

# FOUCH - FOUCHÉ - FOUTCH FAMILY HISTORIAN

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## Letter from the Editor

Descendants of William McDowell Fouch, Jr. will feel fortunate in finding this issue of our Newsletter. This will include those Fouches living in Morgan County, Kentucky, and all others who descend from William Adison Fouch. The records of Wm. McDowell, Jr. are hard to find. No family anecdotes have come down to us, but snippets of information can be found here and there. Records were destroyed in the Civil War, and the Rowan County Courthouse records were burned during a local disturbance.

Descendant Evelyn Smith<sup>9</sup> (Edna Gooden<sup>8</sup> Lucy Fouch<sup>7</sup> Walter Scott<sup>6</sup> Wm. Adison<sup>5</sup> William McDowell,<sup>4,3</sup> Isaac<sup>2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>) is the author of our feature story, and she has collected all that has been found on the subject into this one document. After a prodigious amount of research as well as great good fortune, she has been able to trace her family back to Hugh in Loudoun County. The good luck came when during her research, an acquaintance remarked that she knew of the existence of a Fouch bible, and she gave Evelyn the name of the woman who owned it. It turned out to be the Bible of Evelyn's ancestors, William Adison Fouch and his first wife, Evelyn Thomas Fouch! After her death, William A. married twice more. He had no children by his third wife, Caroline Hamilton, and she outlived him. Although Caroline had remarried at least twice, she had no children at all. The bible is in the possession of her family, who cared for her in her last days. She is buried in Elliotville beside William Adison, and her tombstone has her name as "Carline Fouch".

Evelyn is married to Byron Smith, and they have three sons. During Byron's eight years' military service in the U.S. Army they lived in Belgium for two years where he was stationed with NATO and SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe). After her children were grown, she went back to finish her college education which had been interrupted by her marriage. She now works as an Associate Planner at Lima-Allen County Regional Planning Commission, and will receive her bachelor's degree this next December. She is also a grandmother to five grandchildren. In her *spare time*, she researches her family records, and has written this valuable account of William McDowell Fouch, Jr.

Your editor has decided to take a "sabbatical", and am thus returning the checks which you sent. You will receive notice of the resumption of the Newsletter, and I hope that you all will join in again. This interruption is regrettable, but necessary. We operate a family business, (that I started twenty years ago) which now employs my husband, daughter, son, and two sons-in-law. We supply computerized data of voters to political campaigns in several states. If you receive junk mail from your state legislators and politicians in those states, the chances are that it comes from our computer. I am pretty much retired, but am the general "go-fer" when needed. In this Presidential election year, and we are already overwhelmed.

A future project which is rummaging in my mind, is to publish a book containing all of the Family Bible information which has been sent over the years. There must be many more Bibles out there, and I beg you to send me the family information which you have. Bible records of allied families will also be included. Send me the data in any form. If you can also send the date that the Bible was printed, or even a photocopy of the flyleaf, so much the better. A photocopy of the handwritten information itself, would be wonderful. But the important thing is the information. I am not trying to satisfy the requirements of any society, although if photocopies are included they will be appreciated by those who hope to substantiate their records.

I have enjoyed editing this Newsletter, and look forward to continuing. If you have not received five copies, please let me know, and I will send any missing issues. Collectively we have been able to uncover more family history than it would be possible to do alone.

Lourene Griset Criddle<sup>8</sup> (Eva Dunn<sup>7</sup> William F.Dunn<sup>6</sup> Mary Ellen Fouch<sup>5</sup> William<sup>4</sup> Thomas<sup>3</sup> Isaac<sup>2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>)

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**Lourene G. Criddle**  
Editor & Publisher

# William McDowell Fouch, Jr. of Fleming County, KY

by Evelyn Smith

William Fouch, Jr., of Fleming County, KY was possibly born in Tennessee. We know that his father lived in Tennessee during the 1790's. We know from a postal notice that an attempt was made to deliver mail to William McDowell Fouch, Sr. in Boyd's Creek, Knox County, Tennessee in 1793. Also, Abraham Suggerty of Knox County, Tennessee is mentioned in William McD. Sr.'s will. It seems that William McD. held a bond for \$350 from Abraham Suggerty. There are three pieces of evidence suggesting that William, Jr.'s birth was circa 1790.

The first piece of evidence is the Fleming County, KY tax records. These records indicate that William, Sr. began paying taxes in Fleming County in 1801. There is no record of another male over 16 living in the household in 1801, although James Fouch is an adult paying taxes in 1801 in Fleming County. However, in 1802, William, Sr. indicates that there is a male between 16 and 21 living with him. This male may have been 20 at that time because during the 1802 tax collection, William, Sr. lists two white males above 21 years of age living in the household. He continues reporting this male until 1806. At that time the tax collector reports that the second male over 21 was gone but another male between 16 and 21 was living in William, Sr.'s household. This second male in all probability is William, Jr. (Who is the first male who was born c. 1783?)

The second piece of evidence is William, Jr.'s marriage record to Lydia Christy, daughter of James Christy and Elizabeth (Armstrong) of Fleming County. In 1808, James Christy signs the marriage bond of William Fouch, Jr. and Lydia Christy. At the same

time the male between sixteen and twenty-one years old disappears from William, Sr.'s household. William, Jr. appears for the first time as a tax paying adult on the tax records in 1808. Therefore, speculation is made that William, Jr. married at about eighteen years of age making his time of birth circa 1790.

The third piece of evidence lies in the 1830 Federal Census. William, Jr. reports that both he and Lydia are older than age 30 but below 40. Therefore, setting the time of birth after 1790 and before 1800 for both.

William and Lydia began having children immediately. By the time the 1810 Federal Census was taken, William reports that he and Lydia have two children, a boy and a girl. It is not known how many children William and Lydia actually had. This in itself is confusing. The fact that he appears to have left no will adds to the dilemma (William might have been living in Morgan County at the time of his death. Many Morgan County records were burned during the Civil War.) By 1830, however, they have seven children.

There are only three children about whom even speculation can be made. It appears Willis Fouch was the first born son of William and Lydia. He appears on Fleming County Court records with William, Jr. as early as 1835. In 1835, Willis stands as bond for William, Jr., when William is unable to pay a \$50 debt. He, therefore, mortgages what appears to be all of his worldly goods to Willis agreeing to make good in one year. A record of the resolution of the mortgage is not available within county records. In one appearance in court in 1837 Willis and William are obviously in some sort of difficulty. The court finds against

them and orders each to pay a judgment of \$50. Willis evidently pays the judgment; however, William, Jr. is not able to pay.

According to one verbal record transcribed in 1920, Willis' father-in-law was Benjamin Holland of Fleming County.

Another child about whom we can speculate is a daughter, Pinean Fouch. Pinean (pronounced Piney Ann) married John Thomas, son of James Thomas, Sr. and his wife, Sarah (believed to be Royce) of Morgan County, Kentucky about 1841. Not a great deal has been discovered about Pinean. John and Pinean did, however, name their first two children William and Lydia. Much research still must be done relative to Pinean's life. Maybe some secrets about William and Lydia will be discovered there.

William Adison Fouch was born to William, Jr. and Lydia in Fleming County in 1827. There is much evidence that William Adison was the son of William and Lydia. First, on William Adison's death certificate, recorded in Rowan County, Kentucky in 1914, his son, Millard, tells us his father's father was William Fouch of Fleming County, Kentucky. Second, a son born between 1825 and 1830 is recorded on William, Jr.'s 1830 Federal Census record. Third, William Adison marries Pinean's sister-in-law, John Thomas' sister, Eveline Thomas, in 1848.

The "icing on the cake", however, was just discovered within the past two years. It is the entries within William Adison's family Bible. This Bible is held in the family of his third wife Caroline Hamilton Fouch. This Bible record appears to have been written in William Adison's own hand. He records the death of his first two

## William McDowell Fouch, Jr.

wives, Eveline Thomas and Susan Amburgy. His third wife, Caroline Hamilton, outlived him. The final Bible entries are made by Caroline. However, William Adison records for us the death of Lydia Fouch as July 8, 1848. He does not, however, record the death of William, Jr.

There are several other entries in this Bible. Some are William Adison's children. Interestingly enough William Adison and Susan Amburgy's last child was Corean Fouch. Her name has been spelled many ways in discovered records. However, William Adison records in his Bible the name of his last child, Corean (pronounce Cory Ann), how similar to the spelling and pronunciation of Pinean.

The relationship of other entries is not yet identified. William Adison records the birth of twins Obenian M. and Militia (as William Adison spelled it) Fouch in 1837. He then records the death of Militia Hall in 1895. This is Lydia Malissa Fouch Hall, progenitor of Carole Brooks-Lett of North Carolina, and probably the daughter of Willis Fouch.

In a continued search of tax records in Fleming, Morgan and Rowan Counties (Rowan County was formed from Morgan and Fleming in 1858) several interesting facts are discovered. About 1819 or 1820 James Christy, Sr., father of Lydia Fouch, moves from Fleming County to Morgan County. The part of Morgan County to which he moved is in Rowan County today. Christy Creek, Christy Creek Road and a dot on Christy Creek Road called "Christy" remain as a testament to his family's influence in the area.

