



THE COCHRANE HERITAGE

The official newsletter of the
Clan Cochrane in North America

503 Ronnie Court
Spotsylvania, VA 22553 USA
December 1996

ARMS OF THE CHIEF

CONTEMPORARY COCHRANES

by Laurie Clarkston

This will be a very small column this issue. I will have several more Cochranes in the next news-letter. I have had a busy Fall and found myself Short on time, I have several write-ups from you already, and those of you who got phone calls or postcards from me, please send your info in. Also, you don't have to wait for me to get in contact with you requesting a Bio on your and your family. Save the extra postage and include it in your Membership renewal. I will reprint what you send me, and if you are hesitating because you think that maybe no one would be interested, or maybe you think your writing skills are not up to "newsletter standards", Well, you can rest assure that your fellow Clan Family Members want to know everything about you! This was listed by YOU on your surveys. Now as for the writing part, if you are a little shaky in this department, no problem! Send me an outline, with a request to put in paragraph form. It is that easy. As noted in the last newsletter, you read about three different "Cochranes" and all three had different writing styles, Some were long, and some were short. My only guidelines for this article is you send me something,

I know you are going to enjoy reading about John Cochrane and his family.

JOHN A. COCHRANE

Born in 1927 in Augusta, Georgia to parents, Josephine Markwalter and Arthur Moffat Cochrane.

Attended local schools and Georgia Institute of Technology; graduate B Arch in 1949.

Served in Army of United States as infantry lieutenant in Korea 1951-1953. Decorations include: Combat Infantryman's badge, Bronze Star, US Korean Service medal, UN Korean Service medal, US Defense medal.

In practice of architecture with various firms including private practice, Campus Arch. for Univ. of Georgia, for 46 years. At present, serve as Chief of Specifications for a regional architecture/interiors/landscape firm here in Atlanta.

Married to Dr. Carmie Thrasher, a psychologist, 1959;~ one son, John A. Cochrane, Jr., born 1961.

With son and wife had a country/western band for several years in the eighties. It disbanded and I continue as a saloon singer on weekends at a local upscale restaurant/lounge.

Have been involved with Clan Cochrane since 1979, when it was mostly David and Ann. It has been an interesting but largely unrewarding experience~ We Need more members.

Life's been varied and good--and am hoping for more.



MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Membership for 1997 is now due! Please sent a check for \$15.00 to:

**CLAN COCHRANE IN NORTH AMERICA 503
RONNIE COURT
SPOTSYL V ANL4, VA 22553**

So far, I have received renewal for 1997 from the fol/owing:

*Robert & Margaret Dunning
Robert and Gladys Cochrane
Carl & Marie Cochrane
James & Echo Barth
Matthew Barth
Kenneth Cochran
James Cochrane, Jr. (VA)*

*Robert & Sandra Cochran
William Cochran*

Thank you very much. Some of the above names are new members. Welcome.



ARMS OF THE CHIEF

THE COCHRANE HERITAGE

FROM THE PIPES OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

December 1996

Dear Cl an Members,

The year 1996 is now coming to a close. We here at Clan Cochrane are wishing you and yours, best wishes for the Yule time. We have been thru a lot of change this year. A few of our administration how bowed out for personal reasons and we have regrouped who are left. Everyone has to have a bad year and guess 1996 was our worst. We are looking forwards to 1997 and hopeful what ever comes our way will be positive. Sometimes things have to get bad before they can get better.

I went to take this opportunity to express' my deep thanks and gratitude to Laurie Clarkson and Cynthia Scheuer without them Clan Cochrane could not function. James Cochrane in Vancouver, Washington has made the position of Publicity Director. He will make sure that The Clan Cochrane is advertised in the right places. Welcome aboard James.

Yours Aye

Michael

...

WEAPONRY

During the Napoleonic wars a British naval officer proposed the use of saturation bombing and chemical warfare.

In March 1812, Britain's prince regent, the future George IV, received from an officer in the Royal Navy a secret proposal aimed at undermining the power of Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte's military might in a manner guaranteed to revolutionize the rigid customs of warfare. At that time, General Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, was struggling through Spain. The strength of the Royal Navy was being sapped by the need to maintain a tedious blockade of the key French ports where Bonaparte's warships waited for an opportunity to escape into the

Adriatic. The naval officer's proposal, which the prince turned over to his advisers, offered a radical scheme by which a beachhead on the coast of France could be gained quickly and decisively.

The author of the plan was Captain Sir Thomas, Lord Cochrane, a man whose exploits exceeded in fact what most of his progeny in naval fiction have been able to accomplish. His career began quite inconspicuously at age 17 in 1793, when he joined his uncle, Captain Alexander Cochrane, aboard the 28-gun frigate *Hind* as a midshipman. His father, Archibald, the ninth Earl of Dundonald, was an unsuccessful inventor with disastrous pecuniary habits who provided his 6-foot-2-inch, redheaded heir with little beyond the necessities of life. Nevertheless, the young man was destined to set the naval world on its ear.

