nov. 1883, also in Somerset.

After the death of his first wife, Abraham married Susanna Miller, who was born after 1802 and died about 1836 in Pocahontas, Somerset Co. PA.

Children of Susanna Miller

Louisanna, b. 1827 in Somerset Co. PA. She died in Frostburg, MD. In 1850 she married Joseph Gallagher, who was born in 1818 and died in 1894 in Frostburg.

Sarah

Eliza, b. 25 Sept. 1833, and died 24 July 1912, Medina Co. OH. She was married 22 Feb. 1855 to David W. Garver in Golden Corners, OH. He was born 22 March 1835 in Fayette Co. PA, and died 25 February 1904 in Lodi, Medina Co. OH.

Mary, b. 15 October 1836, and died 23 June 1907 in Beatrice, NE. In 1852 she married Henry Avey, born 16 Aug. 1833 in Bedford, PA, and died 16 Oct. 1879 in Beatrice, NE

Mrs. Howell began her narrative with Abraham's birth, and simply called him *Drummer Boy in American Revolution*. After giving him a birth-date, she then continued with him as an adult in Somerset Co. No mention was made of his origins. Her records extended to the end of the 1930's, when her book was printed.

In 1935 a short history was compiled by Honor C. Blocker, son of Bertha Belle Fouché. He was a grandson of George Fouché, who was born in 1833. George was a grandson of the "Drummer Boy." Honor

Blocker related that he had been informed, that on "April 20, 1777, during the Revolutionary War, the French ship *Victoire* loaded with French soldiers under the command of Lafayette, sailed for America. She docked in Georgetown, S.C. and unloaded her soldiers June 13, 1777. The war was over and the treaty with England was completed on November 30, 1782 and was finally signed September 3, 1783.

"Now" he wrote "I am in possession of correspondence from one of the Fouché relatives indicating that among the French soldiers on this ship was a father and his ten year old son. The father died enroute to America and was buried at sea. The son, who was Abraham Fouché, landed with the rest of the soldiers and he was our original Fouché ancestor in America."

Well, maybe. It is hard to believe that Lafayette would have permitted ten year old children to accompany soldiers to a transatlantic war. If any of my readers can present a compelling argument otherwise, I will be glad to print it. Also, can anyone find out anything about the *Victoire*? I confess that I know little about researching naval records. But my own feeling is that Honor Blocker was misled.

John Fouché(John² Hugh¹) Our first public record of John Fouché was in the books of the Zion Lutheran Church, Middletown, Frederick County, Maryland. His name is spelled Fouché on the register. He married Catharina Specht on May 28, 1787. The family legends are reflected in letters written about a century ago by his grandson, Dr. Albert Fouché, who wrote conflicting accounts. In a document he wrote in 1913, he stated that John was born and raised in France. He added that the family

property was confiscated because they were Baptist church members, and refused to join the Catholic Church. He was brought to America by a sea captain, who sold him for his passage to a Maryland farmer for three years. The farmer's name was "Spake". John later married the farmer's daughter. In another letter, written in 1895, he stated that John's family was driven out of France "over 200 years ago". This scenario seems more likely.

After their marriage, John and Catherine lived in Frederick County, Maryland. John "Fouch" appears in the county census in 1790, and "J. Fouch" is listed in 1810. The name Fouch or Foutch is not found in the index to the Frederick County 1800 census.

Children

John, born 9 October 1787 Frederick Co. MD, and died 9 Jan. 1858 in Oregon, Ogle Co. IL. He married Mary Smith.

Susanah, born about 1789 in Maryland and died after 1929. She married John Clark.

Catherine, born in 1792. She married Richard Skaggs.

Mary, born about 1795 in Frederick Co. MD and died September 1864 in Montgomery Co., OH. She married Samuel Lukenbeal

David, born 26 May 1789 and died 22 Sep. 1877. He married Lettisha Wells.

Abraham, born about 1800

Lydia, born about 1809, and married Enoch Critchfield.

Ruth, who married (1) Henry Atkinson and (2) Mr. Welsh

"Albert Fouch tells us that John moved part of his family to Holmes County, Ohio, around 1812-1814. The 1820 census lists John Fouch in Pike (now known as Clinton) Township, Wayne County, Ohio. This township borders Ripley Township, Holmes County, where family members are found in subsequent censuses. It is

possible that John settled in Holmes County quite close to the county line, and was entered in the Wayne County census by mistake." This was written by M. Anderson in *A Family History and List of Descendants of John Fouch and Catherine (Specht) Fouch*.

The Case for John and Abraham being Sons of John and Susannah Mobley Fouch

An advantage of researching an extended family genealogy, is that a picture sometimes emerges that might be overlooked when pursuing a narrower goal. It certainly seems true, that when a trauma was experienced, or when a major migration took place, the family often was disconnected from its roots. For example, we have no idea who our forebears were in France. And when three brothers left Loudoun County, VA in 1802 to go Georgia, their descendants had only the vaguest idea of their Virginia roots. They had excellent records from the time of their migration to the present, however. So it is, that I believe that when Hugh's son, John died, that the descendants of his sons, lost track of him. So I present the following arguments:

John named a son "Abraham" and a daughter "Susanah". Abraham, the Drummer Boy, named sons "John" and "Samuel" (for Susannah's father?), and he named a daughter "Susanah". His first wife was believed to have been "Miss Mopply" That is suspiciously similar to "Mobley", and would not be the first time in my research that a mother was mistaken for a wife.

