



Kate Roach Davis and daughter, Edithmary Davis
Bartlesville, Ok.; 1909-1910

seeking a divorce from Andrew T. Davis-told of her unhappy marriage and her mistreatment by him for the past several years and her economic circumstances. She had left home with her youngest child, Edithmary, now 2 and gone into Bartlesville to seek work as a domestic or whatever she could find. Andrew had taken their oldest child, James Davis, now 4 and Kate worried that he was not being taken care of properly. After several court sessions, the judge refused a divorce decree on the grounds that both parties were at fault, but ordered Andrew Davis to make up a deed for 10 acres of his 40 acre farm; make it out to Kate as alimony

and gave her the custody of Edithmary. James Davis was given over legally to be raised and cared for by his father. And both had to share in the court costs. What happened directly after that is unclear, but eventually they went back to living together for perhaps the next 6 or 7 years and the marriage was no better.

While Daniel and Alice Long Roach were living for that year down in Elmore, Minnesota in 1908, Daniel bought some land (a quarter section) for \$900.00. He paid \$300 in cash and obtained a \$600 loan from a bank in Hewitt, Minnesota to make up the total price. He thought no matter what else one did for a living, a person should have some land. This property had no decent buildings on it—an old rickety log cabin and several log out-buildings that were falling down—and was not improved too much, but had alot of good timber on it and was mostly wild. The family did go up there to pick blueberries and always got alot—did that for several years. In later years, for 2 or 3 summers the older boys went up there from Eagle Bend, lived in a tent on the place, planted and grew a big garden, mostly potatoes. As time went on, no one from the family checked on it much and slowly but surely different timber companies or individual persons stole the timber from it. This land was up in northern Minnesota near Cohasset.

On September 7, 1908, Thomas and Anna Roeper Roach had their 2nd child and 1st son whom they named Quinn Thomas Roach. He was born in Eagle Grove, Iowa; Wright County. Thomas Roach was the son of Daniel Roach and his first wife, Catherine Quinn Roach. When Quinn was born or perhaps due to some infant disease, he was deaf at a very early age. He must have had a frustrating time growing up being deaf in those times.

During this year, Franke and Pearl Felton Roach (Thomas and Sarah Chapman's oldest son) had their first child and 1st son whom they named Cecil Roach—he was born in Bartlesville, Oklahoma on November 19, 1908; Washington County.

It may be that in this time period or in late November, Elizabeth Humphrey died of her cancer, in McCook, Nebraska. After taking care of the funeral arrangements and all, George E. Humphrey left May in McCook and came to Loveland to tell her folks that they were going to marry. He was leaving then to go down to Denver to meet the train and May—apparently, they thought that if May came to see her folks with George somehow the marriage would not come off. So George went to Denver, met May at the Union Station and on December 8, 1908, they were married by a Justice of the Peace. Their 2 witnesses were George E. Overton and a J. C. Moore. The Justice of the Peace was named D.S. DeLappe. The newly married couple then went back to Loveland to live with or near the Edward Roach family where George E. Humphrey may have found work in the sugar factory.

Florence M. Roach, 18, one of the twin daughters of Edward and Maggie Roach Burns Roach met Edmund Raymond Kelsey through her mother, Maggie's job at the Kelsey resturant. Maggie was cooking in this place in Denver and it is not certain if Florence worked there any, or not, but she would come there and this is how she met Edmund Kelsey. The Kelsey men ran a building and concrete contracting business while the mother evidently had the resturant. As time went on, they saw more and more of each other and when the rest of the Roach family moved back to Loveland for the winter months and the job at the sugar factory, Florence may have stayed on in Denver. Floss Roach, her sister had a job there and an apartment so Florence stayed there. On March 18, 1909,

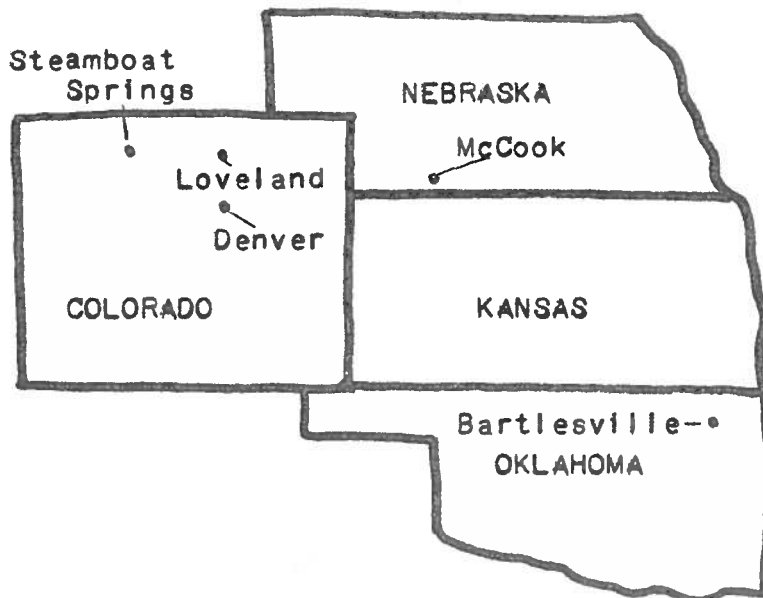
unbeknownst to Edward or Maggie Roach Burns Roach, her parents, Florence and Edmund Kelsey were married in Denver by a Justice of the Peace. Then, so they wouldn't be suspect, Florence left Denver and went home to Loveland to be with her folks, and Edmund stayed in Denver.

Early in 1909 it seems the Daniel Roach family decided to leave Elmore, Minnesota as it was not as good a place to live as they originally thought, and moved once again back north to Eagle Bend, Minnesota. When they came to Elmore the year before, it was in the midst of a drought and everything was brown and dry. Things were green and growing in central Minnesota and much more promising.

Where they set up their harness and millinery shops at that time may have been back in the building they had left the year before, with living quarters in the back and upstairs.

A letter came to Daniel Roach about this time from somewhere down in Missouri from his brother, Thomas, Jr., who told how he was down on his luck and was having hard times—broke and needed some money. Daniel sent him a letter right away with \$10.00 in it, to the address Thomas had given him, but the letter was returned to Eagle Bend in about 10 days, unclaimed. Where Thomas Roach went and why he didn't wait is not known; Thomas drifted around a lot in those days between relatives and jobs but sometimes no one knew where he was—even his sons.

In March, 1909, the Edward and Maggie Roach Burns Roach family plus George E. Humphrey and his wife, May Burns Humphrey and a Humphrey in-law family talked over the idea of going up to Steamboat Springs, Colorado to homestead. Evidently without anyone of them going up there to look things over and scout some land in advance, they made plans to move all their belongings and some animals there and claim homesteads. It was quite an undertaking. They had to rent a boxcar for all their household goods, plus take their horses and possibly some other farm animals; feed and hay for them and make plans for getting the rest of the family members up there. Edward Roach paid the entire bill for this move for all the Humphreys, too. The women and children went in passenger coaches at \$12.00 each and the boxcar cost \$80.00—the men put a lot of hay in one end of the boxcar so some of the older boys and they themselves could hide behind it and get a free ride.



