

One thing can be said for Loren S. Walker; he was certainly a stubborn man. I would prefer to call him a determined individual – badger-like in his pursuit of what he wanted. Once he latched onto something, Hades nor high water was going to shake him loose. This character trait was clearly illustrated in Loren’s determination to remain in the military even after he was declared unfit for service and sent home with an early medical discharge. He could have accepted the conclusion of the army surgeons who said he was completely and totally unfit for manual labor. He could have submitted his application for a disability pension, which surely would have been granted, and sat back on his porch at home, rocking in his chair. He could have decided to take it easy for the rest of his life and let the Government take care of him. But that was not Loren’s style. He was not that kind of man. He was determined to do what he could for his country and for himself and, I believe, for his family by doing what he was able to do for as long as he was able to do it.

Loren S. Walker was the son of Leonard Walker (1810-1890) and Lucy C. Duran (1819-1890). His father was born in Ipswich, New Hampshire. His mother, Lucy, was born in Cornwall, Vermont. Leonard worked as a machinist his whole life both in his native New Hampshire and his adopted home in Vermont.^[1] Loren was his father’s first born son (1836/37-1888) in a family of nine children.^[2] He had an older sister, Mary Jane (1834-1905) followed by seven more sisters: Julia, circa 1841; Ellen, circa 1843; Frances circa 1845; Marcia circa 1846; Ova circa 1853; Lucy circa 1856; and Hattie circa 1858. In addition to these female siblings, Loren had two younger brothers: Edgar, about 1851 and Willie, about 1859.^[3] If the information supplied on one family tree examined for Leonard and Lucy Walker can be relied upon, it appeared that Lucy began bearing children in 1834 with the birth of Mary Jane while the family was living in Middlebury, Vermont when she was just fifteen years old. In fact, it appeared Leonard and Lucy had two children before they were formally married in Middlebury on October 22, 1838.^[4] Unfortunately, this information must be held suspect for accuracy since the same source also listed Loren as a female rather than a male and also failed to include mention of Willie as being the third male child born in the family. Despite these mistakes, however, the family tree information does help to establish the approximate time when Leonard and Lucy were living in the Champlain Valley.

Throughout the 1850s, the majority of the Walker children who were old enough attended the local common schools of Middlebury, Vermont as Leonard worked in the machinery industry to support his family. As the years before the Civil War approached, the members of the Walker family came and went as they reached the age of majority and marriageability. But as older ones left, new arrivals came along. When the 1860 Federal Census was taken, Leonard, at fifty-one, and Lucy, at forty, still had nine minor children living at home ranging in ages from nineteen to one year. Small wonder then that Leonard had never been able to save any money since just about everything he made as a machinist went into maintaining his family. In 1860, he owned real estate valued at only \$500 (probably his house) and personal property worth another \$200. Certainly, whatever home he owned was not very elaborately furnished.^[5] By 1870, with only half the number of children living at home that he had in 1850, Leonard’s financial status had improved somewhat. His real estate value had doubled and his personal estate was two and a half times better off.^[6] One thing that had never changed though in the family’s personal priorities was the high value they placed on education. Two of the seven daughters became teachers in their hometown and at least one of the boys attended college.^[7]

On February 20, 1858 in Lincoln, Vermont Loren Walker, about twenty-two, married seventeen year old Lois R. Dale of Lincoln.^[8] She was the daughter of John Dale, a laborer, and Lucy A. Hare.^[9] She had been born in Plattsburgh, New York.^[10] She and her family were living in Lewis, New York in 1855 when she was fourteen.^[11] In 1860, she and her new husband, lived in Bristol, Vermont where Loren made a living as a “mechanic”, a 19th century term for “carpenter”. The newlyweds had begun a family with the birth of their first child, a boy named Leonard, whose birth came about the end of 1859 as he was reported being seven months old when the Federal Census was taken July of 1860. Loren, Lois and infant Leonard must have been living in squalor since the census taker estimated the family’s total personal estate value to be \$30! They were barely surviving. According to the census report, they were renting living quarters in a tenement house in Bristol. Loren was making a living as a “mechanic”. There were two other families living in the same building.^[12] It was obvious from the census data that the Walkers were living in poverty. Loren’s father could not help his son out either, since he was facing his own struggles to care for his substantial family.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Loren must have felt as though his life was in the basement. He had two other people dependent on him for their survival. He lived in a rented apartment with five strangers. He owned nothing of any value, only what he wore on his back if that. No wonder then that when the Federal Government started looking for fighting men to volunteer into the military after the guns roared in Charleston Harbor, the five feet eight inch twenty-six year old “moulder” from Hinesburgh decided on June 1, 1862 to become a member of the Ninth Vermont Regiment for the next three years. The young man with the dark complexion, black hair and eyes must have viewed going to war in the Union Army was a better opportunity to provide for his family than being a civilian carpenter. After swearing his allegiance to the United States, Mr. Walker became Private Walker, fifer in Company F of the Ninth Vermont.^[13] At least Loren had used his musical talent as leverage to be accepted as a non-combatant rather than as a common foot soldier carrying a musket in the ranks. That may have provided little consolation to his wife and child, but at least it put him in a safer place on the battlefield.