Within three years of his enlistment, Thomas Cochrane gained a lieutenancy, and in 1800 he was given command of His Majesty's Ship *Speedy*, a brig-sloop armed with 14 puny 4-pounder cannons, with which he nevertheless managed to capture the Spanish frigate *Garno* in May 1801. Such an impressive feat, combined with a string of other captures, should have won Cochrane an immediate and splendid ad-

By Robert Malcomson



An engraving from the 1809 London Naval Chronicle of Sir Thomas Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, a British naval officer who advocated a form of chemical warfare to defeat Napoleonic France.

vancement to one of the sleekest greyhounds in the British fleet.

Cochrane, however, was by nature a supreme idealist who did not hesitate for a moment to point out problems to his superiors and to argue tenaciously for justice as he perceived it. As a result, it was not until 1804, when a change in governmental administration brought Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville and a fellow Scot, to Whitehall, that Cochrane finally was given the freshly built frigate *Pallas* (32 guns) and *carte blanche* to patrol the North Atlantic convoy route near the Azores.

Within two months, Cochrane had seized such a vast amount of enemy shipping and cargo that he alone earned 75,000 pounds sterling in prize money and returned to Portsmouth with 5-foot-tall candlesticks made of solid gold strapped to the

mastheads. Cochrane's later raids on the Biscay Coast caused Napoleon to label him "le loup des mers" (the sea wolf), and raised his reputation among the British public to an exalted height.

Cochrane's star was fated to crash to earth, however. Following the mishandling of a British squadron under Admiral James Gambier in an action against a French squadron at Aix Roads in April 1809, Cochrane, who had attained partial success early in the operation, became embroiled in Gambier's resultant court-martial. The admiral was acquitted, but Cochrane lacked the skills in public debate that he demonstrated in combat, and he suffered personal humiliation as a result of the inquiry. That experience, combined with his election to Parliament as an independent but reform-minded member for the village of Honiton, helped to earn him numerous political enemies and to delay his reassignment to another command afloat. Cochrane did not sit around and stew, however. It was

during that period of unemployment that Cochrane proposed to Prince George a unique approach for freeing the Royal Navy squadrons from their arduous blockades and for reducing the fortification that protected the critical French ports.

Cochrane detailed for the prince regent the use of two innovative weapons systems, the "temporary mortar," or "explosion ship," and the "sulphur ship," or "stink vessel." An early version of the former device already had been used with only partial success during the opening phase of the Aix Roads action in 1809. Cochrane had been ordered by the Admiralty to employ fire ships against the 11 ships of the line and sundry frigates under Vice Adm. Comte Allemand, since Gambier had refused to employ such vile means to dis-

lodge the enemy. Along with the conventional fire ships, Cochrane also had sent against the French three vessels crammed with 1,500 barrels of gunpowder topped with shells and grenades: The floating powder kegs, set off by fuses, were designed to vent their wrath against the enemy in colossal detonations, but a protective boom set up by the French to stop the fire ships also frustrated Cochrane's explosion ships.

In his thorough presentation to the prince regent in 1812, Cochrane modified the design of the original explosion ship. For each temporary mortar, a hulk, rather than a rigged vessel, was to be used. The decks would be removed, and an inner shell would be constructed of heavy timbers and braced strongly to the hull. In the bottom of the shell would be laid a layer of clay, into which obsolete ordnance and metal scrap were embedded. The "charge," in the form of a thick layer of powder, would next be placed, and above that would be laid rows and rows of shells and animal carcasses.

The explosion ship would then be towed into place at an appropriate distance from anchored enemy ships, heeled to a correct angle by means of an adjustment in the ballast loaded in the spaces running along each side of the hulk between the inner and outer hulls, and anchored securely. When detonated, the immense mortar would bias its lethal load in a lofty arc, causing it to spread out over a wide area and to fall on the enemy in a deadly torrent. Experiments conducted with models in the Mediterranean, during his layoff, convinced Cochrane that three explosion ships, properly handled, could saturate a half-mile-square area with 6,000 missiles--enough destructive force to cripple any French squadron even if it lay within an enclosed anchorage.

The follow-up to the explosion ship, or temporary mortar, would be an attack on land fortifications once again using hulks. As before, clay would be used to line the old hull, but the upper deck would remain intact so that it could be covered first with a layer of charcoal, then with an amount of sulfur equaling about one-fifth the volume of the fuel. It was intended to float such a potential stink vessel up against a shore battery or fortification when the wind blew landward, and then ignite the charcoal.

The resultant clouds of "noxious effluvia," as Cochrane termed them, were expected to be pungent enough to reduce all opposition as the defenders ran away to escape the choking gas. A quick landing by British marines could then secure an otherwise unattainable position and clear the way for the establishment of a beachhead. Cochrane had also experimented

with that technique, drawing on the propensity he had inherited from his father for dabbling in chemistry, in particular with the properties of coal and its by products, coke and coal tar.

The prince regent turned Cochrane's ideas over to a panel of experts that included Sir William Congreve and his son; the king's second son, Frederick Augustus (the Duke of York); and two admirals, George, Lord Keith and Lord Exmouth I (the former Sir Edward Pellew). At length, that expert panel decided that there was merit in Cochrane's unusual scheme, but I fear of the implications that such radical devices would have on conventional warfare stifled their enthusiasm. What would happen, they mused, if the enemy gained it against Britain's defenses? The proposal was rejected, and Cochrane pledged never to make the details known to the public.