When Maggie and Edward went to the train station to buy tickets, Florence and Ed Kelsey were there and acting kind of strange. Ed had come up from Denver a little before this and asked if he could stay at their home while they were planning the last details of their trip—Maggie thought it rather strange. As she went up to the window to purchase the tickets for the women and all the children, Ed Kelsey finally stepped up to her and told them that Florence wouldn't be needing a ticket—that she was staying with him and that they had been

secretly married in the middle of March. This explained why he and Florence had been acting so funny-Maggie and Edward Roach liked Ed Kelsey and thought their marriage alright. Then Ed and Florence Roach Kelsey went back to Denver and soon further south to the Alamosa-Saguache areas of Colorado where they claimed a homestead and Ed did concrete contracting.

As the Kelseys were getting on with their new lives together, the Edward Roaches, George Humphreys, and Humphrey in-laws were heading up to Steamboat Springs to their new venture. When they first got up there they had to find a place to stay and a place to put or store their household goods and belongings. It was still cold and damp there at that time of the year-at first they all stayed in a hotel and ate in its restaurant, but this got expensive and was rapidly depleting their funds. Edward Roach went and bought 3 big tents for them to live in-these tents had a divider in the middle so it made 2 rooms in each one-quite nice. Each family then moved in one of the 3 tents and set up housekeeping until they decided what to do. Evidently the homesteading plans fell through-there are no records of any of them claiming such land. Most all of the land in the west the government released for homesteading in this period of time, was marginal at best and almost worthless to work as farms are or were further east. The families soon found work hauling rock to build the depot in Steamboat with their teams and wagons.

After the families had been in Steamboat Springs about 5 or 6 weeks, May Burns Humphrey and her husband George had their first child and 1st son whom they named James Humphrey. He was born on May 1, 1909 in Steamboat Springs, Colorado; Fout County. This poor little baby had something wrong with it from the start-seemed to be in its ears. It had a pitiful little cry like it was suffering and it cried alot. Maggie took her daughter May and this little baby to a doctor there and he put peroxide in its ears-it foamed out and this poor little thing just continued to cry. This went on until sometime in early August-Maggie became so alarmed that she packed a few things, gathered the younger children, went to the train station and bought tickets for Denver to go and see another doctor about this baby. They went off and left the men and May there-got a place to stay, possibly with Maggie's daughter Floss Roach who was working and living there-and once again took this baby to see a doctor. He evidently was not able to do anymore for it than the man in Steamboat, but they stayed on in Denver. May had stayed in Steamboat Springs to help cook and care for the men, but Maggie remained in Denver with the younger children and this baby.

While there in mid-August, Tommy R. Roach and his father-in-law, Fred P. Taylor arrived in Denver from Bartlesville, Oklahoma to look for work. They came to stay with Maggie and the children for a week or so while they searched; were soon hired by a local meat packing plant. Then they went out and located places for their families to live and sent for Laura and her three-week old baby, Floyd Morris Roach who had been born in Bartlesville on August 8, 1909, and Fred Taylor's wife, Ruth Smothers Taylor and their family. It is not clear if these men went back to help their families pack, but it seems likely that with several children, belongings to pack, and load on the train, and all the work involved in a major move, at least one of them must have gone back to Oklahoma to aid these women.

Sometime during the third week in August, Maggie Roach Burns Roach packed up the children and May's baby who was still not well and got the train to Loveland, Colorado where the rest of the

family would be soon. The doctor in Denver apparently couldn't find out what was wrong with this poor little child so there was no point in staying on there.

On August 26, 1909 a son, Paul Samuel Barton was born to Sam and Olive Ice Barton in Crawfordsville, Indiana; Montgomery County. Olive was the daughter of Jesse A. and Dea Roach Ice. Paul was their first child and first son.

By this time the depot job in Steamboat was coming to an end, so the families there began to pack their things in the wagons to leave for Loveland. They stocked up with goods from a local store before they left and headed out. George and May Burns Humphrey; Edward Roach, his son, Eddie; his step-son, Jim Burns and the Humphrey in-laws. Out of town a ways the sheriff came riding out to question George Humphrey about the goods he'd gotten at the store before they left. It looked for a time as if they were going to take him until May stepped forward and holding a baby, told them if they took George they'd have to take her and the baby, too. So they let them go. Their stab at homesteading over and a good, long season of hauling rock in Steamboat Springs done, they returned in the fall of 1909 to Loveland to do as they had done before. Worked at the sugarbeet factory in the winters and moved to Denver to do dray work and haul gravel with their wagons in the summers.

Floss A. Roach, 18, one of the twin daughters of Edward and Maggie Roach Burns Roach, had stayed on in Denver all this time and had become acquainted with a brother of Edmund Kelsey-Cash Kelsey. As time went on they began seeing more of one another and planned to be married later that fall.

After all the Roach and Humphrey families finally got back to Loveland, Colorado once again and settled in, George and May Burns Humphrey's baby, James, continued to be ill-the doctor and everyone concerned could not seem to help it get better and so on August 24, 1909, it died at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ months of age. The cause of death given was "Cholera Infantum" brought on by "Meningeal Irritation". They buried it in a little blue outfit from cloth they'd gotten from the store in Steamboat Springs-Maggie sewed it-laid to rest in Lakeside Cemetery in Loveland; no stone marks its grave. Maggie and May would visit this cemetery and knew where this little grave was by landmarks in the area near it. During that fall, a cyclone or tornado came through the area and swept over that cemetery and tipped over gravestones, moved rocks, and toppled bushes and trees. When Maggie Roach Burns Roach and her daughter May went back to visit this little grave, they could not locate it because their landmarks were gone.

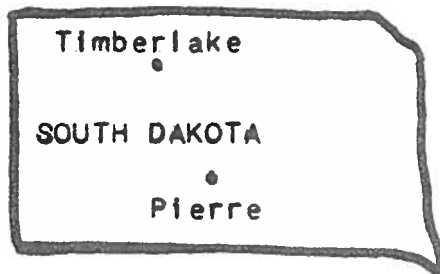
In this same time period, after her baby had died, May grieved for it so. At night when it was dark and George was working the evening shift at the sugar factory, she would hear this little baby calling out for her over and over. So someone in the family would stay with her at night-no one got much sleep. May would get up and turn on all the lights. Then the baby would stop calling out. Finally, Maggie and May went to a local psychic, brought along a few things that belonged to the baby for the woman to look at and gave them a reading on why this baby was calling out to its mother. It had something to do with the little blue outfit it was buried in and the circumstances surrounding its origins. As time went on, May didn't hear this baby calling to her as much and finally she was able to sleep through the night.

On October 4, 1909, Cash Kelsey and Floss A. Roach were married in Denver by a Baptist minister, Rev. Joshua Gravett. Their witnesses were Ruth A. and Grace L. Gravett. After they were married a short time, they moved down near Center, Colorado close to Ed and Florence Roach Kelsey. Cash built them a house, but never finished it inside—he built a number of houses—they'd live in them until they were sold and then go on and do another one. Cash never was able to settle down to anything—he'd get an idea of some enterprise that he thought would make him some money, hopefully fast and big—like raising turkeys, or sheep—it never turned out like he initially planned. Floss would deal with some of it as best she could, and she always worked; was a hairdresser. She ran a beauty parlor in Estes Park during the summer—tourist months and drove there from their home in Center for the season. Cash drove a creamery truck one summer; would also take this old truck with poor brakes down the steep mountain roads to Denver and pick up fresh produce, etc. for the grocery stores back in Estes Park. They eventually moved from near Center, Colorado to Santa Monica, California for a time—then to near Sterling, Colorado; Burdette; Delta; and back to Center. The Kelsey parents and a sister of Cash and Edmund's finally moved to Ukipah, California in Riverside County. Cash and Floss never had any children.