However, to continue, in 1840 William, Jr. and Lydia do not appear on any federal census record. They do, however, appear on both the Fleming County and Morgan County tax records in 1840. Willis Fouch, also, appears in Morgan County at that time. In 1841, William Fouch again appears in Morgan County owning 130 acres. This is the first time William is ever listed as owning land. Because of what appears to have been a difficult life

financially, this land must have been a gift from his father-in-law James Christy, who owned many large tracts of land. In 1842, Willis is recorded, as well, as owning 131 acres.

In 1845, Lydia Fouch is listed as a taxpayer in Morgan County, as well as Willis. She would have been about fifty-five by that time. She reports to the tax collector that living with her are three children under the age of sixteen. (These children would have been born after 1830. William Adison would have been eighteen by 1845. Who are these children?) Willis continues to appear on Morgan County tax lists in 1846 and 1847, however, Lydia does not.

Willis disappears from the Morgan County tax list in 1848 and must have gone back to Fleming County as his wife's family lived there. A William Fouch is listed on the 1849 tax list in Fleming County with four children between five and sixteen. This must be Willis, not William, because the ages for Willis' children would be accurate. According to the same verbal record cited above, Willis Fouch died in Fleming County in the cholera epidemic of 1855.

It seems that Lydia lived with someone, possibly Willis between 1845 and 1848, at which time Willis returned to Fleming County. Then in 1848, Lydia appears again on the Morgan County tax lists reporting two children under sixteen. William Adison records Lydia's death as July 8, 1848. At this time, however, a John Fouch is living nearby also claiming that two children under sixteen live in his household. Then no Fouches appear in the Morgan County tax lists until 1851 when William Adison appears for the first time since his marriage to Eveline Thomas; however, in the same year, 1851, a Thomas Fouch appears living nearby William Adison.

There are so many questions. Did William, Jr. die between 1841, when he disappeared from the tax lists, and 1845 when Lydia appeared on those tax lists? Did William, Jr. and Lydia actually have ten children altogether? Who are John and Thomas Fouch -

children of William and Lydia? Willis and William Adison are the only two male births recorded prior to 1830. The remaining five children were girls, of which Pinean is the only one known. Lydia would only have been fortyish in 1830 certainly capable of having more children. To contemplate, William Adison named three of his sons, William M., John, and Thomas.

I realize that one needs a timeline to follow all the dates listed in the above article. However, there seems to be no other way to put the puzzle pieces of William and Lydia's life together other than a year by year documentation. If anyone can shed light on the above chronology or persons please write or call:

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Below are the relevant parts of a letter from Carole Lett Brooks, which was written in 1993: Lydia Malissa<sup>6</sup> (Willis<sup>5</sup> William<sup>4-3</sup> Isaac<sup>2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>) Fouch was first married to Harrison T. Williams.

*"Lydia Malissa Fouch was widowed young. She married a man named Hall from Mason Co. KY. My great Aunt (she will be 101 next January) never knew her grandmother but she remembered some of the stories her mother told her. She said one of her uncles (must have been Alfred D. or John O.) was separated from his wife. He followed her out West to get his children back. He told Nancy Jane he was afraid for his life so if he didn't come back something probably would have happened to him. Needless to say he never came back and they never heard from him again. Lydia Malissa was said to have died from a fall from a wagon. She was sitting on a chair in back of the wagon and fell out. I've never been able to find whether she had any more children with Mr. Hall or not. My great aunt thought she did.*

## William McDowell Fouch, Jr.

*Nancy Jane's other brother, William S. never married and was said to have moved to Washington, D.C. These are all family stories, so I take them for what they're worth.*

*There are several lawsuits and court cases at the Fleming County Courthouse involving Fouches. Some are not too complimentary. For instance, #4280 June 1828, involving William [Jr.], Daniel and Garland Fouch. John Graham stated he had been threatened and was afraid William would beat or kill him. William had to pay \$100 bond. Daniel and Garland paid \$50 bond each.*

*#2090 March 1821 - Daniel absconded from the area when he was*

*sued. Court Case #7328-91 had to do with land old William had purchased and his sons were selling so they could move to Indiana. John Garland, Daniel and Aaron Rawlings (husband of Sophie Fouch) were selling the property. Before it was finalized, John died, and the papers name his wife, Catherine, and his children, Louisa, Nancy Ann, Ambrose, and Evremont. Catherine and her children went to Indiana in 1833. The others left two years before. There were more cases I haven't looked at yet....."*

Lydia Malissa Fouch was born in 1837 in Fleming County, Kentucky, and died in 1895. Her first husband, Har-

rison T. Williams was born about 1826 in Greenup County, Kentucky, and died in Fleming County before 1860. All of their children were born in Fleming County.

### **Children of Malissa and Harrison**

**Nancy Jane**, born October 10, 1853, and died December 15, 1934 in Fleming County. She married Charles Wesley Staggs January 23, 1874.

**William S.** born about 1855.

**Alfred D.**, born about 1857.

**Sophia**, born about 1853.

**John O.**, born about 1860.

# Recollections of an Old Time School

Below is a letter to the editor of the *Times Democrat*, written May 28, 1936 by E. S. Montgomery, who was a classmate of the grandmother of Edna Eleanor Goodan<sup>8</sup> (Lucy Fouch<sup>7</sup> Walter Scott<sup>6</sup> William Adison<sup>5</sup> William<sup>4-3</sup> Isaac<sup>2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>). It was his recollection of their school experience in the 1870's in Fleming Co. Kentucky.

## *AN OLD TIME SCHOOL WITH ITS RULES AND SURROUNDINGS*

*I want to show the people of today the difference in their chances for schooling and mine, 65 years ago - 1871 - when I was 12 years old.*

*A large new log schoolhouse in the woods and for the first term it had neither fireplace nor floor. We built a fire on the ground in the middle of the room and set benches in a circle around it and the smoke went through the board roof. Sometimes that did not seem to draw good and the smoke would get in our eyes and we could hardly see our lessons and our nose would drip until it was hard to keep our books dry. Our teacher was a good old Methodist preacher - Andy Porter - but he knew no more in figures than I did. We would both stall on a problem in the Third Part of Ray's arithmetic, before we were one-fourth the way through it, and he would often take my book home with him at night to work out problems that we had both failed on.*

*Those days we seldom had shoes to wear until cold weather and as our road was mostly through woods and the first frosts in the fall we were barefooted and when we came to a clearing in the woods we would get on a stump so the sun would warm our feet.*

*One morning as I was going to school very late I fell in with the*

*teacher where our roads met and he was puffing and blowing and said, "I'm very late this morning but it looks like I can never get to school on time. I have to walk 2 1/2 miles across the cliffs, and before I leave home I have to grind on the hand mill for a large family."*

*Some of our patrons began to grumble about the old man being so late every day so they asked my father about it (he being a Trustee). Father said, "Does he generally come in the forepart of the day?" They said, "Yes." and father said, "That will do."*

*Now the difference in our rules and the way we kept them; their rules were written out by the trustees and were as follows:*

*To stay in the road to and from school; no smoking, no loud hollering, no scuffling; no throwing rocks, and no climbing. The last one was the one that gave us boys the most trouble.*

*One day as we were playing in the woods all found a small chestnut tree that was just bent with chestnut-burrs that were opened out ready for the chestnuts to fall out. We threw clubs and knocked out many, but oh, how we did want to climb that tree and shake it! But we were afraid of those rules for we knew the penalty to break one was severe and sure, so the boys picked on me to go see the teacher as we were good friends and always played partners in our marble games, so I gave the old man a very glowing account of that chestnut tree and how bad we did want to climb and shake it. He said, "Well, I will go with you." He saw the tree was easy to climb and he said, "you can climb it, but be careful, son." And I was soon in the top of that little tree and gave it a vigorous shake and the chestnuts fell like hail. I would like to see the boy of today that would*

*not have scaled up that tree and shook it, rules or no rules.*

*The teacher would often get so interested in a game of marbles (all the game we had) that we would often play over time at noon. He got little for teaching and was like most of the scholars, not much interested. So you can see how we were handicapped from all sides in our schooling.*

*Now, I love to travel over this same country and see the great change in the country and its people. Now all of them have good schoolhouses and good teachers and plenty of books. I am speaking of Rowan Co., KY. My school is now listed as Sand Gap District. Now, four miles from there, at Elliottville, they have a high school and 160 scholars and they don't have to walk through the frost barefooted, but have a school bus to ride in to and from school and have good shoes and silk stockings. And at Haldeman, in the same county, is a high school with 350 scholars and many of them go to school in the school bus, and at Morehead is one of the finest schools and colleges in the state.*

*E.B. Montgomery  
Germantown, KY Route 1*

# A Man Named Smith Founded Fouch, Michigan

Shortly before the Civil War, an African-American named Smith settled on the south end of Lake Leelanau, Michigan, and built a dock. Early settlers around the lake could come by boat, tie up at his dock and walk into Traverse City for supplies. The dock became known as Smith's Landing. Nothing more is known of Smith, and apparently he stayed only about four or five years.

