

THE BULLETIN

of the
Genealogical Forum of Oregon, Inc.
Portland, Oregon



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September 2011

GENEALOGICAL FORUM OF OREGON

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THE BULLETIN

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THIS PERIODICAL IS INDEXED IN PERSI

FALL SEMINAR 2011

We welcome ...

DEBRA MIESZALA, CG

SATURDAY
29 OCTOBER 2011
9 AM - 4 PM
MILWAUKIE ELKS



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www.gfo.org

Debra Mieszala's Topics

- ~ **Wonderful Websites: Real Records Online**
- ~ **The Curious Case of the Disappearing Dude**
- ~ **Pension Application Files**
- ~ **Pulling Evidence from Beneath a Record's Surface Information**



SEMINAR FEATURES:

- ◆ *Nationally Known Speaker*
- ◆ *Book Vendor*
- ◆ *Genealogical Treasures Drawings*
- ◆ *GFO Surplus Book Sale*



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MEMBERS: { } \$40 received by Oct. 15th, { } \$45 received after Oct. 15th (no lunch)**NON-MEMBERS:** { } \$45 received by Oct. 15th, { } \$50 recvd after Oct. 15th (no lunch)**LUNCH:**{ } \$11 must be received by Oct. 15th TOTAL ENCLOSED: _____

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**** FEE AT THE DOOR \$50 MEMBER, \$55 NON-MEMBER ******LUNCH**

Buffet lunch in the Elks Dining Room with payment for lunch. The buffet for \$11 includes pot roast, baby red potatoes and three salads. Coffee, hot tea and cold drinks included.

NO lunch available after 15 OCT 2011.

SEMINAR REGISTRATION : 8 AM—9 AM ON SATURDAY 29 October 2011First class starts at 9:15 am.... With a morning break, a one hour lunch and an afternoon break. Program ends about 3:30 pm. Snacks and drinks at morning and afternoon breaks included with admission.

Refund policy: For cancellations received after 22 October 2011, refunds will be made in the amount of the registration fee less a \$10.00 cancellation fee. Lunch fees are non-refundable if cancelled after 15 October 2011.

TOPICS FOR THE SEMINAR

Debra Mieszala, Certified GenealogistSM, has been involved in genealogical research for over twenty-five years. Much of her work involves locating family members of past war MIAs for the Army and Air Force. She formerly worked under court order as a certified Confidential Intermediary (CI) in Illinois, assisting people in adoption situations to reconnect. In addition to presenting at the national conference level, she has taught classes at Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy. Her articles have been published in *OnBoard!*, *NGS Magazine*, and *The Digital Genealogist*.

~**Wonderful Websites: Real Records Online** Original records can be found online. Scattered and varied, their value is immense. Several sites will be reviewed.

~**The Curious Case of the Disappearing Dude** James McBride seemingly vanished after coming of age. This case study presents how multiple versions of obituaries and other records helped uncover a name change, discover a famous James, and identify what became of his kin.

~**Pension Application Files** Military pension application files are invaluable resources of genealogical and historical information. Many pension application documents are preserved and contain valuable data. The various laws that governed pensions will be discussed.

~**Pulling Evidence from Beneath a Record's Surface Information** Proper scrutiny of each piece of information in a document is essential to understanding that item's evidentiary value. Studying every word's meaning and context ensures that evidence has been properly analyzed and comprehended. Includes a sample research problem and documents to puzzle through in class.

Site of Seminar**Milwaukie Elks Lodge****13121 SE McLoughlin Blvd., Milwaukie, Oregon**

Situated on the west side of McLoughlin Blvd., Oregon Hwy 99E, 1/2 mile south of the town of Milwaukie. Located between SE Park Avenue (traffic light to the north) and the Bomber (restaurant to the south). Look for Milwaukie Elks Lodge sign.

Mailing Address:

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Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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Letter from the Editor . . .

As you look through the September Bulletin, you will notice a distinct military theme. Since 2011 is the sesquicentennial of the Civil War, it seems appropriate to focus on that time period in American History. The “War of the late Unpleasantness” holds a fascination for many, whether or not you have an ancestor who participated.

Perhaps your people were already in Oregon by the 1860s. You may find clues for researching their lives and experiences in the first article “Oregon during the Civil War”. The next article about the politics and history behind the conflict will surprise many as they learn that conditions leading up to the war started in the 1820s. Learn about technological advances of the period and well-known Civil War military personal with an Oregon connection in Duane Funk’s two articles and consider what might have happened had Oregon been attacked by the C.S.S. Shenandoah. Feel what it was like for people experiencing the war first hand as you read “A Letter from the Past” and Olive Malcom’s story – a women who lost both her father and her husband. Enjoy the second place writing contest story.

The Bulletin’s regular columns include an article about Civil War research and demonstrate the results of research in “Finding a General.” Other columns focus on Civil War collectable objects, the quasi-ghost town of Hardman and, in the column “Story”, a story about moving on. Extractions continue from the June Bulletin.

By the time you have this Bulletin in hand; the Forum will be in their new location. Plans have been made to celebrate during the entire month of September with an open house that includes many special events and classes. Be sure to check the website for a complete listing.

Carol Surrency
lcsurr@gmail.com

Submission Guidelines and Copyright Agreement.

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Feature Article

Oregon During the Civil War Politics & the Military A Double Edged Sword

Steve Betschart

INTRODUCTION

Military forces in Oregon during the Civil War were faced with three basic duties:

1. Enforcement of Indian treaties made during the 1850's which placed tribes west of the Cascade Mountains on reservations.
2. Protection of settlers and commercial interests in central and eastern Oregon from hostile tribes who opposed further white incursion into their lands.
3. Opposition to various pro-Southern elements within the state which were either real or perceived threats.

ENFORCEMENT OF TREATIES

1. The period 1853-1858 is sometimes termed "The Great Outbreak" in the Oregon Country with the worst native-white conflicts from 1855-1858.

2. Battles were fought from the border of British Columbia in the north to California in the south and from the waters of the Puget Sound in the west to the plains of the Snake River in the east.

3. Nearly 6,000 troops (850 regular U.S. Army soldiers from the 4th & 9th U.S. Infantry, plus the 3rd U.S. Artillery) and over 5,100 militia troops of the Oregon and Washington Territories took the field. Casualties were heavy, often exceeding 20% killed or wounded. Thousands of civilians were attacked or threatened. (Nelson, page 93)

4. By February 14th, 1859 (Oregon statehood), the threat of hostile action west of the Cascade Mountains had been all but eliminated. Supervision and containment of the tribes on such reservations as the Siletz and Grand Ronde was done through a series of forts and blockhouses (e.g., Hoskins in Benton County and Yamhill in Polk County). (Davis, page 308)

5. During the Civil War these were manned by volunteers like Royal A. Bensell (Co. D - 4th California Volunteer Infantry). In his book "All Quiet on the Yamhill", he wrote in 1863 that "It's impossible to describe the dreary monotonous life of a volunteer in garrison, one tedious unceasing routine of duty, one kind of diet, and a summary of treatment unparalleled for its injustice to every manly sentiment of feeling." (Bensell, page 9) But, it had to be done.

PROTECTION OF SETTLERS & COMMERCE -

SNAKE INDIAN WARS

1. In 1861 - 1862 alone, 10,000 emigrants crossed into Oregon. Part of this was the result of gold discoveries in the central and eastern part of the state. This ultimately caused conflicts with Indians of the Snake River drainage (Paiutes, Bannocks and Shoshonis). These were given the generic label of Snakes.

2. Units of the 4th & 9th U.S. Infantry and 3rd U.S. Artillery were to guard the Oregon & Applegate Trails and shipments of military goods along the critical Dalles-Boise Road. (Nelson, page 155)

3. With the start of the war in 1861, most of the regular army units were re-called (except several companies of the 9th U.S. Infantry). Many notables were part of this, including: John Reynolds, Joseph Hooker, Phil Sheridan, Isaac Stevens and Albert Sidney Johnston who was Commander of the Department of the Pacific.

One of the most significant "military-political" personalities from Oregon was U.S. Senator Edward Dickinson Baker who, along with his former law partner Isaac Jones Wistar, organized what was incorrectly called the "California Regiment" though one company was recruited in New York City and fourteen others came from the Philadelphia area. By October of 1861, it numbered 1655 soldiers. Baker's untimely death at Ball's Bluff, Virginia (October 21, 1861) led to the formation of the 71st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and Committee on the Conduct of the War. (Lash, Gary G).

4. Governor John Whiteaker (Democrat, 1859-1862) initially resisted raising local forces because he was concerned about the expense, our remote location and the possibility that it would exacerbate political divisions within the state. It did not help that his proslavery position alienated him from a large number of Oregon citizens at the outbreak of the war. (Sobel & Raimo, page 1262)

5. By mid-1862 federal authorities from the Department of the Pacific (Brig. General George Wright), dispatched companies of the 2nd & 4th California Infantry, 2nd California Cavalry and 1st Washington Territorial Infantry (all volunteers mustered into federal service) to man Fort Hoskins, Fort Yamhill and the Dayton / Siletz Blockhouses in addition to Fort Dalles, and Forts Vancouver and Walla Walla in the Washington

Territory. (Davis, page 308)

6. In 1861, under intense political pressure, Governor Whiteaker, called for the creation of the 1st Oregon Cavalry (Col. Thomas R. Cornelius cmdr.). Lack of funds and proper staff meant that it did not actually take the field until late 1862. 7. Six companies of cavalry were raised. A, B, and D covered more than 3000 miles along the Oregon Trail and Snake River in Idaho.

8. In January 1863, 300 soldiers/troopers of the 2nd Calif. Cavalry & 3rd Calif. Infantry fought the Battle of Bear River resulting in 224 Indians and 24 Californians killed and wounded. (Nelson, page 164)

9. Throughout 1864, the 1st Oregon Cavalry chased the Indians without let-up in a series of small battles intended to disrupt their subsistence lifestyle and force them onto reservations

10. By 1864, both state and federal officials began the call for creation of an infantry regiment. Oregon Governor Addison Gibbs (Democrat 1862-1866) supported Lincoln and the Union Party, and asked the legislature to create the 1st Oregon Volunteer Infantry offering a \$150.00 bounty for enlistments. (Shelley, page 3)

11. Eight companies were eventually raised, but most were used for garrison duty in aforementioned forts etc. across the Pacific Northwest. Two significant engagements were fought (October, 1865 and February, 1866).

12. With the accidental death of Brig. General Wright, Governor Gibbs selected Colonel George B. Curry to lead the 1st Oregon Infantry. Under his command in 1864, twenty-three Indian camps were destroyed along with their supplies and sixty warriors were killed. His plans for an aggressive winter campaign in 1865 were ended when General Grant ordered hostilities to cease. Colonel Curry and most of the volunteers were mustered out by the end of 1865. In December of that year, a treaty was signed with the Shoshonis but it took until 1868 to obtain a treaty with the Paiutes. (Nelson, page 164)

13. 1st Oregon Cavalry was mustered out in December of 1866 and the last infantry company in July of 1867. They were eventually replaced by the 1st U.S. Cavalry and 14th U.S. Infantry. It is estimated that twenty-seven Oregon soldiers lost their lives during their term of service (most to disease and accidents). (Currey, Geo. B.)

PARANOIA IN PARADISE - SECESSION & THE MILITARY RESPONSE

1. Oregon did have divided political loyalties. Initially a Democratic state, it had given Abraham Lincoln a plurality of only 270 votes in 1860. Many settlers in the

crucial pre-war period were from what became border states with decidedly pro- southern sympathies.

2. One organization, The Knights of the Golden Circle, had been organized in Ohio (1854) by Dr. George Bickley. It went through various name changes and by 1864 it was called The Order of the Sons of Liberty. (McArthur, page 109).

3. Records indicate that the Knights were divided in their strategy. One faction wanted to form an independent Pacific Republic composed of Oregon (plus Washington & Idaho Territories). It has been rumored that Sen. Joseph Lane returned from the east with three boxes of rifles for the army of this Pacific Republic.

4. What is clear is that they were anti-Union as evidenced in their oath for new recruits in 1861: "We are in favor of sustaining the Southern States of the American Confederacy in all their constitutional rights and pledge to sustain our brethren of the Southern States whether invaded by the present Executive or by a foreign foe." (Hilleary, page 6). Specific techniques, by 1864, were to resist the draft and even subvert the reelection of President Lincoln in that year.

5. State and federal authorities sent spies to infiltrate the Knights. Governor Gibbs & Maj. General Irvin McDowell (Commander, Dept. of the Pacific in 1864) called for the creation of a regiment of Oregon volunteer infantry to prevent what they feared was an insurrection for the purpose of stopping the election in 1864.

6. A plot to seize the military headquarters at Fort Vancouver was revealed by government spies. Implicated in this plot was a Lane County resident named Philip Henry Mulkey, who, after the assassination of Lincoln, was arrested by 1st Lt. Ivan Applegate (Co. K - 1st Oregon Infantry), for walking the streets of Eugene yelling "Hurrah for Jeff Davis, and damn the man that won't." Mulkey was nearly lynched by a pro-Union mob in what was called the Long Tom Rebellion. He was taken by the Oregon infantry to Fort Vancouver where he was imprisoned for three months. (Dow page 354)

7. There were other minor acts of rebellion, as when Confederate supporters raised their flag in Jacksonville but quickly backed down when faced by pro-Union opposition. In any case, the army took no further direct action against the anti- government element. In the words of one local historian "Secrecy and ritual likely contributed to the Knights inability to do little other than talk about rebellion." There was no organized general conspiracy. (McArthur, page 103)

CONCLUSION

Even at this distance, repercussions of the Civil War reached Oregon and the rest of the Pacific Northwest. The

military-political stress placed upon the new state by the conflict stretched the resources of the government and the patience of its people, especially those who volunteered to serve in its armed forces. It is probably to their credit that we did not have violence between Confederate and Union sympathizers such as Americans further east were experiencing. Or, it may be, that those who came to the region before and during the war simply did not wish to begin the vicious partisan fighting they had left at home.

Certainly there were depredations committed by both whites and natives as the old frontier scenario played itself out as another act in the drama of western settlement. The thread of racial conflict and hostility carried through the previous pre-war patterns and flowed into post war events. It was here that bullets and bayonets prevailed. Here, then, was the real Civil War in Oregon. Not between the Blue and the Gray, but between brothers nonetheless. The results were predictable.

The political currents of change in Oregon flowed away from the Democratic Party and towards Republican domination in the post war period. The association of the Democrats with anti-Union sentiments in southern and eastern Oregon, along with an upsurge in support for Lincoln account in large measure for the change. The inept and benign efforts of fraternal organizations like the Knights of the Golden Circle faded with the reality that what most Oregonians really wanted was to be left alone.

The political situation and military necessities were the two edges of the "double edged sword" that brought the Civil War to the distant Oregon Country.

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Born The Dalles, Steve has an M.A. in Teaching and taught at Dallas High School and Chemeketa Community College for thirty-five years. For twenty-three years, a member of the 1st Oregon/Main Volunteer Infantry and the N. W. Civil War Council, he is, also, active in the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Edward D. Baker Camp. His current responsibilities with the Civil War Council include performing as Chief Bugler and as President/CEO. The Edward D Baker Camp, SUV, succeeded in getting a memorial bill passed in the state legislature this year marking February 24th as Senator Edward D. Baker Day in Oregon.

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Civil War The Northwest Connection

Duane Funk

While not a major player in the Civil War, the Pacific Northwest was not an unknown quantity to many of the major players. Some had served in Oregon before the war; others would come after the shooting stopped.

The major player of the war, Abraham Lincoln, was offered the post of Secretary of the Oregon Territory (which included what are now Washington and Idaho as well as Oregon) in 1849. He turned it down.

Moving down the chain of command, Lincoln's first Commanding General was old Winfield Scott. Scott had made General in the war of 1812 and was still plugging along in 1861. One of his many achievements was hurrying out west and negotiating a way out of the comic opera, "Pig War," with Britain in Washington's San Juan Islands in 1859. The army officer on the scene, and a prime instigator of the conflict, was George Pickett, of "Pickett's Charge."

Another officer with a presence in Washington was E. P. Alexander. He was Longstreet's Artillery Commander at Gettysburg, and led the artillery attack on Cemetery Ridge that preceded Pickett's Charge. He was stationed in Tacoma just before the war began. The officer he relieved on that station was Lt. Henry M. Robert, who would retire in 1901 as Chief Engineer of the Army. Robert is best known today for a book he wrote on parliamentary procedure, "Robert's Rules of Order."

Ulysses S. Grant, Lincoln's final Commanding General, also spent time in the Northwest at Fort Vancouver in Washington. Stationed there in 1853, he and some other officers tried to raise potatoes in a field near the fort, to make some money. In his words, it was lucky for them that the Columbia flooded the field and saved them the trouble of harvesting their crop. There was a glut of potatoes that year and the price fell to the point they could not even recover their costs.

The Ordinance Officer at Fort Vancouver during Grant's stay was Charles P. Stone. In 1861, he was a General with the Army of the Potomac. He had the misfortune to be in command at the battle of Ball's Bluff near Leesburg, VA. One of his subordinates in that battle was Oregon's most famous casualty of the Civil War, Senator Edward Baker. Even though he was the junior Senator for Oregon, he had accepted an appointment as the Colonel of the 71st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Killed leading his men during the battle, he became the only sitting US Senator to die in combat. The resulting

political firestorm ruined Stone's career.

One of Grant's tasks while at Fort Vancouver was to help outfit a Survey party assigned to find a northern rail route to the east. It was commanded by Capt. George B. McClellan, later twice the Commander of the Army of the Potomac. His work in the Northwest was not very successful. He tended to be overly cautious and to over estimate difficulties, characteristics that would again surface during the Civil War.

McClellan was working for the Governor of the Washington Territory, Isaac Stevens, a former Army officer. Stevens would rejoin the Army during the Civil War as a Union General, only to be killed at the battle of Chantilly in Virginia. Fort Stevens on the Oregon coast is named for him.

Grant's friend and subordinate, William T. Sherman, came to Oregon in 1870 and 1877. He came again in 1880 in the company of the former Commander of the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, President Rutherford B. Hayes, the first sitting President to visit Oregon. On the leg from Redding, California to Roseburg there was some fear of a stagecoach holdup, so Sherman rode shotgun on Hayes' Coach.

One of Sherman's subordinates was Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, the one-armed commander of the Army of the Tennessee. After the war, he commanded the Department of the Columbia out of Fort Vancouver from 1874 to 1881. Howard is also the namesake of Howard University in Washington D.C.