William C. and Delia Roach Cheek had their 2nd child and 2nd son whom they named George C. Cheek. Evidently, Delia had gone down to Bartlesville, Oklahoma to be near her sister Kate Roach Davis to have this baby. It had only been about a year that the Cheek's first child had died and Delia needed to be with someone close when she had this 2nd child. She and Kate had been in the convent together all those years. George C. Cheek was born on October 30, 1909 in Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Washington County.

In this time period, in a number of western states, the government opened up for homesteading, some abandoned military lands, surplus Indian Lands, and what they called "unallotted lands", which may have been land no pioneer ever claimed due to poor location, soil, and weather conditions. A number of our Roach family members were taken by these lands once again, and none of them had much success because of them. Congress had passed new laws to make these lands "public domain" and the surplus Indian Lands, of course, now became nothing for the Indians anymore—they got cut out completely. In 1907, in South Dakota, lands were made available in south-central South Dakota below Pierre in Stanley County on what had been the Lower Brulé Reservation. In order to avoid a mad scramble by the public for these particular 350 homesteads being offered in this area, a lottery system was set up. In order to have a chance at them, one had to sign up or register at various towns in the area—huge numbers of people vied for these few homesteads. Among them was Matt Roache, son of James and Sarah McCormick Roache. It is possible his father, James urged him to do this, as he and his family all had the notion that you should always own some farm land. Matt may have gone to Chamberlain, S.D. to register, as it was the closest place. After the registration was done, some time elapsed (60 days) before the drawing was held and it so happened, Matt Roache was one of the lucky ones. He was able to get a claim in Stanley County of 160 acres under Patent No. 92732 on December 1, 1909 and paid the going appraised value for this property. He had to improve it, of course, and stay on it only 14 months. Times had surely changed since the early 1880's when a homesteader had to stay on this land almost without leaving it, for 5 years. The government also passed laws whereby one could leave this claim for up to several months to attend school, college

or spend the winter away and not lose the land. Most settlers put up small, slimy tar-paper shacks; plowed a few acres; made a fire-break; dug a well, and strung some barb-wire around the place so their livestock wouldn't stray if they had any, or keep other people's animals out, and called it good. Matt Roache told in later days how he disliked this place-found it so terribly lonely, and all he ever heard was the sound of meadow-larks; no other noises. Just meadow-larks! He evidently didn't stay on this land any longer than he had to to fulfill his obligations; may have lived on it off and on and planted crops or rented it out for grazing. This part is not clear-he did not sell it for many, many years.



Shortly after Matt purchased his land, his younger brother Jim Roache, Jr. also got in on a claim up in Dewey County, S.D. near Timberlake. He was in on this or encouraged by his father, also. Again, this older generation's view that one should always have some land to fall back on may have been at the bottom of Jim getting a claim. While Matt was getting in on homesteading down in Stanley County south of Pierre, up in the north-central part of the state, some 10,000 claims became available on the Cheyenne Riv-

er and Standing Rock Reservations in Dewey and neighboring counties. Registration was held in a number of towns; Mobridge and Aberdeen amongst them. Relatives of James Roache, Jr. may have been in Mobridge so possibly he went there to register in October. Over 81,000 people signed up; 6 years later in 1915, another 600 homesteads came on the market. Whenever Jim Roache, Jr. signed up, he also was lucky and got one of these parcels of land. He got 320 acres ($W\frac{1}{2}$ of the $SE\frac{1}{4}$ and $NE\frac{1}{4}$ of the $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, twp. 17, N of R 27 east of the Black Hills Meridian) Patent No. 41452. Just what he paid for this land is not known, but he held onto it until shortly after he was married in 1923. This was short grass country and perhaps by now, he had wised up to the fact you could not plow up this land and plant crops that would grow-it was grazing land at best and at this time, in the beginning of what was to be several years of drought, many homesteaders pulled up stakes and left these places when they discovered they just couldn't make a go of it. The railroads were frantic and to keep their customers from moving away, they brought in supplies at half the usual rates-the government offered aid; lower interest rates, and deferment of loan payments, etc., but many people left anyway.

On December 21, 1909, Mabel Kelsey was born to Edmund R. and Florence Roach Kelsey in Monte Vista, Colorado; Rio Grande County. She was their 1st child. Florence Roach Kelsey was the daughter of Edward and Maggie Roach Burns Roach.

Blayne F. Roach was born to Thomas and Anna Roeper Roach on February 11, 1910, in Hawarden, Iowa; Sioux County. He was their 3rd child and 2nd son. Thomas Roach was the son of Daniel and Catherine Quinn Roach. By now Evelyn Roach was 5 and Quinn was 2.

About this time in early spring, James Roache of Woonsocket, S.D. moved his family of 4 or 5 children to near Brookings, South Dakota to farm. That family tells they didn't know exactly why he did this, except they thought it was the old saying, "The grass is always greener.. ..", but it is a fact that South Dakota was going through a terrible drought in that time so eastern Dakota may have been a kinder place to

live and work then. By this time his wife had been dead 4 years and his oldest daughter, Loretta, 22 had been doing most of the house-work and caring for her younger brothers and sisters-she was about to be or was just married and now gone from home. Matt, the oldest, was 24 and was on his homestead in Stanley County. At this time Jim, Jr. was 20, Harry, 17; Ray, 15; Agnes, 13; and Marie, 7. James Roache rented out their farm in Warren Township while they were in Brookings.

This move left James' brother, John Roach and his family living on or near Woonsocket, alone. Family stories tell that in the 2 or 3 years these two families lived near one another, several of the sons who were near in age, used to get together and have some great old times. It is known they liked to go out to the dances and "whoop it up" a little on the week-ends. John Roach's sons who were more than likely in this group could have been Robert Roach, 17 or 18; Edward Roach, 16 or 17; and possibly an older brother, Tim, then 22. James Roache's boys were Jim, Jr., 20 and Ray, 15. Harry may have been along, too, and he was 17.

By late spring, John and Mary Kelly Roach had gone out of their hotel business in Wessington Springs and were living and farming near Forestburg, S.D., east of Woonsocket.

May Burns Humphrey and George E. Humphrey had their 2nd child and 1st daughter in Denver, Colorado on March 29, 1910, and they named her Nell Marguerite Humphrey. May was the oldest child of Maggie Roach Burns Roach and her 1st husband, William Burns.

On May 9, 1910, Mary Martha Roach, 27, married Bymo S. Sailer, 33; Wessington Springs, S.D. where her family lived earlier with their hotel. Bymo Sailer had, or worked in a harness shop in Wessington Springs. They lived in the country in Crow Lake Township a few years later and attend the country catholic church there that was served out of Wessington Springs. Bymo Sailer was Bohemian-parents born in Czechoslovakia and Bymo was born there or in South Dakota on December 28, 1877.

On May 16, 1910, Harry Roach, 21, married Elsie McCullian, 19, in Dewey, Washington County, Oklahoma. He was the son of Thomas and Sarah Chapman Roach and apparently was up visiting his Uncle William Patrick Roach. This couple was married by a Methodist minister, George Q. Fenn, and their 2 witnesses were friends of the William Patrick Roaches, Elsie and W.C. Ayers.