In 1866 John R. Fouch<sup>5</sup> (William<sup>4</sup> Thomas<sup>3</sup> Isaac<sup>2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>), a Civil War veteran at age 21, arrived from Defiance County, Ohio, with his bride. Fouch was the son of William and Catharine Dunn Fouch, of Warren County, Ohio. His father died when he was five years old, and he and his mother spent a year in Indiana. Why they did this, is not yet known. They then returned to Ohio to live with his sister in Defiance, Ohio. In 1865, at age 19, as a "One Hundred Day Man", he joined the 169th Regiment of Ohio Guards. The war ended on his 100th day.

After his marriage to Hannah (possibly *Hannerah*) Berringer, of Defiance, Ohio, they migrated to Leelanau County, Michigan, and homesteaded 260 acres in Elmwood Township, which included a considerable amount of waterfront,

including Smith's Landing. Their first endeavor was to turn one hundred and sixty-seven acres into productive farmland. Here he produced wheat and pasture lands. His farm was attractive and modern for its time.

Hannah died in the fall of 1875, leaving John with three children: Temple, Perry, and Jesse. John then married Clara Beitner, who was a

Railroad came through from Solon to Traverse City in 1892, John built a station and post office, naming both "Fouch". The railroad station consisted of two small buildings under one roof, with an open space between them. One was a passenger station, the other a freight station. He became the first postmaster of Fouch on March 3, 1893.



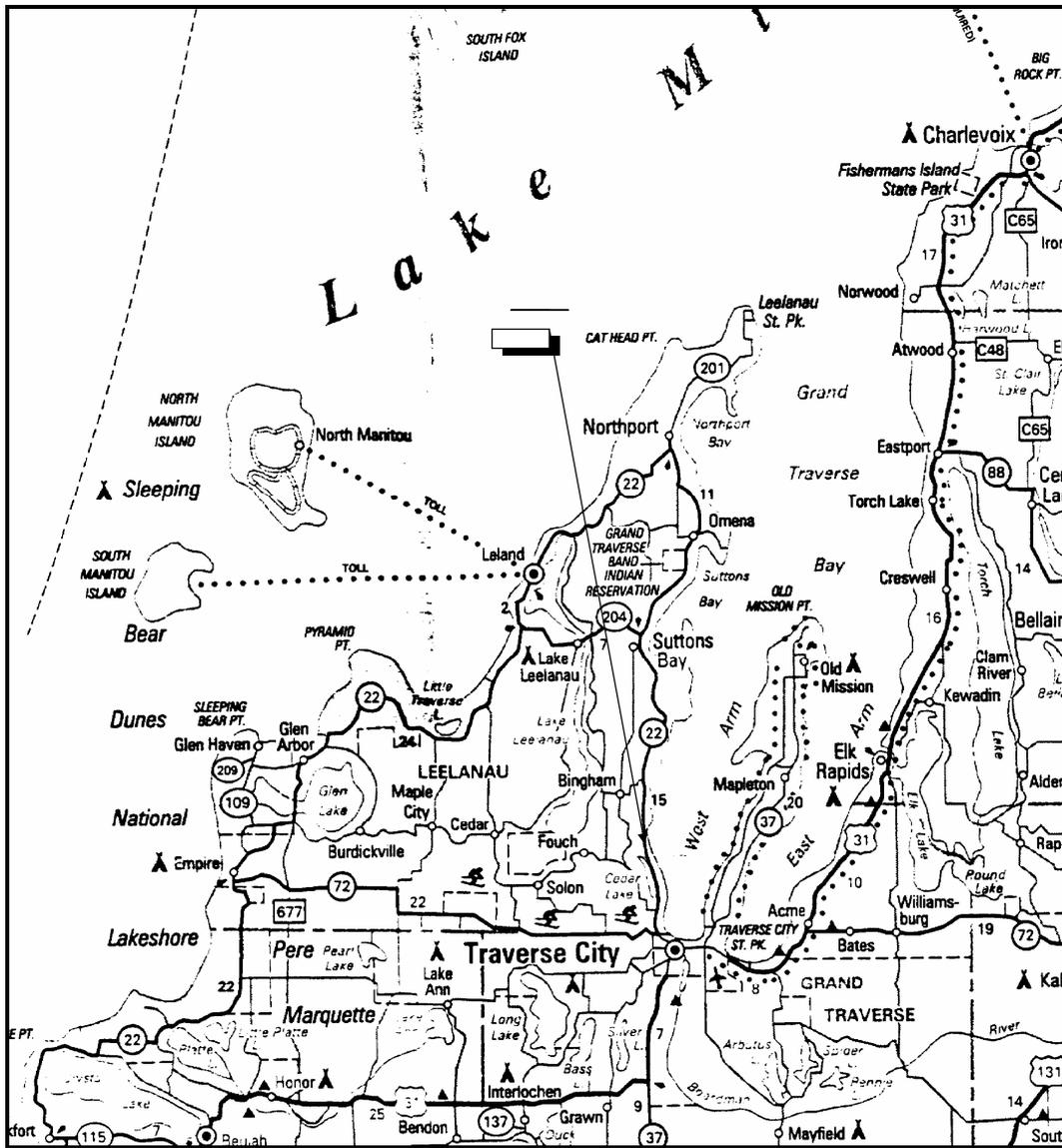
**John R. Fouch**

native of Michigan. Their children were George W., Ada and Harry.

Eventually John built a small summer resort at Smith's Landing. When the Manistee & Northeastern

Larry Wakefield, a Traverse City author and historian, describes Fouch as follows: *"From the open space between them Fouch built a tramway down the gentle slope to the dock and installed a small flatcar for transporting baggage and freight to the small steamers that plied the lake between Fouch and Leland, with stops along the shore. It was a nifty arrangement.*

*The first of these commercial passenger boats was the little steamer **Sally**. Captained by Morgan Cummings, she began making one round trip daily between Leland and Fouch in the spring of 1892. Leelanau County people could take **Sally** and meet the M&NE morning train at Fouch, then spend seven hours in Traverse City and catch **Sally** homeward bound in the late afternoon. It was a lot faster and more convenient than driving to Traverse City in a horse and buggy or wagon. Two other boats, **Tiger** and **Leelanau**, replaced*



*Sally, and Leelanau operated until 1929."*

With the automobile displacing both boats and railroads, the railroad line from Solon to Traverse City was abandoned in 1934.

In 1905, at the age of 60 he built a resort hotel in Fouch and called it Carp Lake House. It burned down in 1915, and was never replaced. In 1927 he sold the area to Daniel and Julia Perrin, of Detroit. They established a cabin colony and called it Perrin's Landing.

At some point in his life, John suffered an accident, which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs below the knee.

A small burial ground, known as Fouch Cemetery, lies on Fouch Road just east of Perrin's Landing. It holds the grave of Hannah Berringer Fouch, and a baby named Willy. There are but a half dozen graves there, and one of them is Thacker. Although my information does not include the first name, it is probably the grave of John's older sister, Emily Fouch Thacker, wife of John Beatty Thacker. She is known to have died December 1, 1868 in Michigan.

In a biographical edition on Grand Traverse and Leelanaw Counties, it is reported that John spent eighteen months in Arkansas and another similar period in Missouri. Which

point in his life this happened is not known. Southern California descendants of his sister Emily Fouch Thacker report that he came to visit them in California during the early part of this century.

In 1931, at the age of 86, John Fouch died, leaving a widow, six children, and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

**Children of John and Hannah (Hannerah)**

**Willy**, b. 29 March 1870, and died the following Christmas Day of burns.

**Temple**, married Frances Totten

**Perry Jesse**, married Helen

**Children of John and Clara Beitner**

**George William**, b. June 25, 1877 in Michigan. He lived on the family farm in Leelanau Co. until 1913, when he moved to Traverse City. He died April 17, 1969 in Traverse City, MI, and was married to Sophia Stanek.

**Harry Edwin**, born May 2, 1888 in Fouch, Leelanau Co. MI. He died in July, 1960. He married Charlotte E. Thies.

**Ada Isabel**, whose first husband was Mr. Kilmer. Her second was Lemuel Stratton. She died in Longview, Cowlitz Co. Washington.

# The David Fouch Family and Their Oregon Trek

The following history of the David Fouch<sup>5-4</sup> (John<sup>3-2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>) family is composed of excerpts from a document written in 1934 by Altha Fouch, their daughter-in-law. She had known them only for about ten years, and regretted (don't we all?) having not asked them more about their experiences. But we are grateful for the information she gives us, as it tells us not only about the experiences of this family, but also a general history of the times.

David was an elder brother of Dr. Albert Fouch, who was described in the last newsletter (Volume 1, No. 4).

## By Altha E. Fouch

The family of Susan Recknor Fouch was established in Maryland, and the parents of both emigrated to Ohio. David W. Fouch was born June 18, 1829 and died July 30, 1901. Susan Recknor Fouch was born December 14, 1831 and died February 29, 1894.

They were married in Ohio in 1850 and lived there until 1862, when with their four children, they became a part of the greatest trek of homeseekers the world has ever known, that of the Oregon Trail.