Howard was preceded as the Commander of the Department of the Columbia by Maj. Gen. E.R.S. Canby, who was killed in 1873 during the Modoc war. In the Civil War, he commanded the force that finally took the city of Mobile, AL. He also had the distinction of taking the surrender of Kirby Smith, the last Confederate General in the field.

Another top Union General was Phil Sheridan. From 1855 to 1861 he was a Lieutenant stationed in Oregon. Recalled to the east, he rose to Maj. General and commanded the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and then led the pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia that ended at Appomattox. After the war he was heavily involved in the western Indian wars. In 1855, He arrived in Oregon via Fort Redding in California. He had been sent north to relieve Lt. John Bell Hood, later a confederate General (wounded at Gettysburg and Chickamauga), as

the commander of the escort for a survey party that also included Lt. George Crook, for whom Oregon's Crook County is named.

Survey and exploration also brought John C. Fremont to the Northwest, as well as California. A hero of the Mexican War, he was also the first Republican candidate for president in 1856. During the Civil War, he was briefly the Commander of the Union forces in the West, the West being the Mississippi River valley.

The Navy was in the exploration and survey business as well. Oregon was graced with the presence of L.T. Charles Wilkes, a man with a knack for causing trouble. He commanded the United States Exploring Expedition from 1838 to 1842. It undertook surveys of the Antarctic, South Pacific and the Northwest Coast, as well as generating controversy and bad feeling among his men. His stop in Oregon was just in time to advise the settlers who were setting up the first provisional government. In late 1861, commanding the cruiser San Jacinto, he stopped the British flag vessel Trent in the Bahamas' Channel and took two Confederate envoys prisoner, an action that brought the U.S. and Britain to the brink of war.

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Technology and the Civil War

Duane Funk

The Civil War has been called the first modern war, largely because it was the first major war impacted by the industrial revolution. The Industrial might of the North was an advantage the South found impossible to surmount. Many technological advances emerged during the war that would shape battlefields into the Twentieth Century.

Rifles

One of the most significant advances was the rifled musket. While the idea of rifling, putting spiral grooves in the barrel to put a spin on the projectile, had been around for over two centuries, it had limited use in war. Rate of fire was the problem. A rifle round had to fit the bore tightly for the rifling to be effective. In a smoothbore, the round was actually slightly smaller than the bore; it could simply be dropped down the barrel. A rifle round had to be pushed down the barrel. As the bore became more and more foul during repeated firing, without a chance to clean the barrel, loading got harder and slower. For hunting, where the first shot is usually the only shot you get, accuracy was far more important than rate of fire, thus rifles were popular on the American frontier. On the battle field, a target rich environment, rate of fire was vital. Trying to shove a close fitting round down the barrel of a muzzle loader while being shot at, just took too long.

By the time of the Civil War, two advances had transformed the rifle from a weapon of specialized forces to a mass market killing machine. First was the percussion cap that almost eliminated the flintlock's high misfire rate. On the battlefield it is good to have a gun that fires first time every time. Most important was the Minié ball. Prior to firing its diameter was smaller than the bore of the rifle. It loaded like a smoothbore, just drop the round down the barrel. Upon firing, the base of the projectile expanded and engaged the rifling. Standard fighting range went from 50 yards to 200 and beyond. Unfortunately for the soldier, tactics were still in the smoothbore era. Mass assaults on prepared positions brought carnage rather than victory.

Railroad and Steamboats

In war tactics are important. But, "When amateurs discuss war they talk about tactics, professionals talk logistics." The Civil War saw a major advance in logistics, the railroad and to a lesser extent, the steamboat. Before the Civil War, supplies were carried or pulled by animal power. As the large number of draft animals required to

supply an army would eat up the available pasture in no time, they had to carry their own fodder. A wagon load of fodder would sustain a mule team for two weeks. That meant, two weeks from the supply base, all you had were six hungry mules and an empty wagon. Civil War armies were huge compared to previous wars, and it was the railroads that made it possible to sustain them in the field.

Railroads also made the strategic movement of troops over long distances possible. The South won the battle of First Bull Run because they were able to shift Jackson's forces from the Shenandoah Valley by rail. After the battle of Chickamauga in 1863, with the Army of the Cumberland trapped in Chattanooga, living on quarter rations, the Union needed to get help there in hurry. They sent two army corps, 25,000 men, 3,000 animals, with all their supplies and equipment, nearly 1200 miles in twelve days by rail. As the standard marching rate for infantry was 20 miles a day, without the railroad that movement would have taken over two months.

The great Prussian General Moltke was not impressed with the handling of the armies in Civil War. He said it was a war of armed mobs. He did, however, have his people pay close attention to how both sides used their railroads. To good effect, as one of the reasons for the overwhelming Prussian victory in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 was the Prussian understanding of how to move troops by rail.

Telegraph

Fighting a war that spanned half a continent was a challenge for what is now called "Command, Control and Communication". The telegraph, a revolution in military communication, was the answer. Washington could send a message to its commander in St Louis and get an answer on the same day. Before, it would have taken nearly a week each way. A mixed blessing to a General in the field as the War department had a tendency to micromanage. President Lincoln would almost camp out in the War Department telegraph office during major battles in order to get the latest news.

During the war the Union Signal Corp became very proficient at stringing and maintaining telegraph lines. By the time of Grant's 1864 overland campaign, the Army of the Potomac routinely ran telegraph lines to every Corp headquarters.

Mines

At sea, the South pioneered mine warfare. Farragut's "damn the torpedoes" at Mobile Bay was in reference to a mine field that had just sunk the ironclad *Tecumseh*. Matthew Fontaine Maury, the oceanographer, served the

Confederacy and led the development of navel mines.

Civil War mines were of two types, contact mines which went off when struck by a ship, and command mines, detonated by an electrical signal from a command post. Either type could make forcing a channel too hazardous to attempt. During the war 27 Union ships were sunk by mines, only nine by gunfire.

Much attention has been paid to the use of armored ships during the Civil War. In my opinion, it was mines that had the greater impact on naval warfare. One of the factors that ultimately doomed the armored ship was the ability to get under the armor via torpedoes or mines. From the Civil War on, underwater weapons were the nightmare of every commander at sea.

Embalming

It was during the Civil War that embalming of the dead began to be common. When it was realized that some families would pay to have a soldier's body returned home; teams of embalmers began following the armies, setting up shop in the camps, which must have done wonders for morale. With embalming the bodies could then be shipped home for burial, via rail of course.

After the war these trained embalmers returned home and set up shop in towns across the country. This was the birth of the American Mortuary Industry, and the beginning of the mortuary records genealogists use as another source to track down that elusive relative.

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Roots of the Civil War

June Ralston Anderson

Support for Secession

There can be no question but that those who controlled the governments of the seceding states went to war over the issue of slavery.

Not all who lived in what we consider the southern states owned slaves. Many small farmers had only family members as laborers and a significant number of white families had only one or, perhaps, a family of slaves. Not all southerners supported secession; Kentucky chose to stay in the Union. The western area of Virginia chose to leave Virginia, become the state of West Virginia, and remain in the Union. The people of Tennessee initially voted to remain Union. Their state government later chose secession, but the majority of those in the eastern Tennessee Mountains did not support the Confederacy and appealed for Union troops to protect them from Confederate soldiers.

The fact that not everyone in the confederate states supported the war leads to an interesting question. Why did so many southerners who did not benefit from slavery choose to fight for the Confederate government? The small farmers and craftsmen, even those with a few slaves, could not compete successfully with the free labor accorded large slave owners. These owners not only had free labor, they had considerable monetary value in their slaves. This enabled them to obtain credit to expand their farms and support their life style. Many small farmers lived in physical circumstances no better or only somewhat better than many slaves. The chief difference was that they were free, and so had possibilities that did not exist for slaves. If the large slave owners had been paying wages to freemen, they would have to charge more for their products. Then small landholders and businesses could receive more for their products instead of having prices held down by slave labor.

Cultural Roots

Probably the strongest root causes leading to the Civil War were cultural characteristics. Two main cultural groups, located in the coastal plain and the backcountry, influenced the behaviour of the south. In both of these groups, a basic value was honor. Bertram Wyatt-Brown in *Southern Honor, Ethics & Behavior in the Old South* says "Political expression and causes arose from these sources—defense of family and community. If honor had meant nothing to men and women, if they had been able to separate it from slavery, there would have been

no Civil War. "Honor" meant a dedication to manly valor in battle; coolness under fire; sacrifice of self to succor and protect comrades; family and country; magnanimity; gracious manner; prudence in council; deference to ladies..."¹ Protecting family and community included protecting the family and community lifestyle. In both groups, loyalty was an integral part of honor. This included loyalty to the family and kinship group, to the surrounding community and, could be expanded, to extend to the state, or to a geographic place.

The coastal plain group consisted of those whose antecedents were often tidewater planters and slave owners. Those whose ancestors originally settled in the backcountry, usually had small to medium sized farms or businesses with few or no slaves. Descendants of the original backcountry settlers still living in the south, possessed another value passed down from their ancestors - the idea of personal freedom. Intertwined with their attitude toward honor, this value made it possible for them to fight for the Confederacy against their own economic interests. A person without slaves might still insist that both he and his neighbours should be free from government interference and able to own slaves or not, as they wished. Honor required he insist on this freedom. The coastal plain people, on the other hand, were taught from childhood that white men should be free to do as they pleased most of the time, as long as they were polite about it and, for the most part, didn't offend their neighbours.

In both groups, men fought for the south because their honor demanded loyalty to their communities and by extension, state. Many believed the federal government had no right to tell them, or their neighbors what to do.

The evidence available from journals and letters suggests many small farmers had little problem with slavery, if for no other reason than most did not consider slaves to be equal to whites. They also knew that wealthy planters viewed them as only a little better than slaves and that the only reason they received consideration was because they were white.

This view that black people were not equal to whites was common in both the north and the south. Beginning in 1803, states and communities north of the Ohio River began passing legislation and regulations restricting the freedoms of free blacks. Eventually some areas voted to ban blacks from living in them²

Oregon Territory

A majority of those living in the Oregon Territory, as well as in the Midwest, rejected the idea of both slavery and the idea of free blacks living in their area. Some were against slavery for moral reasons, but many opposed it because they believed if slavery existed, they would be underpaid for their goods. Many had been small farmers in the South and left because they could not compete economically with slave based plantations. Thus, they wanted neither slaves nor free blacks, both because of economic competition, and because many believed blacks would lower the moral and civic standards of the community.

In understanding attitudes, it is important to remember that many people in Oregon (as well as the Old Northwest and Midwest) in the 1840s, 50s and 60s originally came from the south or had parents from the south. According to the Oregon 1860 census, about 23% had been born in the Old Northwest and many of those were originally southerners. Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee provided 17% of the immigrants, with 10% of the 17% from Missouri. Most of these people were non slave holders. A majority were strongly opposed to slavery, but they did not want free blacks in their communities. Indeed, they tried to prevent free blacks from living in Oregon through legislation, as had people in the Old Northwest and Midwest³

Many of these people had left the south to improve their lives with affordable land and the opportunity for businesses, without the onus of having their affairs controlled by political connections and old wealth. Their sense of honor involved personal dignity and a chance to better their lives. Loyalty brought extended kinship groups and community friends along. The desire for personal freedom was fed by the opportunity to leave the old power structures behind and set up new ones in a new land where they had control.

Chief causes of the Civil War according to the South

Presently accepted wisdom on the chief cause of the Civil War is that it was over slavery. Certainly, the seceding states that have preserved declarations of their succession made that clear. All objected to ending slavery, complained about not allowing slavery in the territories, and, also, that slaves found in free states were not being returned to their owners. Financial hardship or ruin was feared since wealth was tied up in the value of their slaves and in having markets for them.

South Carolina's declaration said the northern states caused the "election of a man to the high office of President of the United States, whose opinions and pur-

poses are hostile to slavery. He is to be entrusted with the administration of the common government, because he has declared that 'government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free,' and that the public mind must rest in the belief that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction."

Georgia stated that "For the last ten years, we have had numerous and serious causes of complaint against our non-slave-holding confederate states with reference to the subject of African slavery." Further on, "A brief history of the rise, progress, and policy of anti-slavery and the political organization into whose hands the administration of the Federal Government has been committed will fully justify the pronounced verdict of the people of Georgia."

Florida included the following statement in their declaration: "A President has recently been elected, an obscure and illiterate man without experience in public affairs or any general reputation mainly if not exclusively on account of a settled and often proclaimed hostility to our institutions and a fixed purpose to abolish them. ...it has been announced by all the leading men and presses of the party that the ultimate accomplishment of this result is its settled purpose and great central principle. That no more slave states shall be admitted into the confederacy and that the slaves from their rapid increase (the highest evidence of the humanity of their owners) will become valueless. Nothing is more certain than this and at no distant day."

Texas, in their declaration, stated that Texas "was received as a commonwealth holding, maintaining and protecting the institution known as negro slavery—the servitude of the African to the white race within her limits—a relation that had existed from the first settlement of her wilderness by the white race, and which her people intended should exist in all future time." Also "The controlling majority of the Federal Government under various pretences and disguises, has so administered the same as to exclude the citizens of the Southern States, unless under odious and unconstitutional restrictions, from all the immense territory owned in common by all the States on the Pacific Ocean, for the avowed purpose of acquiring sufficient power in the common government to use it as a means of destroying the institution of Texas and her sister slave-holding States.

By the disloyalty of the Northern States and their citizens and the imbecility of the Federal Government, infamous combinations of incendiaries and outlaws have been permitted in those States and the common territory of Kansas to trample upon the federal laws, to war upon the lives and property of Southern citizens in that terri-

tory, and finally, by violence and mob law, to usurp the possession of the same as exclusively the property of the Northern States.”

Texas added two complaints that were exclusive to them; that they were not being protected from the “Indian savages” or the banditti from Mexico.

The Mississippi declaration says: “Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery – the greatest material interest of the world. Its labor supplies the product, which constitutes by far the largest and most important portions of commerce of the earth. ---and a blow at slavery is a blow at commerce and civilization. That blow has been long aimed at the institution, and was at the point of reaching its consummation. There was no choice left us but submission to the mandates of abolition, or dissolution of the Union, whose principles had been subverted to work out our ruin.”⁴

Slavery became the reason for the Civil war because the southern honor system did not allow negotiating a way out of an accepted slavery system that was the foundation of the lifestyle for the politically powerful.

Economic Complications Prior to Secession

When the War of 1812 ended in 1815, the British began dumping on the market large quantities of goods that they had warehoused during the war. These cheap goods flooded the American market and New England manufacturers found it nearly impossible to compete. Both Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun spoke in favour of tariffs to protect American industry. Clay was concerned about iron and mill industries, while Calhoun, who later became a vocal foe of tariffs, initially believed the south would develop industries that could be nourished with the tariffs. In 1816, a tariff law passed based on 20% of the goods’ value. Unfortunately, southerners were most inconvenienced by this, since their economy was based on exporting raw materials and importing most finished products. It didn’t help their frame of mind to know how much cheaper these products would be without the tariffs, which were raised several times in the following years.

Panic and Banking Crisis, 1819

The south, especially SC, was hard hit in the Panic of 1819, and the accompanying Banking Crisis. The south was hard hit, especially South Carolina. In all slave states, most wealth was derived from the value of land and slaves, not cash crops. Planters’ lifestyles depended on credit from banks and businesses. The crops had only to provide enough to make payments on the debt, not pay it off. When the price of crops fell while the price of land was down, a planter’s whole worth might reside in the value of his slaves. It is easy to see how critically import-

ant it would seem to plantation owners to maintain the institution of slavery.

In South Carolina, the struggle to raise cotton on increasingly worn out soil with decreasing production and ever rising loan rates, was too much for many in the upcountry. The rice planters of the low country had very little margin between costs and the selling price for their rice, and couldn’t tolerate even small adverse economic pressures. Coastal hurricanes in the beginning of the 1820s wiped out several crops. Increasing numbers of South Carolinians left the state. In the 1820s about 56,000 whites and 30,000 blacks left, and in the 1830s, about 76,000 whites and 57,000 blacks departed. This out of a total population at the beginning of the 1820s of more than 500,000 meant that approximately 44% of the population was gone by 1840.

Slavery in the Territories

The issue of slavery in the territories was constantly coming up in public discourse and with the federal government. Slave owning southerners who feared for the future of the Old South wanted the right to move with slaves to the territories. Others hoped to be successful in their new western homes and wanted the right to buy slaves. Slavery issues were difficult to resolve for the federal government. While the more populous north might have enough antislavery votes to control the House of Representatives, the Senate, with two senators from each state, was evenly split between antislavery north and pro-slavery south. The senate often could not get a majority vote on any slavery related issue and legislation died.

Missouri Compromise, 1820

The territory of Missouri applied for admission to the union in 1819. Since it was settled largely by southerners, it was expected to be admitted as a slave state. This brought consternation to the north because it gave the south a representational advantage. There was, also, controversy over importation of slaves, whether free blacks would be allowed to live in the state and the idea of freedom for children of current slaves. The 1820 compromise allowed the northern part of Massachusetts to become Maine which was admitted as a free state while Missouri entered as a slave state, making the count, 12 free and 12 slave. All parts of the Louisiana Territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude would be free and, finally, it allowed fugitive slaves to be reclaimed from free states and territories

Tariff of Abominations, 1828

Tariffs had been raised several times with increasing protest from struggling farmers in the south. In 1828, the Tariff of Abominations, as it was called by southerners, passed. This raise increased rates to between 40% and

50%. The tariff was so hated; it helped propel Andrew Jackson to the presidency. The south had not been successful at establishing industry. John C. Calhoun from South Carolina, heeded the calls of protest from his home state, changed his position, and wrote a pamphlet against the tariff without his name appearing as author. While serving as vice president, he agreed to secretly write the justification for South Carolina's right to nullify, federal laws and regulations.

Nullification Crisis, 1832

Although Congress under Andrew Jackson, passed a milder tariff in 1832, many were not appeased. In South Carolina, the most vocal area, the legislature adopted the Ordinance of Nullification, which stated that the tariff of 1828 (Tariff of Abominations) and the tariff of 1832 were null and void within the state borders. They also passed laws for enforcement of the ordinance, including authorization to raise a military force, and appropriations for arms. This was seen by many as a direct challenge to the existence of the federal government.

In December of 1832, President Jackson issued a proclamation to South Carolina stating that they did not have the right to nullify a federal law. They, he said, stood on "the brink of insurrection and treason," and should reassert their allegiance to the Union for which their ancestors fought and died. Congress then passed the Force Act that authorized the use of military force against any state that resisted tariff acts. Jackson sent seven small naval vessels and a man-of-war to Charlestown. Leaders of the nullification efforts in South Carolina had expected support from other southern states. Those states, despite opposing the tariff after much internal debate, felt the action was unwise and unconstitutional and did not come to South Carolina's aid.