During the next two decades, numerous opportunities presented Cochrane with reasons to forsake his promise of silence. His cries in Parliament for naval reforms raised the ire of his political enemies, who worked to defame him. When the London Stock Exchange scandal erupted in

1814, Cochrane unwittingly found himself among the men charged with illegal financial manipulations. The outcome of the case brought Cochrane imprisonment, dismissal from the Royal Navy and the removal of his knighthood.

In 1818, Cochrane left England and spent the next 10 years serving as a fabulously successful mercenary admiral for Chile, Peru, Brazil and Greece. Returning home in 1829, he campaigned for British officials to take another look at his past crimes, which he accomplished three years

later when, having inherited the title of Earl of Dundonald, he was pardoned by King William IV and readmitted to the navy list with the rank of rear admiral of the fleet.

As a proponent of steam vessels and reform in the navy, Cochrane stayed active, but he spent only three years (1849-1851) on full pay, as commander in chief of the West Indies station. In 1853, as the possibility of war in the Crimea increased, Cochrane proposed to the Admiralty the use of explosion ships and stink vessels at Sevastopol on the Black Sea, or in the Baltic at Kronstadt, as a means of destroying Russian entrenchments. The idea was quickly dismissed by First Lord of the Admiralty Sir James Graham.

The next year brought the certainty of war, and Cochrane then 79 years old was considered for placement as commander in chief of the Baltic fleet. The fact that he was passed over was not due to his advanced age, however. Graham explained in a letter to Queen Victoria that Prime Minister George Aberdeen and his

Cabinet feared that Cochrane's "adventurous spirit" would lead him to perform "some desperate enterprise," which might complicate the difficult international situation. In July 1854, Cochrane again urged Graham to employ his patent stink vessel to route the Russian troops away from the fortifications of the harbor at Kronstadt, so that a British landing could be made and the enemy's guns manned and turned on the Russian ships anchored beneath the batteries. He even offered his services as a consultant to accompany Sir Charles Napier, who had been given

charge of the British fleet. Once more, however, the scheme was rejected, and Napier sailed to the Baltic, where he eventually failed to subdue Kronstadt.

Cochrane supported Napier's efforts publicly, but informed a newspaper correspondent that he had provided the government with a plan that could solve the problem. No journalistic investigation

appears to have been undertaken to determine the nature of that plan, even though Cochrane sought command of the fleet in 1855 when the new prime minister, Henry John Temple, Lord Palmerston, came to power.

Once again, Cochrane suggested to the press that utilization of his unnamed innovative devices would mean that a little more than a week of fair weather in the Crimea would be enough to settle the conflict. Cochrane took his appeal to Parliament, where he sought support for forcing the government to employ his new weapons against the enemy. Public support increased for using the weapon, and it was even suggested that private funds be used to equip the admiral with the resources he needed to get the job done independently.

Throughout the debate, the details of the scheme remained secret. In the board room at the Admiralty, the plan showed the stink vessels with layers of coke and sulfur ready to emit their choking fog. Added to the scheme, however, was the intention to create a smoke screen by burning barrels of tar or pouring naphtha onto the surface of the harbor and igniting it with potassium. Cochrane figured that a few hours would accomplish what months of debilitating conventional warfare had failed to achieve. Palmerston's government appeared to be close to sanctioning the strategy when Sevastopol was taken in September 1855, followed soon by the war's end. All discussion of the revolutionary weapons was dropped, and the plans were sealed away on the shelves reserved for confidential materials at Whitehall.

Sir Thomas Cochrane, 10th Earl of Dundonald, died on October 31, 1860. His secret war plans remained secure until 1908, when Lord Palmerston's correspondence was published. Less than a decade later, the sulphuric yellow clouds of mustard gas ravaged thousands in the trenches of France. a



THE COCHRAN'S OF WABASH COUNTY INDIANA
submitted by Cynthia (Cochran) Scheuer



-BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF WABASH COUNTY, INDIANAN", Chicago, B.
F. Bowen, Pub. 1901. Page 196.
W. W. CORCORAN

W. W. Corcoran, the noted philanthropist, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798. At the age of twenty-five he entered the banking business in Washington, DC, and in time became very wealthy. He was noted for his magnificent donations to charity. Oak Hill Cemetery was donated to Georgetown in 1847, and ten years later the Corcoran Art Gallery, Temple of Art, was presented to the city of Washington, DC. The uncompleted building was utilized by the government as quartermaster's headquarters during the war. The building was completed after the war at a cost of a million and a half dollars, all the gift of Mr. Corcoran. The Louise Home for Women is another noble charity to his credit. Its object is the care of women of gentle breeding who in declining years are without means of support. In addition to this he gave liberally to many worthy institutions of learning and charity. He died at Washington, DC, February 24, 1888.

