

Roach's health may have deteriorated more and more. Missouri was a warmer climate than Dakota, but possibly the living conditions were not as good as they had been in Dakota—the long trip down from Jerauld County and the normal course of the tuberculosis was finally causing her to become very ill. From family stories and other records, plus an old letter Bridget Scahan Roach seems to have dictated to Mary Kelly Roach in late May of 1892 to Thomas Roach still in Missouri, reveals some very interesting things concerning the Roaches move to northeast Kansas and Mary Quinn Roach's fate.

Two of the Roach families decided to leave the area they were living in in northwest Missouri that spring of 1892 and go west into Kansas, possibly with the idea that they would begin working their way toward Furnas County, Nebraska where the Quinns lived. Going along to Kansas in two or three loaded wagons and possibly a buggy, a number of horses or a mule and several cows was the William Patrick Roach family, the John Roach clan, plus their mother, Bridget. They may have left Missouri after it dried up some in the spring so the wagons wouldn't have to go through so much mud and headed to St. Joseph where there was a good bridge or ferry over the Missouri River. The river was running especially high at this time from the spring rains and the winter runoff. Passing over into Doniphan County towards Wathena, they stopped. Here they found a farm to rent or work, for all of them—the letter tells of problems with one of John's horses dying from "lock-jaw" after being scraped on a wire. Also told of John and "Chub"(Patrick) breaking ground for planting, but poor prospects for crops that season due to wet and cool weather. They had had to buy another horse and that made it possibly for "Willie" to go to town and get instruction—for what, is not clear—catechism?

This letter goes on telling then of Mary Quinn Roach's death on May 13, 1892. A "good doctor" had come to see her twice and so had a priest—possibly Fr. John Timphaus of St. Josephs Catholic Church in Wathena. Towards the end, she had said her good-byes to everyone and just before she died had asked for a drink of water and as they held it to her lips, she was gone. Records at St. Josephs show that Mary died of pneumonia, but it is known that she had suffered from tuberculosis for years and this last illness was the culmination of it all. William Patrick Roach sold one of his cows to pay for her "wake" and burial; Bridget tells in her letter how lonesome it was at the wake with only John, Mary Kelly Roach, "Chub", her husband, and herself, there. She told how they had wanted to send for him(Thomas)but knew he couldn't come because of the high water. Mary Quinn Roach was buried in the St. Josephs Cemetery, half-a-mile south of the church, up the valley to the top of a hill—a small, lovely place overlooking the valley; a number of large, old trees stand shading 20 or so old white marble stone markers sporadically placed with many empty places in between—somewhere in those empty spaces, it is thought Mary Quinn Roach lies—no stone marks her grave. She was 36 years of age at her death—and buried far from home and her loved ones.

Bridget's dictated letter also mentioned receiving a letter from Thomas reporting all the latest news from their former hometown and expressed that Furnas County might be a good place to go in the fall. It was signed, "From all of us—your mother, Mrs. Roach."

From other things we know, it seems these two families finished out the summer season in Doniphan County and then in the fall, went their separate ways—John and Mary Kelly Roach and their 7 children north into Richardson County, Nebraska near Humboldt where they had lived before

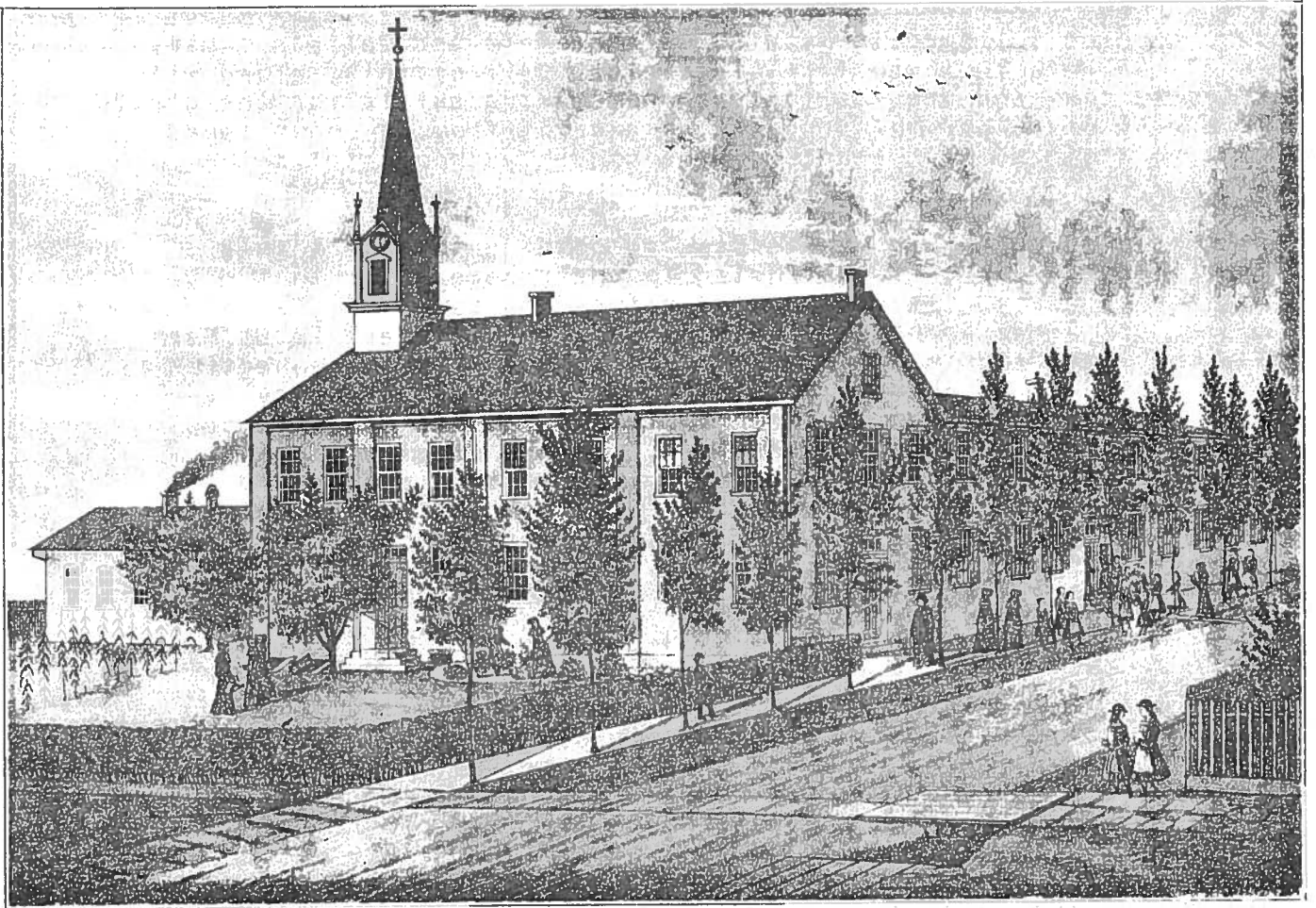
and William Patrick Roach and his 6 children, plus mother Bridget Scahan Roach back to Missouri where they had lived before and the place where Thomas, Jr. and his 3 sons were, possibly in Saline County near Grand Pass.

Before Mary Quinn Roach's death earlier in the spring of 1892, in Hancock County, Iowa, Daniel Roach was buying more property. In March, almost a year after he bought the lot and a half in Goodell for a harness shop, he purchased the remaining half lot from Jennie Reed and her husband for \$25.00. Apparently mortgages were taken out on all this property in Goodell to help the business and to make ends meet. There must have been trouble brewing with their financial situation as the summer wore on, because Daniel and Alice Long Roach were considering the sale of the little house they had both worked so hard to build.