They drove their cows, as many did, since they would be of value at the end of the journey and would furnish some milk for the children on the trip. Their destination was Oregon, where they landed in the Grande Rounde Valley, now Le Grande, in the fall of 1862, with very little of this world's goods but plenty of courage and ambition. Of the hardships of the trail, they said little. They, as all the people of their generation, were hardy pioneers and were merely going through an advanced grade in their school of life.

I remember hearing Daddy Fouch tell of walking all the way from Ohio

to the end of the journey and standing guard over the stock every other night. He told how the cattle strayed away one night, and in getting them back he ran into a place where rattlesnakes were so thick he could hear them hissing all about him. Due to his heavy cowhide boots, he was not bitten; however, he said it was an experience he would not care to repeat.

Mother Fouch told how the less rugged women and children suffered from lack of vegetables, some becoming so weak they could scarcely stand. They came to one place where they could get some vinegar. She said nothing in her life had ever tasted so good, and she made a vinegar pie. After the journey, she washed and dyed the wagon sheets, and made garments for the family.

As often happened on these treks, factions arose and the pioneers separated. Their section of the train had no serious trouble with the Indians. They travelled the South Prong of the Oregon Trail, which separated from the main road at Three Islands Ford, a few miles west of the present town of Glens Ferry.

In taking this route they passed the spot where two years earlier occurred, what was reported one of the worst massacres in the annals of the trail, known as the Sinker Creek Massacre. This battle lasted thirty-six consecutive hours, leaving only twenty-eight survivors, sixteen of whom were children. All of their stock were killed or stolen and their wagons burned. After wandering along the Snake River with only such food as they could forage and almost no clothing, these survivors stopped and erected a rude shelter on the banks of the Owyhee River, to await their fate. They were found by troops from Walla Walla, forty-five days after the battle, having

wandered seventy miles from the point of attack.

The Fouch family passed this point, knowing the dangers to which they were exposed. Fort Hall, where a small military post was stationed for the protection of emigrants, was 300 miles distant. Fort Walla Walla was 340 miles to the west. The Hudson's Bay Post at Old Fort Boise, which did affirm and afford a certain measure of protection, had been abandoned in 1855.

The Fouch family remained in the Grande Rounde Valley until the late fall of 1863. During the time they were there they followed farming and Father Fouch worked on some of the roads. He helped to construct the first improved road over the Blue Mountains in the region of Meacham. On account of the Boise Basin Gold Rush, Christmas of 1863 found them on their way to Boise Valley, where they homesteaded a farm two miles east of Star, Idaho. Frank the youngest son, was born there in January of 1865. There they lived the life of every settler of their day, raising stock, working the farm, hauling farm produce to the mines. Father Fouch planted sugar maple trees, hazel nut trees, and was the first to plant a family fruit orchard.

In building up the social and religious life of the community, Daddy and Mother Fouch felt their responsibility. He became one of the earliest Christian preachers in the territory. He built and preached in a church in Star, which was still standing in 1934. He preached, baptized, and performed marriage ceremonies throughout Payette and Boise Valleys. Sometimes these preaching appointments required an all day trip, and he would stay in homes of parishioners. At the fiftieth anniversary of his church, I could almost hear him say in

## The David Fouch Family

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his usual way, "No Providential Hinderance, I will be with you at early candle lighting on Saturday evening, and at 11:00 o'clock on the Lord's day and at early candle lighting in the evening." A friend who heard him preach often, said she did not remember of him ever failing to say, "Repent and be baptized."

Along with his religious work, D.W. Fouch took some part in politics and in the 12th and 13th sessions, 1882-1884 respectively. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature from Ada County, and was made Speaker of the House at both Sessions. It is said his parliamentary decisions were seldom appealed from which seems to me remarkable in view of the fact his opportunity to practice parliamentary rules had been confined to the district school literary and debating society. I wonder how many folk now-a-days could do better. The one disappointment in his public life was that he was not appointed a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In the early 1890's D.W. Fouch ran again for the State Legislature, but was defeated. By this time there had been quite an influx of Eastern people, among them some shrewd politicians, and those of the old order were relegated to the past.

David W. Fouch had always been a giant in strength, but about the year 1884 he had trouble with one of his ears, which caused intense pain. From this he suffered many months. Eventually he went to the Post Doctor at Boise Barracks. There it was determined that he had a mastoid infection, and surgery was performed. Since there were no accommodations for patients, after a few hours he was taken to the home of a friend for a few days, before returning home. A second operation was necessary, before his complete recovery. The surgeon, a Dr. Girard, informed the family there were but few operative cases of this nature on medical record at that time.

Of Mother Fouch it could be truly said, "She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness". Here her home, her family, and her church, were her chief concerns. She gave of herself unstintingly to those in suffering or need, and many a mother felt secure in child-birth under her care. Since services of this kind were a necessary part of her life, she bought books on midwifery and studied that she might be better prepared to act in this capacity. She lent a hand at such times merely as a neighborly act and in no sense from a financial consideration. Her ability as a nurse in general was well known and was of great value, as her own family could attest.

During the winter of 1878 a malignant type of diphtheria became epidemic in Star. Very few children who contracted it lived. In a few instances several children in one family were taken. Doctors were no nearer than Boise, 16 miles away, and were pretty powerless to do much this being before anti-toxin was discovered. It was in June of that year, that Frank, then a boy of 12, took the dreaded disease. At this time everyone was excited over the Bannock Indian outbreak, and many families went to Boise for protection. Doctors could not be induced to go so far from Boise without an escort, so there was no other way but to give him the best nursing they knew how. They were rewarded by his recovery.

The schooling the family acquired was in the little district school at Star. Being all of a bookish inclination, they augmented this by much reading. My husband, Frank Fouch, had read ancient and U.S. history, as well as the entire plays of Shakespeare when he was but a mere boy. Before he was twenty-one he had read the best of the English and American poets, and had begun the study of astronomy. He said frequently he was sent to Boise with a load of grain and given money to buy

his dinner and would buy a book instead.

During the construction of the Oregon Short Line through this section of Idaho, Frank and his brother, Albert, purchased an interest in the ferry at the site of the Old Hudson's bay Post. They also established at that location a general merchandising store. When the railroad was completed in 1884 a switch was established in a location now called "Parma". They moved their mercantile store to this location and enlarged it. At the same time, they were engaged in farming and Daddy Fouch became the Postmaster. In 1889 they purchased a mercantile business in Nampa, and this was run by Albert. The panic of 1893 caused their businesses to fail, and Frank moved onto his farm at Parma. He remained there until his death.

Albert lived for awhile in Seattle, later moving to Nyssa, where he purchased and operated a rooming house, until his death.

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### QUERY

We would particularly like to obtain any information from descendants of Elijah Fouch, of Smith Co. TN. He died intestate in October, 1837, leaving 139 acres of land in Smith County. His sons and daughters, Elijah, William, Mary Fouch McDarman, Joel, and David filed against John, Martha Fouch Davis (of Illinois), Sarah Fouch Welsh (wife of James Welsh), and the children of a deceased daughter who married a man named Warford. These eight children were citizens of Smith county, and appeared to be orphans.

# Fouches in America

## The Fourth Generation

(Continued from Volume 1 No. 4)

**Elizabeth Isa Fouch**<sup>4</sup> (Isaac,<sup>3,2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>) was the only child known to have been born to Isaac, Jr., who was born February 5, 1763 and died February 28, 1795. On September 23, 1792 he married Elizabeth Halling (Hawling). Although no birthdate has been found for Elizabeth Isa, she was probably born before her father's death, as a cradle was listed in the inventory of his property. Census records show that she lived with her mother during her mother's lifetime. The only other present-day evidence of her existence is her will:

*I, Elizabeth I. Fouch of the County of Loudoun and State of Virginia do make and publish this as my last will and testament hereby revoking all others heretofore made by me.*

**First** *It is my will and desire that all my just debt and funeral expenses be paid by my executors hereinafter named as soon after my decease as practicable and that my said Executors cause my body to be buried by the side of my Father and Mother and have an iron railing placed around the lot in which we are buried.*

**Second** *I give to my cousin Daniel Fouch of Georgia one hundred dollars*

**Third** *I give to John T. Moran fifty dollars both the above legacies to be paid as soon as it is convenient.*

**Fourth** *All the balance of my estate of which I am now or may be possessed at The Time of my death or to which I may, in any way, be entitled, I give to my Cousins Isaac Hawling and his sister Jemima Hawling to be equally divided between them, share and share alike.*

*It is my express will that my servant woman Lucy and her present and future children shall not be sold except for some grave offence or crime and I urge upon my Executor to see*

*this provision of my will is observed and to provide good homes for the said servants if ever it becomes necessary to change their ownership.*

**Fifth** *I appoint my cousin Isaac Hawling Executor of this my last will and testament.*

*In witness whereof I the said Elizabeth I. Fouch have hereto set my hand and seal, this 27th day of February 1862*

*E.I. Fouch*

This will was probated November 13, 1865. Since this was several months following the end of the Civil War, we can only imagine the prevailing conditions in Leesburg at that time. Today, in Sharon Cemetery in Middleburg, Virginia, there are large tombstones over the graves of her parents, with their names and birth and death dates. These were probably placed there by their daughter. There are two small stones nearby, with no names. There is no iron railing placed around the lot, as she directed. Perhaps by the time of her death, there was no legacy. Certainly, her servant woman, Lucy, was no longer her property. The will does give us a sense of her character. Although she was capable of slave ownership, she expressed a concern for the welfare of Lucy, and spoke of her with respect. She did not call her a "slave", as many did. She did not call her a "girl". She called her a "servant woman".