The Ninth Regiment was organized at Brattleboro and mustered into the service there on July 9, 1862 for three years. It was ordered at once to Washington. By July 19, the command was attached to General Sturgis' division at Cloud's Mills. Five days later, the Regiment was moved to Winchester where it was employed in the construction of fortifications and other fatigue duties for several months. Early in September it was sent to Harper's Ferry on the approach of Stonewall Jackson's forces. Due to the Federal command's indecisiveness and questionable loyalties, the Ninth, along with nearly twelve thousand other Union troops, were forced to surrender to General Jackson.

Harper's Ferry was humiliating to the Union but not to the Ninth Vermont. Colonel Stannard, commanding at the time, initially refused to surrender his men to the Confederates. For two hours after all other Federal troops had stacked arms, the Ninth and its Colonel attempted to fight its way out of the trap it was in and break through to reach the Army of the Potomac located nearby. Only when a Confederate division cut off its route of escape did Colonel Stannard, out-numbered ten to one, order his command to Bolivar Heights to stack arms with the other Federal prisoners. Before reluctantly surrendering, the officers of the Regiment cut the national

colors into strips and parceled them out among themselves thus keeping it out of the hands of the enemy. They had intended to do the same to the State flag, but, in the excitement and haste, was not completely successful and a large part of it ended up in the hands of the Confederates. It was sent to Richmond as a trophy. Later, in 1865, when the Ninth marched into Richmond at the head of the Union Army of the Potomac, the flag was recaptured from the Rebel archives by the same command that had lost it. At the request of the Governor of the State of Vermont, the flag was returned to the State Capital where it resides to this day. The Ninth had the dubious distinction of being the only Regiment from Vermont that lost its colors at the hands of the enemy.

From Harper's Ferry, the Ninth was sent to Chicago on parole. They spent the next four months there. On January 10, 1863, the Ninth was exchanged. The Regiment received new Springfield rifles in anticipation of returning to the field of combat after a long and embarrassing detention as prisoners of war. Unfortunately, they were assigned to guard the newly arrived Confederate prisoners captured at Murfreesboro and Arkansas until April 1 when they returned to City Point, Virginia. The Regiment was at Suffolk during the siege in April and May of 1863.^[14] It was in March of 1863 that Private Walker was dismissed from the service and left the Ninth Vermont for home.

Private Walker was one of the twelve thousand Union soldiers captured by Stonewall Jackson's troops at Harper's Ferry on September 15, 1862.^[15] He was sent to Chicago along with the rest of the Ninth where, officially a POW, he and the rest of the Ninth served as guards of Confederate prisoners shipped north to Chicago. He was present and active for duty with his company until January 24, 1863 when he was admitted to the Marine General Hospital in Chicago, Illinois.^[16] He was diagnosed with "phthisis pulmonalis" in the third stage. He had "incipant (sic) cough purulent expectoration and hectic (fever)".^[17] In other words, Private Walker was suffering from a serious case of consumption contracted in his service experience. The surgeon was obliged to give an estimation of his degree of disability on his medical discharge papers filled out on March 14, 1863. The doctor conclusion after examining Private Walker was: "He emaciates rapidly and I consider his ultimate recovery hopeless. His disability for obtaining his subsistence by manual labor total."^[18] Private Walker was a very sick man and now useless to the Army. The surgeon signed his medical discharge on March 14, 1863 due to his incapacity to do his duty as a soldier and sent him back home to Vermont and his family a broken man in health and spirit.