It seems logical that sometime in the early summer of 1892, after the untimely death of his wife, William Patrick Roach had to make a decision on what he would do with his family. He and his mother, Bridget Roach were unable to care for all these children and do it right. Lizzie Roach, his oldest daughter, now 14, was trying to care for her brothers and sisters and it was a little much. Thomas Roach, Jr. and his 3 boys were having to be cared for too, and Bridget Roach in her mid-60's was not too well and unable to do alot of heavy housekeeping. It was rather a desperate situation-family stories lead us to believe they may have been living in the area of Missouri south or southeast of St. Joseph, and in that area was a catholic priest doing missionary work in the little towns around Weston, Missouri, named Fr. Andrew Kunkler. He had come originally from Minster, Ohio and the Order of the Society of the Precious Blood parish there. It had an established convent, school for girls, and a boarding school named St. Mary's where orphaned girls could be raised and educated and cared for until they became 17½. It was hoped, in the early years of this school, that they would become converts to the order and eventually nuns when they grew up. Fr. Kunkler was a dedicated and enthusiastic priest and had certainly spread the word to those in that area of Missouri and the priests that followed him, about the facility.

Just how William Patrick Roach learned of this convent-boarding school can only be guessed at-he may have gone to a church service in the area where Fr. Kunkler or one of his followers spoke of this place and so Patrick talked to them and learned of it, or perhaps a neighbor or working acquaintance knew of it and sent a child there-this would be a solution to his problem. However he learned of it, provisions were soon made to send the 2 youngest girls in the family, Kate and Delia, to Ohio to be educated and raised at St. Mary's Boarding School and Convent in Minster, Ohio. Kate was 10½ and Delia Ellen, 9. Just what arrangements had to be made, no one remembers, but it may very well have been that they went by train-their father or some church person taking them, but it is my guess they went alone with probably nothing more than a note pinned to their clothes. Possibly someone in their area was going back to the East and accompanied them. Kate Roach's family tells how scared she was and how, when she and Delia got there, the nuns only spoke in German and Kate and Delia didn't know what they were saying and did not know what they were supposed to do. This was a long term problem for two small, Irish, English-speaking children.

The nuns were very strict and rigid with their rules-the children's lives became very hard. This convent was run separately from the local church in Minster (St. Augustine's) and was self-contained and not a part of the local parish. They had their own chapel and had to



VIEWS OF THE OLD CONVENT



St. Mary's Institute and Convent of The Sisters of The Most Precious Blood, Minster, Ohio

work very hard. They raised a great deal of their own food in big gardens that were planted every summer, and were field-size. Much of the hardest work done at the school was in these fields. Harvesting and canning followed in late summer and fall and Delia's family tells of her work in these terrible fields. All of this, along with learning to cook and sew was to teach homemaking skills for the girl's later use as wives and mothers. In an excerpt from an unpublished booklet by a nun doing research on the convent-school, tells the following:

"The congregation in Minster spared nothing to make this a true home for the girls entrusted to their care. For that day and age it gained the praise of visitors who came from far and near. His Grace Archbishop Elder took great interest in St. Mary's Institute and in 1893 urged a new undertaking in connection with a project to promote homemaking skills. After interviewing the older girls as to their ambitions in life he evidenced great interest in the home instinct. He was pleased to know of the great freedom permitted the girls in this choice and he realized with this first hand information that pressure was not brought to bear in influencing the girls to choose the religious life as their vocation." (It seems as if the main purpose of this convent-school was to get these girls to become nuns, for the most part.)

"Archbishop Elder advised the community of the necessity of providing real vocational training to these future homemakers and at his suggestion another unit of the school was erected. This building should suggest a home dwelling of that period and accordingly, a two-story frame house with porches and railings in keeping with the "gay-nineties" soon housed the family kitchen, a spacious dining-room, which was no longer known as the "refectory", a model laundry, a junior and senior sewing room, a bath and play room."

"An airy cellar afforded space where the girls could store their samples of canning and jelly-making, and where they could learn the care of stored fruits and vegetables....It was considered a great feat for the girls to launder their dresses and petticoats which boasted the numerous tucks and ruffles of that period. As seamstresses, they learned to run the sewing machine and to sew by hand....they could mend, darn, and knit plain and fancy patterns, and do embroidery, etc.."

"There was little time for idleness. Play periods were brief and even the most of that time was taken up in calisthenics, fan drills and the like. A change in occupation was considered recreation. When once or twice a year some one took an irresistible notion to climb an apple tree in the back orchard, to step out of the second story window onto the porch roof, or to walk on the top railing of the picket fence, discipline was considered lax and there was an immediate retrenchment, a tightening of the reins. Mere serious talks on lady-like manners followed, and promises to do better in the future were forthcoming. The girls considered themselves doing well when they took to sitting in the swings as directed. They would have enjoyed the lung-filling exercise of soaring as high as the massive swings built by the brothers with great beams and iron logging chains would safely carry them, but there was a height limit of 2 yards marked by the high board fence and the

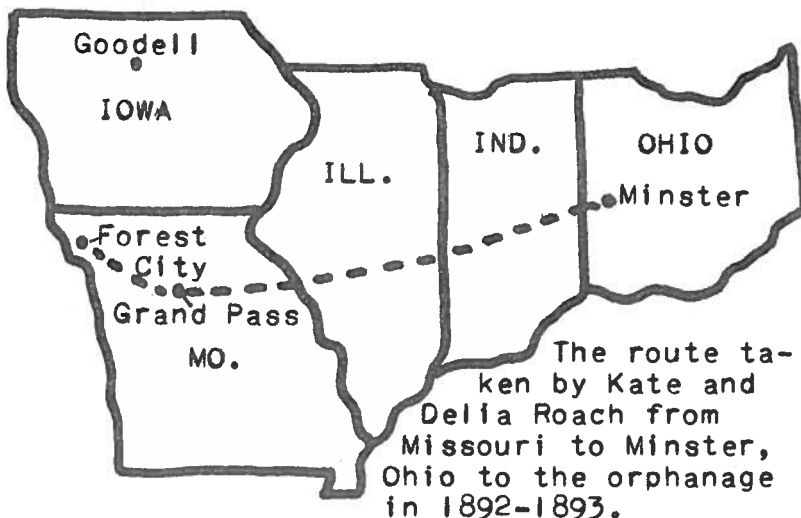
lowest limb of the nearby pear trees." So this excerpt ends along with a glimpse into what the girls lives were at the convent and school.

Delia and Kate Roach told their families in later years other stories about those times—swift, severe punishments for slight infractions; no tolerance of childish doings, and constant fear of punishment for not doing this or that, or doing it incorrectly. One of the things Kate Roach dreaded the most was having to go up into the attic of this place at night, in the dark and close the windows. Evidently she was not allowed to take anyone with her and she was always so frightened. They had to take tubs of water upstairs and dared not spill a drop—at meals they were told how precious every bit of food was and if they did not eat everything on their plates, the nuns would save it and set it out for that child at the next meal. And the hard, hard work in these big fields. These were long, lonely childhoods.

Up in Iowa, in August, 1892, Daniel and Alice Long Roach finally sold their house that they had worked so hard to build for themselves. They got \$1,100 from an August Foss for it and he assumed the \$400 mortgage on the property. Between them, a deal was made to pay off this mortgage, possibly unbeknownst to the Iowa Deposit and Loan Company in Des Moines, whereby Daniel Roach would make the payments to Mr. Foss and he in turn, would pay the loan company. This was a poor set-up from the start, and Daniel Roach being the good and trusting soul he was, was to pay for this deal dearly in time. The mortgage was evidently still in his name officially, but he was depending on someone else to pay it off.