1870 CENSUS OF WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA

Extracted by Ron Woodward of Wabash County, IN.

ffb/mfb

588/588 CAUGHLAN,	6, 1-1. W..Farmer	\$2400/634; Lagro Twp.	Ire.	yes/yes
. (Bridget) B.	4C, F. W. Housekeeper.		Ire	Yes/Yes
W.	21, M. W. domes.		IN	yes/yes
M.	17, M. W. domes.	(Michael)	IN	yes/yes
M.	19, F. W. domes.		IN	yes/yes
M.	12, F. W. domes.		IN	yes/yes
, C.	10, f. W. domes.	(Catherine)	IN	yes/yes
E.	7, F. W. domes.		IN	yes/yes
532/532 COUGHLIN,	M. 32, M. W. Farmer,	\$3200/850, Lagro Twp.	IN	(Michael)
E.	36, F. W. Housekeeper		IN	(Ellen)
M.	9, F. W.		IN	
C.	7, F. W.		IN	(Catherine)
J.	4, M. W.		IN	
W.	2, M. W.		IN	
F.	1, F. W. (Frances Elizabeth)		IN	

(532/532 is Michael Coughlin and Ellen Coughlin buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Wabash County, IN.)

Mr. Ron Woodward is the City of Wabash Town Historian. He has told me of a house located in Wabash that was built in the 1870's and at one time was owned by Charles Cochran, who was a well known artist in the area. Charles in redecorating the house, instead of hanging wallpaper, painted' the walls with his art. I am now waiting for an article written about this house and am trying to contact the present owner to receive permission to go in and photograph the art work. The present owner is trying to locate a local artist who would be interested in restoring the paintings of Charles Cochran. Will keep everyone posted on the quest.

THE COCHRAN's of Wabash County, Indiana

1850 Census of Wabash County, Indiana 300-

302 COCHRAN, Henry, 42, M, W, Farmer, \$300, Waltz Twp. PA
240-242 COCHRAN, Joseph, 25, M, W, Farmer, \$150 Noble Twp. Amanda OH
J. 17, F., W, IN
159-173 COTHRAN, John, 50, M, W, Farmer, \$1800, Lagro Twp., Ellen H., Ire.
45, F, W, Ire.
Ann, 16, F, W, PA
Michael, 13, M, w, IN
John, 11, M, W, IN
Dennis, 9, M, W, IN
Patric, 7, M, W, IN
HOLLANER, Ellen, 16, F, W, PA

1870 CENSUS OF WABASH CO, INDIANA

89 - 86 COCHRAN, John, 40, M, W, Iron Moulder, 1800/200, OH (twp. not listed)
Margaret, 34, F, W, Housekeeper OH
267 - 242 COCHRANE, Eunice, 45, F, W, /100 Noble Twp, IN
(in household of Allen W. Smith)
289 - 269 COCKRANE, Henry, 64, M, W, Farmer 7200/1000, Waltz Twp, PA
Mary, 31, F, W, Housekeeper OH
Oliver, 12, M, .~, IN
Albert, 11, M, W, IN
Sarah, 11, M, W, IN
Alice, 6, F, W, IN

These extracted by Ron Woodward of Wabash County, Indiana. His book is at the Library in Wabash, Wabash County, IN. (My husband and I will be publishing a revised 1870 Wabash County, IN Census for Mr. Woodward).

The interesting fact about some of the above COCHRAN/COTHRAN's are that in St. Patrick's Cemetery in Lagro, (Wabash County) Indiana they are listed as Coughlin and Cochlin. See following and compare.

"RECORDS OF ST. PATRICK CEMETERY" Lagro, IN
(Aug 1, 1846 - Apr 15, 1883)
by Alice McMarney Gray. 1973

COCHLIN (COUGHLIN), Andrew - (Son of John Cochlin and Helen Holland) - IN. August 1, 1849 - min. J. Ryan.
COGHLAN (Coughlin), Dennis - (Son of Michael Coghlin and Bridget (Lynch) - b. Sept. 18, 1846 - IN. Dec. 25, 1846 - min. P. McDermott.
COUGHLIN, Ellen (wife of Michael Coughlin, Jr.) - IN. Oct, 31, 1870 - min. M. E. Champion
Frances Elizabeth (Inf.) - IN. Feb. 20, 1871, - min. M. E. Champion
COUGHLIN, Patrick Edward (Inf. son of Michael Coughlin and Mariae (Mary Barry) - IN.
COUGHLIN, - min. M. E. Champion.
Oct. 6, 1872 Michael, Sr. - IN. Sept. 21, 1873 - min. M. E. Champion
COUGHLIN, Alice (Dau. of Michael Coughlin, Jr.) - IN. Sept. 11, 1874 - min. John COUGHLIN,
Grogan.
COUGHLIN, Ellen - b. 1805 - IN. 1863
COUGHLIN, John - b. 1799 - IN. 1864
* (Listed in 1850 Census of Wabash county as Cothran in Lagro Twp)*

RECORDS OF ST. PATRICK'S CEMETERY, con't. (Of Wabash County, IN)
by Cynthia Cochran Scheuer