About 1890 Josiah, grandson of Abraham, and Albert, grandson of John, wrote letters regarding their family history. They also corresponded with each other, although Josiah was in Ohio and Albert was in California. Nearly all of the letters of Josiah's which were printed in the DAR publication were written to Albert's side of the family, as though

Josiah were acquainted with them, and wanted to be brought up to date.

Mrs. Hazel Koehler, of Colusa, CA, descendant of Albert, had in her possession a number of Albert's letters, which he had both written and received. One of them was written by J.B. Fouch in 1887, by a great-grandson of John and Catherine Specht. His father was Jonathan Fouch, of Harper's Ferry, and it read as follows:

J. B. FOUCH,
Dealer in
Pianos and Organs,
Sewing Machines.
WARREN, PA.

"Mr. Albert Fouch
Dear Friend

"It has been some time since I received your letter and should have answered it sooner but was away from home and did not have the opportunity. Below I will give you as near as I can of what I know about our relatives.

"I have an Uncle David living at Brownville, Wort Co. Md. My sister just received a letter from him, he has a family of 10 children. Also an Uncle Peter Fouch living in Iowa, also an Uncle Daniel Fouch in Oglebro (?), Ill.

"My Grandfather Fouch was named John and my Grandmother's maiden name was Mary Smith. My Father's name was Jonathan Fouch. Mrs. Skaggs was my Father's cousin. she lived in Middletown, Md, the last we heard from them. Don't know whether they are alive or not.

"Mr. Lewis Skaggs made Father a visit at Harper's Ferry in 1861.

"My Grandfather and mother lived and died at Oregon City, Ogle Co. Ill. about 1858. My Father did not go with them when they went to Ill.

"My brother A.J. Fouch just rec'd a letter from one J.P. Fouch living at Creston, Ohio. **He spoke of you as be-ing his cousin.**

"My Father and Mother is dead. I have 3 brothers and 2 sisters living all married and have children. I am the youngest one in the family.

"The way we reckon it you must be my Father's cousin.

"I have a Sister, Laura Staples living in Springfield Mass also a brother living in Erie Pa also one brother living here and one sister living at Warren.

"My Mother married a Captain C.R. Titus, my step father and he moved to Warren which was his home. I have a family of 4 children 2 boys and 2 girls oldest boy is J. Fouch age 9 years Delburt Fouch 2 years, Eva Mae 6 years, Iva Bell 5 years.

"We have a Photo of Father also one of Uncle David and his wife.

*Very respectfully yours,
J.B. Fouch"*

When I received this letter from Hazel, I forwarded it to the daughter of "J. Fouch, age 9", Vera Fouch Wood, of Strafford, MO. She was in awe of seeing a century-old letter written by her grandfather. As it happened, he had died not too long after this letter was written. Vera had been searching for years for the name of her ancestor, Mary Smith, which was spelled out so clearly in this letter. Being a clearing house for such information makes this endeavor rewarding.

Josiah P. Fouch, grandson of Abraham, the Drummer Boy, lived in Creston, Ohio. Surely he was the "J.P. Fouch" referred to, above, as a cousin of Albert.

On page 107 of the DAR publication mentioned above, is the following:

"Deed Book vol. 2, Page 107. On December 5, 1796, John Fouch sold

land in Elk Lick twp. to John Welch. Patented to John Fouche May 25, 1792. John Fouch is a miller and formerly lived in Elk Lick twp. At the time deed was made John Fouch lived in Fredrick Co. Maryland. (Note: Above John Fouch is not John Fouch, the son of Abraham Fouche.)"

So there we have both John and Abraham living in Elk Lick Twp., Somerset Co. PA at the same time. We have them naming their children for grandparents, as was the custom of the time, and we have grandsons calling each other "cousin". Rather than being an indentured servant to the Specht Family, John may have been apprenticed to Mr. Specht, after the death of his father. I am certainly open to a challenge on this theory, but for the time being, I am numbering their descendants as if they were, indeed, sons of John.

The Third Generation

(continued from page 28)

Indiana. Apparently John was with him at the time of his death.

In 1825 he migrated to Sangamon County, Illinois. He moved to the south side of Richland Creek, east of where Pleasant Plains now stands, and in the spring of 1826, he moved to Island Grove, Sangamon County, IL. He purchased 160 acres in Island Grove, which he later sold. He spent the rest of his years in Sangamon County, until his death about 1846.

Children:

Abraham, b. 1 April 1797 in Fayette Co. KY. November 20, 1820 he married Elizabeth VanSickle, who was born 20 Nov. 1800. In the 1850 cen-sus, they were in Polk Co. IA.

Thomas, b. 25 Nov. 1799 in Fayette Co., KY, and he died Feb. 14, 1893.