Things were going from bad to worse; the "Panic" was affecting more and more people, especially those in the rural communities and farmers. There was no cash to do business with—people bartered for what they needed. Sometimes, though, this would not do and cash was needed. It was terribly hard to come by. In October, 1892, two months after selling their house in Goodell, Daniel and Alice Long Roach sold the shop and the lots it stood on to an E. J. McFarland for \$700 and again there was an assumption of a \$400 mortgage. This man was honest or a better deal was set up to pay off the mortgage. It didn't come back to haunt Daniel. It is thought that about this time the family went down to live in Wright County, Iowa with relatives of Alice Long Roach—her sister Carrie Long Baker or her mother and step-father outside of Goodell.

The Harness business was going on, even though the buildings and



lots were owned by someone else—but Daniel Roach and his partner, Loughlin, were having a hard time getting their customers to pay their bills.

William Patrick Roach and his remaining family; "Willie" now 17; Tommy, 8; and Joseph, 1½; Bridget Roach, their grandmother; Tom, Jr. and his sons, Franke, 7; Fred, 4; and Harry, 2½ plus Lizzie Roach now 14 may have moved to the area near Grand Pass in Saline County, Missouri in this time period—it

being on a railroad, may have promised the men work.

How the "Panic" was affecting Joseph Dennis and Mary Crawford Roach out in Idaho is not known-the timber business was somewhat seasonal, but they were still there in the fall of 1892 when their second son was born on September 16 in Kingston, Idaho; Shoshone County and was named Vernon Harold Crawford Roach. His brother Earl Joseph was now 2½.

Jesse and Dea Roach Ice were still down in Rogers County, Indian Territory working for Mr. Black. Their oldest child, Ollie, was school age and family stories told how she rode to school on a little pony she had, with a bell around its neck. It was a couple miles from where they lived towards Chelsea, and was sponsored and run by the Cherokee Nation. It was called the "Bible School" from the family name of the Indians who donated the land for it to be on. It was a one-story, log building and evidently was only held part of the year, not 9 months as it is now. Goldie Ice was 4, not old enough for school; Jessie, her younger sister, was 2.

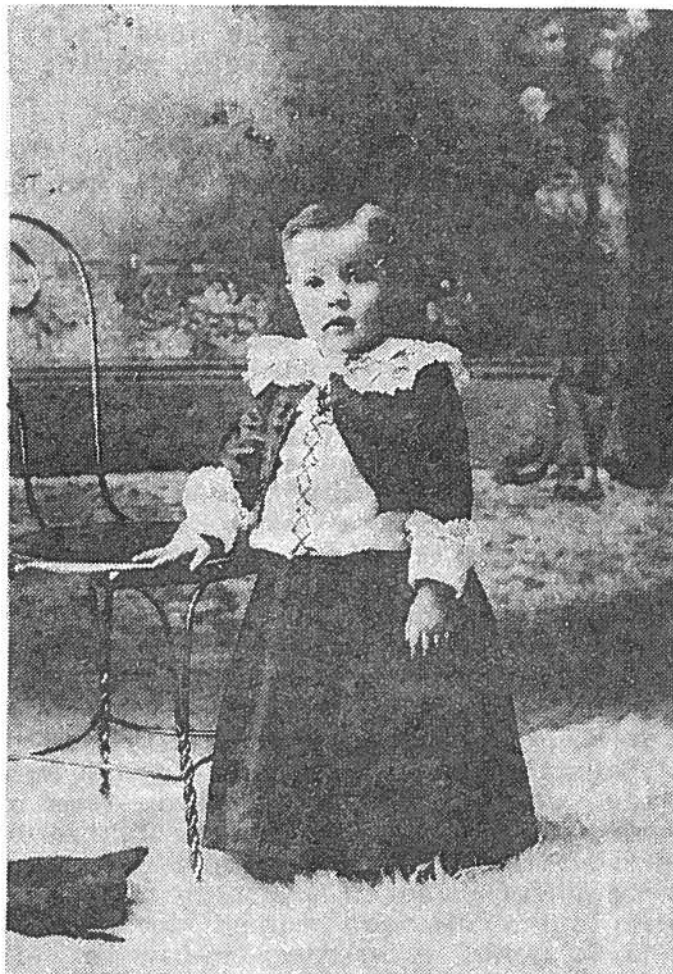
Thomas Roach, Jr. and his three sons were living in North Central Missouri, possibly in Saline County with Patrick and his four, along with their mother, Bridget Scahan Roach. It may be during this period of time Patrick began to make his home-made cough syrup and selling it. Later, family stories tell he sold patent medicine when he lived down in Oklahoma, to make ends meet. He made this concoction from materials you could easily buy at most drugstores in those days. It contained ether, chloroform, oil of peppermint, sugar, and/or alcohol. If you didn't have a cough before, you had one after you took a drink of this stuff. One of Patrick's children tells how when he, himself was older, he knew how to make it too, and did. He also said it was so strong it would almost take the top of your head off.

Sometime in 1893, Joseph Dennis Roach and his family may have gone back East to Ontario, Canada to visit some of Mary Crawford Roach's family still living in or near St. Thomas, in Elgin County, Ontario. Possibly, Mary Crawford Roach went alone and took Vernon, 1 and Earl J. Roach, then 3. Reasons to believe this is a picture of Earl J. Roach all dressed up in a long skirt, fancy shirt with a big lacy collar and a jacket, standing by a chair in a photographer's studio in St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada. On the back in someone's handwriting from Dea Roach Ice's family is "Earl Roach, 3 years old". He was a handsome little boy-on the chair near him was a little mortarboard -type hat he may have worn with this outfit. It looked like a little graduation hat.

On June 4, 1893, James Earl Roach was born to Daniel and Alice Long Roach in Goodell, Iowa; Hancock County. He was their 3rd child and 2nd son. They had sold their house the year before so they may have been renting in Goodell or living with relatives.

Earlier that spring, it seems the John Roach family had left Nebraska and the Kellys in Gage or Richardson County and come up to Minnesota to be near John's brother, James. They were in Jackson, Minnesota; Jackson County in late April when they added another son to their family. Robert Arthur Roach was born April 22, 1893 in Jackson County Minnesota-he was John and Mary Kelly Roach's 12th child and 8th son.

These were busy times for the Roaches-James and Sarah McCormick Roache had their 4th child and 3rd son, Harry John Roache who was born on July 16, 1893 in Jackson County, Minnesota in Wisconsin Township



Earl Joseph Roach
 Son of Joseph Dennis and Mary Crawford Roach
 taken in St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada-1893.

where the family had come to live from Dakota in 1891. It is thought they chose this area as Sarah's parents and several brothers lived near-by. Her younger brother, Daniel McCormick, lived with them and worked for them as a hired man.

On June 14, 1894, Edward and Maggie Roach Burns Roach had their 1st son and 3rd child near Daykin, Nebraska, and named him Edward after his father. The twins in the family, Floss and Florence, were now 3; May Burns, 9, and James, her brother, was 8. They were in school in or near Daykin or Alexandria. Daykin was in the far western side of Jefferson County near the Thayer County line.

Edward had been and was still working for his father E. Lawrence Roach on the section he owned and farmed. Possibly Edward's older brother, Larry, worked there, too. In August, 1894, Lawrence Roach sold the balance of this section (two months earlier, he had sold the first half of this section) and did very well on the price. Then they moved to Furnas County, further west, to join the rest of their family that was living there already, near Oxford. Evidently, Edward and Maggie had bought a small farm there, or were again sharing a farm with the parents.

John and Mary Kelly Roach had their 11th child and 3rd daughter, Teresa Roach in Jackson County, Minnesota on June 22, 1894. They had left Nebraska and come up to Minnesota in either the fall of 1892 or spring of 1893 and had stayed on. The effects of the "Panic" was everywhere and many families went to be near relatives for comfort and possible economic sustenance, as well, during these difficult times.