Prior to my finding this will, I had sometimes seen reference to the Fouches in Georgia. At that time I did not know if or how they connected to our family. Isa's bequest to "my cousin, Daniel, of Georgia", was the linch pin that connected the families.

**Mary McDowell Russell**<sup>4</sup> (Elizabeth<sup>3</sup> Isaac<sup>2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>) is the only grandchild mentioned in Isaac's will in 1793. I have yet to find any other reference to her.

**Charlie Ann Elizabeth Jane Russell**<sup>4</sup> (Elizabeth<sup>3</sup> Isaac<sup>2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>) never married, and was intimately involved in the family throughout her lifetime. Her signature is on various documents, and she was listed as executor and chief beneficiary of the will of her aunt, Mary McDowell Fouch. The latter described her as, "...my affectionate and dutiful niece Charley Ann Elizabeth Jane Russell, daughter of my sister Elizabeth Russell.....".

**Simpson Fouch**<sup>4</sup> (Jonathan<sup>3</sup> Isaac<sup>2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>) was born in Wilkes County, Georgia September 21, 1806. He attended the University of Virginia, and that institution has him enrolled in 1826-1828, attending the schools of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Law, although the University reported that some of their records have been destroyed. Family legend states that he was a friend of Thomas Jefferson. Since the latter died in 1825, perhaps Simpson attended the University before that time.

After his years at the University, he returned to Wilkes County, and taught school there. He married Sarah Elizabeth Ball October 10, 1832. He and his family moved around from county to county in Georgia, presumably teaching school most of the time, although he was also a member of the bar. While living in Crawfordsville, Taliaferro County, he ran for the State Legislature, but was defeated by Alexander H. Stephens,

## Fouches in America

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who later became Vice President of the Confederacy.

Simpson Fouche founded the Cherokee Female Institute in 1853, and sold it four years later. It is considered to be the predecessor of the present Shorter College.

During the late 1850's he became politically active in encouraging Georgia to secede from the Union. He was elected to the Georgia Legislature from Floyd County, and represented his county at the State convention that was held in Milledgeville on January 16, 1861. It was at this convention that Simpson Fouche cast his ballot for Georgia to secede from the Union. Although he did not fight in any military battles, he carried the rank of full colonel.

Throughout his years of teaching, he held large farm holdings and is said

to have owned more than forty slaves. Some of his property is still owned by his descendants.

He died April 2, 1885, and his will is recorded in Deed Book GG, page 674 in Floyd County, GA. Sarah Elizabeth Ball Fouche died in 1905. Both are buried in the family plot in Myrtle Hill Cemetery, Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.

### **Children** (all born in Georgia)

**Morton**, born September 13, 1833 in Wilkes Co. Georgia. He married Adolpha Pratt.

**Robert Turnbull**, born October 29, 1835 in Hancock Co. and died March 3, 1908. He married Rebecca Sproull.

**Mary Isabell**, born August 3, 1838 in Crawfordville, Taliaferro Co.

**Florence**, born December 11,

1840 in Crawfordville. She married Edward Magruder.

**Metilla**, born May 15, 1847 in Oakland Cap. Co. GA.

**Camilla**, born March 25, 1850 in Kingston, Cass Co., GA. Simpson's former slave, Andrew Fouche, deposed that in 1874 he moved to Mitchell Co. "near Commilla".

**John**, born July 13, 1853 in Kingston. He died in infancy.

**Sallie**, born September 10, 1855 in Floyd Co.

**Fannie**, born October 16, 1858 in Floyd Co.

All of the above children were listed in Simpson's will (written in 1871) except for Mary and John.

# Simpson Fouche of Georgia

In an autobiography written by Richard Malcolm Johnston, is a sketch of the character of Simpson Fouche. Mr. Johnston was a school teacher, lawyer, and in the last half of his life, a published author. He lived from 1822 to 1898. His Georgia stories in the Century magazine 1885-1898 were informative and entertaining, giving a vivid portrayal of much of life in early Georgia.

In the sketch that I was sent, he portrays a school which he attended as a child, the location of which was not mentioned. It was established by a Northern teacher named Salem Town, followed by a Lucian Whittle. After the departure of Mr. Whittle, the trustees engaged Simpson Fouche, of Wilkes County.

Mr. Johnston described him as:

*“He had been educated at the University of Virginia and had practiced some years at the bar. I rather think that he was the first well-educated native to keep a school in that region.*

*He was a man of fine ability, and would have become a distinguished politician if he had known better how to restrain his too-ardent temper. As it was, he sometimes would take prominent part in campaigning, especially Presidential, and he could hold his own well with the best stump-speakers.*

*As a teacher he was perfect, with one exception. His discipline was extremely rigorous, and he punished with a passion and severity that sometimes bore very hard upon those who were not too large to be out of*

*danger. I went to him for two years and a half, and never during a single day all that time was I free from the fear of being punished before the day ended.*

*Yet I liked him because he was so competent, so faithful, and meant to be entirely just. He kept a list of all the lessons, perfect and imperfect, that had been recited during the term, and read it aloud at the midsummer examinations, which occupying two days, were attended by many hundreds of visitors. On such occasions the pride that I used to feel when my imperfect lessons were sounded aloud to be none, filled me with pride which seemed to me then eminently noble, and I was fully compensated for all the apprehensions that I had undergone.”*

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# Andrew Fouche

## Experiences of a Former Slave

From Documents Found in National Archives in Washington, D.C.

### Andrew J. Fouche

*On this 5 day of August 1899, at Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tenn., before me, Thomas R. Hardwick, a special examiner of the Bureau of Pensions, personally appeared Andrew J. Fouche, who, being by me first duly sworn to answer truly all interrogatories propounded to him during this special examination of aforesaid claim for pension, deposes and says:*

*I am 52 or 53 years of age; my postoffice address is 220 5 St. Alley, Chattanooga, Tenn. I am a preacher or have been, but have got so I can't travel and I am doing nothing. I served in 44 U.S. Inf. and I am a pensioner under the name of Andrew J. Fouche. I am commonly called Andrew Jackson and it is under that name that I got my license to run restaurant and I vote under that name. I went in the army as Fouche from my masters name who was Simpson Fouche (dead) of Rome, Ga.*

*I married my present wife under my name of Andrew Jackson at Rome Ga or near there. I got license at Rome Ga in 1876 to marry Avary Johnson and Squire McCord married us. I do not know if she ever was married before, but she was the mother of a child. I had been married before to Betsy Fouche. I think I married her with license in 1866 in Thomas Co. Ga. I forget who performed the ceremony but I think he was a judge - Judge Chutes - Betsy and I stayed together about 2 1/2 yrs. and separated. She saw another fellow she wanted - Archie Fouche, or Archie Thompson when free - and he claimed that he got a divorce for her but I don't know. She was living in 1893 when I last saw her. She was living in Thomas Co. Ga. P.O. Glasgow, Thomas Co.*

*Ga. I have never had any other wife. Betsy had never been married before she married me. My three brothers, Squire Jackson, Wyatt Reed, and Pope Jackson of Thomasville Ga, will know Betsy and I...[The rest of this document is missing in my files, but can probably be found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.]*

### Andrew Foushe

On the 12th day of May, 1900 in a deposition made by Andrew Foushe:

That he was five feet two inches. He enrolled in Company K of the 44th Regiment of U.S. Colored Troops, commanded by Colonel Johnson. On September, 1864, he was captured by Confederate troops in Dalton, Georgia. As a prisoner of war he was taken to Decatur, Alabama, where he was ruptured while being compelled to assist in tearing up the railroad track.

During an escape attempt, he proceeded about 50 or 60 yards when he was fired upon by the guards. He was shot in the left shoulder, while another man who tried to escape at the same time, was killed. The ball went through his shoulder, and an "old lady" sewed up the wound, and put turpentine on it. That was the extent of his treatment.