COUGHLIN, Catherine A. - b. 1863 - IN. 1874
 COUGHLIN, James M. - b. 1875 - IN. 1899
 COUGHLIN, Grace Ellen - a. 18 da. - bp. Lagro - IN. Nov. 20, 1884 - min. P. R. Roche COUGHLIN, James - a. 24 Yr. - IN. Oct. 7, 1899 - min. P. Quinn reo Hurt from a fire. COUGHLIN, John, - a. 68 yr. 5 mo. 29 da. - in. June 21, 1906 min. Peter Quinn COUGHLIN, William E. (son of Mary Ann & Michael, Sr. (Jr.)? b. 1884 - IN. Aug. 31, 1909
 min. Rev. Sullivan. - bu. New Cem. Lot 9
 COUGHLIN, Bridget (Lynch) (Wife of Michael Coughlin) - a. 85 yr. bp. Ireland - IN. Feb. 26, 1911 - bu. Old Cem., Lot 74 - min. Jos. Mutch.
 CCUGHLIN, Blanche (Dau. of Mary and Michael, Sr.) - b. 1887 - a. 24 yr. in. May 21, 1911 - Min. Jos. Mutch.
 COUGHLIN, Mary Ann (wife of Michael, Sr.) - b. 1849 - bp. Cincinnati, OH in. May 3, 1913 - bu. New, Lot 42) - min. Jos. Mutch.
 COUGHLIN, Michael, Sr. (Hisband of Mary Ann) - b. 1842 in. Feb. 26, 1917 bu. New Cem. Lot 42 - min. Jcs. Mutch.
 COUGHLIN, Ivadine - b. Oct. 24, 1897 - d. Oct. 20, 1921 reo in burial plot of Michael, Sr. and Mary Ann Coughlin.
 COUGHLIN, EUGENE EDWIN (Husband of Catherine Duffy, Parents Michael Coughlin and Mary Barry) - b. Apr. 24, 1883 - IN. Mar. 29, 1925 - min. R. E. Kelly.
 COUGHLIN, Margaret Elward - b. July 6, 1843 - IN. Aug. 16, 1928 - min. W. L. Atwater.
 COUGHLIN, Mary Ryan (wife of Michael Coughlin) - b. June 28, 1857 - in. Apr. 9, 1929 min. W. L. Atwater.
 " "
 COUGHLIN, Michael a. 77 yr. - IN. Oct. 19, 1930 - min. W. L. Atwater
 COUGHLIN, Margaret (wife of John Coughlan) - a. 82 year. - in Feb. 26, 1932 - min. W. L. Atwater
 L. Atwater
 COUGHLIN, Catherine - a. 79yr. IN. Mar. 26, 1940 - min. W. P. Mannion
 COUGHLIN, Elizabeth - (dau. of John and Margaret Coughlin) - b. 1885 in. Jan. 16, 1962 min. Msgr. Jos. Crowley
 COUGHLIN, Teresa (wife of W. Driscoll)
 COUGHLIN, Edwin E. b. 1883 in. 1921 reo Same marker as Coughlin, Kathryn.
 COUGHLIN, Kathryn b. 1884 in. 1971 reo Same marker as Coughlin, Edwin E.

"OBITUARIES OF WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA by Ron Woodward of Wabash.

COUGHLIN, John, Died in December 1889 at Lagro of Consumption. (North Manchester Journal, December 19, 1889.)
 COCHRAN, John. Lived in Wabash; died in November 1893 at age 64 years. (North Manchester Journal, November 23, 1893)
 COCHRAN, Charles. Died October 31, 1868, in Rochester (Fulton County) at residence of brother-in-law, Capt. E. Calkins; aged 25 years, 7 months, 12 days. (Wabash Plain Dealer, November 12, 1868)
 COUGHLIN, James. Son of Mike; died at Logansport (Cass County) at age 20 years; obituary October 13, 1899. Wabash Plain Dealer and Wabash Times.
 COUGHLIN, John. Born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1832; an engineer in U.S. Regular Army November 15, 1859; Cpl. July 1, 1862, Sgt. December 1, 1862, 2nd Lt. by 1865 in U. S. Confederate Infantry; filed for citizenship at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1872; a member of G.A.R. and the Lagro Twp. Trustee; died December 14, 1889; obit. December 20, 1889 - Wabash Plain Dealer and Wabash Times and Jan. 3, 1890, Wabash Plain Dealer.
 COCHRAN, Eunice A. Smith. Born in Wabash, February 11, 1844, the dau. of Allen W.; married Charles W. Cochran, March 28, 1867; deed October 2, 1890 of Cancer; obit. October 3 and 10, 1890 Wabash Plain Dealer.
 COCHRAN, Isaac. Brother of John; a member of Co. C., 7th Indiana Reg't. died at Peru (Miami County); obt. December 29, 1893, Wabash Plain Dealer.
 COCHRAN, John. Born November 12, 1829, in Fredericktown, Ohio; buried at Falls Cemetery; obit. November 23, 1893, Wabash Times and November 24, 1893, Wabash Plain Dealer.

COCHRAN, Lincoln. Died at age 20 years at Somerset (Wabash County); obt. August 21, 1891, Wabash Times and Wabash Plain Dealer.

COCHRAN, Margaret (Ridenour) - Born March 9, 1835, in Jefferson County, Ohio; married John M. (Cochran) January 4, 1855; daughter of Jacob; died March 18, 1891, and buried at Falls Cemetery; obit. March 20, 1891, Wabash Plain Dealer.