There were no records in the archives to shed light on the kind of reception Loren received from family and friends in Hinesburgh, Vermont. It was probably bitter-sweet. He had left a vibrant, strong young man and returned a mere specter of his former self. He was no longer healthy nor robust. Now he suffered from violent fits of coughing during which he brought up pus and blood from his diseased lungs. He exhausted easily from the "wasting disease". All he knew how to do was work with his hands and that was what he returned to. He went back to working in an iron factory making the molds from which iron artifacts were cast, the same thing he was doing when he enlisted in the Ninth. This work was not too taxing for his compromised stamina. Although he must have struggled to do nearly anything physical, his condition did not prevent him from becoming a father for the second time. Sixteen months after returning from the front of the war, Lois bore him a second child. A daughter named Laura G. was born on July 26, 1864 while her parents lived in Bristol, Vermont. Three weeks after the birth of his second child,

Loren re-enlisted into the military. This time joining a light artillery battery from the State of Vermont.

The question Why? has to be asked. Why would a father who just had the joy of seeing his first daughter born into this world want to abandon the newborn, another son, and a wife who just gave birth, to survive on their own without him while he went back into a shooting war? What was he thinking? The fact was that his family's welfare may be just what Loren was thinking about when he decided to re-enlist for a second time. Some men enlisted for patriotic reasons; others for idealistic ones; and even a few because of romantic notions of glory and honor. The Civil War became notorious for making quick money for a lot of volunteers to the cause. Some men made huge amounts of money selling and smuggling war materials. Guns, powder, bullets, canon balls, uniforms, shoes, all the physical material needed to carry-on a war were needed in huge quantities. Hardtack, coffee, medicines, bandages, etc. were needed to provide for hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the field and civilians in the home front. Prices soared for even the most basic of life's essentials. Even for the lowly privates of the world there was ample opportunity for a man to make more money in a short time than he had seen in his life time. The armies of both sides, but particularly the more moneyed North, used dollars to entice volunteerism through a bounty system. Bounties or bonuses were offered to recruits as a carrot in addition to regular pay and allowances. Early in the war they started out at \$100 per man, one third paid up front at enlistment with the rest paid at discharge. But as the war dragged on and the urge to join up dissipated, the amounts being offered by individual towns rose to \$300, \$600, \$1,000 sometimes to as high as \$1,500 per man. This amount of extra money alone was extremely enticing in an environment where the common rural farmer made about \$300 hard cash money a year. Financial gain has been a powerful persuader ever since the first coin was invented thousands of years ago. The promise of \$13 per month Federal pay, plus an additional \$7 from the State of Vermont, clothing allowance, food, shelter (of sorts) and medical care were all perks for a man in uniform. Of course, only Loren and Lois knew the real reasons for Loren's actions. The fact was he signed new enlistment papers on August 19, 1864 and became a member of the 2nd Light Artillery Battery from the State of Vermont.^[20]

There were a number of details about Loren's second enlistment in the army which raised some serious questions. First of all, who exactly was responsible for his volunteering into the service in 1864? The available resources on the subject are confusing. On the original paperwork it said the Selectmen of Bristol had a hand in it. If they were involved, then it meant that Loren was drafted into service to help fill Bristol's quota of volunteers. Or it could mean that he was a paid substitute for another man who had the extra money to buy his way out of being recruited. Other documents in Loren's compiled service record indicate one William C. Rider, a recruitment officer for the 2nd VTLAr'ty was responsible for signing Loren up for a second hitch. If that was true, then Loren was just a normal volunteer offering his services to his Government during its time of need.^[21] Secondly, Loren's compiled service record suggested that he took his oath, signed his papers and was mustered-in the service all in the same day. This was highly irregular. Most volunteers joined up with the recruiter or select board of their town then went home to wait to be called by military authorities for rendezvous and formal mustering into the service which may have been weeks, even months, after the ink had dried on their signed enlistment forms. To do it all in one less than a day's time was extremely unusual. Besides, this was 1864, late in the war of the rebellion and there were signs that the end of the conflict was