The Wilmot Proviso, 1846

After much congressional arguing over slavery related issues and with unanimous opposition from the north, Texas was admitted as a slave state in 1845. When President Polk wanted to go to war with Mexico in 1846, it was seen in the north as a plot to extend slavery into land that would be gained by the war. Northern politicians, who wanted to support the war, feared losing the 1846 elections over the slavery issue, so David Wilmot introduced an amendment to an appropriation bill which became known as the Wilmot Proviso. It would bar slavery and involuntary servitude from all lands acquired from Mexico as a result of the war. For the next four years, the Proviso was repeatedly defeated in Congress along sectional lines with the north voting for it and the south against. People became more and more polarized over the issue. By 1850, 14 of 15 northern state legis-

latures had told their states' congressmen to impose the Proviso on any territories organized in the Mexican Cession. Increasing numbers of southerners vowed to secede if it was passed into law.

Compromise of 1850

In 1850, another attempt to deal with slavery and keep the nation united resulted in the passage of 5 bills. The bills tamped down some immediate concern, but ultimately pleased very few over the long term.

The first bill allowed California to enter as a free state. In the second bill, New Mexico and Utah were each to use popular sovereignty (allow the voters of the states) to decide the slavery issue. Third, Texas was to give up land claims in present day New Mexico and received \$10 million from the federal government to pay its debt to Mexico. Fourth, the slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, home to the largest slave market in North America. The fifth bill, the Fugitive Slave Act, was the most controversial. It required citizens to assist in the recovery of fugitive slaves. It denied a fugitive's right to a jury trial. Instead, commissioners were to handle trial cases and they would be paid; \$10 for each slave returned to the south and \$5 for those remaining in the north. The Fugitive Slave Act caused free blacks caught up in the enforcement effort to be sent south and enslaved. The Underground Railroad became more active and people previously ambivalent about slavery became opposed. These acts relieved some short-term problems, but enhanced the possibility of the Civil War in the future.

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

This act repealed the Missouri Compromise outlawing slavery above the 39 degree 36 minute north latitude line and intensified the national struggle over slavery in the western territories. In May of 1854, Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois, (Abraham Lincoln's sometime rival) pushed a bill through Congress to organize the Nebraska-Kansas area in preparation for statehood. In order to gain approval from southerners to pass the bill, he agreed to end the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and have slavery decided by popular sovereignty. That meant male settlers would vote whether to allow slavery. Many northerners were infuriated over this reversal of 34 years of public law. Various antislavery organizations began to send antislavery settlers to the area of Kansas while pro-slavery settlers were sent from the south. Conflicts between the two sides became violent as each tried to gain votes to decide the slavery question. This hardening rupture between the north and the south moved the country closer to war and set the stage for the period that came to be known as Bleeding Kansas. The national struggle over slavery in the western territories was intensified

Dred Scott Decision, 1857

Dred Scott, a slave, spent a decade in the courts suing for his freedom. The US Supreme Court in one of the most infamous decisions in its history, ruled against Scott in 1857. The decision stated that all people of African ancestry, slave and free, could never become citizens of the United States and so could not sue in federal court. Also, the federal government did not have the power to prohibit slavery in its territories. Five of the nine justices at this time were from slave holding families. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, a staunch slavery supporter, read the decision. Slaveholders in the south were pleased with the decision, but many in the north were outraged. This court decision was a major factor in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in the Republican Party and his subsequent election, which then influenced Southern states decisions to secede.

Scott had been taken by his first owner, Peter Blow, from Virginia to the west. When Blow died he was sold to an army surgeon who took him to a free territory. After Scott lost his Supreme Court case, he and his wife were purchased by the sons of Peter Blow and given their freedom. These sons had been his childhood friends and had been helping finance his court cases.

Bleeding Kansas, 1854-1861

As settlers from both the north and the south came to Kansas, northern antislavery societies tried to organize to send like-minded settlers. Southern agitators such as David Atchison, senator from Missouri, gave rabble rousing speeches, recruited armed Missourians to take over Kansas communities (supposedly to protect them from armed northern settlers) and to vote as Kansas residents in elections determining whether Kansas would be a free or slave state. Henry Ward Beecher, a prominent abolitionist minister promised to furnish the northern settlers with Sharps rifles. These were promptly christened "Beecher's Bibles." Whether a significant number of rifles actually arrived in Kansas is uncertain. Atchison referred to northerners as "negro thieves" and "abolitionist tyrants." He told Missourians to defend their institution of slavery "with the bayonet and with blood" and "to kill every God damned abolitionist in the district." That people actually living in Kansas should decide for Kansas was not part of his view. A violent episode occurred in Lawrence in 1856, when a proslavery group burned a hotel, destroyed two printing presses, and ransacked homes and stores. John Brown, the fiery abolitionist, gathered a group at night, including 4 of his sons, dragged ⁵ proslavery men from their beds and hacked them to death. People were tarred and feathered, kidnapped, and killed. It is thought that about 55 people were killed during this time.

Several votes relating to the slavery issue were held, mostly fraudulent. In one election, only about half the votes cast were by registered voters; at another location only 20 out of over 600 voters were legal residents. In another location with 2,905 registered voters, 6,307 votes were cast.

Several attempts to draft a state constitution to apply for statehood were made. Some were proslavery, and some free state. Finally, a Free State constitution was completed and Kansas applied for statehood. Proslavery senators in the U.S. Senate opposed Kansas' application, and prevented its admission. Not until 1861, after the southern states seceded, did Kansas gain approval and become a state.⁵

In 1861, the Civil War began.

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A Letter from the Past

Judy Rycraft Juntunen

1861, Hiram Platt and Hanna Trago, my great-grandparents, were attending the Salem Seminary in Salem, Ohio, when Hiram was called home to New Brighton, Pennsylvania, because his father had died.

Shortly after leaving, Hiram, who was quite taken with Hanna, began writing to her in February, 1861. The letters turned out to be the beginning of their courtship, and they married in November, 1865. The 1861 Hiram and Hanna. They often used what they called “phonography” or Pitman’s Shorthand that they had learned at the Salem Seminary. The letters from, 1862 to 1865, are only from Hiram, and he continued to occasionally use shorthand. Unfortunately, there are only a few letters during 1862 to 1864, so the bulk of the letters are from 1861 and 1865.

At some point, Hiram began transcribing the original shorthand letters that he and Hanna had written, but he did not finish the project, and the last letter in his transcription journal is dated October 29, 1861. Fortunately, when the letters recently were re-discovered, the family was able to find a researcher who transcribed the remaining letters.

The 1861 letters are full of news of friends and activities. Both Hiram and Hanna are worried about the situation between North and South. With the attack on Fort Sumpter, the discussions in the letters turn to whether or not Hiram will join a unit to fight for the North. This is of great concern to Hiram because Hanna is a Quaker, and he is worried about what she will think. She reassures him that he must follow his heart, and while she does not believe in war, she will understand any decision he makes. After attempting to join a unit in his hometown that never materializes, in September 1861, Hiram and a friend joined Howland’s Independent Company, Michigan Engineers. While in the

Engineers, he shared his thoughts on the War with Hanna: “I believe that if we do not protect our frontiers [,] the Institution of war may be brought to our own doors, and God forbid that the helpless in the North should suffer for the want of a few brave men to keep the invaders at a distance.” In January of 1862, Howland’s Company was disbanded and Hiram was mustered out. At some point after that, he re-enlisted in the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.

From the records of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, we learned that in August, 1864 he is a Lieutenant in Company G. There are no letters that cover the period January 15, 1865 he writes to Hanna:

I wrote to you last Monday evening I think, after coming off Picket. Since then I was busily engaged in superintending the building of our new house. And I must now say that we have a little the best quarters in the Brigade. We are very comfortably fixed indeed for the winter. Last Thursday evening Mr. Aber accompanied by a neighbor arrived here and I have done my utmost to make their stay agreeable. They both came to take the bodies of their son’s home for interment. On Friday I furnished them horses, and with several of Co. A, I escorted them in quest of the graves. We found, Mr. McClelland’s son buried in the 2nd Corps grave yd, between here and ___ Pt. from there we visited the works in front of Petersburg, and then to the Yellow Tavern where Corp. Matthew Aber is buried, then returned by way of Gen. Warren’s Hd.Qtrs to Camp. Yesterday they went to ___ Pt. and secured coffins—and tomorrow they contemplate raising the bodies, I have rendered them all the assistance I could and I think they will not regret their mission here — have sent my letters by Mr. Aber to Mother in care of Mr. Buckley--- and as usual I sent Ada ___ sealed and directed to myself. All I intend for you are addressed to you in the wrapper—you will find most all of



Hiram Platt

yours, also several others which you are welcome to read—among them the patriotic letter written to me by Mis Aber.

When on Picket last, I came across an old family Bible and brought it to camp. Mr. Aber saw it and took a fancy to it and I gave it to him. In the Blank Space for family record I gave an account of the manner in which it came in my possession, then noted their visit, the object, and finally wrote in it Presented to

Mr. Z.W. Aber Esq
Allegheny Co. PA

As a tribute of respect and in memory of his gallant son, Corp. Matthew Aber mortally wounded in action September 20, 1864 to whose good conduct while living as a soldier I am proud to have testimony.

By Hiram Platt

1st Lt. 1st Pa. Vet. Cav.

We also presented him with \$45 with which to raise something in memory of our late comrade.

Some references in this letter and others infer that Hiram knew the Abers, and perhaps that is why Hiram was so concerned about Mr. Aber. The letter made me curious to learn more, and I wondered if the money Hiram collected was used to purchase a gravestone. I decided to check Find A Grave, and discovered that indeed the Abers used the money for a grave marker. There was a photo of the marker with the inscription:

Matthew Aber, Late Corporal of the 1st PA Cavalry, son of Z. W. and Elizabeth Aber. Wounded in action at Petersburg, VA, September 30th 1864, and died Oct. 1, 1864. Aged 18 years, 5 months, and 5 days. Erected to his memory by Companies A and D of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.

After finding Matthew's grave, I wondered about Mr. McClelland's son, I had no first names, but I did have some facts from the letter about where they found his son. With that information, I contacted my friend, Randy Fletcher, who is active in Colonel Edward Baker Camp No. 6, Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War. Randy had helped Benton County Natural Area and Parks research seven unmarked Civil War veterans' graves in Crystal Lake Cemetery (Corvallis) in order to get grave markers from the Veterans' Administrations for their graves. Again, Randy's knowledge of Civil War history and his willingness to share resulted in this e-mail:

Most likely our man is Private William J. McClelland, Company A, 63rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, killed in action at Petersburg

on June 16, 1864. Company A of the 63rd was recruited in Allegheny County and was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, Third Division, II Corps, Army of the Potomac.

This time Find A Grave was not the answer; there was no listing for William J. McClelland. However, my online research led me to the Monroeville Historical Society who now owns Crossroads Cemetery, also known as the Monroeville Cemetery, or the Old Stone Church Cemetery. They were able to tell me that William is buried in the same cemetery as Matthew. His marker is simply inscribed:

William J. McClelland, GAR, Pvt., Co A, 83 Reg. P.V., Wounded near Petersburg Va Jun 16 1864, d. Jun 18; Age 18

The historical society was unable to supply me with any information about William's family other than that his mother and father are also buried in Crossroads Cemetery. I have not done any additional research at this time on the McClelland family.

Through Find A Grave and the historical society I was able to get in touch with descendants of the Aber family. They knew the story of Z.W. Aber going to get Matthew's body, but they were thrilled to have the excerpt from my great grandfather's letter to verify it and hear more personal details. They did not have a photograph of Matthew, and no one had heard about the Bible my great grandfather presented to Z.W. Aber nor did they know what might have happened to it. I may not ever find a photo of Matthew - one may never have existed - but I would love to know if the Bible still exists, and I'll continue to look for it.

Hiram Platt (1838-1926) and Hannah Trago Platt (1843-1927) moved from New Brighton, Pa. to Washington State near St. Andrews and, in the early 1900s, to the Bitterroot Valley in Montana where they established a farm named Edgemont. In 1926, their children brought their mother and father to live with them in Corvallis. Hiram died not long after arriving and Hannah in December of the following year. Both are buried at Crystal Lake Cemetery in Corvallis.

Judy Rycraft Juntunen received a master's degree from Oregon State University and worked as a librarian for Benton County Historical Society and Museum. She volunteers for Benton County Natural Areas and Parks Department and Crystal Lake Cemetery in Corvallis. Currently, she is on the Oregon Commission for Historic Cemeteries and the board of the Association for Gravestone Studies.

C.S.S. Shenandoah Confederate Raider or Pirate?

Bonnie LaDoe

When the Southern states seceded from the Union in 1861, Congress quickly passed the Pacific Railroad Act to help hold the Union's land in the West. Also of concern was how to protect the Western lands from "Dixie Raiders", well armed Confederate ships that were attacking the Union Navy. In 1863-1864, earthen batteries were built at Fort Stevens at the mouth of the Columbia River for just that purpose. Of special concern was one particular Confederate Raider, the *C.S.S. Shenandoah* and that fear was well founded.

The Confederate States had no shipbuilding operation, so they relied on England's lenient interpretation of the neutrality law to build ships in Great Britain. But that law was tightened and securing ships for the Confederacy became a more clandestine adventure when in October, 1864, Confederate agent, James Bullock purchased the ship that would become the *Shenandoah*. Bullock secretly purchased the *Sea King*, a sleek three-masted, black hulled British merchant steamer just returned to London from her maiden voyage and now being loaded for her next run. In addition, Bullock purchased the *Laurel* in Liverpool and loaded her with heavy guns and other equipment, a crew, and Confederate officers, including one Lieutenant James Iredell Waddell.

Waddle, standing 6 foot one and weighing 200 pounds, was born in North Carolina and had served nearly two decades as an officer in the U.S. Navy. He was serving abroad, but returned home in 1861 and was dismissed (although he tried to resign) from the U.S. Navy in January 1862. In March he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Confederate States Navy and was already in England awaiting an assignment when he boarded the *Laurel* in October 1864.

Both ships made way for the Madeira Islands. The *Laurel* arrived first but soon sighted the *Sea King* with the Union Jack flying high. The rendezvous took place at sea at a lonely spot a few miles south of Madeira. Guns and equipment were loaded from the *Laurel* to the *Sea King*. On October 19, James Waddell took command of the *Sea King*, read his commission as commander, and informed the crew that they were now aboard the Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* and the Confederate flag was hoisted. Unfortunately for Waddell, only 9 men decided to stay on as crew leaving the new raider with

only 19 crewmen and 23 officers when 150 men were needed. But even with this limited and inexperienced crew, the conversion to a Confederate man-of-war was achieved and Commander Waddell took his ship to sea and into history.

By the end of 1864, the *Shenandoah* had captured nine U.S. merchant vessels. All but two were sunk or burned. The crew and officers, and sometimes passengers, were all taken aboard the *Shenandoah*. It was not Waddell's intent to harm any persons. In most cases, those captured were incorporated into the crew of the *Shenandoah*, put on other ships or landed when possible.

In late January 1865, the *Shenandoah* arrived in Melbourne, Australia for some needed repairs, creating quite a stir. Word that the "Rebel Pirate" was in port was carried in the morning papers and her officers were regaled with dinners and balls in their honor. In return, Australians were invited to visit the ship and they did so en masse. The US Consul was not pleased, however, and believed that Waddell was trying to enlist locals for his crew. Waddell managed to procure the necessary repairs before sneaking away with more than 40 "stowaways" to enhance his short-handed crew.

Discovering that his intended targets had been warned and dispersed, Waddell set sail for the north Pacific. On April 1st, the *Shenandoah* found four American vessels in the harbor at Ponape, which were captured and burned.

On the 13th of April, having no idea that the Confederacy had collapsed on April 9th, she cruised north toward the North Pacific whaling fleet. Taking one prize in the Sea of Okhotsk, she moved on to the Bering Sea. And between the 22nd and 28th of June, 1865, she captured two-dozen whaling vessels, primarily from New England, destroying most of them. By now, the *Shenandoah* had had her fill of ice and fog and began to cruise south toward San Francisco, where Waddell hoped to attack what he believed to be a weakly defended city.

Fear and hate was evident in the Oregonian article of July 21, 1865 headlined "The Pirate Shenandoah". It noted "the crew of the *Shenandoah* stand not merely in the light of enemies to a single nation, but as free-booters whose foes are the whole human race." They also noted "it would not be surprising if he appears on our coast very soon" and that "considerable anxiety will be felt so long

as it is known that the pirate is still roaming the seas.”

Although Waddell had heard rumors from some of the officers of captured ships that the war was over, he did not receive a firm report until August 2, 1865 from an English ship that had left San Francisco less than two weeks before. Waddell noted in his log: “Having received the sad intelligence of the overthrow of the Confederate Government, all attempts to destroy shipping or property of the United States will cease from this date...”

With the realization that they were stateless and deemed to have operated as a pirate, they immediately disarmed their ship and set sail for Liverpool. After going undetected for 122 days and 23,000 miles, the *Shenandoah* sailed up the Mersey into Liverpool on November 6th still flying the Confederate flag.

The British were not too happy to see them. Having reversed their informal policy of aid to the Confederacy, they wanted to forget the past. But here was Waddell surrendering his ship to the British Government requesting it be turned over to the United States. The American minister was also demanding the crew be turned over for trial, and he wanted monies for all the damage done by all the Southern raiders.

Crown Law officers managed to side step the damage claim, but ordered the *Shenandoah* turned over to the U.S. The crew was ordered released with the exception of any British subjects who had violated the Foreign Enlistment Act. Suddenly all the crew claimed to be American and all were released.

Waddell presented a formal summary to his superiors, which in part stated: The

Shenandoah made 38 captures, released six on bond and destroyed 32. She ran a distance of 58,000 statute miles and met no serious injury during a cruise of 13 months.

James Waddell later returned to the United States, becoming a Captain in the British owned Pacific Mail Line. He died on the 15th of March 1886.

The *Shenandoah* was purchased by the Sultan of Zanzibar for use as his personal yacht, but later went back to the sea trade until 1879 when she was wrecked on a coral reef in a storm in the Indian Ocean.

Most newspapers of the day condemned the *Shenandoah* as a pirate. And technically she was from April 1 to September 2, 1865. However, the intent of her officers was not piracy, but a call to duty for a nation they loved.