"ABSTRACTS FROM JONES FUNERAL HOME RECORDS" Wabash County, Indiana. Vol. 1 A-J

COCHRAN, Charles W. - d. Nov. 21, 1927, p. Shore Acres, bp. Wabash, Ind. b. Nov. 21, 1868, a. 59, f. Charles W. Cochran, bpf. Wabash, m. nee Eunice Smith, bpm. Wabash, cern; Falls.

COCHRAN, Edward Earl - d. Oct. 29, 1942, bp. Wabash co., b. Oct. 2, 1878, a. 64-0-27, w. nee Dana Jackson, f. Henry Cochran, bpf. Penn., m. nee Mary Elizabeth Fluke, bpm. Penn., ch. Christian, Somerset, cern. Vernon.

COCHRAN, Levi - d. Feb. 14, 1920; p. Ft. Wayne, (Allen County), c. Friends.

COCHRAN, Mary E. - d. Mar. 1, 1918, p. Somerset, bp. Ohio, b. Feb. 7, 1838, a. 79-0-20, sp. Henry Cochran, f. David Fluke, m. nee Sarah Deffendol, ch. Church of Somerset, C. Vernon.

COCHRAN, Robert Lawrence - d. Sept. 22, 1947, p. Wabash co., bp. Wabash b. Sept. 22, 1947, a. still born, f. Robert Cochran, bpf. Wabash, m. nee Janelta Watkins, bpm. Lagro, IN, c. Vernon.

COCHRANE, Lenord R. - d. Dec. 30, 1949, p. Washington, NC, bp. Edingburg, Ind., b. Apr. 15, 1888, a. 61, w. nee Martha Schoeff, c. Falls, reo Mrs. William Kinsey (dau.), Washington, NC.

COCHRANE, Mrs. Martha
Logansport, funeral Feb.

COCHRANE, Steve M.
Waites (aunt).

- d. Jan. 28, 1966, p. Washington, DC, c. Falls, reo Shipped to 2. Dr.
William Kinsey, Washington, DC (son-in-law).
d. June 6, 1938, p. Danville, IL., c. Falls, a. 68, reo Hattie

This is the extent of my Wabash County, Indiana Records so far on the Cochran's. My husband and are going to be publishing books on this county for Mr. Ron Woodward in the next few months. So far no one has done the 1860 census of this county in book form. But an index might be available at Ft. Wayne or the Wabash County Public Library. As soon as I can locate one I will extract the Cochran or Coughlin information from it. Thank you.

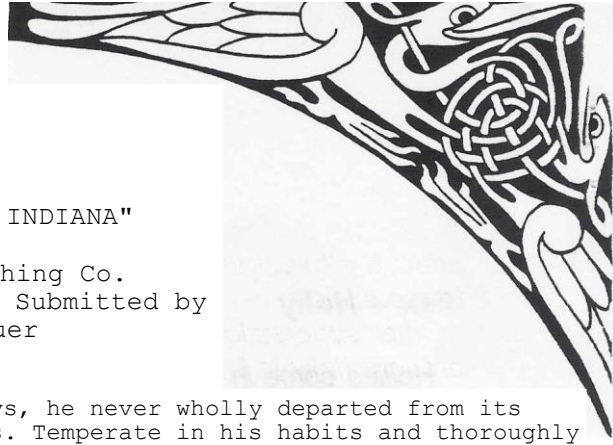
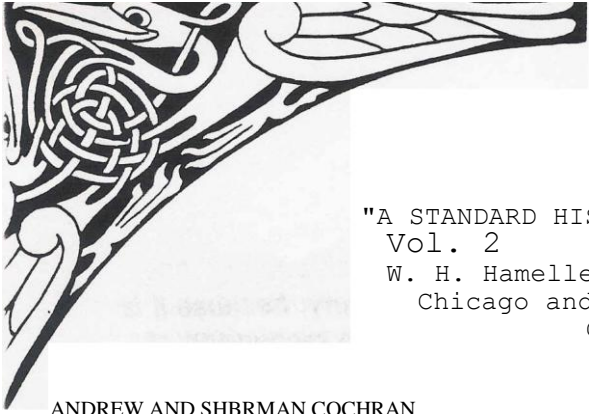
COCHRAN'S OF KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, IN
CENSUS RECORDS

1850 FEDERAL CENSUS OF KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, IN -Harrison Township -page 810

COCHRAN, William 23 M Laborer Nancy	OH
23 F William P. 3 M	IN
	IN

1860 FEDERAL CENSUS OF KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, IN -Harrison township -page 219

1 1	Richmond Josiah 57 m Farmer	218	OH
	Catharine 54 f.	1200	VA
	Underhill Alfred 20. m Farmer	360	100 IN
	Sell Sarah J.	16	f IN
	Sell John	14	m 360 IN
	COCHRAN MARY C.	5	f IN