During May of 1910, the John and Mary Kelly Roach family moved from Forestburg, S.D. in Sanborn County north to Brown County, and the town of Groton. Old letters in this period of time written by Anna M. Roach and her sister, Margaret L. Roach, tell of their recent return to South Dakota after spending the winter in Burlington, Iowa near their Kelly-Bethscheider relatives. They attended school there during the cold winter months-Teresa was mentioned as attending nurses training there and Anna learning how to sew and going to school-their brother Robert was working in Burlington as a foreman in a laundry. Margaret was in school there, also.

Kate Roach Davis and Andy Davis had their 3rd child and 2nd son on May 11, 1910 near Silver Lake, Oklahoma; Washington County, whom they named Joseph Elijah Davis. Kate Roach Davis was a daughter of William Patrick and Mary Quinn Roach. Kate and Andy Davis had had several babies in the 10 years they had been married who had not lived. One may have been born in about 1903, another in 1907 or 1908.

Roy and Mame Roach Cook had their 6th child and 3rd daughter in Grand Rapids, Minnesota; Itasca County on May 24, 1910, whom they named Theris Blanche Cook. Mame Roach Cook was the daughter of Daniel Roach and his 1st wife, Catherine Quinn Roach.

At the end of the school year in late May or early June, 1910, Earl J. Roach, son of Joseph D. and Mary Crawford Roach, graduated from Blair Business College in Spokane, Washington and got his first job with Bradford-Kennedy Co. as a stenographer.

William Patrick and Cindy Smothers Roach had their 5th child and 5th daughter on September 24, 1910 in Dewey, Oklahoma; Washington County. She was named Teresa Margaret Roach.

On February 13, 1911, Genevive Mary Sailer was born to Mary Roach Sailer and Bymo S. Sailer in Crow Lake Township, Jerauld County, South Dakota. Bymo had left the harnessmaking trade and was now farming.

There seems to be some discrepancy on the dates, but it is believed that on June 4, 1911, Loretta E. Roache, daughter of James and Sarah McCormick Roache, married William Winn. He was originally from LeMars, Iowa, but was living and working on an uncle's farm near Woonsocket when Loretta met him. He was not catholic so they were married in Huron, South Dakota by a Justice of the Peace and later had their union blest by a priest in the hospital chapel in Huron.

Carl Morris Roach was born to Thomas R. and Laura Taylor Roach on July 4, 1911 in Denver, Colorado. He was their 2nd child and 2nd son. Thomas was the son of William Patrick and Mary Quinn Roach. Carl was baptised on September 26, 1915 at the Church of the Annunciation in Denver.

On July 15, 1911, Edmund James Kelsey was born to Edmund R. and Florence Roach Kelsey in Monte Vista, Colorado; Rio Grande County. He was their 2nd child and 1st son. Florence Roach Kelsey was the daughter of Edward and Maggie Roach Burns Roach.

William C. and Delia Roach Cheek had their 3rd child and 1st daughter on July 22, 1911, whom they named Elizabeth Irene Cheek. She was born in Kansas City, Missouri-they family had moved from Sedalia before Irene was born. Delia Roach Cheek was the daughter of William Patrick and Mary Quinn Roach.

In 1911, William Patrick and Cindy Smothers Roach, living in Dewey, planned for a time to go out to New Mexico to homestead near Albuquerque. At least William Patrick did-their family tells that he came home one day and announced they were packing everything they owned in a wagon and heading west to homestead somewhere in New Mexico. Evidently this didn't materialize or at least as they headed out from Dewey they didn't go to New Mexico.

Apparently after the Humphreys lived in Denver and Loveland for a time during 1910, they decided to move back to McCook, Nebraska where they had lived earlier before they were married. While they were there, they had their 3rd child and 2nd daughter on August 27, 1911. They named her Maxine; her parents, George E. and May Burns Humphrey.

In late August, 1911, Zella Audrie Roach, age 12, only daughter of Joseph Dennis and Mary Crawford Roach, fell ill with hepatitis. The family was living in a nice residential neighborhood in Spokane at the

time, in a large 2-story house. Earl had a good job there and his mother and sister were living there with him—possibly Vernon Roach was there, too. Joseph Dennis Roach was working out of Spokane at different places on the railroad and was a cook in the work camps. My own personal feelings about this was that Earl was putting a good bit of his wages into their living expenses. They had lived in earlier years, while Earl attended Blair Business College, in an apartment in downtown Spokane. In 1980 that building was long gone and a free-way was in its place. Anyway, Zella Audrie was between her 6th and 7th grades of school when she became ill and as the days went on she didn't get any better. After 2 weeks of hepatitis, she developed Typhoid Fever and died on October 4, 1911. I think this must have been a terrible blow to the family and being their only daughter, a real heartbreaking event for Mary Crawford Roach. They took Zella's body back to Idaho where they had lived before and buried her in Forest Cemetery in Coeur d'Alene. The lot was purchased by her brother Earl, but records show she is there alone—one other grave may contain a baby Roach, but the records are not clear.

The George E. Humphrey family have moved from McCook, Nebraska by mid-November and brought with them their 2 baby daughters to live in Scottsbluff near their in-laws. On November 16, 1911 their 3 month-old baby daughter, Maxine, died—her death certificate says, "smothered in bed", but it may have been what we now know as "Sudden Infant Death Syndrome". How sad! She was taken to the MaCready Funeral Home in Scottsbluff and buried on November 17 in the Fairview Cemetery there. The only child of the Humphreys family now was the 1½ year-old daughter, Nell.

Twin daughters were born to Loretta Roache Winn and husband, William Winn; their first children, on December 3, 1911 in LeMars, Iowa; Plymouth County. They were named Margaret Mary Winn and Frances Mary Winn. Loretta Roache Winn was the daughter of James and Sarah McCormick Roache.

On January 14, 1912, Olive Ice Barton and her husband Samuel Barton had their 2nd child and 2nd son in Crawfordsville, Indiana; Montgomery County, whom they named Bernard Charles Barton. Olive Ice Barton was the daughter of Jesse A. and Dea Roach Ice. Their 1st child, Paul, was now 2½ or 3.

In this time period, the oldest son of John and Mary Kelly Roach, James, may have married a girl named Goldie Grant in Canada. It seems that he may followed the road building trade in the years about 1906-1908 and when his family went to South Dakota to live, he travelled on north to Alberta, Canada where he found work with a big road construction company out of Edmonton and a man named Grant. The Grant family took a liking to James Roach and he lived with them—they treated him as one of their own, and that's apparently how and where he met Goldie. In the winter when the road building was at a standstill, James worked for the railroad in some capacity out of or in the Edmonton area.

On May 10, 1912 Thomas and Anna Roeper Roach had their 4th child and 2nd daughter in Hawarden, Iowa; Sioux County, whom they named Mary Phyllis Roach. Thomas was Daniel Roach's son by his 1st wife, Catherine Quinn Roach.