Did the British ever own up to aiding the Confederacy? In 1873, the British Ambassador handed the U. S. State Department a check for \$15,000,000 for damages done by three cruisers, including the *Shenandoah*.

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Olive Jane Malcom 1840-1931
Columbia County Oregon Pioneer
Roguer Crouse

Olive Jane Strong was born Sunday, March 15, 1840 in West Mansfield, Logan County, Ohio, the second child of Samson and Fanny (Keller) Strong. Martin Van Buren was President. The country consisted of 29 states with a population of just over 17 million. Texas was a separate country, and slavery was still practiced in the South.

Olive was the second child of ten. In 1855, as Olive was turning 15 years old, the family decided to pull up stakes and go further west. Iowa became a state in 1846 and fertile farm land was available for 22 cents to \$1.25 an acre. The family packed their wagon with their most prized possessions and essentials for their new home. Families who pioneered their way westward usually left in early spring in order to get settled in their new home before winter. The family traveled approximately 30 miles on good days and only about 5 miles if the roads were muddy and rough. At night they usually planned a stop at an inn where they paid between 75 cents to \$2.00 for their family's lodging.

Their destination was Carleton Township in Tama County, in central Iowa. The trip took them about six weeks. It must have been somewhat of a shock getting used to the relatively treeless Iowa plains after leaving the heavily wooded land they were used to in Eastern Ohio. Yet, it must have been exciting to see the great Mississippi River and even with some lack of comfort, it was still an adventure. They stopped north of Montour in Tama County, not far from the Iowa River. At first they lived in a log cabin they built, but in 1857 they finished a house constructed from limestone, cut from a nearby quarry.

In 1858, Olive was 18 and in love. The man's name was George Parcher. Like so many of the pioneers in the area, he was born elsewhere. His family came from New York and had themselves recently settled in Iowa. George was about 25 years old. On December 30, 1858 they were married in Tama County.

Before Olive was 20 years old, on February 20, 1860, she gave birth to twins, Boyd and Rodney.

Iowa was an anti-slavery state and by 1861 the nation was in crisis over this issue. Seventy-five thousand men from Iowa went to fight in the War of the Rebellion. In 1862 the governors of Iowa and Minnesota asked for volunteers to help fight the Sioux Indians. The Indians were attacking the forts and settlers in both states after

the U.S. Cavalry had left to fight in the Civil War. President Abraham Lincoln also called for 300,000 more volunteers to help bolster the Union cause.

Olive's parents were strongly in favor of the anti-slavery movement and they believed in what President Lincoln was trying to accomplish. Olive's father, Samson, age 46, lied about his age and enlisted on October 27, 1862. The age limit for enlisting was 45. However, Samson was passionate about the Northern cause and so on November 3rd he said goodbye to the family and left to join Captain J. Foster's Company F of the 6th Iowa Cavalry.

Samson was not always popular in the camps because he was very vocal about his opposition to the drinking and associated misconduct of many of the soldiers. During his Civil War experience Samson kept a diary. On January 19, 1863 he made the following entry: "... Election of noncom officers & I got recommissioned by being voted out by the liquor influence ..."

On January 29, 1863 he also made this entry:

F.B. Sanborn told me this morning that Sam Hallet & F. Thompson said last night they hoped we would have to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, he would rather have Jeff Davis in the White House than old Abe. I heard Hallet this morning at the breakfast table uncaled for say he would sooner vote for J. Davis than old Abe. ... Clear, cool, & pleasant morning. No snow with my blood in indignant commotion against the toryism of the soldiers openly expressed by some & secretly fostered by others as I am ashamed."

Samson maintained a steady stream of letters home and received many in return. Just before a trip home for a 10 day furlough, in February 1863, he made a special effort to have his photograph taken so he could show the family his "likeness" in a Union uniform. The tintype cost him 75 cents.

The next month an army wagon pulled up at Olive's mother's home. Nobody knew why the wagon was there, until they learned that it was delivering the lifeless body of Olive's father. He had passed away March 18, 1863 in Camp Pollock, Scott County, Iowa from pneumonia, during a severe and prolonged snow storm. His body was laid to rest in nearby Dobson Cemetery. Olive's mother received a widow's pension of \$8 a month and \$2 a month

for each of her four dependent children. Three months later, on the 25th of June, 1863, Olive gave birth to Ira Samson.

The following spring Olive's husband, George, now felt compelled to join the Union army. He said his good-byes to Olive and his young boys and on March 31, 1864 he enlisted in Company E, of the 24th Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Six months later, in early October, a man came calling on Olive with chilling news. The man told Olive her husband George, while traveling back home from the war on furlough, died of cholera in Centralia, Illinois on September 29th and that he was with him when he died. George was buried in Centralia and Olive was never able to visit his grave-site as Centralia was hundreds of miles away. At age 24, Olive was a widow with two small boys as Boyd had died as an infant. Rodney was four years old and his baby brother Ira was just 15 months. As a single mother, Olive drew a widow's pension to help support her family.

1865 saw the end of the Civil War, and veteran Lewis Asa Malcom had just arrived in Tama County. Soon Olive met the hazel-eyed 30 year old and they fell in love.

Lewis had moved west from New York to Michigan as a young boy. By the time he was 26 years old, he had made his way to Placerville, California, where gold had been discovered a decade earlier. In April, 1861, the Civil War broke out and the federal troops stationed in California were needed to fight the Confederates in the East. The state could not be left unguarded, however. With its gold mines, good harbors, and supply of natural resources, California was valuable to both the Union and the Confederacy. A call went out for volunteers to replace the departing men. On September 15, 1861, Lewis enlisted in the Union forces at Placerville in Company I, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers.

Most California Volunteers never saw action on the major battlefields of the war, but spent their time fighting Indians and small bands of Confederate troops. This was the case with Lewis. He was first sent for training at Camp Latham, located near present-day Culver City. On March 19, 1862, his company, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel George S. Evans, was sent to quell an Indian uprising in the Owens River Valley, 302 miles north of Camp Latham. Confederate troops from Texas had overrun the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. It was rumored that 1,000 rebels were gathering at Tucson and planned to capture Fort Yuma. To preserve the fort and to regain the Southwest for the Union, the California troops were sent eastward.

In June of 1862, Lewis was placed on detached service as a vidette (mounted sentinel) on the road to Fort Yuma. He continued this job until April of 1863, when he was thrown from his horse in the Colorado Desert "while carrying the mail between San Phillippi and Creasy Creek." Lewis was sent to the hospital at Drum Barracks (now Wilmington, California) to recover from his injuries. When he was well, he was sent to Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, California. He finished out his three-year term of service there and was mustered out at San Francisco in October of 1864, Lewis returned east.

He may have gone first to Michigan, but he soon was in Tama County, Iowa where Lewis' two uncles, Horatio and George Malcom, had settled. By the time Lewis arrived, in about 1865, George had died and Horatio had gone further west. But Lewis found something very compelling that made him want to stick around, a young woman named Olive.

The happy couple married in Tama County on March 14, 1866. Now Olive had a complete family again and the two young boys had the father that the Civil War had denied them. Both boys received a Civil War pension until they were 16 years old.

In September of 1866, Olive and Lewis purchased 40 acres of land in Carlton Township, where Lewis supported the family with his skills as a carpenter and joiner. By 1871, three more children had been born. The Malcoms farmed in Tama County until 1873, when they sold their land for \$700. This was a good return on their seven year effort. Now, they were hearing about opportunities in the Great Pacific Northwest.

The transcontinental railroad was completed when the last spike was driven in at Promontory Point, Utah, on May 10, 1869. Now that there was coast-to-coast railroad accessibility from Iowa, it was even more compelling for Olive and Lewis to make the decision to journey to the Northwest.

With children Rodney, Ira, Lewella, Nina and Fred, Olive and Lewis traveled by steam locomotive over the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains to Sacramento, California. From there they went to San Francisco where they booked passage on a steamboat and headed north along the Pacific Coast. Finally, they traveled up the mighty Columbia River to Skamokawa, Washington Territory.

The five years following 1873 were hard times for the country. There had been a financial panic and many banks failed. While the country regained its feet, Olive and Lewis did what they could to establish themselves. Still seeking ways to improve their life, they continued their search for land they could homestead. Finally they

found just what they wanted - a government land claim in the Beaver Valley, just west of Rainier, Oregon, in sparsely populated Columbia County. The whole county had less than 2,500 people. In the spring of 1877, the family moved, ferrying across the Columbia River in a skiff to Rainier.

On June 11, 1877 Olive gave birth to Victor Lewis. Now Olive and Lewis had quite a family with Rodney age 17, Ira age 14, Lewella age 10, Nina age 8, Fred age 6,

Besides farming, Olive and Lewis derived income from shingle making on their heavily wooded property. Shingle making was an income producing activity they would continue, as demand allowed, from at least 1880 to past the turn of the Twentieth century.

President McKinley was elected to office in 1896 and with him he brought what became known as the "McKinley Prosperity". Since the financial panic of 1893, times had been tough in Columbia County. Now optimism was in the air and the demand for timber products was rising.

About 1914 Olive and Lewis retired to the town of Clatskanie in Columbia County. Lewis' health began to fail in 1917, and in 1918, he entered the Soldiers Home in Roseburg, Oregon. He passed away November 24, 1918. Olive had now outlived two husbands and five of her children.

Around 1924 Olive went to Houlton, Oregon (now St. Helens), to visit her granddaughter Freda (Crouse) Conner where Marge (Billeter) Mendenhall recalled: "I did have a chance to meet great-grandmother Olive Malcom. She was visiting at Freda and Herb's home for the day. All the little kids had to line up and march past her while my mother, Demaris, called out the name of each kid and who they belonged to. I was scared of her. She was very small and dressed in the Victorian style dress complete with brooch at the neckline. She folded her hands on her cane as she sat glaring at each of us. We all ran out to play as soon as we possibly could."

Olive continued to reside in Clatskanie until January 1926, when she moved to Carlton, Oregon, to live with her daughter, Nina. Olive passed away in Carlton, Oregon on Friday, April 3, 1931. She was over 91 years old and was survived at the time by 4 children, 31 grandchildren, at least 40 great-grandchildren, and 4 great-great grandchildren. She was laid to rest three days later at the beautiful Maplewood Cemetery in Clatskanie, Oregon, next to Lewis and her son Victor.

From the Author: In my research over the years I have come to realize that to understand family history, the job is not finished when blood relationships are

determined. What is passed on from generation to generation is much more important than just that. Each generation influences the next through their values and personalities. By all accounts Olive's influences on the succeeding generations were positive. Her descendants have a common thread that ties them together and we are fortunate that this common thread is Olive.

Rogue Publishing, Division of Morgan Consultants, Inc. Read more about Olive Malcom's life and genealogies at <http://www.rogue-publishing.com/Malcom/Malcom.htm>.

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The Costliest Battles of the Civil War

Gettysburg (Pennsylvania), July 1-3, 1863

Confederate commander: Robert E. Lee

Union commander: George Meade

Confederate forces engaged: 75,000

Union forces engaged: 82,289

Winner: Union

Casualties: 51,112 (23,049 Union, 28,063 Confederate)

Chickamauga (Georgia), September 19-20, 1863

Confederate commander: Braxton Bragg

Union commander: William S. Rosecrans

Confederate forces engaged: 60,892

Union forces engaged: 133,868

Winner: Confederacy

Casualties: 30,099 (16,170 Union, 18,454 Confederate)

Chancellorsville (Virginia), May 1-4, 1863

Confederate commander: Robert E. Lee

Union commander: Joseph Hooker

Confederate forces engaged: 60,892

Union forces engaged: 133,868

Winner: Confederacy

Casualties: 30,099 (17,278 Union, 12,821 Confederate)

Spotsylvania, May 8-9, 1864

Confederate commander: Robert E. Lee

Union commander: Ulysses S. Grant

Confederate forces engaged: 50,000

Union forces engaged: 83,000

Winner: Confederacy

Casualties: 27,399 (18,399 Union, 9,000 Confederate)

Antietam (Maryland), September 17, 1862

Confederate commander: Robert E. Lee

Union commander: George B. McClellan

Confederate forces engaged: 51,844

Union forces engaged: 75,317

Winner: Union

Casualties: 26,134 (12,410 Union, 13,724 Confederate)

*GFO Writing Contest 2nd Place Winner*George T. Ledford,
Meandering Through Oregon Pioneer History

Bonnie Randolph

Pioneer, soldier, clerk, farmer, barber – George Towery Ledford drifted through Indian troubles and gold rushes in Southern Oregon, military duty in eastern Oregon during the Civil War, homesteading, and in old age, entertained his barbershop customers in Hillsboro with stories of those pioneer days. His life was a series of wayward halts and lunges, of occupations, of inclinations, and of journeys.



George Towery Ledford was born August 20, 1834 in Haywood County, North Carolina, son of Elbert (Eli) Ledford and Mary Alice (Polly) Morelock. As a small child his family moved to Green County, Tennessee near his widowed grandmother Morelock.¹ By 1844, the clan had moved to Sullivan County, Missouri, to finally settle across the county line in Adair County, Missouri, in the Spring Creek community.²

As a young man, George crossed the plains to the “Oregon Country.” He may have made the trek from Missouri to Oregon twice though George always stated he crossed the plains in 1854 with his younger brother, Eli. Earlier in 1845 a George and Eli Ledford were listed as members of a wagon train that departed from St. Joseph, Missouri to the Oregon Territory according to the book, *The Brazen Overlanders of 1845*.³ This likely would have been George and his father, also called Eli. Perhaps Eli was hired to drive a wagon and George as an 11-year-old to herd livestock. In any case, they returned because the family, including nine children, was enumerated in the household of Catherine Morelock, George’s grandmother, in the 1850 Census of Adair County Missouri.⁴ The family eventually grew to 12 children of which George was the oldest son.

On April 14, 1854, George, age 19, and his brother Eli, 17, left Missouri, arriving in Oregon on October 6, 1854.⁵ The brothers lived in Jacksonville, which was well on its way to becoming the largest town in southern

Oregon. In November of 1854 miners struck gold on Ash Creek, about two miles west of Jacksonville. Over night, more than 100 miners were prospecting at the new strike, often in such a hurry to stake claims they did not take the time to build cabins but instead threw together crude shelters. The miners were followed by packers and traders, who were followed by gamblers, courtesans, and sharkers, and finally by respectable women and clergy.⁶

Jackson County affairs were dominated by conflicts with Indian tribes, intensifying in 1855. A local militia company, organized in Jacksonville on October 8, 1855 in response to fears of Indian uprisings, attacked an Indian camp on Butte Creek and killed most of the band. The Indians retaliated and killed 23 whites. Jacksonville itself was not attacked, but fear among the whites was rampant. Quickly the call went out for volunteers to serve in what was known as the Oregon Indian Wars of 1855-1856. Some volunteers were rejected simply because they were unarmed – and the regiment had no way of obtaining weapons. Even so, 150 men were accepted. The typical recruit was said to be quick to join, (so he could start drawing pay), but slow to fight.⁷

George Ledford enlisted in the militia, October 14, 1855, in Jacksonville, six days after the Butte Creek attack, as a member of Captain William A. Wilkinson’s mounted cavalry. George was 21 years old and served 43 days. On his application for a pension, (signature below), he stated “was in hospital most of the time as a nurse”. He described himself as 5’ 6 ¾”, black eyes and hair, and dark complexion. He listed his occupation as a “farmer or worked in store”.⁸ He could read and write. He had a gun, horse, and equipment and apparently knew how to use them.

George T. Ledford
(Here insert full name and address)

In Jacksonville, the brothers would have sought work and shelter. Eli seemed to have higher aspirations than his older brother George for gaining land, a family, and possessions. In 1855 both brothers were assessed for personal property. Eli’s personal property value was \$1550; George’s \$100, which probably consisted of a horse and saddle. Eli paid \$23.15 in taxes; George was

delinquent for a \$2.50 tax bill. The value of George's personal property increased to \$150 in 1857, to \$175 in 1859⁹ never matching Eli's wealth.

Eli married Sarah Jane Walker on May 16, 1858 at the home of her mother in Jackson County.¹⁰ Sarah Jane was the 15-year-old daughter of Jesse Walker, a pioneer of 1845. By 1854, Jesse Walker had amassed a considerable estate, including 12 horses, valued at \$100 each, and 30 head of cattle, valued at \$2560¹¹ but then died the following year at age 40 without a will. Listed as part of the inventory of his estate was a land claim in Jackson County, two town lots in Portland, 56 hogs, and 700 bushels of wheat. His three children received \$500 from probate but the portion of his youngest child, Sarah Jane, was withheld, as she was unmarried and underage. In January of 1858, Sarah Jane's mother requested the Territory of Oregon Jackson County Probate Court to release Sarah Jane's legacy before she turned 18 as she needed it for schooling.¹² By the time she received her \$500 legacy from her father's estate, she was married to Eli Ledford.

Searching for good land, Eli set out from Jacksonville in April of 1859, with four other men: Samuel Probst, James Crow, S.F. Conger, and James Brown. The men planned to cross the Cascades near the head of Butte Creek to reach the stock-growing country near the Klamath lakes. Their outfit consisted of seven horses, a dog, provisions and arms. Eli left behind his young wife, Sarah Jane, and their one-month old daughter.

A few weeks later, another group decided to use the Ledford party's trail to cross the mountains. About the 4th of May, Indian Agent Abbott and party set out from Jacksonville bound for Klamath Lake. They followed the trail to a spot where the Ledford party had evidently halted at the foot of Mt. McLaughlin finding the way blocked by deep snow. The Abbott party traced their trail back to Rancheria prairie, where it was obvious the Ledford party camped but then disappeared. Suspicious, Agent Abbott and his men found three horses matching descriptions of horses belonging to the Ledford party tied to trees and shot. By now, the Abbott party, thoroughly alarmed, returned to Jacksonville to raise a company to find the missing men amidst great public fear and excitement.¹³ Most likely, George also joined to help find his brother.

The rescue party arrived at Rancheria prairie and found four of the men dead and mutilated, buried in a hole four feet deep. "One was shot in the head, another's head was cleft by an ax, two were shot in the breast, one being stabbed. The throats of all were cut." The body of Eli Ledford's dog was found later, its body thrown in a

nearby creek. Eli's remains were not found until months later.¹⁴

The detachment of volunteers searched for a month for the murderers unsuccessfully. Later Indians who were implicated in what became known as the Ledford Massacre were killed; Skookum John in 1863, and George, another Klamath accused of the murder, hung at Camp Baker near Jacksonville, without warrant and without even a pretense of a trial.¹⁵

Reports at the time sensationalized the Ledford Massacre: five men butchered by Indians in the Cascade Mountains¹⁶; men believed to have been murdered on Big Butte Creek and remains not found; "all good and respectable citizens" of Jackson County killed by Indians when "they left home for the purpose of selecting stock farms" in the upper Klamath County. By June 1859, versions of the murders appeared in California newspapers as well as the New York Herald-Times and other eastern newspapers.