Since leaving the service and at least until 1900, Andrew lived in Thomas County, Georgia, on his old master's plantation, and at Floyd Co. GA. His occupations were listed as a farmer, carpenter, and preacher

### George Lane

#### Regarding Andrew Fousha

*Personally came before me, a Notary Public in and for Hamilton County and State of Tennessee, George Lane, aged 53 years, a citizen of the Town of Harrison James County*

*formerly Ham-ilton Co. State of Tennessee, well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declare in relation to aforesaid case, as follows:*

*I, George Lane, first became acquainted with Andrew Fousha when we enlisted in the 44th Regt. U.S.C. Infy. He belonged to Co. K and I in Co. I after the 44th Regt. was captured he and I with several others were compelled to assist in tearing up the Railroad Track and in so doing - and in bending the rails around the Trees - he got injured by a rail striking him in some manner causing rupture - there were several men injured in the same way and at the same place - and the injured were carried away. I saw him again at Decatur, Ala. after the Battle of Franklin the prisoners were formed in line and all who were claimed by their owners were allowed to go with their owners - and those not claimed were shot - as quick as they attempted to escape.*

*(signed) George Lane*

*State of Tennessee, County of Hamilton*

### Andrew J. Fouche

*Personally came before me .....Andrew J. Fouche, aged 44 years, a citizen of the Town of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton..... That the house he lives in is No. 1000 Situated near the Montague Pipe Works (no Name to Street). That he is known more commonly by Andrew Jackson, in this city.*

*That he was born in Toliver [Taliaferro] County, State of Georgia, and at the time he enlisted he lived in Floyd Co. Ga., his owner moved to Florida line and when claimant was captured at Dalton, Georgia, the*

## Andrew Fouche

*Rebels kept him with them until the close of the War and then turned him over to his owner, whose Farm was part in Florida and part in Georgia. The Georgia part was in Thomas County. After he left Thomas County in 1874 he moved to Mitchell County Near Commilla. In 1875 he moved to Rome, Ga. and in 1886 he moved to Chattanooga and remained in Chattanooga ever since, and his evidence can be obtained in the office of the Hon. Adjutant who issued his Honorable Discharge. (Signed - his mark) Andrew J. Fouche alias Andrew Jackson*

### Mary Fosha

*Chattanooga, Tennessee*

*I have been personally acquainted with the claimant Andrew Fosha all his life. We belonged to the Same Owners in time of slavery, and I saw him after he enlisted in the 44th Regt. of Colored Troops with the Uniform on while the Regt. was at Rome in the State of Georgia and know him to be the same person - I am unable to State the correct Spelling of the name, not being a Schollar.*

*Mary Fosha (her mark)*

### Wyatt Reed, half brother of Andrew Jackson (alias Fouche)

*On this 11th day of April 1900 at Thomasville, county of Thomas State of Georgia, before me, A.B. Parkey, a special examiner of the Bureau of Pensions, personally appeared Wyatt Reed, who, being by me first duly sworn to answer truly all interrogatories propounded to him during this special examination of aforesaid claim for pension, deposes and says:*

*I am about 60 years of age; my post office address is Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia (Fletcher's home); occupation, common labour. I was not a U.S. soldier during late war, but I was a servant in the confederate army. I was in the confederate army 18 months. This was during the first part of the*

*war. Just before the federal army came south I was refugeed here. My home during that war was at Rome, Georgia. I do not know where I was born but when I could first recollect I was living at Cartersville, Bartow County, Georgia, 32 miles from Rome. I was then a slave of Simpson Fouche - was born a slave of Mr. Fouche. I remained at Cartersville until about two years before the war began when I was taken to Rome and remained there until I went into the Confederate army. I have been living here ever since the war. My father was named Wyatt Reeves but Reeves was hard to understand and I changed it to Reed.*

*I had five brothers, viz, Squire Jackson, dead. Pope Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Andrew Jackson, and myself. Just 5 of us in all. We were all the sons of one mother but had different fathers. Our mother was named Henrietta and belonged to Mr. Fouche. I do not know who was the father of Martin Van Buren. The father of Andrew was Dred Fouche and I do not know how Andrew got the name of Jackson. Andrew has had the name of Jackson ever since freedom. Andrew was bred and born at Cartersville, Georgia and always lived at Cartersville. Andrew was with our owner, Mr. Fouche, when the war came up. Andrew went off with the Yankees as a U.S. soldier. Yes, I saw him while he was a U.S. soldier. The regiment to which he belonged came here to Thomasville and I saw him once with his regiment here in the courthouse yard, but I do not know what year. I do not know what regiment Andrew belonged to but it was colored. I do not know who his officers were and do not know how long he served. Andrew was sold by his owner to the rebel army to cook for them and he ran away from the rebels and went to the Yankees. After the war closed and the Yankees left here Andrew remained at Thomasville for a few years. He then got to preaching and went to Chattanooga where our mother was living. He later went to Macon and was there when I last heard of him. I have not seen Andrew in about 5 years.*

*How many times has Andrew been married? Never but once that I know of. He married Betsy Thompson directly after the close of the war. Betsy Thompson was a Fouche slave, and resided at Rome until the slaves were refugeed to (illegible) (signed) Wyatt Reed*

### Betsy Whitfield, former wife of Andrew Jackson

*April 11, 1900:*

*I am (unknown) years of age. My post office address is Glasgow, Thomas County, Georgia. I am a field-hand, and am the wife of Richard Whitfield. He and I were married about 24 years ago.*

*I have been married twice. My first husband was Andrew Jackson. Andrew Jackson and I were married on Christmas Eve following freedom. We were married in Thomasville by a white man whose name I do not know. I do not know the name of any persons present at our marriage. Jackson and I lived together about 2 years - until we had two children, and we then separated and I procured a divorce from him. Andrew Jackson and I were the slaves of Simpson Fouche, of Rome, Georgia.*

*I remained with my master at Rome until he refugeed with his slaves to this place. This was in January before the surrender in May 1865. Andrew had been sent off to the army, but I do not know whether he was put in the rebel or yankee army, but it was during slavery time.*

*I do not know whether Andrew was a soldier in the U.S. Army. If he was I never heard of it, and I never heard him say whether he had been a U.S. soldier or not.*

*You can't prove by me that Andrew had been a U.S. soldier.*

*His name was Andrew Fouche during slavery, but he was called Andrew Jackson after freedom.*

# Fouch, Jordan, Wall & Bates Families of Wilkes County, GA

About fifteen years ago Dudley Fouche, of Atlanta, Georgia, sent me genealogical information which he had collected in the 1930's. Included here is an abstract of a letter sent by **Bernice H. Fouche**, widow of **Chester Fouche, Sr.**, **Chester Fouche, Jr.** was a student at Emory University, Atlanta, at the time, and later served in World War II. The letter touches briefly on a widow's struggle during the depression, as well as Bible and family knowledge information on the **Jordan, Wall, and Bates** families, who intermarried with the Fouche family of Georgia. Dudley's father was **George Henry Fouche**<sup>6</sup> (George Thomas<sup>5</sup> Thomas McDowell<sup>4</sup> George<sup>3</sup> Isaac<sup>2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>) and his mother's maiden name was **Lura Allie Fouche**<sup>6</sup> (Martin Woodard<sup>5</sup> Isaac Perkins<sup>4</sup> Daniel<sup>3</sup> Isaac<sup>2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>), who migrated to Wilkes County, Georgia in 1802.

*Buena Vista, Ga.  
December 19, 1935*

*Dear Dudley:*

*I am enclosing the data re: Bates, Jordan and Wall I have been able to obtain.*

*As I am living in Buena Vista, I have made two trips to secure it.*

*Mother Fouche knew very little regarding Wall and Jordan family. Cousin Ella Duke gave me the information I have.*

**Caroline W. Bates**, half-sister of **Drusilla**, eldest dau. of Anderson by 1st wife, b. Aug. 20, 1813 m. ----- Boswell of Talbot Co. Georgia. Sue Boswell, their daughter m. Sam Hogg. **Drusilla Echols Bates**, b. April 4, 1820. daughter of Anderson by 2nd wife. She married **Isaac Perkins Fouche**.

*They do not know the father of Solomon Wall, I believe if you will work on the theory his name was Washington, you'll accomplish something. Inasmuch as Washington was a family name, I am impressed with the fact, perhaps it was Washington. I often do this working on my family history, and, really [rarely?], am ever wrong.*

*From time to time, as I get additional data, will send it.*

*Wishing you and your family a Happy Christmas and prosperous New Year.*

*Yours Sincerely,  
Bernice H. Fouche*

## Brothers and Sisters of Elizabeth Hill Jordan:

**Mary Jordan** m. Lige Kensey  
**Clemmie Jordan** m. Oliver  
**Alonzo Jordan** m. 1st Barrow;  
2ndly - Kendrick

**Harrison Jordan** died single

**Caroline** m. Peter Wall

**Patient** m. John Wall

**Elizabeth Hill** m. Torrence Wall

**Nick** m. Ann Duke

**Sallie** m. ---Watson

**Matt Jordan** m. Lou Lancaster

**Nannie** (?)

**Matt** (?)

**Sobrinie** m. Bill Jossey

**Irvin**

**Bye** m. Bye duke

**Henry**

**Elizabeth Bates** b. Feb. 2, 1823, daughter of Anderson by 2nd wife, m. Isaac Canley of Talbot Co. Ga.

**David P. Bates**, b. July 10, 1824, son of Anderson by 2nd wife. Was killed in Howard, Ga.

**Martha S. Bates**, b. Feb. 15, 1827. daughter of Anderson, m. --- Lockhart of Taylor Co. GA.

**Isaac Perkins Fouche**, b. Jan. 5, 1808

**Reuben** m. ---- Williams

## Old Jordan Bible

**Abraham Jordan**, born circa 1790, father of Elizabeth Jordan, married in 1818 Sallie Griggs of S.C. He died Sept 23, 1880