Daniel and Alice Long Roach and family moved from Eagle Bend,

Minnesota to Carlos, Minnesota, about 20 miles west. These constant moves may have been prompted once again by Alice Long Roach's urging and her millinery business-or the feeling by she and Daniel that "the grass was greener on the other side of the fence....". This was hard on the children who were in school at the time....Jess Roach, now 16, finished the 7th grade in Eagle Bend and never went back for the 8th grade. He was, by this time, about 3 years behind and it just got to be a hassle. He didn't want to start in a new school where he didn't know anyone and be with all younger children. A number of the Roach children only went through the 4th grade and several of them wanted to go on. Most of the fathers didn't think they needed more education to do what they had to do to earn a living-and the family needed them out earning some money. The John and Mary Kelly Roach daughters were sent to a boarding school in Burlington, Iowa around 1909-1910. They got more education than their brothers-possibly a high school equivalency, especially Teresa and Margaret. The mothers in the Roach families tried to teach their children when they couldn't go to school and were more interested and determined to have education for all their children than the fathers were. It seems most of the children of James and Sarah M. Roache got what they called a "common education" according to the state census records-that may have been schooling into or through the 8th grade. In most cases, the daughters got a fairly good education compared to the sons. Few children attended and graduated from high school in those days and there were no compulsory attendance laws. Some schools were held only during the winter months when farm work was at a lull-others were not held when weather got real cold and stormy as the school had poor heating facilities-sometimes the school year was only 3 or 4 months long at best. As with Jess Roach, the other Roach children's schooling was constantly being upset by so many moves. So many of them were bright and anxious to learn and with additional education could really have done something with their lives. Possibly lived more comfortably and had fewer hard times than many did.

On May 20, 1912, William Patrick and Cindy Smothers Roach had their 6th child and 1st son whom they named Raymond Patrick Roach. He was born in Dewey, Oklahoma a short distance north of Bartlesville in Washington County.

By this time, it is thought James Roache and his family had moved from Brookings, S.D. back to their farm northwest of Woonsocket, Sanborn County, S. D.. At this time Matt Roache was 26; Loretta Roache Winn, 22 and married; Harry, 20; Ray, 17; Agnes, 15; and Marie 9.

Joseph Dennis and Mary Crawford Roach were living in Spokane, Washington with Vernon and Earl now. Earl was still working for Bradford-Kennedy Co. in their offices. Their daughter Zella had been dead a year and the city directory mentions Vernon as a laborer-he would have been 20. They lived at 418 Riverside Ave.

In the late summer of 1912, Franke Roach oldest son of Thomas and Sarah Chapman Roach, had left Oklahoma and gone up into southwestern Missouri to work. What had happened to his marriage to Pearl Felton Roach is not clear, but when they separated, Pearl's mother interceded and in some kind of upsetting scene, took their son Cecil, now 4 or 5, and secreted him away so Franke was not able to find him. Whether or not he thought this was just as well and whether Pearl eventually got Cecil and raised him is not known, but Franke did not know of him or see him until many years later in Colorado when Cecil finally located his father in 1930.

While Franke Roach was working in Vernon County, Missouri, he met

and married Jettie Hatler. She had been born on March 25, 1894 in Slagle, Missouri; Polk County, to Oliver Taylor Hatler and Sarah Elizabeth Lawson Hatler. Frank and Jettie were married on August 4, 1912 in Nevada, Missouri; Vernon County by a Baptist minister named U.S.G. Prowell. Their 2 witnesses were the minister's wife, Jodie K. Prowell and Jettie's father, O.T. Hatler. Some time after they were married, they left Missouri and moved back to Oklahoma; Collinsville in Tulsa County.

By this time, Dea Roach Ice's health was really beginning to get worse—the past several years she had been suffering from some abdominal ailment and bleeding which the doctors could not do much about and it was just sapping her energy and strength. The family had written most of the relatives of her condition and a number of letters survive that tell of their concern for her.

On August 9, 1912, Joseph Dennis Roach once again applied for a government pension due to his rheumatism and sciatica disability he suffered from his days in the Army and the Indian Wars. He applied late that summer from Auburn, Washington, south of Seattle. It is thought he worked in railroad construction camps for the Great Northern Railroad.

George W. Cheek, the 3-year old son of William C. and Delia Roach Cheek died of "diphtheric croup" in Sedalia, Missouri; Pettis County, on October 6, 1912. He died when his sister Elizabeth Irene Cheek was a toddler who had just learned to walk—she was about 14 or 15 months old at this time in the fall of 1912. George is buried in Sedalia, Missouri at Crown Hill Cemetery.

In spring of 1913, Thomas Roach, brother of James Roache of Woonsocket, S.D., may have come to live with James and his family. He seemed to be drifting from place to place more and may have come from staying with their brother John up in Brown County near Groton. He was becoming more and more weird and did strange things. When he came to stay with the James Roache family, they offered him a room in the house but he refused and would only sleep in the haymow of their barn. He kept his clothes on all the time. An earlier experience in a tornado or storm caused him to put on all the clothes he had whenever he thought a summer storm or cyclone might be coming. He told people it was to keep him from freezing. The James Roache family tells how he seemed to be quite a sour man; cross-looking, but because he was a relative and needed a place to stay, and friends, James told his children they must be kind to him and considerate. I think he was rather difficult to be around for very long.

On February 15, 1913 Harold Levern Roach was born to Tommy R. and Laura Taylor Roach in Denver, Colorado; Denver County. He was their 3rd child and 3rd son.

Possibly in the spring of 1913, the Edward Roach family moved to Scottsbluff, Nebraska from Loveland, Colorado to work at a new sugar factory there. Edward only worked the sugar factory one season and then went to farming near Gering and the area around Scottsbluff from then on.

In late February it became apparent the youngest child of Thomas Sr., and Bridget Scahan Roach; Dea Roach Ice, was failing rapidly health-wise and was not expected to live long. She had suffered intestinal problems for several years—some family members believe now that she may have also had some kind of cancer—in her last days she did not seem to suffer much and finally on March 7, 1913, with her children and husband



Dea Roach Ice
Taken in Otterbein, Indiana about
1909-1911

with her, she died at their home near Otterbein. She was the youngest child of the Roach family and yet the first to die. Her daughters Golda and Jessie wrote all her brothers and sister to tell the sad news. A number of cards and letters written back and forth concerning Dea Roach Ice's health between the Ice's and the Roach relatives from 1910-1913 survive and are most interesting and revealing reading.

A funeral service was held at her catholic church, St. Charles in Otterbein and she was buried at Pond Grove Cemetery 2 miles south of town, but actually over the county line in Warren County.

After his wife died, Jesse Ice began to drink and the children had quite a time dealing with him at times. He quit his town constable's job during 1913 and went to work with his brother, Howard Ice digging ditches and laying tile around the county. Jessie Ice, Dea Roach Ice's daughter, now 22, tried for awhile to keep house for her father and brother, Joshua, but found it terribly difficult while working, too. She had finished high school in 1909 while living in Otterbein with a kind family who boarded her and she had taken secretarial training so had a good job. For awhile, I believe she worked at a photographer's

shop in Otterbein. Joshua Ice was a 16 year-old boy when his mother died and he was kind of a wild kid. He was great at pranks-the family tells how one time he and some friends saw some man's horse and wagon parked in front of the local saloon in Otterbein and knew the owner was in tipping a few and would be a long time in coming out to return home. They unhitched the horse and re-hitched it up, facing the wagon or buggy. The boys would wait until the owner came out, rather unsteady on his feet, and the pranksters would get hilarious while the man tried to figure out what had gone wrong with his horse and wagon. Of course, it would take forever for him to get everything fixed so he could drive home. At this time, Goldie Ice was working in a glove factory with a responsible position-60 girls under her-she had been in Ft. Wayne but was now located in Shelbyville Joshua's schooling following his mother's death was evidently sporadic and it seems he never finished high school.