Mass hysteria gripped Jacksonville residents and settlers following the news of the massacre. The vaguest rumors of Indian attacks were built up into hair-raising facts. To satisfy the public outcry a military post was established by the summer of 1860 in the "Upper Klamath County" near the southern emigrant route. There had been difficulties with the Indians along this route since it had been pioneered by the Applegates and Levi Scott in 1846 and 1847. On a number of occasions before 1858, California and Oregon volunteer militias and even a few Army regulars traveled through or over parts of the route east of the mountains to discourage Indian attacks on immigrants.¹⁷

In 1860, after the death of his brother, George lived with his widowed sister-in-law's uncles, George and Thomas Walker, who worked as teamsters in Jacksonville. George Ledford's occupation was listed as farmer but since he lived in Jacksonville, he may have worked at a variety of occupations to support himself.¹⁸ Oddly, he never listed his occupation as miner when he lived in places of gold discoveries, and where nearly everyone – whites and Chinese – had gold 'fever' from time to time. His father reported that he made a trip to the gold regions in 1861 from Missouri but did not stay long.¹⁹ Perhaps George had learned to be cautious about get rich quick schemes. In 1875, the Morning Oregonian reported that George received a letter from a friend who owned a share in the famous Yank quartz ledge in southern Oregon who thought it a little doubtful if the mine would pay and advised people to wait for better evidence before they rush off to the new mines.²⁰

Jacksonville continued to be an important supply

center, a place where valley settlers could sell produce for high prices, where miners could get outfitted, and a place that often had traveling entertainment. Local gold mines still produced but there were fewer strikes. The Jacksonville Sentinel reported in 1861 that men working the Nez Perce mines, (near present-day Lewiston, Idaho), wrote they were making ten, twenty, or one hundred dollars a day. The newspaper thought that might be true as there seemed to be a stampede of men from southern Oregon and northern California headed that way.²¹ Jacksonville no longer qualified as a wild gold rush town and had settled into the county seat on the main route of north-south travel between Oregon and California. Its new claim to fame was as a staunch pro-slavery stronghold as Oregon faced the Civil War.

During the Civil War, Oregon's regular troops were pulled from their frontier posts to the eastern United States. To fill the void, Oregon raised companies that spent the Civil War manning the abandoned posts, guarding the reservations, escorting wagon trains between Ft. Walla Walla in Washington Territory and Ft. Hall, (located in present-day southeastern Idaho), as well as protecting settlers and gold miners from Indians. On December 2, 1861, George Ledford, age 27, enlisted in Company D, First Oregon Cavalry, Union Army in Jacksonville²² On December 19, he was mustered in as a corporal, a rank presumably earned by his 43-day military experience in the Indian wars. Whether as a result of patriotism, a search for adventure, disillusionment with his life, or refuge from the extreme cold and snow of the winter of 1861-1862, the Union Army provided him with pay, rations, and routine.

Corporal Ledford reported to Camp Baker, Jackson County, as a member of Captain Sewall Truax's Jackson Rangers, a mounted company raised in Jackson County to augment an 80 man detachment, the Baker's Guards²³ Baker's Guards and Camp Baker were named in honor of Oregon Senator Edward D. Baker, a friend of President Lincoln who introduced Lincoln at his inauguration. Baker was later killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff in Virginia, in one of the first actions of the Civil War.

On February 22, 1862, the Jacksonville Sentinel reported that Camp Baker consisted of 24 log houses. The two companies stationed there were "occupied in foot drill" and would soon proceed to mounted drill. Jackson County was now protected.²⁴

The primitive conditions of Camp Baker were described in the diary of Hobert Taylor, also a soldier in Company D, First Oregon Cavalry. He wrote, "January 1, 1862: Arrived here in good trim. Found the officers very pleasant, but the soldiers slightly inebriated. When

the Tattoo sounded, I repaired to the walls of a cabin to sleep – slept some and froze the balance of the night. January 3: Our dinner consisted of a kind of breaden soup very good to the taste but not much nourishment in it, and as for drink, we had some of the best of water served up and at 4 o'clock the roll was called half an hour later stable call & after that, supper in great varieties was served, first bread and meat & water spoiled by adding some coffee to it, Second meat, coffee & bread, third, coffee bread & meat. There is 16 of us in my cabin eight bunks all up in good order and as I am writing they are all in and at this time are singing Nelly Gray, while I am perched up on the upper bunk to keep out of the way. By the way, the cabin is 16 × 18 feet on outside inside about 14 × 16 ft."²⁵

Pay for each man and horse in the First Oregon Calvary was \$31 per month, \$100 bounty at the expiration of service, and a land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres.²⁶ According to George Ledford's muster rolls, his pay included the use of his horse and equipment. His horse was valued at \$140 and his horse equipment at \$30.

George's military records indicate that in February 1862 he had 17 days of extra duty. He was detached to care for the company horses at the stables, eight miles from Camp Baker. During his military service, George reported sick with diarrhea, catarrhs, (inflammation of the mucous membranes), and corns.

The First Oregon Cavalry spent most of the Civil War east of the Cascades which was less of a monotonous, numbing assignment than western Oregon where Indians stayed quiet on the Siletz and Grand Ronde Reservations and the rain predictably rarely quit.²⁷ Eastern Oregon could be, nonetheless, a frustrating assignment. The principal objective was the protection of all travelers – to not wage war upon any tribe but to protect whites.²⁸ In reality, months were spent searching for the elusive Indians while protecting thousands of miners prospecting the headwaters of the John Day River. Indians took advantage of the situation and raided wagon trains of food, clothing and horses.

On November 15, 1862 at Fort Walla Walla, George incurred an injury to his breast from saber drill. Years later on September 5, 1891, John Calfee, a fellow veteran, wrote an affidavit referring to the injury. "I have known the above named George T. Ledford since my enlistment November 1861. At the time of my enlistment said George T. Ledford was an able-bodied man and doing a soldier's duty regularly as a Corporal, which he continued to do until about November 15, 1862 when he broke down at Saber drill after which time he was under the

care of the regimental surgeon, sometimes in hospital and balance of time sick in quarters until about the last of February 1863. About that time, Captain John M. Drake, then commander of Company D First Oregon Cavalry, relieved said George T. Ledford of his saber because of his inability to use it, and the said George T. Ledford served the balance of his enlistment without carrying a saber.”²⁹

In the summer of 1863, under the command of Captain Drake, George had detached duty in pursuit of deserters, service at Kamas Prairie, escort duty to Camp Boise, and was assigned to a scouting party. He had furlough from November 1863 to December 8, 1863.

Captain Drake kept a diary of an Indian campaign in 1864.³⁰ His orders were to protect whites engaged in mining and in the exploration and occupation of the country not included in the Indian reservation. He sent Lieutenant Waymire, with a detachment of Company D, to the South Fork of the John Day River at the end of February to prevent Indian mayhem on the Canyon City road.

In the meantime, Captain Drake set out from Fort Dalles with mule teams, an overloaded pack train, and a herd of beef cattle for a fresh supply of meat. He recorded the following diary entry the first day out: “Wednesday, April 20, 1864. Left Fort Dalles at 9:30 A.M. escorted by Colonel Maury and other officers of the post, to the outskirts of the town. Bade goodbye to all friends at the post before leaving. Marched five miles to Five Mile Creek, and encamped at 11:30 A.M.. Trains late in coming into camp. Lt. White, Lt. Halloran and others from the post visited our camp, bringing intelligence of Lt. Waymire having been attacked at Goose Lake by Indians and driven back to Canyon City with the loss of two men. Quite an excitement in town about the matter.”

The Indians had succeeded in stealing about 100 horses and mules from a ranch near Canyon City, and Waymire and his 18 men pursued them into Harney Valley in severe weather of snow, sleet, and ice, where he was joined by a group of 54 citizens. They met the Indians in battle, but the citizens, according to Waymire’s report, did not hold up their end, and Waymire was forced to retreat. Waymire’s encounter with the Snake Indians near Harney Lake was the hardest fought battle in which troops participated.³¹ It is probable George Ledford was one of the eighteen men. He wrote on his pension application that he contracted “itching piles”, May 1, 1864, while on the march and by sleeping on the cold wet ground at Harney Lake. He was treated at Fort Walla Walla.

Captain Drake’s diary makes references to poor

equipment and gives a harsh description of an Army doctor in 1864. “Our transportation is deficient, the mules weak and poor, the wagons old and worn out, the trappings of the pack train in bad order, and everything connected with the train in general confusion.” He writes that others “took occasion to palm off on Capt. Porter all the poor and unserviceable transportation that he had on hand. Consequently we are badly provided in the respect.” Captain Drake was very unhappy with the company surgeon. At one point, he notes “the Doct pretty tight.” And on April 23, “the Doctor lost his way today, and did not arrive until night. He is a morbid, crusty, indolent old muggings and is of no account on such a campaign as this; cannot take care of himself much less take care of others.”

On July 18, 1864, Corporal Ledford was arrested and confined at Beaver Creek Oregon. The reason for the confinement is not known but drunkenness and desertion among soldiers was a common problem. On December 2, 1864, George was charged with disobedience of orders. He was discharged from the military at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory in December 1864, by reason of expiration of term. He had served three years and was 30 years old.³²

At the age of 31, George Ledford married Jane Wooden, age 15, on July 18, 1865, in Washington County at the home of John A. Calfee who had served in the calvary with George. A son, William H. was born the following year.

George applied for a homestead of 64 acres south of Hillsboro in Washington County May 3, 1867 at the United States Land Office in Oregon City.³³ Homesteaders were required to improve the land by building a 12 by 14 dwelling and by growing crops. There was fraud. The size of the building was not specified as ‘feet’ so some claimed to build a structure 12 inches by 14 inches. After the Civil War, Union soldiers were allowed to deduct the time they served in the military from the residency requirement so George finalized his homestead in two years rather than the usual five.³⁴ The claim was completed May 5, 1869.

Also in 1869 George and Jane separated. In the 1870 U.S. Census, George was enumerated with the family of William Pedigo, a lumberman in Washington County. George was a sawyer. He may have been working for Pedigo for wages or lumber for his homestead. His estranged wife and four-year-old son were residing with the Henry Wooley family, also in Washington County.³⁵ George and Jane were formally divorced January 21, 1871.

Six years later, George tried marriage again. On

November 11, 1877, George married Mary McLeod at the home of her mother, Mrs. Lucinda McLeod in Washington County. George was 43 and Mary 23. They produced nine children over the next 20 years. Mary was the daughter of Donald McLeod, former Hudson Bay employee, who came to Fort Vancouver by sea from Scotland in 1835 and Lucinda Burden, whose parents were pioneers of 1845. When the town of Gaston, Oregon, incorporated in 1914, it included part of the Donald and Lucinda McLeod Donation Land Claim.

In 1880, George and Mary lived in Hillsboro with George's 14-year-old son from his first marriage and their one-year-old son.³⁶ George was a laborer in a working class neighborhood of carpenters, butchers, wood choppers, grocers, and a saloon keeper.

The Homestead Act of 1862 was amended in 1872 allowing soldiers and sailors to increase their homesteads to 160 acres. George had retained his original 64 acre homestead in Washington County. In 1880, George and Mary gave power of attorney to S.R. Scott, a young attorney in Washington County. S.R. Scott was able to locate 100 acres of public land for the Ledfords, four acres over the limit of 160 when added to the 64 acres George already had. George and Mary paid \$7.50 for the additional four acres. This land was located north of Salem, slightly east of the Willamette River in Marion County, quite a distance from the original homestead in Washington County. It was noted in the application that the transaction was explained to Mary out of the presence and hearing of her husband to make sure she agreed freely without improper influence of her husband.³⁷

The application was witnessed by Courtney W. Meek, (age 41, farmer), and William D. Pittenger, (age 47, merchant), attesting that they had known George for 20 years and had personal knowledge that he had served in Company D, First Oregon Cavalry and that he had made a homestead. Courtney Meek served in Company B; William Pittenger was a sergeant in Company D – the same company in which George served as a corporal.

Courtney was the oldest son of Joseph Meek, the bigger-than-life mountain man who in 1872 promised to lecture at the Portland Court House about early times in Oregon. Colonel Meek said that the public was mistaken about who was the earliest settler in Oregon. Colonel Meek "was here when Mount Hood was a hole in the ground, and the Columbia River was a trout pond in said hole."³⁸ Eleven years before, Courtney Meek had been tried for the murder of a man named Jake Smith in Wiley's Saloon in Hillsboro. Courtney and his father were both drinking, as was Smith, when Smith made a slurring remark about half breeds, (Courtney's mother

was a Nez Perce). It was December 6, 1869 and Courtney was whittling with a small pearl handled knife by the stove. Smith received a small cut on his shoulder during the scuffle which proved fatal for he died the following morning. Courtney fled, figuring he wouldn't get a fair trial since he was half Indian.³⁹ When the trial was held three years later, fifty extra jurors were called to ensure a fair trial. Newspapers reported the state's case weak and Courtney was acquitted. George would have sympathized with Courtney's predicament. The Ledfords considered themselves to have Cherokee blood. In 1908 about 30 descendants of George's grandfather filled applications to obtain allotments.⁴⁰

After the trial, the Morning Oregonian reported in 1876 that Courtney Meek and his brothers of Washington County sowed 75 acres of fall wheat last fall and had sown 60 acres of spring wheat and 40 acres of oats.⁴¹ Courtney was also on the Washington County Republican ticket for coroner. He married in 1878 and built an eight room home a few yards from his parents. A large upstairs room was used as a dance hall. This proved so popular that he built a dance hall in 1884, with the upper floor for dancing, the downstairs area a woodshed. He served supper at midnight featuring oyster soup, duck, or turkey.⁴²

George's other witness, William D. Pittenger, was doing a better job of staying out of trouble when he witnessed George's homestead application in 1880. William had taught school in 1870 in Washington County, and then served as County Clerk, signing documents for the estate of Donald McLeod, George's father-in-law. Pittenger went on to build up a dry goods business and served in 1877 as the secretary of the Washington County Fair Board. He was well thought of and trusted as county treasurer in 1884, when it was discovered he had embezzled about \$24,000.⁴³ 44 When last seen, he had borrowed \$40 from acquaintances, crossed the bottoms to where a wagon was waiting for him and disappeared. The 1890 Oregon Veteran Census lists George Ledford, Courtney Meek, and in lieu of the missing William Pittenger, his wife Mary.

George joined the Hillsboro business community and operated a barber shop from 1883 to 1900.

His obituary stated that Mr. Ledford, for nearly 20 years, had operated the only barber shop and confectionery in the county seat. A photo was taken of George with fellow members of the I.O.O.F. lodge at the Steam Train Depot, 1st Street near Maple, Hillsboro, in 1881.⁴⁵ By the 1890s, Hillsboro boasted an opera house, a cornet band of 12 pieces, four saloons, two blacksmiths, two general stores, and a drug store.⁴⁶ By 1902, the population had grown to 1300 with a school enrollment of 450 students.⁴⁷

George was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post 69 and a Mason. The Oregonian reported that he attended the annual reunion of the First Oregon Cavalry and Infantry Volunteers in Tillamook in 1914.⁴⁸ Mrs. George Ledford took first place for her Bluff Leghorn chickens at the Washington County Fair in 1915.⁴⁹

For many years, George hoped to return to Missouri to see his family and his boyhood home. In August 1912 George and Mary Ledford took a train trip back to Missouri visiting his sisters including a brother who had been born after he left in 1854.⁵⁰ Returning after an absence of 58 years, local Missouri newspapers reported that Mr. and Mrs. Ledford took in county fairs and carnivals.⁵¹ There were also many family dinners. At one dinner at the Cleve Ledford home, a Sullivan County Missouri newspaper reported, "Uncle George said he knew he was the happiest man at the dinner, because he had seen so many relatives that he had never seen before."

On December 8, 1915, 8:30 P.M., George died at the family home on Fir Street in Hillsboro, the result of a paralytic stroke suffered 10 days earlier.⁵² He was 81 years old. He was buried at the Hillsboro Pioneer Cemetery, his stone inscribed: Corporal, Co. D, 1st Oregon Cavalry, Civil War. His obituary read, "Mr. Ledford was this city's pioneer tobacconist and confectioner, with a barber shop connected, and in the old days his place was the rendezvous for pioneers, business men and the discussion of public questions.

His sturdy convictions and integrity made and held many close friends. He was a close reader and a fine student of early history. As a husband and father he had few equals."⁵³ His son from his first marriage survived him. Of his nine children from his second marriage, three died as infants, one died in childbirth in 1911, another daughter died in World War I in France in 1918, and the four remaining children grew to adults in the Hillsboro area, some working at the Carnation Condenser.

After aimless wandering, of occupations, and of journeys through Oregon pioneer history, George Towery Ledford seemed to find contentment in Hillsboro. As the brother of Eli Ledford who was butchered by Indians in 1859⁵⁴ George carried a certain kind of notoriety. His military pension was approved on his complaint of chest pains, from his saber injury, and piles that left him haggard and pale.⁵⁵ A confectionary store and barber shop was probably much more socially appealing to him than the solitary work of farming as well as less physically demanding. Living rough outdoors, riding horses through all kinds of weather, and enduring the never ending labor

of a farm was not as attractive as sharing tall tales and reminiscing about the pioneer days in a dry, warm barber shop. Descendents wish that he had left some of his stories for them to enjoy. His granddaughter, Lola June, (my husband's grandmother), orphaned at birth when her mother died and her father could not care for her, spent her early years with her grandparents. She remembered her grandfather as a kind man with a big bushy mustache who used a cane and rocked in the afternoons on a wide porch in Hillsboro, Oregon

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Educate Yourself

Researching your civil War Ancestors

Carol Ralston Surrency

Do you have a Civil War ancestor? Or, do you wonder if you have one? The war was dated from 1861-1865, so, If you have a male relative born between 1817 and 1851, he may have served. Some drummer boys were as young as 10 and a few older men born in the late 1700s served, also. The following information will help you find that great grandfather and learn something about his life during the bloodiest war that this nation has experienced.

Getting Started

Look in your files for people born in the right time period and ask relatives for information.