rapidly approaching. So, what was the hurry to get this man into active duty? Even more significant than these questions was the blatant oversight by authorities in charge of providing the raw human materials for the various regiments in the field that this man had already served in one Vermont unit and had been discharged early with a medical disability certificate. The one thing the military of the United States had always been very good at was keeping track of its men and materials issued to them. Normally, Loren's previous tenure with the Ninth Vermont would have exempted him from any further obligation to serve in the military. Now it's true that a man can ask to be accepted for military duty as many times as he wishes. But, in Loren's case, he was rejected by the military because he could not perform the required duties of a soldier in the field. He wasn't, apparently, even fit for duty in the Veteran's Reserve Corps where soldiers less than 100% fit but able to do light duty such as Provost or guard work could serve out their full term of service and be honorable discharged. However, in 1863, the army surgeons had found Loren "totally unfit" with an "incurable disease" whose recovery was "hopeless". If he was completely incapable of manual labor to sustain himself, then how was he going to help man-handle a twelve pound Napoleon gun, whose brass tube alone weighed some 1,200 pounds, on the field of battle? He was a very sick man who "emaciated easily" and was wracked by violent fits of coughing which brought up pus and blood from his diseased lungs. How he managed to hide his previous medical discharge and convince the Selectmen or the recruiter that he was fit and able to perform the required duties of a soldier is incomprehensible. Could the examining physicians have been that careless or indifferent? Was Loren that desperate to care for his family that he convinced them to turn a blind eye to his condition? Consumption was usually fatal.

Whatever his motivation, only Loren knew the real reason why he left Rutland on September 2, 1864 and headed for New Haven, Connecticut as a new member of the 2nd Battery Light Artillery for one year. He was now twenty-seven. The company clerk thought Loren had a "fresh" complexion. You wouldn't expect a man dying of tuberculosis as having a "fresh" look about him. Never in all my research have I ever come across a recruit's complexion described as being "fresh". For the purpose of quotas, Loren was credited to Bristol and paid some of his \$100 U.S. bounty. He received \$33.33 of it immediately and was owed the rest to be paid in installments in the next year, provided he survived.^[22]

The Second Vermont Battery Light Artillery's combat history was, like Loren's service in it, very short and relatively uneventful. The unit was raised in Brandon, Vermont December 13, 1861. Captain L. R. Sayles was chosen to command. When completed, the Second Battery amounted to 128 officers and men. The battery was immediately sent to the Gulf coast of Mississippi on March 12, 1862. It debarked on Ship's Island where it unloaded its rifled cannon that shot Sawyer shells. Ship Island (actually two barrier islands off the Gulf Coast of Mississippi) had the only deep-water harbor between Mobile Bay and the Mississippi River. In 1858, the State of Mississippi gave jurisdiction of the islands to the Federal Government. Construction of a fort began in 1859. It was incomplete in 1861 when the Civil War erupted. The Confederates were quick to seize the unfinished fort. They named it Fort Twiggs after the Confederate General, David E. Twiggs. On July 9, 1861, after a twenty minute exchange of cannon shots with the USS Massachusetts, the Rebels abandoned Fort Twiggs and the Federals garrisoned it, renaming it Fort Massachusetts, in 1862. The advanced guard of Federal General Butler's expedition arrived at Ship's Island on December 3, 1861. On January 4, 1862, the

Harper's Weekly reported that the Federal troops had landed "...without molestation...." By March 12, the Second Vermont Light Artillery, along with the First Maine and the Fourth Massachusetts Batteries, joined them on Ship's Island. Not only was this post important for launching land attacks on New Orleans and other strategic Mississippi River ports, it was also vital for controlling the coast and enforcing the blockade of Southern ports in the Gulf area. ^[23]

By May 2, the Second Battery had landed at New Orleans. Towards the end of May, they were ordered seven miles up the Mississippi to Fort Parapet. There it skirmished with Confederates during a raid in which it destroyed a railroad bridge. During the five months the Second was stationed at Fort Parapet, they lost sixteen men from disease, twenty-two discharged for disability, two officers dismissed from the service after being court-martialed and one officer who resigned.