Earl J. Roach left Spokane and in 1913 was working in Dalkena, Washington, a little town north of Spokane, possibly for the Diamond Match Company. More than likely his mother, Mary Crawford Roach was there with him. Joseph was living in a hotel in downtown Seattle and apparently working in a railroad camp near there. He had written a letter of condolence to the Ice's on the death of his youngest sister, Dea, and was very upset over it. This letter still exists.

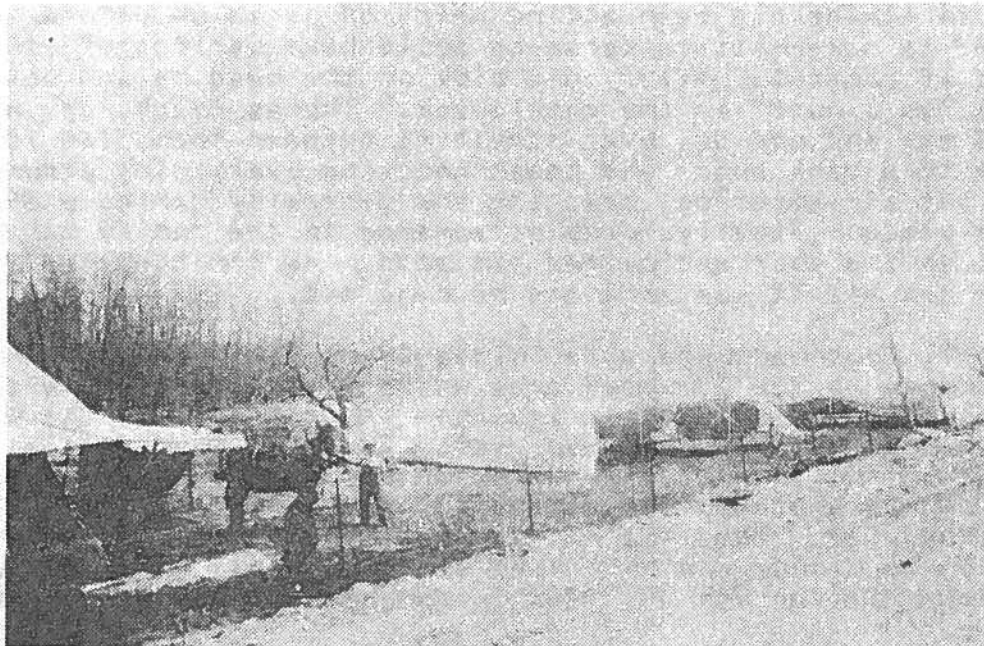
On May 7, 1913, May Burns Humphrey & husband, George had their 4th child and 2nd son near Scottsbluff, Nebraska, whom they named George Joseph Humphrey. May was a daughter of Maggie Roach Burns Roach and her first husband, William Burns.

Everett Pete Earl Davis was born to Andy T. and Kate Roach Davis on May 23, 1913 in Silver Lake, Oklahoma; Washington County. He was their 4th child and 3rd son.

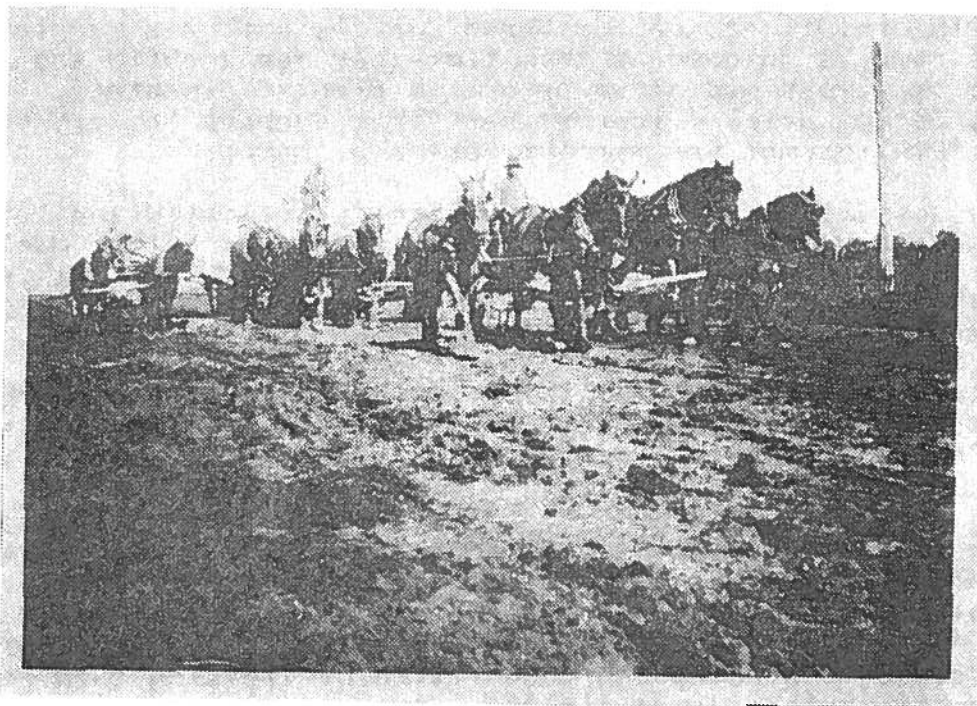
It may be about this time the John Roach family began to do their road construction. They worked under the name of the Roach Brothers Construction Co. and Mary Kelly Roach did alot of the managing and bidding for contracts in those days. The boys were foremen-they hired local men to help with the hauling, grading, and other jobs. Several of the sons-in-law eventually joined in, also. They used spans of 4 and sometimes 6 mules or horses; housed everything in big circus-type tents which they moved from site to site. Thomas Roach, John's older brother came to live and work with them in this time period, from Woonsocket, and he was a "barn boss". One tent housed the animals; one housed the men; one was a dining-hall, and some small wooden buildings were put on iron wheel-bases and pulled around like mobile homes. The cook shack was one of these and the families sometimes stayed in them, too. Especially in the summer time when the children were not in school-the families stayed on the job sites in these little trailer homes.

When moving to a new work site, John Roach and several of his sons would go to the farmer who owned the land they wished to set up on and ask if they might use his land and offer a price for its use while they were in the area. Sometimes the farmer said "no" and the Roach Bros. usually moved in on it anyway and they never got put off. Every person, especially the boys, in the family got put to work helping in one way or another in this business. It was quite a large enterprise. They worked in the beginning years in South Dakota- in Day and Grant Counties.

One time during summer a tornado touched down on the road camp



The huge utility tents the Roach Bros. Construction Co. used to house their mules, dining area, and quarters for the men in South Dakota or Minnesota in 1916-1925.