"A STANDARD HISTORY OF WHITE COUNTY, INDIANA"
Vol. 2

W. H. Hamelle, pub. by Lewis Publishing Co.
Chicago and NY, 1915 pgs.889-890. Submitted by
Cynthia (Cochran) Scheuer

ANDREW AND SHBRMAN COCHRAN

Through a period of more than sixty years the activities and influences of the Cochran family have been such as to justify a page of record in the history of White County. The social life and business affairs of the little Village of Brookston were the stage on which the late Andrew Cochran played an important part for many years, and one of his sons is still active in business affairs there. Andrew Cochran came to White County in the fall of 1854, locating near Brookston, where he began work at his trade as a carpenter. He was born near Madison, Indiana, November 2, 1822, a son of Andrew Cochran, who was of Scotch ancestry. Andrew, Sr., was a native of Kentucky, where his parents had located in the days of Daniel Boone. From Kentucky he moved over the frontier into Indiana when it was a wilderness infested with Indiana and wild game. Andrew, Sr., made himself a factor in the early days of Indiana, when it was emerging from the conditions of a territorial existence into the dignity of statehood.

Andrew, Sr., married Elizabeth Wood, and they spent the rest of their lives in Southern Indiana. There were eleven children in the family, and the son Andrew, Jr., was only fourteen years of age when left an orphan and with an important past to bear in assisting to provide a living for the household.

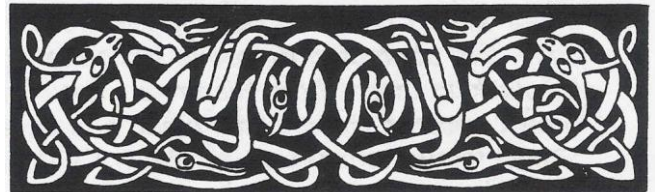
His early life was spent in Madison, where he served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter. He was four times married. His first wife left him with two children, one of them now living. His second wife was Miss Michel French, a daughter of Asa French and sister of the late William French, who was also an early settler in Prairie Township of White County, and concerning whom record appears on other pages. Michel French by her marriage to Mr. Cochran became the mother of three children, two of whom are living. There are no children by the last two wives of Andrew Cochran.

Andrew Cochran moved from Madison to White County in 1854, and as a worker at his trade assisted in building the Monon Railroad. Nearly all his active career was spent as a carpenter, though in the '70s he established a furniture and undertaking business at Brookston. His wife, however, assumed most of the responsibilities - connected with the management of his business, while he continued working as a carpenter contractor. Many of his buildings throughout White County erected by him are still standing and visible witnesses of his industry. Andrew Cochran died September 28, 1901. He was in many ways a remarkable man. Brought up under the strict tenets of the Presbyterian Church of the

older days, he never wholly departed from its teachings. Temperate in his habits and thoroughly honest, he assumed the same virtue in others, and this not infrequently interfered with his own business prosperity. Hard working and industrious, he often became the victim of the unscrupulous; but with all this no cause was advocated for the betterment of the community but what he was a liberal contributor thereto. When the Civil war threatened the disruption of the Union he enlisted as first lieutenant in Company F. of the ninety-ninth (99) Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was mustered in October 7, 1862. He was commissioned captain of his company on November 8, 1864, and was mustered out at Washington, DC, June 5, 1865. As an individual he had an important part in the preservation of the Union, and his military career gained him the commendation of his superior officers and will deservedly be a matter of pride to all his descendants. He was a republican in politics, and for many years was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Of his children now living, one, William A., is a physician at Danville, Illinois, while another son, Clyde C., is a conductor on the Monon Railroad and lives at Lafayette. The only one now living in White County is Sherman.

Sherman Cochran was born in Brookston, Indiana, April 22, 1867, grew up in that community, attended the local schools, and has seldom been out of White County for an extended period of time. Since 1904 he has been actively identified with merchandising. Mr. Cochran is independent in politics and usually votes for the man and for principles rather than for the party. He takes an active interest in the Knights of Pythias, Castle Hall Lodge, No. 289, both the subordinate and the uniformed rank of the order at Delphi, Company No. 86, and in the latter holds the rank of lieutenant. On June 28, 1891, Sherman Cochran married Miss Emma J. Currie. They have one son, Vaughn K.

All of the above information on Cochran's from Indiana and Illinois has been provided by Cynthia (Cochran) Scheuer. She is Clan Cochran's Genealogist. If you have an inquiry, or if you have information on your Family Tree, forward it to Cynthia, 722 E. Center St., Warsaw, IN 46580. She may be able to help you find that long lost relative. If you have any history on your family, be sure to send Cynthia a copy.



Garden Folklore by Laurie Clarkston

Ilex - Holly

Hollies come in many colors, shapes, and sizes both as trees and shrubs. They can be evergreen or deciduous (meaning they lose their leaves in the Fall), and they are found scattered throughout the world in both hemispheres. Hollies need male and female plants to produce berries (one male to five females).

There are as many legends and folklores about holly as there are varieties. Druids believed the sun never deserted the holly tree. It was their custom to decorate the interiors of their dwelling places with evergreens in which the woodland spirits might take refuge from the rigors of winter.

Egyptians, Persians, Greeks and Romans were accustomed to decorating their altars, homes, and themselves with holly branches and flowers. Wreaths of holly were sent to Roman newlyweds as tokens of good wishes and congratulations.