Sometime in this early part of 1894, Lizzie Roach, the oldest daughter of William Patrick and Mary Quinn Roach met and became fond of a young man named Robert D. Ogan. He apparently was up in Saline County working near the Roaches in Grand Pass, Missouri and began to court Lizzie. He had been born in Windsor, Missouri to James M. and Mariah J. Ogan; relatives had originally come from Kentucky and were of the Protestant persuasion. Finally, on September 4, 1894, they were married in Saline County-possibly Marshall, the county seat by a county judge or Justice of the Peace there. Robert was over 21 and Lizzie, 16½. He gave his home then as being in Sedalia, Missouri and Lizzie, in Grand Pass. Now, they left the area and Lizzie's family and went down to live in Sedalia where Robert Ogan's parents lived. This left the Roach men and their children plus Bridget Roach to get along without her housekeeping abilities-and Bridget was not too well.

On September 13, 1894, Daniel and Alice Long Roach received a foreclosure notice from the Iowa Loan and Deposit Co. in Des Moines, Iowa, telling them they had a month in which to raise \$400 to pay off the mortgage they had had on their house in Goodell which they had sold to August Foss in 1892, or face foreclosure on their property and belongings. Evidently Mr. Foss had been receiving Daniel Roach's mortgage payments all along and keeping them or spending them on himself and not forwarding the money to the loan company. Daniel Roach also owed the courts & sheriffs office \$35.00 for costs the court incurred. What happened after they received this notice can only be guessed at-they may have tried to borrow some money from relatives, etc.. There is an I.O.U. to John C. Long, a brother-in-law in Belmond, Iowa for \$100 in some old family papers; whatever they did here, it seems the sheriff did come shortly after the 30 days were up, in mid-October, 1894 and seized all the property Daniel and Alice Long Roach had that was saleable or able to raise money to pay off the debts. Family stories tell that they became absolutely destitute at this time-5 children and nothing! Other family stories vary and are vague but it seems they may have been in such need that they approached the catholic church for help and were refused by the priest and then totally ignored or cast aside.

They may have been in poor standing at the church by then, anyway due to not having their last 2 children, Grace and James Earl baptised and also possibly, because Alice Long Roach hadn't joined the church. In their state, they then truly left the church. Alice Long Roach, being of the Methodist persuasion and not able to bring herself to join the catholic faith, plus Daniel's rebuff by the church in Goodell finally brought their decision to a head in leaving the catholic church. Daniel Roach evidently thought that what was good enough for his wife, was good enough for him. He apparently never attended church much, if at all, after that. The family had some terrible times following the foreclosure and may have had to move in with relatives if they hadn't before. Grace Roach was about 4 at the time and her stories and memories of this time were full of bitterness.

Because of the partner, Loughlin, and his underhanded dealings that helped ruin the Roach family, it caused Daniel Roach to take this

former partner to court in Garner, where the county judge settled the affair. He ordered the firm's assets to be handed over to Loughlin. He then was to settle all the business's debts and pay several of Daniel's bills in connection with the Harness Shop and Daniel Roach was then cleared of all charges.

About a month after this all happened, Daniel Roach decided to try going up into Minnesota to look things over and either look for a job to bring in some badly needed income in a harness business or locate one he might eventually work into and buy. He probably went alone and found work in a shop owned by a man named Levenick in Blue Earth, Minnesota; Faribault County. A house may have also been located and then Daniel could return to Iowa and bring his family to their new home and a fresh start. At this time he also took the name of his father, Thomas Roach, to aid in his new beginnings and to keep the creditors from hounding him. From that time on, the business people in all the communities where he lived and worked, knew him as "Tom Roach" but in this history, he will still be referred to as Daniel.

In the early months of 1895, Alice Long Roach and her children moved up to Blue Earth, Minnesota from the Goodell, Iowa area to join her husband, Daniel Roach and take up residence in Minnesota at last.

Also, in this same time period, over in Jackson County, Minnesota, John and Mary Kelly Roach had their 12th child and 9th son whom they named Thomas. Their first child was named Thomas and he had died accidentally in the spring of 1885 when he was 5, so it seems they hoped to have a son named after John's father. It was not to be-this baby like another one, previous, died, and it may have been his death that caused their move in late spring back to Nebraska.

A state census taken in Minnesota in 1895 in June, lists several in our family including the McCormicks who were the in-laws of James Roache. They are listed thusly:

Faribault County, Minnesota-Blue Earth village-						<u>Res.of Minn.</u>	<u>Res.Village</u>
Roach, Daniel	36	M W	Born N.J.	Harnessmaker		9 mos.	8 mos.
" , Alice	24	F W	Born Mich.	Wife		6 mos.	6 mos.
" , Daniel	6	M W	Born Ia.	Son		"	"
" , Grace	5	F W	Born Ia.	Daughter		"	"
" , James	3	M W	Born Ia.	Son		"	"

Living next door with a family headed by a man named Gilman Goodwin, who was a teamster and had a wife and family of 3 or 4 children was the rest of our family and 2 Roach children I cannot account for:

Roach, Thomas	15	M W	Born Ind.	Parents Born N.J. and Indiana
" , Mame	12	F W	Born Ind.	" "
" , Maggie	10	F W	Born Ind.	? ?
" , Louisa	7	F W	Born Ind.	? ?

James Roache's in-laws were also living in Blue Earth Township:

			<u>Born</u>	<u>Res.In Minn.</u>	<u>Res.In Co.</u>	<u>Occupat'n</u>
McCormick, Matthew	65	M W	Ire.	7 yrs. 2 mos.	12 mos.	Farmer
" , Ellen	63	F W	Ire.	"	"	Wife
" , Michael	27	M W	Ia.	"	"	Son
" , Matthew	24	M W	Ia.	"	"	Son
" , Joseph	22	M W	Ia.	"	"	Son
" , Martin	21	M W	Ia.	"	"	Son

Daniel Roach's in-laws were also living in Blue Earth Township in 1895:

			<u>Born</u>	<u>Res. In Minn.</u>	<u>Res. In Co.</u>	<u>Occupat'n.</u>	
Avery,	William	51	M W	Mich.	8 mos.	6 mos.	Farmer
"	, Matilda	46	F W	Ohio	"	"	Housewife

James Roache and his family was living over in Jackson County; Wisconsin Township on June 10, 1895:

				<u>Born</u>	<u>Res. In Minn.</u>	<u>Res. In Co.</u>	<u>Occupat'n.</u>
Roache,	James	35	M W	N.J.	5 years	3 yrs. 6mos.	Farmer
"	, Sarah	34	F W	Wis.	"	"	Housewife
"	, Mathew	9	M W	S.D.	"	"	Son
"	, Etta	7	F W	S.D.	"	"	Daughter
"	, James	5	M W	S.D.	"	"	Son
"	, Harry	3	M W	Minn.	"	"	Son
"	, Edward	6/12	M W	Minn.	"	"	Son

William Patrick Roach, his family and Thomas Roach, Jr. and his boys plus their mother, Bridget Scahan Roach were still living in Missouri and evidently having a hard time of it. Bridget was not well and so sometime in early summer they wrote a letter down to their younger sister, Dea Roach Ice and told her of their mother's poor health and asked if she could come up to where they were and get Bridget and take her back to Indian Territory to live.

Down in Rogers County, Indian Territory where the Jesse and Dea Roach Ice family was living and working on the James Black farm, plans were being made to make the trip up to Missouri to get Bridget Roach. Jesse Ice bought a wagon and a team of horses, and possibly in August 1895, they loaded some belongings, children Ollie, 9; Goldie, 6; and Jessie, 4 and themselves into this wagon and started for Missouri. Goldie tells of this trip and remembers that the apples were ripening and along the way they bought some and they tasted so good.