The spans of horses and/or mules working the road beds in the Roach Bros. Construction Co. road building projects in South Dakota or Minnesota, 1916-1925.

and picked up the large "barn tent" where Thomas Roach, Jr., John's older brother was. He was struck on the head by the main tent pole and then picked up and carried some distance by the winds. This did something to him—he had been acting weird on occasion before that—this seemed to make matters worse—he would have periods of violence and go out of control. After this blow on the head he and the camp cook had a "go around" in the cook shack. Thomas Roach, Jr. never liked this man and one day over something between them, Tom locked himself in this cook shack and began knocking everything around, down and up in the air—smashing, breaking and generally making a disaster out of the place. Finally, John or someone in the family managed to shout through the door and calmed him down. He demanded the cook apologize to him and it was done and he came out.

James T. Roach and his wife Goldie Grant Roach were living up in Alberta, Canada in the Edmonton area where James had a job with the Grant Road Construction Company and then the railroad in the winter when the road building season was over. They had been married perhaps a year or two when it came time for her to give birth to their first child—this birth turned out to be very difficult and both baby and mother died. This was a heart-breaking event for James but he stayed on in Canada and continued to work on the jobs he could find. Goldie died on May 25, 1912 in Edmonton—burial place unknown.

During this time period, it is believed Joseph L. Roach and Sarah Lucille Mott were married somewhere in Oklahoma, Kansas or Missouri. An intense search has been made over a year's time and no record has been found for this marriage anywhere. The Mott family lived in this time down east of Oklahoma City near a town called Harrah, Oklahoma and also around Sand Springs—Sapulpa. Joseph L. Roach may have become acquainted with Lucile through her brother, Virgil, who was a friend of Joe's and also a glass-blower as Joe was or came to be. In about 1910 or 1911 at age 15, Sarah Lucille Mott was married to a man whose name is unknown at this time—they had a child and it only lived to be a year old or so before it died of dysentery. Soon after that, Sarah Lucille divorced her first husband or left him and in 1913 or 1914 she met and married Joseph L. Roach.

Franke and Jettie Hatler Roach had their 1st child and 1st daughter on August 10, 1913 in Collinsville, Oklahoma; Tulsa County, where they had returned from Missouri and their marriage the year before. She was named Edna Myrtle Roach. Franke Roach was the oldest son of Thomas, Jr. and Sarah Chapman Roach.

Mae Kelsey was born on August 22, 1913 to Edmund and Florence Roach Kelsey in Denver, Colorado; Denver County. She was their 3rd child and 2nd daughter. Florence was the daughter of Edward and Maggie Roach Burns Roach.

On September 24, 1913, Matt E. Roache, oldest son of James, Sr. and Sarah McCormick Roache married Brigitta O'Leary in Howard, S.D.; Miner County. It was quite an affair—among the guests invited were, of course, his father and brothers and sisters. His Uncle Tom was also included—he must have been down living or visiting them in Woonsocket from his brother John's in Day County. Members of the James Roache family tell how Thomas brought a wedding gift of some assorted, used silver teaspoons that didn't match wrapped up in an old newspaper. It seems rather sad.

Soon after they married, they moved south to Tabor, S.D. where Brigitta's sister worked as a housekeeper for Fr. E. A. Bouska; Matt

opened a men's clothing store there called a "Pantorium". Not too long a time later, they left there and moved the business and home to Woonsocket and settled down.

Anna Roach married Vernon Sedgewick in Mitchell, South Dakota on December 6, 1913. She was a daughter of John and Mary Kelly Roach. She must have met Vernon while the family lived and worked in Wessington Springs. His family lived on this ranch south and west of town and he worked it with the rest of his brothers and father. They were not catholic and this was the cause of some anxiety with Anna. Members of her family rarely came to visit and Anna did not get along very well with her mother-in-law. She missed her family; they were half-way across the state and in those days not that easy to visit at the drop of a hat.

Bymo and Mary Roach Sailer had their 2nd child and 2nd daughter on December 19, 1913 in Crow Lake City, Jerauld County, S.D. and they named her Teresa Ellen Sailer. Mary Roach Sailer was a daughter of John and Mary Kelly Roach.

On Christmas Day, 1913, Mame Roach Cook and Roy Cook had their 7th child and 4th daughter in Grand Rapids, Minnesota; Itasca County, whom they named Kathryn May Cook. She was named after her real grandmother, Catherine May Quinn Roach.

Myrtle Jane Roach and Ed Noble were married sometime in 1913 or perhaps early 1915--no marriage record can be found--her family tells she and he were married in January, 1914 in Littleton, Colorado--they have no record of this; neither does a number of county seats in the Scottsbluff area of Nebraska where they lived nor is there any in Denver. Ed dabbled in a number of occupations--met Myrtle while she worked as a waitress in a restaurant in Scottsbluff. Little is known of his family--he possibly was born in Kansas.

Thomas Roach, son of Daniel Roach and Catherine Quinn Roach, and his family moved from Eagle Grove, Iowa; Wright County, to Willmar, Minnesota. He had been let go by the railroad in Eagle Grove in late 1913 and had finally found work as a switchman in the yards in Willmar. He had gone out west to look for work and while he was gone, Anna and the 4 children came to stay with the Daniel Roach family in Carlos. At that time Evelyn was almost 9; Quinn was 5; Blayne, 4; and Mary Phyllis was about eighteen months. They moved in January of 1914.

In 1914, Lizzie Roach Ogan Taylor (she had married for the 2nd time to a Henry Taylor in Sedalia, Missouri), daughter of William Patrick Roach, moved back to Kansas City, Missouri and took her 5 children with her. She and Henry Taylor did not stay married too long as he did not get along with her children; they divorced after a time and she took back the name Ogan.

William Patrick Roach opened up and ran a hamburger stand in Bartlesville or Dewey, Oklahoma for a time in 1914. He did pretty well but the family had hard times making ends meet. William Patrick worked hard when he did but he also liked his off times with others, so inclined, in the local saloon. The family told stories of some of his adventures behind the swinging doors with his brothers--they loved their drinks and a good fight. Sometimes they would instigate a fight for the fun of it. If they couldn't get one going with strangers, they would start one between themselves. Once, so they tell, William Patrick tried to get his brother Thomas, Jr. to fight and Tom said no, so William Patrick reached

over behind him and punched Tom, Jr. on his opposite shoulder. Tom thought the guy next to him had hit him and the fight was on. Another story tells how Daniel Roach, who had a crippled leg, walked slowly through some swinging doors to a saloon dragging his coat-whether or not this got a fight is not known-he would dare anyone to step on his coat while it lay over the threshold-in his later years he mellowed considerably and did not imbibe or drag coats over saloon thresholds.

Some of the John Roach family members tell in particular of the time John had been imbibing in the town's bar and got several men upset and wanting to fight him. He hastened homeward, apparently with a son or two accompanying him and one going ahead to tell of the impending melee. Mary Kelly Roach organized the other boys and they grabbed up garden and farm tools; rakes, hoes, shovels, etc., and sallied forth down the country road to meet this group of men from the saloon looking for a fight with John Roach. When this group spotted Mary and all these big boys armed with whatever they could lay their hands on, they stopped and fell in disarray and quickly retreated back to town and the safe haven of their saloon.

The John Roach family apparently found dealing with John at these times somewhat annoying and a hassle. He would come home and give Mary, his wife, a hard time and this upset the children-finally, when the boys were teenagers and already good-sized, they reached a point one day when they would no longer let him do this to their mother. Tim, so his family tells it, stepped forward and told his father to stop it and never bother their mother again. John was taken aback and in his condition informed them he was still able to take on any one of them and he was their father and how dare they challenge him, etc.. Slowly, the other boys stepped forward to back up their brother and when confronted by all his sons, he backed off and never again bothered Mary Kelly Roach upon his return from socializing and imbibing at the local bars.