On October 31, the Second Light Artillery again moved back to New Orleans. December 29, 1862 found the Battery on the move to Galveston, Texas. It stayed there only a few days. On January 1, 1863, after finding out that the Confederates had captured the city, the Second Battery left for New Orleans. At the end of January, the battery was ordered to Donaldsonville, seventy-five miles up the Mississippi. A month later, they were ordered to Baton Rouge. They took part in the siege of Port Hudson May-June of 1863. After the surrender of Port Hudson, the battery stayed, doing garrison duty until July 7, 1865. Arriving sometime after September 24, 1864, Private Walker's challenge in Port Hudson was twofold. First, he had to keep from being bored to death. Second, he had to avoid catching any of the myriad southern Mississippi diseases rampant in its warm, bug infested swamps. He had missed all of the shooting portion of the war that the 2nd Battery had been subjected to. The 2nd marched to Baton Rouge on the ninth of July, 1865, took a steamer to Cairo, Illinois and then headed towards Burlington, Vermont. The last of the Battery was mustered-out on July 31, 1865. ^[24]

Private Walker's final accounting showed that he owed the Government \$7.68 for clothing issued, \$3 more for arms and equipment and \$.70 for "GM Property" lost and destroyed. It was a good thing that Loren's tour of duty with the 2nd Battery was only ten months long or else he may have had to take out a loan in order to get his discharge. Fortunately for him, the Government owed him a little something too. He had five months back pay coming and \$66.67 in bounty money they had not yet given him. ^[25] Free again, Loren returned to civilian life and went back to his family in Vermont.

Two weeks after returning home, on August 22, 1865, Loren's only daughter, Laura G., died of dysentery at the age of eighteen months. That same August, five other children between the ages of two and five years old also were reported as having died in the Bristol area, at least some from the same ailment. ^[26] When Laura G. was born in 1864, Loren was working as a "mechanic". Before going off to war the first time, he changed his occupation to that of "moulder". A moulder was a skilled craftsman who made the molds from which iron objects were cast. Leon's carpentry skills would have made him quite suitable for the job and the work would have been far less strenuous on a compromised system. When Herbert S. Walker, Leon's third child, was born September 18, 1866, Leon was still working as an "iron moulder" in a factory in Hinesburgh. ^[27] Tragically Herbert was destined to have a short life like his sister, Laura. On September 8, 1867, Herbert died of "hydrocephelas" or enlargement of his head caused by too

much spinal fluid on the brain.^[28] Loren and Lois had now lost two children in the span of three years. Neither child had lived long enough to see their second birthday. Even by the harsh standards of life in 19th century America, these tragedies must have struck the Walker family very hard. And Loren's own fragile condition would have just added another layer of gloom and doom over the Walker household. However, what remained of the family had to force themselves to keep living. As 1870 approached, Loren and Lois again welcomed the arrival of a new member to the family. This was their fourth child. His name was Edgar G. and he arrived on May 30, 1869.^[29]

When the 1870 Federal Census was taken, the Walker family consisted of Loren, thirty-three; Lois, twenty-five; Leonard, ten; and Edgar G., one. Their home was located in Hinesburgh. Loren was employed as an "iron moulder". On the outside, the Walker family was the perfect picture of the small New England rural family in frontier Vermont. However, there was trouble coming. There were cracks in the façade of paradise. Two children had been lost in rapid succession – one to disease and one to a defect. Loren's physical health was not getting a better. They did not call it the "wasting disease" for nothing. In September of 1879, Loren applied for a Government pension as an invalid.^[30]

The next year, 1880, the Federal Census records showed that a major rift had developed in the Walker family. It was no longer a single unit; it divided into two separate and widely dispersed households. Forty-four year old Loren and his twenty year old first born son, Leonard, lived together in an apartment/boarding house arrangement in Rochester, New York at 205 State Street along with four other people. Both of them worked as molders in an iron factory.^[31] Thirty-nine year old Lois lived in Hinesburgh, Vermont with her youngest son, Edgar G. who was eleven. Lois had no occupation according to the census taker outside of keeping house. It was not clear how she supported herself and her son. Unlike her former partner, Lois still considered herself married and went by her married name "Walker".^[32] Since there were no public records found after the 1880 Federal Census to indicate anything else to the contrary, it was assumed that Loren still lived in Rochester, New York at the time of his death on July 31, 1888.^[33] No death certificate or obituary was discovered documenting the cause of death. Based on Loren's military records, it was assumed he died of consumption contracted in 1863 while serving in the Ninth Vermont. Whether he and his son were still roommates at the time of his death was also unknown. Loren's remains were returned to Vermont and he was laid to rest in Briggs Hill Cemetery, Bristol. His marker only credits him with service in the Ninth Vermont Infantry. There was no mention of his also belonging to the 2nd Battery Light Artillery.