After about 3 weeks or so they arrived at the place where the Roach men and Bridget were living. Goldie said they were all living in a log shack in the woods; it was rather a sorry sight. Thomas was there with his three sons; Franke, 9; Fred, 7; and Harry, 5. William or Willie was 19, Tommy was 10 and Joseph Leonard was 4. Delia, now 12 and Kate, 13 were at the orphanage-boarding school in Minster, Ohio. Bridget Scahan Roach was now about 67 and evidently in failing health.

The Ices camped in their wagon and visited for several days and then prepared to return to Rogers County, Indian Territory. They took Bridget and her few belongings; little Joe Roach, 4; and Harry Roach, 5. Evidently Thomas and Patrick felt they could cope better with the two smallest children with the Ices and Bridget. After approximately the same length of time it took them to come to Missouri, they arrived back near Chelsea and Mr. Black's farm in Rogers County. Goldie remembers these little boys especially with fondness, as they only had girls in their own family and thought these little boys delightful. They were especially taken with Joe because he was only 4.

Upon their return, the Ices had to begin their farming activities once again on Mr. Black's farm. They were still living in this one, long room on Mr. Black's house, a closed-in porch. Now there were 3 more of them here, so it became more crowded. Mr. Black's house had about 4 or 5 rooms and he lived there alone. The upstairs of the house was unfinished-was still like an attic. There were cracks in places be-

tween the shingles and possibly where the roof met the walls. In cooler weather and the winter, it seems some of the Ice family slept up in this unfinished attic. Their family stories relate how sometimes when they woke up after a snowfall, there was also snow flakes on their blankets.

About this time, September, 1895, Goldie Ice may have started to school. Ollie had already been going awhile-she rode a pony there and back. The school was on land given by the Bible family and was subsequently called the "Bible School". It was a small, one story log building and the Ice girls first teacher was a man and Goldie remembers how he made them laugh. There was no classroom equipment as we know it today and they only went to school in warmer months as there was no stove in the school. Later, a woman came to teach them named Mrs. Matthew and one day as she was instructing them, a large Indian man came into the school with a gun and demanded Mrs. Matthew leave and he would take over and teach the children. Everyone was frightened, but Mrs. Matthew stood her ground and he finally backed off, disgraced, and left. This school was not too far from the Black farm and so Ollie and Goldie Ice may have walked when they didn't ride the pony or get a ride some other way. For a time, a burro was given to Goldie to ride on by her Grandfather Ice who lived nearer Chelsea. He worked on a farm, as did Grandmother Rebecca Ice, for an Indian family. The burro worked out alright for a while, but soon it got on to this-it did not like standing all day waiting for Goldie to come out to go home. So he began to buck and kick and was hard to handle. Jesse Ice came to school one day at dismissal time to see what was going on and when Goldie got on the burro, it immediately bucked and she flew over its head and landed on the ground. That ended the burro rides to school. Whether or not Ollie continued to have her pony to ride to school is not known. If so, she surely let the others have turns. The Indian children at the school were nice and everyone played together. When the children weren't able to go to school their mother taught them at home some.

Dea Roach Ice stayed busy on the Black farm as most housewives of that time, did. She sewed all their clothes by hand, made bread almost every day, made her own soap, and washed clothes on a washboard, boiling the stubborn ones in a boiler on the stove. They planted a big garden every summer, raising almost everything they would eat-Goldie remembered sweet potatoes in particular. Bridget Scahan Roach helped do what she could.

The children had no real toys but entertained themselves with little games and staying busy with chores they could do.

The land around the Verdigris River where the Ices lived was swampy and full of mosquitoes. Many people got malaria and died of what they called, "Swamp Fever". The water was also bad here, as most wells were open and hand-dug. Later, this area was found to have numerous minerals that are used now in industry-these minerals fouled the water and caused illness at times. Goldie said the water was bad. Life was hard in Indian Territory.

James and Sarah McCormick Roache added another member to their family on December 17, 1895;* a son, the 4th, and the 5th child, and was named Raymond Patrick Roache. He was born in Jackson County, Minnesota; Wisconsin Township. There are no records of his birth and no baptism records have been found in the area catholic churches there. It has not been ascertained where they attended Mass, but they were faithful churchgoers-Loretta Roache Winn remembered going and also that she was confirmed.
* It now appears from the 1895 census he was born in 1894.

ed there. She told how on Sunday mornings and holidays at breakfast, her father, James Roache, Sr., would pray that they would be able to get to church. She and her older brother, Matt, attended a country school in the area and walked there and back.

Sometime possibly in the spring of 1896, William Patrick Roach came down to Rogers County, Indian Territory and brought Tommy and Willie, his two sons, and they built a shack in the woods near the Black farm where the Ices lived. From then on, they lived there and were back and forth at the Ice's for meals, etc.. Here, Patrick may have made and sold his patent medicine to make a living. Dea and Jesse Ice were somewhat embarrassed about his doing this. Patrick did many kinds of jobs to earn money in those days-when you're trying to keep the wolf from the door, you have to try alot of things. He did some minor doctoring, cut hair, and sold this patent medicine. The Ices never quite knew what he would do next-one time he took several bags of grain over to Talala to be ground for Jesse Ice and when he came back with them as flour, he kept one bag for his trouble.

On June 14, 1896, a daughter was born to Edward and Maggie Roach Burns Roach near Oxford, Nebraska. She was their 3rd girl and 4th child. She was named Myrtle Jane Roach. By this time James Burns was 10 and his sister, May was 11. Edward Roach never adopted them officially, but treated them as his own and they felt very loved and comfortable in the family. They had left Jefferson County, Nebraska and the large farm Edward and his parents owned and worked and now had a smaller farm in Oxford township in Furnas County. Why they moved there, is not known-it may be one of Edward Roach's sisters and her family lived there.

Now, in July or August of 1896, the members of the Ice family became ill with upset stomachs and fever. Caring for everyone was difficult as each was too sick to care much for the others. This went on for about a week-the feeling was that they had what was then called "Swamp Fever" and were also suffering from the bad water. Slowly, each member of the family got better and were seemingly over the fever and upset stomachs. But Bridget Roach did not rally, and continued to be ill. How long this went on is not known, but it was not very long until she died. She was 68 years old, had lived a hard life and seemed tired and worn.

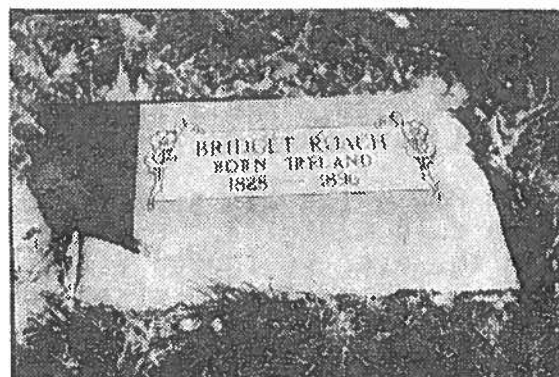
Jesse A. Ice, her son-in-law, went right away across the Verdigris River, at Bullet's Ford, and possibly used a boat to go across, to the village of Talala where he purchased a coffin for \$7.00 for Bridget. William Patrick Roach, her son, was near and possibly been there when his mother died, but did not help pay for part of this coffin. The family then prepared her body for burial in their own way-there was no priest or any church person during all of this. Dea did what she had to do and with love. They loaded the coffin in their wagon and took along their children. Ollie Ice was 10; Goldie Ice, 7; Jessie Ice, 5; William Patrick Roach and his sons, Tommy, 11; Joseph, 5; little Harry Roach, 6-Thomas Roach, Jr.'s son living with the Ices. They went across the Verdigris River where it was low or took a ferry across at "Bullet's Ford" to the small family cemetery on the west side of the Black's farm. The men dug the grave while Dea and the children watched and then they buried Bridget.