A glance at the map of Union and Confederate states won't necessarily show you which side you ancestor fought on. Eleven southern states seceded, but Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were Border States, voting to remain in the Union. However, many men joined the Confederacy from these areas. There were southern loyalists also, and Union regiments were raised in all Confederate states.

When you have pulled your list of possible names from your files, and have checked the censuses and other genealogical sources, it's time to examine rosters of Civil War Troops. Don't forget to allow for spelling errors and variations of names. Some first names are listed only by initials.

Major Sources for Research

1. A good place to begin is with the National Park Service's Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System. www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/. The park service has a new website about the history of the Civil War and the soldiers system can be accessed from it, also. Within the Soldiers and Sailors System, you may research names, regiments, cemeteries, battles, prisoners and more. When your ancestor's name pops up in the results listing, you will learn his company, rank, when he mustered in and out, and the NARA (National Archives and Records Administration) microfilm number. Then, you can request records from NARA online. The complete pension files cost \$75 and the Military Service Records, \$25. If not on state websites, most Confederate Pension files are available on microfilm at the Family History Library.

2. In May, 2011, The Family History Library in Salt Lake City announced the online release of major data

collections of Civil War records, both Union and Confederate. About ten million records are already indexed and searchable by name, with plans to have the bulk of the material online in the next five years. In addition to southern state records, this data base includes the 1890 census of Union Veterans and widows. Check out the complete listing at familysearch.org/civilwar.

3. In partnership with NARA, Footnote, the subscription site recently acquired by Ancestry.com, is working toward the goal of digitizing all Civil War records in the National Archives and placing them online. The Confederate Soldier Records are nearly complete and include muster rolls, pay rolls, personnel reports, Union prison rolls and more. Although Unions records are not as far along, you should check, especially if your ancestor came from a border or western state. You can look for your Union ancestor in the nearly three million record Civil War and Veterans Pension Index. Footnote can be accessed free at your local Family History Center and some libraries.

4. Ancestry.com, also a subscription site, has several databases overlapping the free CWSS information. It includes state rosters, pension records, regimental histories, photos and journals, covering more than 4.2 million soldiers. Free access to Ancestry can be found in Family History Centers, and public libraries.

5. Civil War.com www.civilwar.com is a free site with a searchable version of The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (called "OR" for short). In 128 volumes, these are the official government records from the war. The site also includes Civil War photos (searchable), weaponry, regimental histories and maps that take you to all battles in a state or territory, complete with summaries of the battles.

6. Ohio State University, <ehistory.osu.edu>, is a free site with a searchable, indexed, online version of the OR and its companion atlas. Printed in 1895, the atlas has full-color detailed maps of battles and other events covered in the OR.

7. Library of Virginia, <www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/mil>. The library site has an index of names from approximately thirty years of Confederate Magazine published between 1893 and 1932. You can search for names

or browse an alphabetical list. If your Civil War ancestor was from Virginia, look at the library guides for Civil War research on the site. Resources contain personal paper and military records, the Confederate Navy Index, Virginia Confederate rosters, pensions, applications for the Robert E. Lee Camp Soldiers Home and more.

8. American Civil War Homepage, <sunsite.utk.edu/civil-war/warweb.html>. This site is a listing of links covering hundreds of topics. In addition to such standards as political history, battles and regimental histories, you will find Civil War era music, political cartoons, animal mascots of the regiments, newspapers of the day and much more. This is a good site to research what life was like for your ancestors.

9. Civil War Trust <civilwar.org>. Dedicated to preserving Civil War battlefields, this site contains animated maps that put the battle action in motion, downloadable maps, a collection of historical maps, and battle maps you can overlay on Google Earth. Other features of the site include biographies of major figures, links to primary source documents, and battle histories. If you like maps, and/or are interested in battle maneuvers, this is "cool".

10. The Department of Veterans Affairs website <gravelocator.cem.va.gov> is a good place to look for the possible graves of your ancestors. Although not limited to Civil War burials, it covers all VA National Cemeteries, state veterans cemeteries and other Department of the Interior and Civil War battlefield cemeteries, including Confederate. You can search all the cemeteries using last name, first name, middle name, birth date and/or death date.

Lesser Known Sources

11. Civil War Engineers. Control of railroads and bridges was very important during the Civil War. If there was no supply line, armies could not advance. Both North and South fired bridges and ripped up tracks behind them as they moved. Bringing canons and heavily-laden wagons through marshy ground was a challenge. Some of the engineering regiments formed were: 58th Indiana Pontoniers, the Kentucky Company of Mechanics and Engineers, the First Missouri Engineers, the 1st, 15th and 50th New York Engineer Regiments, and the United States Army Engineer Company. Some of the trestle bridges constructed in as little as nine days, were 80 feet high and 400 feet long. A few still exist. If you discover that your ancestor was with the Engineers, the Compendium of the War of the Rebellion is a good source to consult. Two books giving the history of the efforts of these men are Mr. Lincoln's Bridge Builders: The Right hand of American Genius by Phillip M. Thienel and Civil War

Railroads by George B Abdill.

12. Researching Small Battles and Skirmishes. If your ancestor fought at Gettysburg, Shiloh or Vicksburg, you will find hundreds of sources with a great deal of information. However, if your people fought at Bean's Station, Devil's backbone or even a lesser known major battle such as Perryville or Stone's River, you will find much less material to draw from in understanding what he may have experienced. The war of the rebellion: the official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies is one of your best resources. Officers were supposed to file reports of all action. This did not always happen, but all known surviving records were published in the previously mentioned 128 volume series (websites for digitized version given above). The National Parks Service and the Civil War Battle Sites Commission has a list of battles, by state, at www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/battles/bystate/htm. The companion to the Official Records: Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (also printed under other names such as The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War) can be found online at the University of Alabama at Allabamamaps.us.edu/historicalmaps/civilwar/atlas/atlas.html. The US Geological Survey, <http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic.index.html>, can pinpoint place names on, even archaic ones, on modern maps and aerial images. With this information, you may be able to visit camps and battle sites that you find in your ancestor's files.

13. Southern Loyalists and Galvanized Yankees. Eighty out of two hundred eighty six active-duty US Army officers from seceding states and two-thirds of the officers from Border States remained Union. This included Lt.-General Winfield Scott from Virginia who was the first commander of the Union Army in 1861. Nearly 100,000 white southerners joined Union regiments raised in the south. Strongest loyalties were in the Appalachian Mountains where people felt no ties with the aristocratic politicians who supported secession. Another source of recruits for the Union cause came from military prisons. Confederate prisoners who took the Oath of Allegiance and joined the Union Army were released and, primarily, sent to posts on the western frontier, since capture by Confederate forces would mean the death penalty for desertion. These men were referred to as "Galvanized Yankees". If you are so fortunate as to have relatives in these regiments, you may find both Confederate and Union files as well as prisoner-of-war and US pension records for them. The National Archives Compiled Military files of Union regiments from the southern states have been microfilmed and can be borrowed from the Family His-

tory Library. Most of these reels, including NARA film M1017, entitled "Compiled Service Records of Former Confederate Soldiers who served in the 1st – 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiments, 1864-1866" have been scanned and are part of *Footnote.com*'s collection "Union Soldier Service Records".

14. Civil War Newspapers. There are a number of resources online for finding Civil War era newspaper stories. The New York Times archives, back to 1851, are now online. After looking through the Regimental Histories and finding battles that your soldier may have participated in, Google a nearby city to see if online newspaper archives are available. Casualty lists often accompanied news stories from major battles, and noted whether a soldier was killed, wounded or captured. Among subscription services, Genealogybank.com, Newspaper Archives.com and ProQuest Civil War Era stand out. Check to see if any of these are available free at local libraries or Family Centers.

15. Civil War Veterans Groups. The Major Union Veterans' group was the Grand Army of the Republic

(GAR), formed in 1866 with 400,000 members at its peak. Southerners formed the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) in 1899 with a top membership of about 160,000. The Family History Library has microfilm records of both organizations including rosters, applications, meeting minutes and other documents. Some chapters or posts published their own histories. Google Books, <www.googlebook.com> and the Internet Archive, <www.archive.org> have collections of these.

If, after all these suggestions, you are eager for more Civil War, check out www.civilwarhome.com. You will find hundreds of categorized links on this website. May you have much success as you seek your Johnny Reb or Billy Yank and, like them, continue in your quest to "see the elephant".*

*"See the elephant", 19th century slang for experiencing significant events. Also used by Oregon Trail pioneers.

Comments and suggestions should be sent to the Column Editor: Susan LeBlanc, dsleblanc@aol.com

FIRST FAMILIES OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY

- Were your ancestors living in Multnomah County before the formation of the County on 22 December 1854?
- Did they arrive prior to the Transcontinental Railroad completion to Portland 11 September 1883?
- Did they come before the closing of the Lewis & Clark Exposition held in Portland 15 October 1905?

Each time period constitutes a level of settling in the area—Pioneer, Early Settler, and Lewis & Clark Expo.

Beautiful, frameable certificates will be issued, after the proofing process, for \$20 (Additional copies for \$15.) See the sample certificate when visiting the reading room. All verified material may be published in future issues of *The Bulletin*

Download the First Families of Multnomah County application packet from our website at www.gfo.org. or pick up at the main desk in the GFO reading room.

Oregon Snapshots

Hardman
Mark Highberger



Most days, the liveliest spot in Hardman is its cemetery. Up the slope from this withered Morrow County town, the bunchgrass waves and the cloud shadows skitter across headstones erected in days long gone by. But down on Hardman's main street, the false-fronted buildings seemed locked in a motionless silence, in a perpetual tilt, as though gazing back to their boom-town youth.

Even though it is that aged tilt that gives Hardman the look of what one writer calls "quintessential ghost town qualities" and another "one of the most interesting ghost towns in Oregon," it is Hardman's past that reveals the character of the town itself.

Distance was the reason for its birth. In the late 19th century, the high plateau country of the Columbia Basin was a land of grass and space sprawling beneath a wide sky and rolling toward the distant foothills of the Blue Mountains. Back then, 50 miles separated the closest towns: Monument in the John Day country to the south, Heppner in the Willow Creek Valley to the north.

"The early ranchers around Monument and the entire John Day River area had a difficult time getting their cattle and wool to a market," writes Lawrence E.

Nielsen, historian of pioneer roads. "The solution was a road to the north that would connect with roads going to The Dalles."

So by the late 1870s the Monument-to-Heppner road stretched north and south across the grasslands, providing a thoroughfare for ranchers and miners, freight wagons and stagecoaches. But because it took five days to travel the route from beginning to end, including climbs of approximately 1,600 feet out of both Monument and Heppner to the top of the plateau, two towns sprang up near the summit—Yellow Dog and Raw Dog.

Standing at an elevation of almost 3,600 feet and separated by only a mile of grassy hills and treeless plains, the towns began wrestling each other for the business of riders, passengers, and teamsters looking for meals, drinks, and beds. The rivalry was fierce, but the federal government settled the contest by declaring that Raw Dog's larger population made it a more fitting place for the area's new post office.

"The pioneer road originally did not go through [Raw Dog]," Nielsen writes, "since the road was built before the town was established."

But news of the new post office pulled the traffic that bent the road to Raw Dog, and before long many of the businesses and the people of Yellow Dog packed up and moved there. Perhaps to accommodate this new blend of old rivals, the community changed its name to Dog Town. It was a name, however, that government officials found objectionable, so by the time the post office opened in 1881 the town was called Hardman, after an early settler and its first postmaster.

Along with the new name came rapid growth, and Hardman developed into a freight center and stage depot that saw at least three stagecoaches a week wheel into

town. As the population swelled to 300, the false fronts of stores and hotels, saloons and livery stables stretched out along Main Street, which could boast of board sidewalks running its length and a community water system—a hand pump—standing in front of the drugstore.

“Hardman was somewhat of a boom town then,” writes Ivan Severance, who as an eight year old in 1898 moved with his family from Indiana to Hardman. “It was a major industry hauling freight from Heppner, and still more of an industry hauling freight to the John Day.”

But freight wasn’t the only reason for Hardman’s growth; families such as the Severances moved there for the chance to homestead. They bought their lumber and ground their wheat at nearby mills, sent their kids to local schools, and spent their Sundays at neighborhood churches. And even though Hardman undoubtedly experienced its share of the Wild West, its people forged a solid community.

“Doors were never locked,” Severance writes. “If you were away from home and someone came riding through, they just came in and helped themselves and usually left some money if they had any.”

But if distance was the reason for the birth of Hardman, it was also the cause of its decline, for when trains and cars replaced horses and wagons, the new railways and highways bypassed the town and left it sitting virtually alone on its high plateau. It didn’t take long for folks to move and for farms to sell.

“The last time I was there, the house was burned down,” Ivan Severance writes about his last visit to the family homestead. “The barns were gone, and there was only a sheep camp. The settlers were all gone, and the large ranches had it all.”

According to some former residents, such a change was inevitable. “The small farmers sold out and they became big farms and the people moved away, that’s all,” says Harold Stevens, who was born near Hardman in 1912. “The land wasn’t meant for small farms.”

When you make the drive to Hardman today, along the asphalt of Highway 207, you’ll find the same sky-topped distance, the same rolling grasslands and faraway ridges on your climb toward the summit, the shoulder lined with snow fences, the road marked for chain-up areas, the hillsides busy with wild roses and nighthawks and dust devils.

Once you reach Hardman on the wheatfield edge of the plateau, you’ll enter a town that hasn’t received a letter or opened a store in more than 30 years. But you’ll also find 16 mailboxes that belong to the folks who still live in the area, including a few part-time residents of the town itself.

“The people that reside here are friendly but reserved,” says a man who until recently owned Hardman property. “They take their independence very seriously and are a hard working, hearty group.”

Some of these residents have restored their houses into weekend cabins; others have renovated the town’s old Odd Fellows Lodge into a community center. But for the most part, the streets are empty and the buildings deserted. And the town’s spirit resides in the memory of its past, when distance brought life to this community before taking it away again.

Comments and suggestions should be sent to the Column Editor: Alene Reaugh at softwalk2@yahoo.com

Written in Stone

Finding A General

Judy Rycraft Juntenuun

Finding A General

Finding a General begins with Randy Fletcher who wondered if there were any Civil War generals buried in Oregon. Randy is an active member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Colonel Edward Baker Camp No. 6. Randy discovered there were two generals buried in the state. One is buried in Portland [GAR Cemetery], and one, Brigadier General Thomas Thorp, is buried at Crystal Lake Cemetery [in Corvallis].

Randy posts on a website called Find A Grave. This site has all kinds of information, such as where to find a particular cemetery, and, sometimes, photos of individual grave markers. Some people who ask for information, or post what they find, are genealogists looking for their ancestors; others just love old cemeteries. So, Randy put out a request asking if someone in this area would go see if they could find General Thorp's grave at Crystal Lake Cemetery. Enter Delina Porter who loves to take photographs of all kinds, but she especially loves old cemeteries. She called Benton County Natural Areas and Parks, who cares for the cemetery, to ask where the general's grave was, and that's when I got involved because there was no grave marker and no location listed in the records for General Thorp.

For me, the next part was fun—research. I pulled out the historic cemetery records and began looking for the general. We finally ascertained from the records that General Thorp was buried in a space labeled “Old Soldier.” I ended up reporting this to both Randy and Delina, and it was at that point, that the county entered into a partnership with the Sons of Union Veterans. These volunteers helped cemetery personnel order the markers, not only for the general's grave, but six other unmarked Civil War veterans' graves --six Union veterans, and one Confederate veteran.

Many years ago the Grand Army of the Republic purchased several lots at Crystal Lake Cemetery. The



Thomas and Mandana Thorp

general was in one of these lots, and so was Adolphus Jones, whose grave was also unmarked.

I wondered if there were other veterans with unmarked graves, and before very long I'd found four more Union veterans—Wallace Baldwin, William Dobell, Isaac Johnson, John Son, and one Confederate veteran, James Goldson. Three of them—Baldwin, Dobell and Goldson—had wives in unmarked graves. The government will not provide a separate marker for the wife of a Civil War veteran, but they will put her name and dates below those of her husband's. When the seven markers arrived, Randy with the help of others in the Sons of Union Veterans set

the markers. In addition, they straightened and cleaned one marker, and reset a marker that had broken off.

Eventually, Randy Fletcher wrote an article for Oregon Magazine, entitled, The General and the Minister, about finding General Thorp's grave and discovering how his story intertwined with a former Confederate soldier, J.R.N. Bell, also buried in Crystal Lake Cemetery. Randy recounts:

Gen. Thorp was in his sixties when he and his wife arrived in Corvallis around 1900. Through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, the fraternal organization of Civil War veterans, he became acquainted with the other former soldiers in the area. Mrs. Thorp was active as well, serving as president of the Women's Relief Corp and a leader of the Temperance movement. At some point, Thorp met Dr. Bell, who had returned to Corvallis in 1905, and through their conversations and reminiscences, the two old soldiers came to realize that they had once faced each other on the field of battle. The dashing Yankee cavalry officer and the teenage theology student had become gray with

age yet they fought the Battle of Cedar Creek over and over again in words. While Thorp was proud of the title “General”, Bell was equally as proud to have served as a private and often joked that he was the “only private Confederate soldier who survived the war. All the rest are colonels or majors, or captains.” The passing years had promoted all of his fellow veterans to officers. While the general and the minister had no knowledge of each other in 1864, they forged an enduring friendship fifty years later. In an era when the scars of the Civil War were real and continued to cause conflict throughout the United States, one old Virginian and an aged New Yorker found amity, admiration, and mutual respect from their common bonds. There is a lesson in that respect which resonates today.

When General Thorp died in 1915, Dr. Bell, once General Thorp’s prisoner at Cedar Creek, officiated at his funeral.

A bonus of our research was that we found more Civil War veterans that had private markers and were not recorded as having served in that war. The number of known Civil War veterans in Crystal Lake Cemetery went from 48 to 67.

Comments and suggestions should be sent to the Column Editor: Carol Surrency at lcsurr@gmail.com

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Civil War Facts

The first shot of the Civil War came at 4:30 A. M., Friday, April 12, 1861, when Captain George S. James commander of the Confederate artillery at Fort Johnson, overlooking Charleston Harbor, ordered Henry S. Farley to fire a 10-inch mortar, beginning the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

Winchester Virginia was occupied by Union and Confederate armies more than any other locale during the war, changing hands more than fifty-two times

.On December 30, 1862, the night before the Battle of Stones River in Tennessee, Union and Confederate musicians, positioned within easy hearing distance, competed with each other with performances of “Yankee Doodle” and “Hail Columbia” versus “Dixie” and “The Bonnie Blue Flag.”