The Romans celebrated the festival of Saturnalia in December (the last month of the Roman year) which commemorated the good King Saturn, the god of Sowing and Husbandry. During his reign, there was no war; the fields and flocks produced abundantly, no men were bound in slavery, and it was a most pleasurable place in which to live. Romans send holly boughs along with gifts to their friends as tokens of their good wishes. It is from this custom that historians consider holly to be symbolical of good-will and the reason we decorate our homes with this colorful greenery.

Holly has also been symbolic of Christmas. The name is believed to be a corruption of the word "holly". There is a legend from Brittany .. about when Christ was bearing His cross a small bird attempted to relieve His sufferings by plucking thorns from His brow. The bird's breast became stained with blood and became known forever afterwards as Robin Redbreast. In England and Germany it is considered

unlucky to step on a holly berry, because it is a favorite food of the robin in recognition of the bird's charitable act.

If you are shopping around for a husband, and unable to endure the suspense of not knowing his name, then off to the house of the old witch you go. There has to be three of you looking for husbands at the same time for her magic to work! She would show you how to construct a witch's chain made of holly, juniper and mistletoe berries with an acorn at each end of the link. Then you wind these beads of berries around a slender wand of wood. Place the wand on the fire, say a few magic words and as the last acorn bums, you will see your future husband walk across the room. Another form of seeing your future beloved involves three pails of water on the bedroom floor; pinning three leaves of holly on your nightdress opposite of your heart and during the night you would be awakened by three loud yells. Followed by three coarse laughs and then a form of your future husband could be seen. (Somehow I think the only thing you would get after a night of this is a visit from the lunatic asylum!) There is also the collection of nine smooth-leaved hollies. Place them in a three-cornered handkerchief that has to be tied with nine knots. Place the handkerchief under the pillow and during the night, pleasant dreams of you and your future are assured. Oh, you have to pick the holly leaves late on a Friday and maintain complete silence until the following morning for this spell to be fully effective!

Like other thorny plants, holly was believed in to repel evil spirits in early Europe. Pliny, the Elder, wrote that a holly tree planted around the house served as a countercharm and kept away all evil spirits or enchantments and defend the house from lightning.

Fast growing shoots of holly made excellent walking sticks. They were carried by women (young and old alike) as protection against mad dogs and vicious beasts. This staff of holly was considered so effective that if thrown

at an animal, and you missed, it would still affect the beast and cause it to lie down next to the stick.

Other superstitions such as: In Wales, if you brought holly in before Christmas Eve, it was sure to cause family quarrels throughout the year. In some parts of Germany and England, smooth-leaved kinds of holly were called she-hollies, and prickly-leaved kinds of holly were called he-hollies. If you brought too much of the he or she holly, it would determine who was to dominate the home during the year! The same applies if holly was brought into the house during good weather, the wife would dominate the household for the year. Don't get me started on the removal of holly! Too many rules stretching out from Christmas to Easter, and if done wrong, one method would cause a ghost to haunt you!

Early Pennsylvania Indians regarded holly as their "Red Badge of Courage". They knew how to preserve the berries without shrinking or losing their brilliant colors. They wore them as decorative buttons on their clothing and in their hair. The spines of the leaves symbolized the fierceness of the warriors and their refusal to take insults from anyone. The toughness of wood indicated to them never to submit to their enemies. The leaves of the holly was an emblem of everlasting life. They often wore sprigs of holly pinned on their clothing to speed a triumphant return in safety when at war.

Holly has also been used in medicines. A tea of holly bark was a cure for the cough. In France, a decoction of leaves and bark was considered better than quinine in the treatment of intermittent fevers. Holly leaves made into a tea was a cure for measles by tribes of North American Indians, as well as, an elixir of the leaves, bark and wood was regarded as a preventative against the disease. In the Far East, decoction of bark and leafy holly shoots were commonly used as tonics for the kidneys. The bark has -also been used as a wash for gangrene and eruptions of the skin.

Don't overlook Holly trees or shrubs in your home landscaping. Holly trees and shrubs are ideal for the home garden. With all the varieties available today, there is a holly tree

or shrub that will grow in your area. I have four varieties; three kinds of shrubs and one native tree. Only one of the shrubs has not produced berries. It lost its female counterpart in the Winter of 1994. Next Spring, I will have a replacement for it, and I'm expecting lots of berries! I also hope to add a few more holly trees to my yard.

One of the down-sides to having holly trees! shrubs is your berries will disappear as soon as winter sets in, but, the up-side is you will be visited by loads of berry loving birds.

Have a great holiday, and I hope you start your own holly folklore!



Hob H.U.X. (Qe'!OUt)1

*Treasurer's Report by
Laurie Clarkston*

<i>Last newsletter balance</i>	-	\$756.11
<i>Incoming checks</i>		<u>+135.0</u>
	<i>Sub total</i>	<u>0</u>
<i>Outgoing Ck #1003</i>		\$891.11
<i>Magazine Ad</i>		- 30.00 - US Scots
	<i>Ck #1004</i>	<u>- 24.00</u> - The Family
<i>Tree</i>		
	<i>New Balance</i>	\$837.11
<i>Ck #1002</i>	-	Void