The Cherokee Nation kept records on all these graves, but not always who was in them-Bridget Roach was only listed as "unknown" in grave #768 in Family Cemetery #9. There are no known records on her

death nor was there any original marker. In 1947, the grave was moved to Fairview Cemetery in Talala, Oklahoma and furnished a cement marker with "Unknown" written on it by the Army Corps of Engineers. In 1978 a memorial stone was placed on her grave there, replacing the one marked "Unknown". The family members responsible for this memorial were Caro Sedgewick Roach, Daniel Roach, and Cynthia Roach Haack.



The cement marker on the grave of Bridget Roach marked "Unkown".



The new memorial stone placed on Bridget Roach's grave in 1978.

Another aftermath of this malaria bout, was that Jesse A. Ice suffered from the disease off and on for years.

Daniel and Alice Long Roach had their 5th child and 3rd son, Jess E. Roach on September 10, 1896 in Blue Earth, Minnesota; Faribault County. Daniel was working in a harness business there for a man named Levnick.

The Averys may have been living with and off the Daniel Roaches at this time. William Avery, was a lazy, good-for nothing and continually down on his luck-was also a heavy drinker. He caused alot of heartache and misery for the family-at one point about late 1896 or early 1897 they came to a parting of the ways after a bad argument between them when William Avery threatened to stab Daniel Roach with a knife he had sat and sharpened all day. They almost came to blows and neighbors plus family had to physically restrain them. Soon after this, they packed a wagon and moved down to Illinois near Rock Island where Matilda Long Avery's sister, Nancy lived.

John and Mary Kelly Roach had another baby on November 5, 1896 in Colfax County, Nebraska near Howell. He was their 13th child and 10th son, whom they named Edward Thomas Roach. They had returned to Nebraska in early summer of 1895.

On May 4, 1897 James and Sarah McCormick Roache became parents once again; a 6th child and 2nd daughter was born whom they named Sarah Agnes Roache. She was always known as Agnes. She was born in Jackson County, Minnesota; Wisconsin Township.

Jesse A. and Dea Roach Ice had their 4th child and 1st son on August 26, 1897, whom they named Joshua Hickman Ice. He was born on the Black farm in Rogers County, Indian Territory.

Also, during this time, Jessie Ice, the middle daughter of Jesse A. and Dea Roach Ice, came down with spinal meningitis and was very ill. The only doctor for miles around was called. He was a strange person

and some called him crazy-but Jessie was so ill they had to get someone. This man had a shady past in St. Louis; had murdered his wife, so local stories told, and was probably on the "lam" in Indian Territory hoping to disappear into its vastness and elude any law officials. He came to the Ice's place and gave Jessie medicine-her fever went on and on, and this doctor did what he could, seeming to be quite sane through all of this. When her fever finally broke, he went wild in this room where the family lived, yelling and jumping up and down and throwing medicine bottles up at the ceiling and against the walls; scaring the family half to death. They were so relieved that Jessie would be allright again. They were also glad this awful man would be leaving their home.

Dea Roach Ice was herself quite a nurse and knew home-remedies and some folk medicine. She would pack saddle bags and sometimes go to help the near-by Indian families when they were ill and received vegetables, chickens, or other foodstuffs for her pay. When people had babies or someone chronically ill, she would go and care for them. Where she learned these things is not known, but much of it may have come from her mother or her mother-in-law, Rebecca Ice.

Goldie Ice, the second daughter of Jess A. and Dea Roach Ice was injured while a small girl on the farm-she was leading a calf on a rope and it began pulling her where it wanted to go. She tried to get the upper hand and braced herself against a plow that was near-by, for leverage. She was barefoot, when one foot slipped and went around the edge of the plow-blade and cut a deep gash between two of her toes. The doctor told them to keep her up all night and soak her foot in a tub of warm, salt water, which they did. It kept the injury from becoming infected, but Goldie Ice had the scar for the rest of her life.

There were some lighter moments for the Ice family in those days. Christmas was a special time, although it wasn't much like ours today. It was quite plain. No tree decorated in the house-no big gifts as we know them. The Ice relatives evidently gave the real treats that were received in the form of oranges and hard candy. They would all get together for some festivities-it is known that several of Jesse Ice's brothers and his sister played musical instruments and they would give concerts and make music for the family to enjoy.

In this same time period, while living in Jackson County, Minnesota, Loretta Roache, daughter of James and Sarah McCormick Roache, remembers the best Christmas she ever had as a child, when two of her Uncles, Martin and Mike McCormick, gave her a big doll and in several years when Agnes, her younger sister was able, she broke this doll because she was jealous. That was the end of the special doll.

Sometime in late 1897 or early 1898, Daniel Roach and his family moved from Blue Earth, Minnesota ten miles south of there to a small town named Elmore, Minnesota, close to the Iowa line. The children at this time were Tom, 17; Mame, 15; Dan, 9; Grace, 8; James, 6; and Jess E., 1. Apparently he went into the harness business again, with a man named Hager. This shop was on Elmore's main street with living quarters above it, but family stories tell they lived in a house on the south side of town. They had a cow during this period of time which, when it was in their barn was in Minnesota and when they took it to a pasture they rented or leased, it was south of the village and over the state line in Iowa.

Sometime in February, Mr. James Black, the man who owned the farm where Jesse A. Ice and his family was living, had a stroke and died very suddenly. Goldie, Ollie, and Jessie Ice and the Roach boys staying with the-Joe and Harry-were at school when he died, and when they came home Mr. Black had already been buried. The Jesse Ice family had evidently prepared the body, got a coffin, and taken it to the little family cemetery where Bridget Roach was also buried, and interred it before the afternoon was over.

Things moved rapidly for the Ices after that. Evidently, Mr. James Black had never changed his will, if indeed he had truly meant to or could have, so the Jesse Ice family learned early on, that the 150 acres of the farm they were promised for their good and faithful service was not forthcoming. One clue was the fact that all his wife's Indian relatives began showing up to claim his property. Just how soon the Ices had to make plans to leave and decide how they would do this, is not known, but the first thing they did was to sell or auction off their personal property. They could not afford to take a railroad car of belongings back to Indiana, where they planned to go, so they figured to sell their furniture and other large belongings they could not pack and carry. The money would buy their train tickets with some left over to start anew in Indiana.

Later that spring an announcement was published in the local paper that Mr. James Black's estate (250 acres of improvement) would be put up for public auction in October, 1898. Why his Indian relatives did not move in or take it over is not known; possibly they needed the money and this is how they decided to handle this farm. The Ices may have been given a chance to purchase this farm, but did not have the money. Maybe they wanted to return to Indiana and were relieved for a chance to go at last.

In any case, in the spring of 1898, it is thought that Jesse A. and Dea Roach Ice and their 4 children were ready to leave Indian Territory. They had sent word to Thomas Roach, Dea's brother, that he must come and pick up his youngest son whom they had been caring for, little Harry, now aged 8; William Patrick Roach, her other brother was living next door so he took Joseph right away. When Thomas finally came and got Harry and they all said good-bye, Dea Roach Ice watched them go and wondered aloud what would ever become of that little boy? And well she might-Thomas Roach, Jr. had had a hard time rising to the occasion of raising his 3 sons; it is thought they lived a rather wandering existence.

So in March, 1898, Jesse and Dea Roach Ice packed what they could carry and went in a relative's wagon up to Liberty, Kansas where they stayed a short time with Jesse's sister, Eila Ice Ryder. She was a teacher and taught school out there; married an Indian man named Ryder. When it was time, Dea Roach Ice and her four children got on the train for Benton County, Indiana. Jesse Ice and a cousin, Sanford Coghill got a job riding along on a cattle train to watch and guard these animals to an eastern destination, so their way was paid for, Dea Roach Ice travelled back to Indiana alone with her children, Ollie 12; Goldie, 9; Jessie, 7; and Joshua, 1½.