He married his cousin Sarah Wherrett on the 21 Dec. 1820. She was born in Fayette Co. KY 20 Nov. 1800 and died 27 Sep. 1893 in Old Berlin, IL.

Hugh, b. 12 Mar. 1802 in Fayette Co. KY and died in December, 1845, in Fulton Co. IL. He married Nancy Rhea December 1827. She was born 24 Dec. 1811, in Kentucky.

Elizabeth, b. Aug. 1804 in Fayette Co. KY, and died in Montezuma, Pike Co. IL. She married Samuel Blair.

John, b. 25 Oct. 1805 Fayette Co. KY. He married (1) Jehoida Rhea, and (2) Letitia Farris.

Susan, b. 10 June 1809 in Dear-born Co. IN. She married Wm. Rhea 11 Dec. 1828.

Dorothy, b. April 1811 in Dearborn Co. IN and died in 1842. She married Samuel Peebler Dec.

1830. They died the same day and were buried together in a single coffin.

Mary A., b 25 Dec. 1812. She married Henry Harmon 11 Dec. 1828

Siron, b. 10 May 1815 in Dear-born Co. IN. She married Anthony Shuff in February, 1837.

William, b. 8 Jan. 1818 in Franklin Co. IN, and died 17 Oct. 1831 in Sangamon Co. IL

The family of Jacob has not been firmly identified. It has been reported that his children were Jacob, Jr., Mary, (who married Elijah Brooks 27 March 1793, Jonathan, who married Chloe McDaniel 6 May 1795, and Margaret, who Married Daniel Green 25 April 1798. These marriages are on record, but whether they are accurately tied to Jacob's family has not been proven to me

Glitches & Bitches - And Some Very Welcome Insight

Dear Lourene:

I've been meaning to congratulate you on your first newsletter! It's entertaining, thought-provoking, educational and probably opens a lot of folks' eyes as to the richness of their heritage. Here are a couple of comments:

In your narrative about Hugh and Thomas (dep. London 1635) you express doubt that they would, as teens, be allowed to make such a hazardous trip alone. The whole idea of "teens" is a very recent one. Way back then children were put to work, apprenticed out, or (if they were upper class and lucky) sent off to boarding school. It's not at all surprising that two boys, 16 and 17, were going off or being sent off by themselves to find their fortunes. They might not even

have been willing travellers -- see the full title of "The Original Lists..." which includes indentured servants, apprentices, "children stolen, maidens pressed..." the Virginia Company* needed labor to clear and cultivate land and skilled workmen to make and repair things. Morality or sentiment never entered into their thinking. Mortality from heat, disease, overwork, accident, and Indians was astounding. The company took what they could get, however they could get it -- propaganda (Captain John Smith's puff pieces) to kidnapping. All was fair in the pursuit of wealth and status, and (later) empire.

In the article on John Foutch (b. 1776 Loudoun Co., son of Abraham son of Hugh), there's a typo. He died in 1845, not 1854. Another case of two-finger dyslexia. Oh, well--guess

you'll have to start a "glitches" column!

Once again, many thanks for going to all this work and congratulations on actually making it publication!

Regards,
Mark

*Of course, by 1635 Virginia was a "Royal" colony, and it was the Crown that wanted laborers and return on the investment.

Dear Mark,

Thanks for the input. I wish I could have sent my teenagers when I had five at one time.

L.

P.S. With your knowledge, you should write an historical column for us.

Dear Lourene,

It's Great, Wonderful, Fantastic. so glad you have started to put all that knowledge into print. It makes me want to get back into researching on my Fouch line.....

My only suggestion - the title bothers me. It is hard to read all in caps, in Old English type.....I like your choice of type - Old English - but it is easier to read in caps and lower case.

Sincerely,
Vera Wood

Dear Vera:_____

I agree. We in our family know what it says, but I worry about the copies sent to libraries...Also, I fail to see the logic of Old English lettering on a French family publication. But I never learned how to argue with artists.

L.

Dear Lourene,

It is like a whole new world has opened up. I will begin this week with my research with your help. I believe I can get past that bump I was at. But this is all new to me and I am enjoying it, but it sure is slow. I go to our library when I can and do a little here and there.

Now to answer your question. Ina Fouché Sachse passed away three years ago. Wow, what a person! She was my great aunt. She was the "baby" of 15 children born to Andrew Philip and Ina LaVonia Wall Fouché. My grandfather, James Herbert Fouché was her brother. All 15 of the children are now deceased. My father, James Phillip Fouché, Sr. is 73 years old and lives here in Odessa, Texas and was an only child.

I am carrying on the genealogy for

the A.P. Fouché Family from Aunt Ina Fouché Sasche. But everyone

should have known Ina - What a character. The Highway Patrol stopped her speeding one day - and he asked her what her hurry was? She said, "Either give me a ticket or get out of the way. I'm about to ---- all over myself!" He got out of the way! Boy she was something!

Anyway I'm carrying on from here. I really enjoyed your newsletter. and my next project is to get Great Grandfather's Civil War papers and Death certificate.

Stay in touch - sure is interesting.
Phil Fouché

Dear Phil,

That's what I like to see --- a woman unimpressed by authority.

L.