AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

Julie M. Schablitsky for the degree of Master of Arts in Applied Anthropology presented on May 2, 1996. Title: Duty and Vice: The Daily Life of a Fort Hoskins Soldier.

Abstract Approved: David Brauner

David Brauner

Fort Hoskins, located in Kings Valley, Oregon, was established in 1856 as one of three forts to monitor the newly created Coastal Indian Reservation. Companies G and F of the 4th Infantry were assigned to Fort Hoskins until 1861 when they were transferred to the East with the outbreak of the Civil War. Fort Hoskins remained active with volunteer companies from Washington and California. In addition to safeguarding the Siletz Agency, the men at Fort Hoskins were responsible for keeping a Union presence in the midst of Confederate Loyalties. In October 1864, Fort Hoskins was temporarily closed. Two months later, Fort Hoskins was re-activated with Company B and F of the 1st Infantry, Oregon Volunteers. In April 1865, Fort Hoskins was decommissioned.

This thesis examines the daily life of the Fort Hoskins soldier. Data on the mission of the Fort Hoskins soldier, regimented duty, social activities, the Oregon Volunteer's physical profile, and community relations are discussed as revealed through archival literature. From the archival information an archaeological model has been created for archaeological field testing at Fort Hoskins. The construction of this model will direct the archaeologist to features which hold data related to the every day life of the soldier. Additionally, this archaeological model will provide information on the artifact assemblages expected to be associated with these features.

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Duty and Vice: The Daily Life of a Fort Hoskins Soldier

by

Julie M. Schablitsky

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APPROVED:

Major Professor, representing Applied Anthropology

Chair of Department of Anthropology

Dean of Graduate School

I understand that my thesis will become part of the permanent collection of Oregon State University libraries. My signature below authorizes release of my thesis to any reader upon request.

Julie M. Schablitsky, Author

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Research Problem

The objective of this research project is to recover data on the daily life of the Fort Hoskins soldier using primary documents. Through the acquisition of information on the daily life of the Fort Hoskins soldier it is possible to integrate history and archaeology. Because archaeology and history posses the objective to extract knowledge on past cultures, it is possible to integrate the two fields into an archaeological model. The archaeological model is created from data gathered from the Fort Hoskins archives and in turn, this knowledge is utilized to direct the archeologists to features that will yield information related to the soldiers daily life.

The benefits of including archaeology in the quest for historical data on the Fort Hoskins soldier lies in the ability of this science to add, change, or confirm the archival information. Additionally, archaeology is able to supplement history through the summation of data gathered during an archaeological investigation at Fort Hoskins. An archaeological model can then be developed by integrating archaeology and history through an analysis of archival information. The archaeological model is therefore, created to generate a field strategy for the archaeologist based on data gathered from historical documents on Fort Hoskins. Armed with this historical data, it is possible to determine probable locations of the soldier's social interactions and military drills at the site of Fort Hoskins. Through the utilization of the historical data on the post it is also possible to determine the artifact assemblages associated with a particular feature.

The significance of this study is substantiated by the ability to provide historic data prior to an initial archaeological investigation. The summation of this archival data will facilitate the direction of the research design for the archaeologist. Additionally, the benefit of pre-field inquiries will increase data recovery. Through the acquisition of

information on the daily life of a Fort Hoskins soldier, it is possible to further determine the military function of the post and the role it played in Western Oregon and in turn, develop an archaeological model of the life of the average soldier suitable for field testing at Fort Hoskins.

History

The Oregon Coastal Indian Reservation was established November 9, 1855. The rapid westward expansion of settlers into Oregon spurred the development of this reservation. The Federal Government foresaw the potential for a serious confrontation between manifest destiny and the Indians and felt the best precaution to problems was to gather up the Indians and place them on a monitored reserve. Eventually, the Coast Reservation was divided into the Alsea Sub-Agency for the non-treaty Alsea, Coos, Siuslaw and Umpqua Indians in the south while the northern half was named the Siletz Agency and contained the Tillamook, Nestucca, Yaquinas, and southern tribes (Kent 1973:2). Although the Native Americans were placed in an undesirable location, conflict between the settlers and Indians was inevitable. Therefore, Indian Superintendent Joel Palmer requested that a military presence be placed around the Coast Reservation (Kent 1973:4).

Fort Umpqua, Fort Yamhill, and Fort Hoskins, located in Kings Valley, Oregon, were strategically placed around the Coast Reservation to serve as a military presence (Fig. 1.1). Fort Hoskins was created in 1856 to monitor the Siletz Indian Agency and to control white encroachment onto these lands. The fort consisted of a parade ground, the enlisted men's barracks, the officer's quarters, a hospital, warehouse, guard house, five laundress, mule stables, blacksmith and saddler shop, and a sutler's store (Mansfield Report 1858). The Army troops assigned to the fort through 1861 included Companies F and G of the 4th Infantry, and Company B, of the 9th Infantry.