Some of the Roach men continued to drink and have their social hours at local saloons after they married and had families. Their wives endured alot of grief dealing with them coming home late in terrible condition and low on funds. Money, many times was spent on buying drinks for others and themselves so that the families had hard times getting by.

This became a real issue in the William Patrick Roach home as time went on-he and Cindy had numerous words over his drinking and spending the family money so they had to scrape to get by. Several times she threatened to leave him and take the children and go by train to visit her family in Arkansas. One time, she told him she was leaving him as they were getting ready to do the laundry. This entailed the preparation of a fire being built under a big iron kettle in the backyard to boil the clothes in. William Patrick did the fire building-at least he did this time-he didn't know Cindy had gone and taken the children-went right on building the fire and bringing wood. Later, when Cindy and the children rode by on the train going wherever it was they were going, they came back by their house and there was William Patrick Roach still working and tending the fire under the kettle.

All this led, finally in 1914 sometime, to a quarrel in which Cindy Smothers Roach told William Patrick to leave-take his things and go and not come back. Well, he did. Got his things together and left Bartlesville or Dewey, Oklahoma and went to Denver where his son Tommy liv-

ed. They took him in and gave him a room of his own upstairs where he "batched it" from then on. Laura Tyalor Roach never liked the Roaches much and she was not alone, as some other wives didn't go for them either-it may have had alot to do with the men's drinking. It also slowed down the visiting between families and the rarity of socializing between the various members.

Laura may have found having her father-in-law around a difficult situation, but they took him in and gave him a home, at least for some time. By now, Tommy and Laura had three children: Floyd, 5, Carl, 3 and Harold, 1.

On March 30, 1914, James T. Roach, 33, married Agnes Eaton in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. James T. Roach was the oldest living son of John and Mary Kelly Roach. He had gone to Canada about 1907-1908 to work building roads and also worked on the railroads there. He had married in about 1910-1911 to a Goldie Grant who had died in 1912 during the birth of their first child. James stayed on in the area and that is where he also met Agnes Eaton. She had come alone at age 17 from Scotland to live and work for a sister. The sister was against this marriage, but friends aided them and they were married and soon left for the U.S. and South Dakota where they began a new life with the rest of the Roach family.

On May 29, 1914, James F. Burns, 28, married Ida Rydell in Littleton, Colorado-Arapahoe County, probably by a Justice of the Peace. He was the oldest son of Maggie Roach Burns Roach and her first husband William Burns. Ida had been born in Missouri and had family living in Kansas City.

In this period of time and possibly for part of a year, Jessie A. Ice, daughter of Jesse A. and Dea Roach Ice was trying to keep house for her brother, Joshua and her father, Jesse since her mother had died. She had a job first as a secretary at a local lumber yard in Otterbein and then she worked for a photographer and learned alot about taking pictures, developing them and other tricks of the business. She was a real photography buff ever after that and always took alot of pictures. At one time she worked in Indianapolis as a bookkeeper for a big department store there called Ayers.

Edward L. Roach, 20, son of Edward and Maggie Roach Burns Roach, married Alene James on June 17, 1914 in Denver. The Justice of the Peace who married them was named William A. Rice-the 2 witnesses were H.B. LaDue and Max B. Seleye. Eddie and Alene claimed to be residents of Denver at the time-later, they were married at Annunciation Catholic Church in Denver.

In spring or early summer, 1914, Franke F. Roach, son of Thomas Roach, Jr. and Sarah Chapman Roach, left Oklahoma on a train loaded with his belongings and his family and went to Denver, Colorado. Just what prompted this move is unclear, but Franke's cousin, Tommy Roach was in Denver doing well, and the stories of a job may have encouraged Franke to join him. Also, not too long before this or perhaps at the same time, Franke's Uncle Patrick had left Oklahoma and come up to Denver, too. Franke and his 2nd wife, Jettie Hatler Roach and their 7 or 9 month-old daughter were with him. Franke had apparently cut all ties to his first wife, Pearl Felton Roach and his son, Cecil-the Bartlesville City Directory lists Pearl Roach in 1907-1909 as Franke's wife and then until 1914 is listed alone-after 1914, she disappears.

Where they lived in Denver and what Franke did for a job is not

known, but they stayed on for a year or so and on November 19, 1914 in Denver, Colorado, Cora Lee Roach was born to Franke and Jettie Hatler Roach.

In November, 1914, Agnes Nina Roach and John Alfred Lalley were married in Sidney, Nebraska; Cheyenne County. They had no witnesses-went alone to be married. County Judge, C. P. Chambers performed the ceremony. Agnes was a daughter of Edward and Maggie Roach Burns Roach.

During this time period, it is believed Joseph L. and Sarah Lucille Mott Roach had their first child, a boy possibly named Thurmond Earl Roach wherever they lived in Kansas or Oklahoma-in the west Tulsa area or Sapulpa; Creek County. This poor little boy only lived to be about 17 months old when he died of dysentery. Joe was working as a glassblower by this time.

James and Agnes Eaton Roach had their first child and first son on January 22, 1915 in Roslyn, South Dakota; Day County, whom they named Stanley Eaton (Edward) Roach. James was a son of John and Mary Kelly Roach.

On January 29, 1915, Florence Ida Humphrey was born to May Burns and George E. Humphrey in Scottsbluff, Nebraska. May was the oldest child of Maggie Roach Burns Roach and William Burns. The Humphreys were living near Edward and Maggie and 2 of their unmarried sons, Joe W. Roach and Jesse H. Roach. George Humphrey worked at the sugar factory near there as a mechanic or welder. He was good at fixing machinery and putting things together. Edward worked there, too and the family worked a small farm as well. Times were much better some times than others for the Humphreys-through it all, May managed her house and growing family. She made excellent biscuits and a favorite dish of the family was her "baked onions". She could sing and loved to-also played the mouth harp like a whiz and kept her family and relatives entertained.

Thomas R. and Laura Taylor Roach had their 4th child and 4th son on February 25, 1915, in Denver, Colorado and they named him Thomas John Roach. Thomas (Tommy) R. Roach was the son of William Patrick and Mary Quinn Roach.

Up in South Dakota, Matt and Bridget O'Leary Roache had their first child and first son whom they named Viator Clare Roache. He was born in Woonsocket; Sanborn County on March 11, 1915. Matt was the oldest son of James L. and Sarah McCormick Roache.

On March 22, 1915, Timothy F. Roach and Bess Farmen were married in Roslyn, S.D.; Day County. He was the son of John and Mary Kelly Roach-Bess's parents were John and Padrika Farmen-her mother had died sometime about 1905 and her step-mother at this time was Elizabeth Farmen. The Roach family was well into their road construction business by this time and all the sons worked together-their wives and families lived in near-by communities while the Roach Bros. Construction Co. built the Yellowstone Trail highway. Things were beginning to look real good for them.

A tragic accident occurred on March 25, 1915 in Willmar, Minnesota to Thomas Roach, oldest son of Daniel and his first wife Catherine Quinn Roach. Thomas and his family had moved to Willmar a little over a year before and he worked in the railroad yards there as a switchman. On this Friday night, switching cars, he was run down as he went to step over the tracks; fell and was run over by a loaded grain car.