Dea had written to the McEwen family back in Benton or Newton County, Indiana, the family she had grown up with, about her return and they were there to meet her and the children. The McEwens were very happy to see them again and took them all in for several days until Jesse Ice finally arrived, too. For awhile they worried something had happened to him but he eventually arrived; his cousin, Sanford Coghill came along

later. Seems he had gotten delayed and had to ride the rails the last part of the trip.

They then made plans to stay with Howard Ice, Jesse's brother, for a time and help him work his farm until they got themselves settled and decided what they were going to do. They took the money they had left from their sale or auction in Indian Territory and bought second-hand clothes and furniture with it.

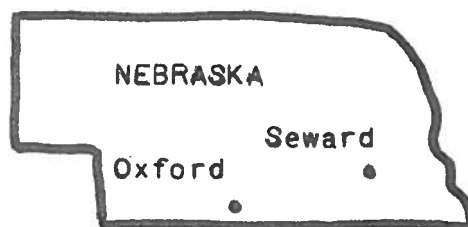
About the time the Ices were planning to return to Indiana, Thomas Roach, Daniel Roach's oldest son, now 17½, made plans to join the Army, and fight in the Spanish-American War. He lied about his age-told that he had turned 18 in March when in reality he would not be that old until August 1, 1898. He enlisted in Blue Earth City, Minnesota on April 29 and was mustered in at Camp Ramsey, about 132 miles north of Blue Earth where he enlisted and was officially sworn in on May 6, 1898. He was a private in Co. "M", 12th Regiment of the Minnesota Infantry. Before he even got out of Minnesota, he contracted the first of his many illnesses and disorders he was to suffer-a case of conjunctivitis, or Pink Eye!

He was sent down to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, as a cook, but was sick off and on the entire time he was there-in and out of the hospital with a hernia, dysentery, and malaria, which was to plague him off and on the rest of his life.

On April 27, 1898, John and Mary Kelly Roach had their 14th child and 4th daughter, whom they named Margaret Leonia Roach. She was born near Seward, Nebraska in Seward County.

In the summer of 1898, Kate Roach was let go from the convent-boarding school in Minster, Ohio where she had spent the previous 7 years. The nuns at the school, St. Marys Institute, had arranged a job for her in Missouri, possibly in the Sedalia area, where she could work and earn her keep and be near her older sister, Lizzie Roach Ogan.

Kate Roach was in Sedalia with her Father, William Patrick Roach, in September, 1898 and were sponsors at a baptism. Robert and Lizzie Roach Ogan baptised their first child and first son, Andrew Ogan born on January 29, 1898, in September that year at Sacred Heart Catholic Church and William Patrick and Kate were Andrew's godparents.



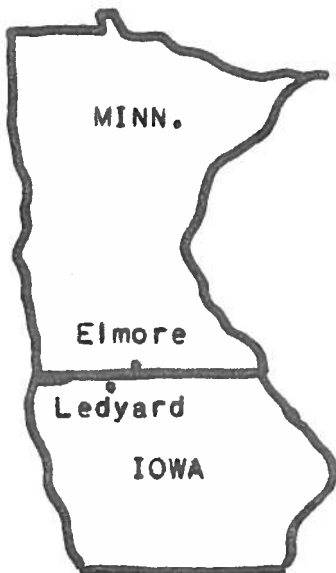
Edward and Maggie Roach Burns Roach had their 5th child and 4th daughter on September 10, 1898 near Oxford, Nebraska in Furnas County, whom they named Agnes Nina Roach,

Christmas in 1898 at the home of Daniel and Alice Long Roach brings back the memory of how Jess E. Roach, now a little over two, reacted to a handmade, stuffed toy dog his mother or sister had made for him. Upon opening this package and looking the gift over for sometime-turning it-really giving it the once over, he threw it as far and as hard as he could and said, "G-- D--- Sunny B----". That was evidently the end of gift appreciation for him that day. Holidays were fairly lean for Daniel Roach's family in those days, but one thing the family did in the years the children were growing up was hang their stockings up on a pump-organ in the living-room, as they had no fireplace, on Christmas Eve, for Santa's visit during the night.

Sometime in this year or in early 1899, James and Sarah McCormick Roache moved south from Jackson County, Minnesota down into Kossuth County, Iowa to near Ledyard, and rented a farm. After they had been there a short time, John and Mary Kelly Roach came back up from Nebraska to live near them. Their brother Daniel Roach and his family were living in Elmore, Minnesota at this time, only about 10 miles away.

Jesse and Dea Roach Ice were well settled in, back in Benton County, Indiana.. When they first got back they stayed with several friends and relatives, and then they went to live on a farm owned by a man named Fraser, where they worked on a share-cropping basis. Dea Roach Ice's nursing talents came in handy here, also, as she cared for Mr. Fraser who had a cancer on the back of his neck.

When the family returned to Indiana and the children first went to school there, they were considered behind-evidently their schooling in Indian Territory had not been that good. In any case, they were placed a number of grades back and Ollie Ice, the oldest, in particular was real upset over this as she was old enough to be in the 6th or 7th grade and they put her back in the 3rd grade. She didn't stay there long, but the memory of it was humiliating. Goldie Ice would have been 9 and in the 4th grade-I think they put her back some, too; Jessie Ice was 7 and should have been starting the 2nd grade. Their baby brother, Joshua Ice was a little over a year old.



At this time, also, Thomas Roach, son of Daniel and his first wife, Catherine Quinn Roach, was mustered out of the Army at Camp Mueller, New Ulm, Minnesota on November 5, 1898. That was the end of his involvement in the Spanish-American War. The hernia he received while in the service in Georgia plus the malaria he contracted, continued to bother him for years.

Certainly, Delia Roach was feeling pretty lonesome at this time, as her older sister Kate had been gone from the convent-boarding school in Ohio for a month or so. She still had a little over two years to go before she, too, would be free to rejoin her family. On the 30th of November, 1898 Delia Ellen Roach was confirmed at St. Augustine's Catholic Church or in the chapel that served the boarding school, as Maria Delia Roach-she was about 13½ years old.

Out in Washington state, actual location is unknown, but Joseph Dennis and Mary Crawford Roach had their 3rd child and 1st daughter, whom they named Zella Audrie Roach. My guess is she was born in July, 1899 in one of the eastern counties of Washington near Kootenai County, Idaho. Joseph was still working in the timber or doing cooking in railroad camps in that area-Mary Crawford Roach seemed to want a better life and apparently she had her heart set on living in a bigger town where the children could get a better education. Earl was now 9 and Vernon Harold Crawford Roach, 7. No school records exist for the Harrison School District for this period of time.

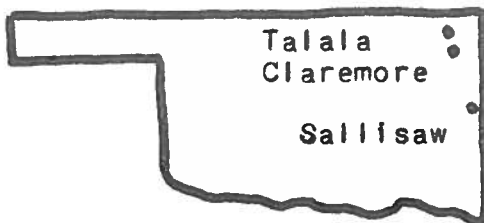
It is thought that possibly sometime in these years, Earl J. Roach was injured somehow either in Harrison or in one of the timber camps or towns where the family lived. In later years, it is known that he was

quite badly crippled in one leg so that he could not walk very far or easily. This might be one of the reasons his mother seemed to favor him and made sure he got an education.

In the late summer-August 10, 1899-Lizzie Roach Ogan and her husband, Robert Douglas Ogan, had their second child and second son whom they named Robert Glen Ogan. He was born in Sedalia, Missouri; Pettis County. These two children of the Ogans were William Patrick Roach's first grandchildren.