**Nicholas Jordan**, born June 7, 1820.

**Clemmie Jordan** b. June 28, 1822.

**Mary Ann Jordan** b. Oct. 3, 1824.

**Samuel C. B. Griggs Jordan** b. June 21, 1826.

**Lafayette Jordan** b. April 13, 1828.

**Elizabeth Hill Jordan**, mother of Susan Elizabeth Fouche, b. April 5, 1830.

**Caroline Jordan** b. April 18, 1832.

**Thomas Jefferson Jordan** Oct. 12, 1833

**Patience Jordan**, b. Nov. 7, 1835.

## Old Bates Bible Births

**Anderson Bates** born April 5, 1788 (Do not know from whence he came. Possibly Virginia or Wilkes Co. Ga.)

**Jane Bates**, 1st wife of Anderson, b. Dec. 7, 1801.

**Evins Echols Bates**, brother of Drusilla, oldest son of Anderson, by 1st wife, b. Sept. 23, 1811.

**Susan Bates**, b. June 22, 1829, m Babe Stamper, dau. of Anderson.

**Jane A. Bates** b. Aug. 5, 1832. dau of Anderson, m. ---Cauley. The baby was born March 12, 183(illegible)

**Nancy Bates** b. Nov. 2, 1838. Dau. of Anderson.

**Mary F. Bates**, b. May 20, 1842.

## Fouch, Jordan, Wall, & Bates

**Alethea S. Bates**, dau of Anderson, b. May 30, 1842. m. --- Adams.

### Marriages

**Joel J. Mann** and **Mary F. Bates**, one of the youngest daughters of Anderson, were married March 31, 1861.

**B.H.C. Adams** and **Alethea C.S. Bates** were married January 13, 1867. (She was living about three miles from Plains, Ga. when she married.)

**James Torrence Wall** died Nov. 26, 1895

**Solomon Wall**, father of **James Torrence**, was from Twiggs Co. married **Dacey Solomon**. She had a brother named **Peter** of Macon, Ga. Another, **Hardy Solomon**, Twiggs Co. Ga. and **Dillie Solomon** married -- Finch of Twiggs Co.

**James Torrence Wall's** brothers and sisters were **Washington Wall** m. **Mary Terry**, mother of **Betsy Terry**, **Peter Solomon Wall** m. **Caroline Jordan**, **John Wall** m. **Patient (Puss) Jordan**, **Zeke Wall** m. (1st) --- **Huckabee**, had a child named **Mat**; (2dly) --- **Rousch**; (3rdly) m.

**Sis Stevens, William Sheriff** of ---- m. Ellen Tidwell.

Shade died single.

Jeff died single

Fannie married --- Johnson

Sara married ---- Carter

The above information is confusing, I admit. Anyone wishing a photostatic copy of the original may have it by letting me know

# Unhappy Duty of a Grieving Father

*State of Georgia*

*On the fifth day of November in the Year 1863, Wilkes County Personally appeared before me the subscriber, Justice of the ----Court in & for the County aforesaid Daniel Fouch, who after being sworn according to law deposes and says that he is the Father of Lewis B. Fouch decd also the father of Jeremiah T. Fouch who were privates in Capt. G.G. Norman & Company 9 Regt Georgia Volunteers Commanded by Col Goulding in the service of the Confederate States. That the aforesaid Jeremiah T. Fouch entered the service at Washington Wilkes County GA on the 11 June 1861 and was musterd into the Service at Richmond, Va on or about the 23 June 1861 and died at Gordonsville Va on the 28th August 1863 died from wound*

*received from the fall of -----and Lewis B. Fouch entered the service on or about 1st of October 1863. Was mustered into service at or near Fairfax Courthouse Va in Company Commanded by Capt. G.G. Korman 9th Regt Geo Volunteers & died at Lynchburg on the 10th of August 1863 from disease. Subsequent to their mustering into Service they were both the said Jeremiah & the said Lewis were transferred to the Artillery Service at or near Curtisville, Va. Company Commanded by Capt John Land & at the time of their death Commanded by Capt John T Winfree in said Company Known as the Twin Artillery in Col Cutts Battalion that both said Jeremiah & said Lewis died leaving neither wife or child, the effects of the said Lewis as deponent is*

*.....was turned over to the 2nd Auditor amounting to fourteen dollars & thirty cents that he makes this deposition for the purpose of obtaining from the Government of the Confederate States whatever may be due the said Jeremiah & Lewis at the time of their death for .....bounty or other allowance for their service as .....sworn to & Subscribed before me  
John W. Hearde*

This Daniel is probably the son of Daniel and Sarah Hawling Fouche, and is probably “my cousin Daniel, of Georgia” who was listed in the will of Elizabeth Isa Fouch.

# Isaac Fouch of McConnellsville, Ohio

Sometimes in researching the various Fouches, I run into dead ends and have to start over. Such is the case of Isaac Fouch, who was in the War of 1812. At first it was assumed that he was the oldest son of Thomas and Sarah Coombes Fouch. According to the Bible, their firstborn, Isaac, was born October 3, 1780, and it was known that his brother, William, served in that war. The War of 1812 record of Isaac Fouch, however, stated that he was twenty-five years old in 1813; so clearly, there were two Isaac Fouches, born in Leesburg, about eight years apart.

From undocumented records which have come to me from two sources, it appears that the younger Isaac<sup>4</sup> (Jacob<sup>3,2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>) was the son of Jacob, Jr. and Perenah McDaniel Fouch. He first married Sarah Violett, and later married his niece, Mary E. Steadman. If the information is correct, she was the daughter of a Col. James Steadman, of Leesburg and Isaac's sister, Alsey Fouch.

Isaac enlisted as a private in the War of 1812 on the 28th of August 1812 for a five-year period. His regimental commander was Captain Arthur P. Haynes, of the Light Dragoons. He gave his occupation as a baker, although it is not known if he followed that skill in the army.

A dictionary definition of a dragoon is "a member of a unit of cavalry, originally mounted infantry, armed with short muskets". It was a type common in European armies from about 1600 to World War I.

Isaac was engaged in the defense of Sackets Harbor, which is located in the northern part of New York State, on Lake Ontario. On May 29, 1813, he received a wound on his left arm with a sabre or sword, at the elbow joint. Following that injury, his arm was out

of place and crooked, considerably disabling him for the rest of his life.

The following document is in the National Archives in Washington, D.C:

*By Command of Major Gen. Lewis  
To all whom it may concern No. 8622*

*This is to certify that the within named Isaac Fouch, having served the United [States] honestly and faithfully from the date of his enlistment, until he became incapacitated from the loss of the use of an arm, Is hereby discharged from his Enlistment and recommended for a Pension.*

*Given at the Inspector General's Office*

*(illegible) Quarter Sacketts Harbour*

*September the twenty eighth 1813.*

*(?) Gibson*

*Inspector General*

*Provision from Sackets Harbour to Virginia, his Home*

*The above named Soldier has received this day, his three months gratuitous Pay, and his Pay while traveling from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment.*

Squire Fouche, of Florida, sent information to Hazel Fouch VanNote, that Isaac married first Sarah Violett, and their children were James and Mary. Apparently Mary died rather young, but James is believed to be the James Fouch who went into Hancock, Ohio, and whose three sons, James, Jr., John, and Abraham went to California to search for gold. Isaac then married Mary Steadman on August 12, 1816 in Loudoun County, VA. They had seven children that we know about:

## Children

**Jonathan**, was born September 12, 1815 in Loudoun Co. He married

Rebecca A. Cowden, and he died May 5, 1886 in Gladwin Co. Michigan. He was a grandfather of Squire.

**Catherine**, was born in 1820 in Virginia. She married Jasper Smith, and she died after the 1850 census.

**Thomas**, was born in 1823. He married Elizabeth Longley and moved to Morgan Co. Ohio.

**Jacob**, married Jane Blue.

**Rachel**, never married.

**Suzanne**, married James P. Hoon.

**Elizabeth**, married Washington Roberts in Morgan County, Ohio.

As a result of his service and disability, Isaac received a Patent on Land Warrant which was situated in the military tract of Western Illinois, Warren County. This was issued on or about February 16, 1818. Eventually he settled in Morgan County, Ohio, and remained there the rest of his life.

A grandson of the above Isaac, was **Robert A. Fouch**<sup>6</sup> (Thomas<sup>5</sup> Isaac<sup>4</sup> Jacob<sup>3,2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>). At the age of twenty-one, he enrolled at Malta, Morgan County, Ohio, as a private in Company E, 193rd Regiment of Ohio Infantry Volunteers. He was discharged six months later in August, 1865. His war record in the National Archives states that he lived in McConnellsville, Ohio until May 1892. At that time he moved to Muskingum Township, Washington County, Ohio. Shortly after the War, he married Sarah Ann Hambleton, and they had two children. Charles Franklin Fouch was born September 14, 1866, and Laurie Azeia, was born February 22, 1869. As a very young child, Laura became paralyzed with polio, and was badly crippled the rest of her life.

Robert's death certificate states that he died June 12, 1914, and that he

## The Son of Mary Ellen Fouch Dunn

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was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Longley Fouch. It records that Thomas was born in Morgan Co., and that his wife was born in Loudoun Co., Virginia. Robert's son, Charles Fouch, provided the information.