Erected across the James River during the Petersburg Campaign in 1864, the James River Bridge was the war’s longest pontoon structure. It was 2,200 feet long, used 101 pontoons, and required 450 Union engineers for its construction.

Bounty jumpers were Union soldiers, who joined the army to get the enlistment bonus, then deserted and enlisted somewhere else to claim another bounty.

Concern about French Emperor Napoleon the 3rd establishing a puppet government in Mexico, caused Lincoln to order the Union occupation of eastern Texas in 1864 leading to the Red River Campaign.

When news that he had been chosen president of the Confederate States reached Jefferson Davis on February 10, 1861, he was helping his wife prune rosebushes.

The inflation rate of Confederate money at the end of the Civil War was approximately 9,000 percent.

According to a report released by the U.S. Congress in 1863, the cost of fighting the Civil War was \$2.5 million a day. Gold produced by California, which had become a state in 1850, and gold discovered in Montana Territory in 1863 helped the Federal treasury.

The Union army had 583 generals, with 217 being West Point graduates. Out of 425 Confederate generals, 146 had graduated from West Point.

A telegram from General George B. McClellan reporting lack of enemy action near Washington inspired the well-known Civil War song “All Quiet along the Potomac.”

The Union army recorded an estimated 110,000 killed or mortally wounded in the war, while the South estimated 94,000 battle deaths.

In the official exchange of prisoners, according to arrangements created by the Union and Confederate officials, one general was worth sixty enlisted men, a lieutenant worth only four.

Known by names such as “The War for Southern Independence,” “The Brothers’ War,” “The Late Unpleasantness,” and “The War of Northern Aggression,” the most frequently used name is “The Civil war.” Southerners generally preferred “The War Between the States.” When the U.S. government published the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* in the late 1800s, the name used was the “War of the Rebellion.”

At the war’s end, the national debt run up by the Confederate government was two billion dollars.

When the war made liquors unavailable, southerners drank “ginger beer”, a mixture of molasses, ginger, water and fermented yeast.

Eleven Confederate states seceded in this order: South Carolina, Mississippi (except Jones County which remained devoted to the Union and tried to secede from Mississippi), Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

Rod Gragg, *The Civil War quiz and Fact Book* (Promontory Press, New York, 1985).

Relics

Civil War Numinous Objects: Rifles and Flags

Harvey Steele

One of the ironies of American history is what we remembered and what we forgot about the Civil War. Americans recalled the bloody conflict in speeches, parades, re-enactments, movies, and monuments that highlight peace and reunion. As a kind of healing, memories of the hatred on both sides, the carnage, and the complex causes were suppressed. In the years following Appomattox, selective forgetting and revised interpretations last right down to our own times.

Heirlooms, replicas, relics, artifacts: all are testimony to the heritage. No symbol is more conspicuous than the Confederate flag, the “stars and bars” seen everywhere in the states south of the Mason-Dixon line, and even used by some northerners, such as the itinerant current tea-party members. Yet, as we begin to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the war, we soon are aware that there are distinct categories of the objects saved as heirlooms. Most are saved because they have some generalized connections with the historic battles and activities, but a few are saved and venerated because they are numinous objects.

Numinous objects are those that can be classified into a spectrum of significance-by-association, ranging from the personal and individual to the collective and communal. Most of us are familiar with numinous objects of personal significance such as wedding dresses, pressed carnations from the prom, a pipe grandfather brought over from the Old Country, or the archetypal old doll or teddy bear, emblematic of lost childhood. At the top of the spectrum, we have objects associated with the highest level of Civil War, something that links a family member with an object that directly involved the ancestor in an important Civil War battle (or other event like Appomattox itself). What follows is an account of two such objects, Spencer Repeating Rifles used at the 1864 battle of Nashville and a fragment of the regimental flag that survived the final assault on the fortress of Vicksburg in July 1862.¹

The Spencer Repeating Rifle

Oregon was far away from the savage fighting of the Civil War, yet is rich in the historical paraphernalia of war. The Oregon Historical Society storage archives contain hundreds of weapons, including about two hundred small arms from the 1861-1865 period. Jack Hornback, who inventoried the collection, recorded several Sharp's Carbines, the most common Civil War

weapon. In addition, there were modified Kentucky rifles used by both sides, and even English “Brown Bess” contributed by a New Englander who migrated to Oregon in 1870. The models on hand are a roll call of historic armaments makers: Remington, Winchester, Colt, Maynard, Browning, Henry, and many others, including four repeating rifles by Christopher Spencer.²

Christopher Spencer? You may well wonder what he contributed. His seven-shot repeater rifles were a type of weapon that was owned by four ancestors [John, Thomas, James and Levi Anderson] of the author, all members of the 12th Missouri Cavalry Regiment, in the years from 1862 to 1865.

The inventor, Spencer (1833-1922) was the grandson of a Revolutionary War armorer, Josiah Hollister. After working in the Colt factory until 1854, Spencer conceived the idea for a seven-shot repeating rifle that he patented in 1860. There were no repeating rifles in the world at that time, but, when the Civil War started in 1861, his repeater was tested thoroughly by an expert, who proclaimed it “...one of the very best breech-loading arms that I have ever seen...”³

In the same year, Spencer got an interview with President Abraham Lincoln, who fired one version using a front sight whittled from a piece of wood. The President then instructed the Army Chief of Ordnance to order 10,000 repeating rifles. Despite the President and acceptance by the Union high command, special ammunition and minor logistics problems delayed the use of the weapon in a major battle until 1864.⁴

In that year, several minor battles in Tennessee and the Western command showed the superiority of the Spencer Repeating Rifle. The final event of the Tennessee campaign was the battle of Nashville.

Nashville

The battle of Nashville, December 15-16, 1864, was to be the crucial test of the Spencer gun. Two giant armies, a Confederate force commanded by General John Bell Hood and a Union army led by General George H. Thomas, confronted each other on the hills just south of Nashville. Hood, reeling from his defeat by Sherman at Atlanta, hoped to march into Tennessee and defeat the Thomas command while it was geographically divided. At three locations, Columbia, Spring Hill, and Franklin, Hood tried to divide General Schofield's large force and failed, with over 6000 Confederate casualties. In

skirmishes with cavalry, the Spencer Repeating Rifle was used with unusual success. To attack and hold Nashville was Hood's last chance to inflict a major blow to the Union army.⁵

At the battle of Franklin, Hood dimly realized the new role that cavalry was playing in warfare, based on the success of General James Harrison Wilson, Grant's new handpicked trainer and field leader of the Union cavalry.⁶ Wilson graduated fourth in the 1861 West Point class and, more than anyone, he understood the changes in technology for the cavalry because of tactics employing the new seven-shot rifle. During the beginning of the war, military strategists were still talking of the charge of light brigades and "shock action" and the use of sword wielding cuirassiers and spear-carrying lancers. The formidable Confederate General, Nathan Bedford Forrest, riding under Hood's command, was famous for his slashing charges, waving his sword and riding into the action, behavior that resulted in numerous wounds to him and several horses being shot from under him. For over 50 years, the strategic value of mounted riflemen was not understood. At Franklin, Wilson's cavalry had repulsed Forrest, using the Spencer with both mounted and dismounted cavalrymen with devastating effects.⁷

On the morning of December 15, a thick fog obscured the dawn and hid the early movements of the Union forces. Three divisions of cavalry, including the 12th Missouri regiment, were poised to clear the Confederate turnpikes. During two days of fighting, the Wilson cavalry struck swiftly at the Southern flanks, using dismounted and mounted cavalry equipped with the rapid firing Spencer rifles or carbines. Thomas intercepted Confederate messages (from field commanders to Hood), dazed and helpless that rebel forces were melting under the repeater fire. Whole regiments had dropped their weapons and were running south. Hood lost approximately 6000 troops (1500 killed or wounded and 4500 missing or captured in a few hours of fighting. The Union army lost 3061 (387 killed, 2558 wounded, and 112 missing or captured). It was the most costly battle of the entire Civil War and effectively took one-third of the functioning Confederate army completely out of action. The 12th Missouri and the other Wilson cavalry units continued to pursue the fleeing Hood army to Tupelo, Mississippi where in January 1865 he resigned his command.⁸

Three of the four Anderson boys, John, Thomas Martin, and James Lowry, continued in the 12th Missouri Cavalry until it was mustered out April 9, 1866. The fourth, Levi Anderson was a member of the regiment from November 3, 1863 until May 1865. Four months

of that time were spent in Andersonville, South Carolina, the notorious Confederate prison. Being a Sergeant in rank, he was exchanged for three Confederate privates, and returned safely to civilian life in Missouri.

The usual practice at the time was for the honorably discharged veteran to retain his rifle, so it is presumed that the Andersons took their Spencer Repeating Rifle with them. Owning a weapon that had a significant technological effect on a famous battle would be like owning a special heirloom.

Vicksburg

In contrast, another kind of Civil War numinous object, a fragment of a regimental battle flag, might be an even more evocative heirloom. Such was the case with John W. Foreman of Independence, Iowa. He and his brother James joined the 13th U.S. Infantry Regiment at Dubuque, Iowa, in March 1862, a unit commanded by Brigadier General William Tecumseh Sherman.

The 13th was a crucial part of the strategy of Grant and Sherman to control the Mississippi River. The ultimate target was Vicksburg, Mississippi, a Confederate fortress of almost medieval proportions, commanding the river. In a series of sixteen articles he wrote for the Williston (North Dakota) Herald in 1912 and 1913, John Foreman was to write of Vicksburg and other campaigns of Sherman and Grant:

"Vicksburg was at that time the key that blocked free and unmolested transportation from the head to the gulf of the great father of waters and thence to oceans and to foreign lands. Vicksburg was by natural surroundings well adapted to make it a hard place for an attack, with its thirteen miles of earthworks..."⁹

By May 1863, after a series of bruising battles, Grant's Army had encircled the citadel at Vicksburg. With the help of Admiral David Porter and the Federal navy, Grant chose May 19th and 22nd, as two days of direct assault. In both engagements, the 13th Infantry, including Private Foreman, was the premier assault unit. The regiment had to ascend through an eerie maze of ridges and swamps along the eight roads to Vicksburg, all within easy target range of Confederate sharpshooters. On May 19, after a pitched battle, seven members of the 13th planted their regimental flag on the highest point then reached by the Union army, only a few hundred yards from the trenches of the Southern sharpshooters.¹⁰

The regimental flag was riddled with bullets and all seven infantrymen were killed. Another unit member barely retrieved the flag and, years later, a fragment of that flag was presented to John Foreman for his part in the assault. Ultimately, that assault failed and only six of Foreman's 27-man company returned alive.¹¹

On May 22 the remaining members of the 13th Infantry, with a dozen reinforcements, again broke through the rain of musket fire for two hours, only to be trapped by sharpshooters on three sides and again repulsed. Over 43 percent of the 13th Infantry were killed in the two attempts. Later, on August 15, 1863, Grant issued a General Order:

“The Board finds the Thirteenth United States Infantry entitled to the first honor at Vicksburg, having in a body planted and maintained its colors on the parapet with a loss of 43.3 per cent including the gallant commander Washington, who died at the parapet. Its conduct and loss, the board, after a careful examination, believes, is unequaled in the army and I respectfully ask the General commanding the department to allow it the inscription awarded ‘First at Vicksburg.’¹²

It was to be the highest honor awarded to any unit in the Civil War. Confederate General Pemberton, in his memoirs, concluded then that his old colleague of Mexican War service, General Grant, was a suicidal maniac and thus willing to pay any price to win. Facing starvation and dissension among his troops, Pemberton called for a truce and parley with Grant on July 3 and the two talked of surrender terms on a ridge under a lone oak tree. On the next day, more than 29,000 Confederate troops laid down their arms and marched out of the fortress. Later on the same day, news of an eastern battle, near a small town called Gettysburg, reached Vicksburg by telegraph. In Harper’s Weekly and the other press, it was made clear that the men of the 13th Infantry created the war’s turning point.

Foreman survived Vicksburg, but was wounded soon after, in a brief skirmish at Collierville, Tennessee. As he crouched in a ditch, he came under musket fire from just above his position. A minie? ball penetrated his left knee and entered the hip joint. His close friend from Dubuque, Iowa, Sergeant John Robbins, immediately wrapped his leg in a blanket and dragged him from the battle zone to a train car used for transporting casualties. His leg was amputated and he was discharged in 1864.

The Civil War defined the life of John Foreman and, in his articles he wrote for the Williston Herald, it was Vicksburg that dominated his memory and especially the final storming of the citadel, high above the Mississippi River, for which he was granted a fragment of the regimental flag.

The fragment remaining from the Vicksburg final events is a special type of numinous heirloom, one in which the owner can say, “I was present at one of the turning points in American history and here is the proof of that claim.” The descendants of Foreman who now

own the fragment (and its printed proclamation by Grant) have a Civil War heirloom that is literally priceless.

The veterans, including the Anderson brothers, who passed on to their descendants the Spencer Repeating Rifle, have a slightly reduced claim, something like, “I have a weapon that was used to deadly effect at the turning-point battle of Nashville and, in the opinion of many military historians, revolutionized cavalry strategy and tactics.” It is an important claim historically, but perhaps not as dramatic as the flag remnant.

At a distance of 150 years, it is sometimes hard for us to understand the almost religious impact of an object like the fragment of the regimental flag or the Spencer Repeating Rifle. The emotional power of such flags or weapons might be suggested by an exhibit at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia, which includes the following quotation from Brigadier General Joshua L. Chamberlain on the surrender at Appomattox:

“They fix bayonets, stack arms; then, hesitatingly, remove cartridge boxes and lay them down. Lastly, reluctantly, with agony of expression, they tenderly fold their flags, battle worn and torn, blood-stained, heart-holding colors, and lay them down, pressing them to their lips with burning tears. And only the flag greets the sky!”¹³

(Endnotes)

1 Rachel P. Maines and James J. Glynn, *Numinous Objects*, The Public Historian, Vol. 15, No. 1 (Winter 1993) pp.8-25.

2 Jack Hornback, *A Brief Historical Introduction to Oregon Firearms*, Oregon Historical Quarterly, Vol. 50, No. 1 (March 1949) pp. 45-50.

3 Roy A. Marcot, *Spencer Repeating Firearms*, New York: Flayderman, 1995.

4 Marcot 1995.

5 Shelby Foote, *The Civil War: A Narrative*, Vol. 3, Red River to Appomattox. New York: Random House 1974.

6 Jerry Keenan, Hard-Riding James H. Wilson was one of the Union’s new wave of aggressive young cavalry commanders, *America’s Civil War*, January 2001, Vol. 13, Issue 6, p. 26, 3 p. 1c.

7 Foote 1974.

8 Foote 1974.

9 J.W. Foreman, Vicksburg July 4th, Herald (Williston, North Dakota) July 10, 1913, page 1, column 1.

10 Michael B. Ballard, *Vicksburg, the Campaign that opened the Mississippi* (Chapel Hill: Univ. of North Carolina Press, 2004) 156.

11 Ballard 2004: 220.

12 *William Tecumseh Sherman, Memoirs* (Middlesex: Penguin Books, 2000) 323-4. The flag fragment and certification is owned by Jeanne and Paul Willey of Siletz, Oregon. It cannot be photographed but pictures of the original flag are available.

13 Maines and Glynn 1993: 13.

Story Teller

Houses I Have Lived In

By Florence Evangeline Lee Bale

As dictated to Ruth Bale one morning before arising.

I. Batavia, January 15, 1854. I was born in a long house, on the same side of Fox River as the Moose Heart school is located. It was near the Challenge Mill on the Fox River where windmills were made. Pa had a carpenter shop in the gully below the house.

II. When seven years old we moved to a house Pa built on the hill near Conley's place. There was a big stone wall around part of it. Mate Roundy Clark lived on the same street and became a dear friend. There were big double windows in the parlor which came down to the floor. There was a dining bedroom, kitchen and pantry. A stairway went down from the pantry to the cellar. I remember there was a coffee mill there and large dried cod fish hanging from the ceiling. Back of the house we could go down the hill to the carpenter shop nearby. We had several lots and kept a cow. One time we went up to Geneva and saw the soldiers' camp where men were drilling for the Civil War. There was a small man named Dickinson that folks said never would get shot in battle because he moved around so fast and he didn't.

I dropped my round comb out of the window and when I went down to find it, I stepped on it and broke it. Aunt Leoria and Clarence were born in this house.

Grandma and Grandpa Lee lived in Oswego. Grandpa would not allow the floor to be mopped, but Ma (Calista) suggested it be done. Grandma said, "Oh no, Mr. Lee would not allow a wet floor." Ma set me on one chair and Leoria on another, pinned up her skirts and mopped the floor. Mr. Lee sniffed but said nothing. Calista could get by with anything

I went to school in a building which had the date 1860 over the door.

When I was nine years old we went from Batavia, Illinois to Cedar Rapids, Iowa by train. Grandpa Remington met us at the depot with a lumber wagon. We stayed there all night and I slept with Grandpa Remington. The next day we went on to Marshalltown in the wagon.

III. We rented a small house on the same street where Grandpa lived. The Criggets and Lindsays and Tubbs were our neighbors. Clarence sat down in Mrs.

Tubb's plum butter.

IV. After a short time, Pa bought a building with a store front, up on Baptist Hill and fixed it over into a house. There were several lots, so we had a cow and a pig. Mullen plants grew in profusion and we children would build houses out of the stalks. We had trundle beds there which were kept under the big beds. I used to be afraid when I was small and Pa would reach down and hold my hand. There was a trap door from the kitchen to the cellar. Pa set out cherry and other orchard trees, also shade trees.

I remember that we all stood out by the gate when we heard news of Lincoln's death.

My sister Mary was born in this house. I was 10, Leoria 9 and Clarence 5. Jennie Sargent, a school teacher, came and did the housework for us. She boarded at Banburys where there were twins that looked so much alike they could not tell them apart.

Pa took beef, pork, etc. for wages for carpenter work. He hung it up in the shop where it froze solid and he would cut it as needed. Clarence went to school to Mrs. Ranney. Ma took him to school the first day, and he cried so hard she had to take him home.

V. When Mary was old enough for school, Pa built a new house next door. Uncle Reuben Ives and family came from Leedsville, New York and lived in the old house. They brought everything they owned, heavy shoemaker outfit and tools of all kinds. They came in the fall and went back in the spring, heavy irons and all.

We children had a grand time as there was a playmate for each of us: Leafee for me, Jennie for Leoria, Minnie for Mary and James for Clarence. Our new house had a parlor, dining room, bedrooms, woodshed at back and trap door to cellar Clarence rang the bell at church. It was tolled at funerals. There was a town clock in the Baptist Church steeple.