There was some matchmaking coming to a head in this period of time, too, as William Patrick Roach was watching what may have been the results of a move on his part to get his daughter, Kate Roach, married. She had been home from the convent-boarding school in Ohio for a little over a year, and through some friend or family member, became acquainted with a young man named Andrew T. Davis. Possibly, her older brother, James William (Willie) Roach had met Andy somewhere around Rogers County, Indian Territory on a job or in a local saloon. Anyway, Andy Davis was from Sallisaw, and was part Indian. He and Kate began their relationship by writing letters back and forth-she being new out of the convent and rather naive and trusting, believed his letters when he told her he was well-off and had land, or was a rancher. She was innocent and believed all these things and so possibly with some help from her father, went from Sedalia down to Talala, Indian Territory where William Patrick Roach was living and working then. Finally, in early January, 1900, Kate Roach went to Sallisaw where Andy T. Davis lived and on the 20th of January, he and she were married in Sallisaw by a Harry Jennings, a U.S. Commissioner. In some court papers concerning she and Andy filed in 1908 in Washington County, she states they were married in Claremore, Rogers County, I.T. on January 20, 1899.

In late February, 1900, Matilda W. Long Avery, Alice Long Roach's mother, died a few miles southwest of Elmore, Minnesota, of pneumonia. It is thought she had a tumor of some kind in her throat or chest and it was the real cause of her failing health and subsequent death. She was buried March 1, 1900 at Riverview Cemetery west of Elmore. She was only 51 at her death.



Oklahoma Territory and
Indian Territory in 1900

On March 19, 1900, Daniel Roach's daughter, Mary (Mame) Bridget Roach by his first wife, Catherine Quinn Roach, married Roy Cook in Elmore, Minnesota; Faribault County. They were joined in wedlock at the Cook's home-in their parlor, in fact-with Roy Cook's sister, Blanche Cook as their witness. Roy's father was Nels T. Cook, and his mother was Sarah Daniel Cook. This wedding was done unbeknownst to Mame's parents and when her father learned of it later, he

sat down and cried. Roy and Mame lived for a time with the Cook family at their house in Elmore, and then moved out to a little town named Rake where Roy may have worked for a farmer. Later, Roy worked as an engine wiper for the railroad. Mame may have met Roy when she worked in a local restaurant as a waitress.

On March 28, 1900, William Patrick Roach married a girl much younger than he, named Lucinda A. Smothers in Talala, I.T. by a minister of the gospel, T.B. Hall. She was 22 and he was 49. Lucinda Smothers was born in Buford, Arkansas; Baxter County on December 14, 1878, to Elisha

M. and Elizabeth Smothers. Lucinda's father was 80 years old when she was born—all her immediate brothers and sister were a second family for Elisha Smothers. There were quite a few Smothers families in the area of Arkansas where Lucinda was born. Her brothers were James F., Aaron G., William V., and George B. Smothers. She had one sister named Ruth Ann who was 12 years older than Lucinda or "Cindy" as she was called. It may be that Cindy Smothers left home and went to live and work in the Talala area where a brother or possibly her sister Ruth lived. Ruth then, or later, married a Fred Taylor.

In early June, 1900, the U.S. Census was taken and all the families have been located except Kate Roach Davis and her new husband Andy T. Davis—it is thought they were living in the Oolagah area, Indian Territory.

Joseph Dennis and Mary Crawford Roach and their three children were living in Harrison, Idaho; Kootenai County and were listed like this:

Joseph Dennis Roach W M, head of the household; born Feb. 1853 (sic); age, 47; born Ireland; had been married 15 years; was a laborer in the timber; had been unemployed 3 months that year; his parents were born in Ireland; he could read, write, and spoke English. He owned their house free of mortgage.

Mary Crawford Roach W F, wife; born April, 1864; age 36; married 15 years; had had 3 children—3 were still alive; was born in Canada; her parents were born in Ireland and Canada; she could read, write, and spoke English.

Earl Joseph Roach W M, son; born September, 1890; was 10 years old; was at school; had attended 9 months that year; could read, write, and spoke English; was single; parents born Ireland and Canada.

Vernon H.C. Roach, W M, son; born September, 1892; age 7; born Idaho; parents born Ireland and Canada; was not in school and had not been in school any months the previous year; spoke English; was single.

Zella Audrie Roach W F, daughter; born July, 1899; age 10/12; born Washington; parents born Ireland and Canada; single.

The 1900 U.S. Census for Indian Territory, Rogers County in or near Talala, lists William Patrick Roach and his family thusly:

William Patrick Roach W M, head of the household; born September, 1850; age 49; married 25 years(sic); born Ireland; parents born Ireland; immigrated in 1853; 47 years in this country; naturalized; was a farmer; could read, write, and spoke English; rented a farm.

Lucinda Smothers Roach W F, wife; born December, 1878; age 21; married 7 years(sic); children born 1-1 alive(sic); born Arkansas; father born Tennessee; mother born Arkansas; doesn't mention her literacy.

William Roach W M, son; born July, 1877(sic); age 22; single; born Indiana; parents born Ireland and Indiana; farm hand; was literate and spoke English.

Thomas R. Roach W M, son; born April, 1886(sic); age 14; single; born Nebraska; parents born Ireland and Indiana; farm hand; cannot read or write(sic) and speaks no English(sic).

Joseph Roach W M son, born April, 1894(sic); age 6; single; born Missouri; parents born Ireland and Arkansas(sic); farm hand; cannot read or write; and spoke no English(sic).

This census report may have been given by Cindy Smothers Roach and either because she was a new bride and did not know about her step-children yet, she gave some questionable information about them. She got dates and ages a little off and she was married to William Patrick Roach two months, not 7 years. It appears that Joseph Roach, the youngest was hers, but he was Mary Quinn Roach's. Certainly both Thomas and Joe could speak English, if they were not able to read or write.

Thomas Roach and his three sons were living in Richardson County, Nebraska; Rulo Township in June of 1900. They are listed thusly:

Thomas Roach, W M widower; head of household; born June, 1858 (sic); born New Jersey; age 41(sic); unemployed 4 months that year; could read and write; was a farm laborer; rented his house; and spoke English.

Franke F. Roach, W M, son; born October, 1886; age 13; born South Dakota; had not been to school; could not read nor write; spoke English; was single; parents born New Jersey and Michigan.

Fred Roach W M son, born May, 1888; age 12; born South Dakota; had not been to school; could not read nor write; spoke English; was single; parents born New Jersey and Michigan.

Harry Roach W M, son; born March, 1890; age 10; born South Dakota; had not been to school; could not read nor write; spoke English; was single; parents born New Jersey and Michigan.

They had a boarder living with them named Rockefeller.

The 1900 U.S. Census for Red Willow County, Nebraska; town of McCook, at 213 Dennison St. shows the Edward Roach family:

Edward Roach W M, head of household; born 1866; born in Illinois; age 34; married 16 years(sic); parents born Ireland; was a foreman in coal sheds for the railroad; was literate and spoke English; rented their house.

Maggie Roach W F, wife; born May 1865(sic); age 35(sic); born New Jersey; married 16 years; had 8 children-7 alive; was literate and spoke English; parents born Ireland.

May(listed as a Roach, not Burns); W F daughter; single; born November, 1885; age 14; born Dakota; was literate and spoke English; was at school; parents born Illinois*and New Jersey.

James(was listed as a Roach, not a Burns) W M son; single; born September, 1886; born Dakota; age 13; parents born Illinois(sic)and New Jersey; was literate and spoke English; was at school.

Florence Roach W F daughter; born March, 1891; age 9; born Nebraska; single; at school; was literate and spoke English; parents born Illinois and New Jersey.

Floss Roach W F daughter; born March, 1891; age 9; born Nebras-