Little more is known of Robert except the information printed in the obituary of his daughter, Laura:

### ***Death of Miss Laura A. Fouch***

*Miss Laura A. Fouch, a resident of the village since 1913, died at her home in the Stanberry building Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. She had been in poor health for several*

*weeks from heart trouble, but had been bedfast but two days before death. She would have been 62 years old next February. Miss Fouch was a daughter of the late Robert and Sarah Hambleton Fouch, and was born at Hooksburg. Her Father was lock tender at Devols Dam for 20 years and during the great flood of 1913, the family lost most of their worldly possessions. Mr. Fouch died shortly afterwards, and Mrs. Fouch and daughter, Laura, then moved to McConnelsville. Mrs. Fouch passed away about 10 years ago, and since that time, her daughter, who never married, has resided here alone. For several years she attended the M.P. church and was custodian of women's*

*rest room. Though a cripple, Miss Fouch was bright and cheerful in disposition, and honorable and upright in all her dealings. She earned and enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community.*

*A brother, Charles Fouch, is deceased. Nearest surviving relatives are an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fouch of McConnelsville, and a nephew, Robert Fouch, and two nieces, Alice and Ruth Fouch, of Marietta. Funeral services will be held this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Miller undertaking parlors, in charge of Rev. McGarity. Interment in the McConnelsville cemetery.*

# Philip Napoleon Fouche

A Canadian Fouche -or Foucher - also served in the Civil War. He was Philip Napoleon Fouche, and was the fifth of fifteen children born to Augustus and Elizabeth Fouche. He was born on a farm about thirty miles from Quebec, on March 15, 1851. Documents located in the National Archives do not record the time of his migration to the United States. They do, however, record that he enlisted in Company K 147 Illinois Volunteer Infantry, when he was not yet fourteen years old. and was discharged January, 1966 in Savanna, Georgia. There was no indication that his family had accompanied him from Canada.

December 16, 1871 he married Melinda, daughter of John and Catherine Moreau Hubert, at Saint Anne, Kankakee County, Illinois. They were married by Louis Auger, a Baptist clergyman. Melinda was born and raised in Kankakee. Seven children were born to this union:

## Children

**Aaron**, d. before 1928  
**Ida**, married David Christman, a farmer.

**Elizabeth**, married Charles Hagan. He was a superintendent at Crane Co. Machinists, in Chicago.

**Florence**, who married Robert McClure, a salesman. They lived at the Eagle Arms Hotel, in Chicago.

**Adeline**, who died before 1928.

**Mable**, married Jacob Wolf. In 1928 she lived at 9635 Stewart St. Chicago.

The seventh child was not identified, by name. He was living in 1928, and described as “mentally deficient.”

Philip had been ill prior to July 10, 1927, and needed family help in his personal needs. While he was in his doctor’s office, he suffered a heart attack, and had to be *brought home* “in a machine”. Two men carried him into his home. From that day until his death, May 29, 1928, he was bedridden, and under the care of his

wife. She had to lift him into a “morris” chair, because lying in bed caused him to choke. Congestion in his lungs required his sitting in his chair for four months. His diet from that date was a bowl of oatmeal for breakfast, and perhaps a glass of milk during the day.

After the death of Philip, Melinda was questioned about the fact that their name was sometimes spelled “Foucher” Her response was that it was “only a difference in the spelling of many French names, and I am enclosing an affidavit certifying to the fact that the name Fouche and Foucher are one and the same name.....”

Those of you who have recently been enjoying the *Les Miserables* concert on Public Television will be interested to know that the wife of Victor Hugo was Adele Foucher.

# The Son of Mary Ellen Fouch Dunn Confronts the Bald Knobbers

If any of you readers have ever visited Branson, MO, in the Ozarks, you have probably seen the outdoor production of *The Shepherd of the Hills*, which was written by novelist, Harold Bell Wright. It is a story of the activities of the Bald Knobbers in that section of Missouri. Before, during, and after the Civil War, the southwestern areas of Missouri were often anarchic. Confederate soldiers sometimes lost their land for non-payment of taxes, while away fighting. Disputes over land rights resulted in murderous family feuds, and savage battles erupted. Roving gangs, such as the James and Younger gangs, terrorized the Ozarks. During the Civil War particularly, divided loyalties created a climate to rob and pillage, as men left for war, leaving their families unprotected, while armies from both sides robbed them of food, horses, and weapons. With law enforcement often days away, the Ozarkers lived by "the code of the hills". In *Bald Knobbers Vigilantes on the Ozarks Frontier*, this was defined as "a concept of moral and legal rights based on biblical mandates and unwritten laws of tradition. Hill men enforced these codes with ropes or fists or Kentucky rifles."

Taney County, the birthplace of the Bald Knobbers, is on the Arkansas

border. Only federal agents could pursue suspected felons across the state line; consequently, it was nearly impossible to catch them as they slipped across the border.

After a particularly grievous murder of a respected local man, a member of a local influential family



**William Francis Dunn**  
**Eva Mae** **Walter Roy**

was accused and tried. Rumors flew that the prosecutor had accepted a bribe to go easy on the accused. It was

also claimed that the jurors had been supplied with an unusually good quality of whiskey, while deliberating. Perhaps it was the jurors' fear of reprisal; but, for whatever reason, the murderer was acquitted.

After the trial, thirteen outraged men met to form a vigilante committee. Their stated aim was to combat the prevailing lawlessness, and to elect officials who would enforce the law. They were all respected members of their community and most, if not all, of them were veterans of the Union army.

Around April, 1885, the group invited up to two hundred local prominent citizens to an organizational meeting. They selected as their meeting place the top of Snapp's Bald, a nearby peak which was barren of trees or brush. Sentries insured secrecy and security, and all uninvited citizens who arrived were turned away and told to wait for the next meeting. They called themselves the Law and Order League, but in time, the group became known from coast to coast as the Bald Knobbers, because of their meeting place.

At this meeting crimes and immoral acts which were going unpunished were discussed. A formal motion was made to organize, and passwords and secret handshakes were decided upon.

Their first acknowledged act was to lynch two brothers who were in jail for shooting and wounding a store keeper and his wife, when they refused to issue the brothers credit. This act was attended by perhaps one hundred members. Some of them left

## The Son of Mary Ellen Fouch Dunn

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the organization at that time, in horror of the act they had committed; however, with aggressive recruitment the membership of the organization soon reached one thousand.

At first the lynchings, floggings, and threats were aimed at suspected robbers, arsonists, and gamblers, in addition to those suspected of adultery, living with women to whom they were not married, or drunks. Eventually they began to drive off homeowners in order for a Bald Knobber to take over the abandoned property. Exulting in their power, they controlled the courts and juries, and prevented indictments or verdicts against their members.

As their perceived successes grew, nearby counties also organized vigilante groups which were also called Bald Knobbers.

William Francis Dunn<sup>6</sup> (Mary Ellen Fouch<sup>5</sup> William<sup>4</sup> Thomas<sup>3</sup> Isaac<sup>2</sup> Hugh<sup>1</sup>) arrived in Lawrence County with his wife and three children, to teach school. He heard rumors that parents of some of his school children were connected to the Bald Knobbers, but he found the information unbelievable. This evidently caused the vigilantes to think of him as a friend, and they began to confide in

him their plans to rid the area of a German immigrant family named Schrader. Alarmed, he traveled to Springfield and reported the information to the United States Marshall. He learned that the authorities were aware of the situation, but were unable to get close enough to arrest and convict, since any stranger would be suspect.

It was suggested that William be deputized and go about his life as usual, while listening and collecting information. At length the men were arrested and convicted.

About this time, William's young wife and baby died, and he found it necessary to bury them far from the area to avoid desecration of their graves. Before long, fearing for the safety of his surviving son and daughter, he pulled up stakes and moved them to California.

Oddly, about ten or fifteen years later, William homesteaded in Imperial Valley, California. His next door neighbor was Harold Bell Wright, who had already written *Shepherd of the Hills*. Bell's two sons attended the same three-room country elementary school as did the grandchildren of William Francis Dunn.

William F. Dunn was born March 7, 1856 in Henry County, Ohio. He was the firstborn of Mary Ellen Fouch and Jonah Lupton Dunn. On the 13th of January, 1882 he married Caroline Vandilla Varner in Taylorville, Christian County, Illinois. Caroline was born July 14, 1859 in Hebron, Pleasant County, West Virginia. She died February 1, 1890, in Ritchie, Newton County, Missouri. William died January 6, 1914, Glendora, California, from a fall from a horse.

### Children:

**Eva Mae** was born February 17, 1885 in Pt. Sherman, Muskegon County, Michigan. She died October 19, 1967 in Santa Ana, California. Her parents may have been visiting with William's uncle, John Fouch (page 5, this issue), when she was born.

**Walter Roy**, was born February 5, 1887 in Ashland, Clark County, Kansas. He died June 21, 1958 in Burlingame, California.

**Ernest Floyd**, was born December 25, 1888 in Newton County, Missouri. He died June 30, 1889, also in Newton.