As for Lois, she began drawing a widow's pension from Loren's military service on October 12, 1888, less than two weeks after his death. She remained a widow for the next ten years, until she met a man named Frederick A. Moody. She married him on June 7, 1898 in Springfield, Massachusetts. Lois was fifty-seven and he was sixty-one.^[35] Of course, Lois stopped receiving a widow's pension as soon as she remarried. However, in 1914, after the death of her second husband, she re-applied to be reinstated on the rolls. She was granted a continuance of benefits under Loren's service in both the Ninth Vermont and the 2nd Battery Light Artillery.^[36] After her marriage to Moody, Lois lived out her life mostly in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. She was living in her son's, Leonard, household in East Longmeadow when she passed away in 1922.^[37]

NOTES

1. www.ancestry.com, Vermont, Vital Records, Death for Lucy D. Walker and Leonard Walker.
2. Ibid., 1850 U.S. Federal Census for Leonard Walkes (sic).
3. Ibid., 1850 & 1860 U.S. Federal Census for Leonard Walker.
4. Ibid., Gill, Bumgarner, Barclay, Candler Family Trees for Leonard & Lucy C. Duran.
5. Ibid., 1860 U.S. Federal Census for Leonard Walker.
6. Ibid., 1870 U.S. Federal Census for Leonard Walker.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid., Vermont, Vital Records, Marriage for Lois R. Dale.
9. www.familysearch.org, Frederick A. Moody, Massachusetts Marriages, 10695-1910.
10. www.ancestry.com, Vermont, Vital Records, Marriages for Lois R. Dale.
11. Ibid., New York, State Census, 1855 for Lois R. Dale.
12. Ibid., 1860 U.S. Federal Census for Lorin Walker.
13. www.fold3.com, Compiled Service Record Of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served From The State of Vermont, images 311576042 & 311576043. Hereinafter referred to as Compiled Service Record.
14. Vermont in the Civil War/Units/Ninth Vermont Infantry/Regimental History; Ibid., Units/Ninth Vermont Infantry/Introduction.
15. www.fold3.com, Compiled Service Record, image 311576060, Memorandum From Prisoner Of War Records.
16. Ibid., Compiled Service Records, image 311576049.
17. Ibid., Compiled Service Records, image 311576063.
18. Ibid.
19. www.familysearch.org, Vermont Birth and Christenings, 1765-1908 for Laura G. Walker.
20. www.fold3.com, Compiled Service Records, image 310732236.
21. Ibid., Compiled Service Records, images 310732240 & 310732199.
22. Ibid., Compiled Service Records, image 310732203.
23. www.wikipedia.org/Ship Island (Mississippi); Vermont in the Civil War/Units/2nd Battery Light Artillery. Article by John W. Chase, Captain.
24. Vermont in the Civil War/Units/2nd Battery Light Artillery. Article by John W. Chase, Captain.
25. www.fold3.com, Compiled Service Records, image 310732228.
26. www.newspapers.com, The Enterprise and Vermonter, Fri., Sep. 1, 1865.
27. www.familysearch.org, Vermont, Vital Records, 1760-1954, Birth- Male, Walker.
28. Ibid., for Walker, Herbert S.
29. Ibid., for Walker, Edgar G.
30. www.fold3.com, Organization Index to Pension Files of Veterans Who Served Between 1861 and 1900 for Lorin S. Walker.
31. www.ancestry.com, 1880 U.S. Federal Census for Lorin (sic) Walker.
32. Ibid., for Lois Walker.
33. www.findagrave.com, Memorial #40318957 for Lorin (sic) S. Walker.

34. www.familysearch.org, U.S. Civil War and Later Pension Index, 1861-1917 for Lorin (sic) S. Walker.
35. Ibid., Massachusetts Marriages, 1695-1910 for Frederick A. Moody.
36. Ibid., U.S. Remarried Widows Index to Pension Applications, 1887-1942 for Moody, Lois R. Walker.
37. www.ancestry.com, Massachusetts, Death Index, 1901-1980 for Lois R. Moody (Walker).