I was married in this house. Shortly afterwards my folks moved to the country.

VI. After our marriage, we lived upstairs in the Warner house in a couple of rooms. Herb had a foundry. We lived there for a couple of months.

VII. We next moved to a house on Baptist Hill, higher up than where my folks had lived. It belonged to John Smith's folks and when they moved out, Mrs. Waite and her son moved into the part they had occupied. John Smith batched at the Greenhouse in the same yard. We had one room upstairs and one down. Mrs. Waite was a sickly woman who spent much time writing stories while her son ran wild. Once he set fire to the screen door. He would beg me to sing to him, then when I started, he would cry. Mrs. Waite asked me not to sweep so much.

When Mrs. Waite moved out, we took the two front rooms downstairs. Aunt Eliza moved into the back rooms and the upstairs rooms with Mother Bale, Josie and Florence. Eliza married John Smith.

Harry was born here.

VIII. When Harry was 6 months old, we moved to Mason City where Herb worked for the railroad. We moved into a little house down by the stone quarry. It was cold and there was lots of snow when we moved. We had stayed at Ezra's for a few days. One thing I remember in connection with this house is that there was a neighbor boy who twisted his hair so much they had to put a tight cap on him.

IX. Later in the winter we moved to the Mullen house where we had one room and a bedroom at the back of the house. When the folks moved out of the front of the house we moved into their rooms. We lived there until spring, then moved to the Marsh house.

X. This was a nice place down near the depot. Ezra and Alba were living in part of this L house, and we lived in the other part. Agnes was born in this house.

XI. When Agnes was a baby, we moved to the Curtis place. There were 11 acres there with a creek running through it. The swimming was good. We had commenced to raise calves on the Marsh place, and here we raised \$700 worth of stock. Herb brought home damaged grain from a burned elevator and we raised 7 calves on one cow by making gruel.

XII. When Agnes was two and Harry four, we moved to Blairsburg. For awhile we lived in town until a small house was built on a five-acre tract on the corner of George's 640-acre section. This was two miles north of Blairsburg. A little later, Ezra and Alba built at the center of the section. Then the small house was moved from the corner to Ezra's place and we lived there several years. Frances and George were born there.

XIII. 80 acres on the other corner of the section were deeded to us for work done on the section. A house consisting of a parlor living room with folding doors, two bedrooms, a kitchen and upstairs was built on it and

we moved in. Ruth was born here soon after we moved. We lived there two years until we went to South Bend, Washington.

XIV. Prickett house, South Bend, Alta Vista neighborhood.

XV. Rhorbeck house where Daphne was born.

XVI. House built across street from Rhorbeck.

XVII. Old house on 80 acres across river from Eklund Park, South Bend.

XVIII. 11-room house built beside old one where we lived rest of our lives except for three winters at 5th Ave. N.E. and Thackary Place, Seattle.

Florence Evangeline (Lee) Bale was born in Batavia, Jefferson, Illinois on 15 Jan 1854. The Lees came over from England before 1630. By the time of Florence's death in 1940, her family line had moved westward through Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Iowa, and Washington. Her great-grandfather, Israel Lee, fought in the Revolutionary War with the New York Militia Regiment. In her waning years she dictated this piece of history to her daughter, Ruth Bale, telling of the 18 homes she had lived in while migrating west.

Comments and suggestions should be sent to the Column Editor: Judi Scott at JudiScot@gmail.com

Extracts . . .

Multnomah County, Oregon
Marriage Register Index 1911-1912

Extracted and Proofed by Marie Diers and Eileen Chamberlin

The index is sorted by the bride's surname. A copy of records from the from this and other Multnomah County Marriage Registers can be obtained in person or by mail.. See details at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon website at GFO.org.

Groom Surname	Groom Given	Bride Surname	Bride Given	Marriage Yeat
Terry	William H	Dyer	Ruth C	1911
Strand	Arnold	Dykeman	Grace	1911
Stelzig	Huger Gustaf	Eastman	Mary Ellen	1911
Bowen	Roy	Easton	Lona	1911
Peterson	Abel	Eckberg	Elenore	1912
Miller	Ross Byron	Eddy	Cora Louise	1911
Lankat	Frank	Eder	Ferna	1911
Peterson	Andrew	Edman	Hannah	1912
Low	Robt S	Edson	Norma	1911
Rodgers	T A	Edwards	Katie M (Mrs)	1911
Preston	Guy Fredrick	Edwards	Nellie Irene	1912
Hickman	Arthur R	Edwards	Pearl B	1911
Kalrass	Wenzell	Ehrlich	Amalia	1911
Neshef	Alex	Elias	Saday	1912
LaGrange	Wesley A	Elliott	Elizabeth Rae	1911
Hansen	Victor	Elliott	Georgia	1912
Olson	James A	Elliott	Nora	1912
Medley	Grover	Ellison	Bessie	1911
McNeal	Claude	Elothlin	Mary W	1911
Johnson	Guy O	Emery	Bertha (Mrs)	1912
Macleish	Leonard	Emery	Ellen Louise	1911
Evans	Charles A	Emmett	Veneta	1912
Barlow	James	Ensign	Emma	1911
Burman	Hugho G	Erickson	Ellen M	1912
Dickerson	R T	Erickson	Florence	1911
Erickson	Wm	Erickson	Lina	1912
Hill	Calvert	Erickson	Mabel	1911
Fjermest	Chas Swanson	Erland	Hanna	1912
Gotrid	Lloyd W	Espinosa	Vivian Mary	1911
Anderson	Gustaf A	Estey	Effie V	1911
Buckman	Arthur Chester	Etter	Rose Ellen	1911
Jackson	T C	Eva	Lillian L	1911
Mew	Harry E	Evans	Alta	1912
Fisher	Ray W	Evans	Dora A	1911
Anderson	Bert	Evans	E Josephine (Mrs)	1912
Bowerman	David	Ever	Mollie (Mrs)	1911
Crain	Geo H	Everts	Ruby Kellog	1912
Ellis	T H	Ewing	Ida E 1	912
Mackay	David N	Fairbairn	Netta	1912

Multnomah Marriages Continued:

Groom Surname	Groom Given	Bride Surname	Bride Given	Marriage Year
Gregg	John R	Fanning	Maria	1911
Keagle	Carl Hubert	Farley	Effie Francis	1911
Cooley	Fielding C	Farrell	Elizabeth	1911
Risjord	Austin	Fasse	Anna	1911
Eaton	Jess F	Faulkner	Eva (Mrs)	1911
Boog	Elmer	Fauske	Julie	1911
Koebig	Adoph H (Jr)	Felt	Gladys	1911
Boal	Daniel	Ferguson	Elizabeth	1912
Conwell	John T	Ferrington	Melissa P	1911
Stewart	John L	Ferry	Jennie L	1911
Neururer	Jacob	Fessler	Mary	1912
Peters	Floyd E	Fielding	Margaret	1911
Luse	Sammie J	Fields	Hazel I	1911
Cathro	Samuel Perceval	Findlay	Agnes Elizabeth	1911
O'Leary	John	Finks	Iris Christina Reed	1912
Richter	William George	Fisher	Caroline	1912
Martin	A D	Fisher	Cora E	1912
Knox	J H (Dr)	Fisher	Harriet V	1912
Gustaff	Julius	Fisher	Lulu B A	1912
Hubbard	Len	Fisher	Mayo	1911
Christiansen	Amus Christian	Fitzgerald	Anna May	1911
Davis	Claude L	Fitzgerald	Essie	1912
Jensen	Nels P	Fitzgerald	Jennie (Mrs)	1912
Crawford	Ray W	Fitzgerald	May E	1911
Bashour	Scott	Fitzgerald	Nina	1911
Fitzgerald	J H	Fleming	Blanch (Mrs)	1911
Karasek	Frank	Fleming	May	1911
Signett	John	Flint	Virginia	1912
Shanafelt	Lynn Davis	Folsom	Jessie H	1912
StGermain	Wm	Ford	Emeline	1912
Youmans	Jno E	Foreman	Elizabeth M	1911
Byrd	Ples	Forrest	Harriet M	1912
Tallmadge	Rodger	Forslund	Agnes	1912
O'Mara	Thos F	Fortier	Ouida	1911
Grigsby	Edward Newton	Foss	Naomi Rand	1911
Ladd	E Ralph	Foster	Agnes L	1912
Ellis	Edgar R	Foster	Jessie G	1912
Wilcox	Brock L	Foulk	Mary E (Mrs)	1911
McCaskey	Leroy	Fouts	Lavern (Mrs)	1912
Thorp	Henry Clinton	Fowler	Matilda	1911
Tuck	William Clarence	Fox	Clara Maude	1911
Jones	R F	Fox	Grace L	1912
Berk	Geo E	Fraki	Anna	1912
Barnard	R C	Francis	Elsie	1911
Ryan	Ralph	Frank	Polly	1911
Ross	John M	Fraser	Margaret	1911
Johnson	Charles R	Frazier	Lottie	1911
Hessong	Pere	Freeman	Della M	1912

Multnomah Marriages Continues

Groom Surname	Groom Given	Bride Surname	Bride Given	Marriage Year
Kautz	Eugene Debs	Freer	Jessie Mae	1911
Pierce	Chas	Freese	Minnie	1911
Tasch	John	Friedman	Eva	1912
Meyer	Jack	Fuchs	Tina	1912
Weiner	Eugene	Funce	Anna	1911
Golazke	Stanley	Gadak	Mary	1911
Wood	Elliott F	Gale	Gladys M	1912
Neill	Wallace W	Gallagher	Mabel	1911
Ziss	Alex	Gannon	Margaret Mary (Mrs)	1912
Small	Cecil I	Gannon	Viola C	1911
Murphy	Patrick H	Ganty	Tillie	1912
Bryan	Richard W	Gardner	Mary Francis	1911
Robertson	Leonard J	Gasby	Marie	1911
Joyce	Thomas	Gascoigne	Rosalie	1912
Wade	Murray	GeBatt	Evelyn	1912
Alden	Frank Leon	Gee	Hazel R	1911
Ballin	G J	Gehl	Josie	1911
Stopyra	Rudolf Carl	Gengelbach	Olive Etta	1912
Bates	DeWitt C	Geoghan	Helen J	1912
Spockman	Samuel Montague	Geromie	Christena	1912
Sater	Cecil	Gerwick	Vena	1911
Cushman	D W	Geski	Mary (Mrs)	1911
Thompson	Paul B	Getz	Margarite V	1911
Brant	Sanford Charles	Gevurtz	Lillian	1912
O'Halloran	John W	Giebisch	Anne C	1911
Hartford	Wm M	Gilbaugh	Ruby	1911
Daggett	Jacob	Gilbert	Delle	1911
Cooper	Harold E	Gill	Ethel L	1911
Howe	Walter G	Gillian	Francis W	1911
Long	James A	Ginn	Florence P	1911
Lora	James	Giridin	Myrtle	1911
Ray	Warren H	Glasgow	Lauretta M	1912
Hall	James Lawson	Glasgow	Martha E	1911
Struck	P J	Gloss	Louise	1912
Mathesen	Jack C	Gmannvieser	Kreszenz	1911
Rousier	Earl E	Goebel	Alma	1912
Johnson	Otto	Goerke	Minnie	1911
Adams	Edwin H	Goerz	Louise F	1912
McNutt	Thos	Goit	Sarah	1911
Schechtman	Abe	Goldberg	Dora	1911
Kaplan	Meyer	Goldberg	Jennie	1912
StPattison	Fred	Golding	Margaret E	1911
Hanson	Jesse	Goldman	Ina B	1911
Jordison	John	Goldsmith	Martha Jane	1911
Taylor	Morris	Goldstein	Becky	1912
Kapkin	Jake	Goldstein	Lillian	1912
Knowlton	Geo E	Goode	Mabel M	1911
Sharff	Maurice	Goodman	Cilie	1911

Book Reviews...

Arlin Haas, Jr., *Stephen A. Haas (1885-1963) and Related Families*, Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, 2008, 477 pages.

Audience: Family researchers of the Stephen A. Haas family and other related families will find this book very useful. Genealogists in general will gain perspective on Pennsylvania records and writing a family history.

Purpose: The focus of this book is on the family of Stephen A. Haas and his descendents. There may be limited interest to others researching in the localities of Berks, Lebanon, Schuylkill and other counties in Pennsylvania. The book is an example for those interested in writing and formatting a family history.

Author's qualifications: The author considers this a document created with the information, photographs, and in some cases, written text from other family members and other authors. He also acknowledges the assistance of staff at county court houses, historical societies, and federal archives facilities in the gathering of documents. Six pages of the book cover the author's personal life and experiences, but there is no mention of experience in writing or genealogical research.

Content: Stephen A. Haas, son of Benjamin H. Haas and Elizabeth Emma Laudenslager, was born 2 February 1885 in Valley View, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Susan Buffington (1882-1957) in 1906. They had seven children. Ancestors, descendants and relatives lived mainly in Pennsylvania and Delaware. The book begins with a lengthy introduction by the author explaining the genealogical background for the ancestors of Stephen A. Haas. He discusses historical settings of the various time periods covered. A listing of abbreviations is important in understanding their use in the text. The use of the abbreviation LNU for last name unknown is unusual. A bibliography covers the texts used in producing the "document", as the author refers to the book. There are eleven sections and five appendices in the book. The first three sections cover from the first American ancestor of Stephen A. Haas down to his parents. Section four is on Stephen A. Haas and sections five through eleven his children. The appendix covers other related families, maps, and documents. The index in the back includes all mentioned individuals and some place names. Surnames included: Aukamp, Barths, Batturs, Batz, Buffington, Cuff, Cusick, Dauber, Dissinger, Forlini, Geist, Gromis, Heppler, Herb, Laudenslager, Mattern, McAlees, Radt, Reber, Richards, Ryland, Shott, Skrabal, Sumner, Weber,

and Wentzel.

Writing Style: This is an easy to follow style of writing. The format is consistent throughout, with bullets identifying items found in documents.

Organization: This text is very well organized. The family pedigree charts, documents, maps, pictures and quotes are clearly marked. Some information, such as identifying people in pictures is found on the previous page, and this makes it difficult to read. Some of the same pictures appear in various sections of the book.

Accuracy: The book or document appears to be accurate, but there are very few footnotes designating sources. The reader could probably locate most of the documents used, but this would be challenging. The census information was brief and did not identify the place of birth for individuals. Other documents used in the text include: obituaries, funeral programs, marriage applications and certificates, wills, the Social Security Death Index, telephone directories, and court records. Personal pictures include people, houses, and cars.

Conclusion: It was enjoyable to read most of the book, but one might lose interest as the later generations covered seem very repetitious. The most fascinating part of the book deals with the involvement of Stephen A. Haas and his son Ethan in bootlegging before and during the time of Prohibition. Their dealings with the legal system offer a view of life during the depression. A major concern about the book is the liberties taken in use of text and pictures from other sources. A timeline for the family would be a useful addition, as at times it becomes difficult to follow the family relations.

-Susan LeBlanc

John Murray, edited by Lucille Bigelow, *Murray Journal; Emigration to Oregon in 1853, John Murray's Journey from Illinois to Oregon*, Oregon Genealogical Society, Inc., Eugene, Oregon, 2009, 232 pages. Price 25.00 plus postage, order from Oregon Genealogical Society, PO Box 10306, Eugene, Oregon, 97440-2306.

Audience: This is a good source if you are a member of the Murray family as this is their story from Illinois to Oregon, but much can be learned about what your ancestor had to face on the trail to Oregon. John Murray wrote his journal in 1853 and 1854 as his family traveled from the northwest corner of Illinois to settle in the Willamette Valley. It would be a good book for all genealogists, from beginner to advanced.

Purpose: The Journal was a record that documents

the Murray family six-month journey to Oregon and their first year of settlement. This is a work of his observations and descriptions of what the country was like in 1853. His journal humanizes the journey. He changes how one sees the Indian. You can hear the anguish, disappointment and joy in his words. Along the trail other families are added to the picture and these families have extended information at the end of the book as provided by research done by Lucille Bigelow.

Author's qualifications: The journal is written by John Murray who lived this adventure. The editor, Lucille Bigelow, used the journal in her own research and included in the book additional information about Murray and others who traveled with him.

Content: The main family names mentioned in the book are Murray, Swaggart, Jackson, Harper and Goerig. The book has a bibliography and index. The index includes personal names, place names and items such as clothing, broken wagons and the prickly pear. The Murray family probate record, headstones and obituaries are also included in this book.

Writing style: The journal has been copied word for word from unbound typed pages found in the Washington State Historical Archives in Tacoma.

Organization: The book, of course, is organized day by day. There are additional titles throughout the book that would draw you to certain areas of interest such as "Rocky Mountains" and "Soda Springs"

Accuracy: There are footnotes to identify people when only a first name is given in the text or to explain the different variations of a place-name. I found it helpful for the information to be noted at the time it was mentioned in the book.

Conclusion: I found this book to be a bit long because, just like our lives, sometimes the happenings of the day were repetitious, but it is definitely a good source for what an ancestor would have faced whether it be in this group of travelers or one of the groups they encountered along the way. If your genealogy includes any of these families, I'm sure it would be of great interest.

Shirley Wilkerson

Comments and suggestions should be sent to the Column Editor: Susan LeBlanc, dsleblanc@aol.com

In Memoriam...

DR. RICHARD COOVERT, 83

Aug. 23, 1927 - July 21, 2011

Dr. Coovert was born in Oregon to Elmo and Edith Coovert. He served honorably in the U.S. Navy. He was a graduate of Reed College and worked as an engineer for Tektronix and Planar. Per his request, there will be no formal services. Arrangements entrusted to Wilhelm's Portland Memorial Funeral Home.

GFO NOTE: GFO member Dick Coovert served on the Endowment Fund Committee a couple of years ago. He attended the Computer Interest Group meetings and was often at the GFO monthly meetings. Our hearts reach out to his family at this time.

(When a death occurs of a GFO member, please let Lyleth Winther know, and when the obituary was published so we can include the news in the quarterly BULLETIN magazine.

Lyleth:

lylethw@gmail.com _or 503-658-8018)



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The 4th and final CD is now available from the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. It covers the war years and there are many out of state couples being married in Oregon. If you have not found your bride and groom in their home state, check Oregon! About one quarter of the couples being married in Oregon were not Oregon residents. The CDs are as follows:

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An order may be placed by sending a check for \$12 (includes shipping) for each CD ordered. Send your order to Genealogical Forum of Oregon, ATTN: Oregon Marriage CDs, PO Box 42567, Portland, OR 97242-0567.



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