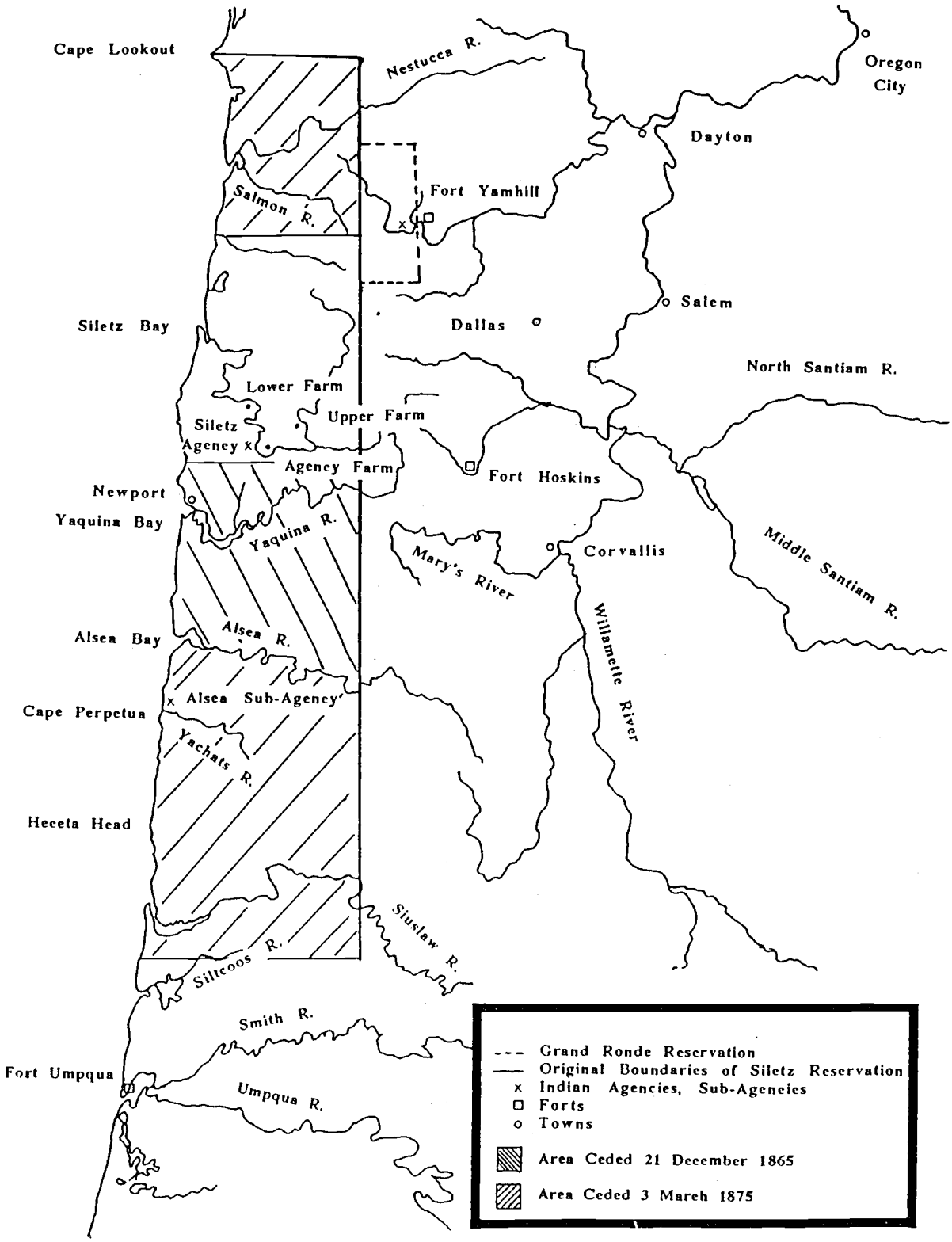

Figure 1.1. Coast Reservation (Hargar 1972:153).

As soon as the reservation and surrounding communities appeared stable, the Civil War broke out. In order to maintain a Union presence in the midst of Confederate loyalties, Fort Hoskins remained an active fort with volunteers from Company B, 2nd California Infantry, Company D, 4th California Infantry, and Company D, 1st Washington Infantry. In October 1864, Fort Hoskins was temporarily closed and then used for a training facility for Oregon Volunteer soldiers. On December 29, 1864, Company B and F of the 1st Oregon Infantry gathered in Salem and marched to Fort Hoskins. When the Civil War ended Fort Hoskins was no longer needed. In April, 1865 the troops moved out and Fort Hoskins was decommissioned.

Overview

The following chapters address the historical background of Fort Hoskins. Information on the Siletz Agency and its evolution into a semi-functional reservation are discussed. The history of Fort Hoskins and the layout of the site is also addressed. Data on the historical setting and fort layout is crucial to this study because it places the soldiers in a physical environment thus enabling one to appreciate and evaluate past behavior and reactions of the soldiers within their surroundings.

Other elusive issues include questions on the individual men who served at Fort Hoskins. Enlistment records of the Oregon Volunteers who served at the fort do exist. Until now, an analysis of these enlistment records has not been performed. Questions on the identity of the individual soldier, nativity, the soldier's former occupation prior to enlistment, and the physical and economic profile, can be addressed with the use of these enlistment records.

An investigation into the regimented life of the soldier is also discussed. Soldiers were placed at the fort to supervise interaction between the settler and the Native American. However, it is unclear how they monitored the reservation and with what level

of success. There were problems on the reservation, but it is unclear what type of problems and how the soldiers punished delinquent behavior of the Indian.

Regimented drills were carried out at the fort in a specific order created by the commander. Nevertheless, a detailed discussion of these drills is lacking from the historical records along with information on any type of extra duty the men may have carried out. Questions addressed in this study include the pay of the soldier, the significance of regimented drills, the type of tasks involved in extra duty, and whether the task assigned reflected the soldiers occupation prior to enlistment.

Social participation within the garrison is another difficult subject to address due to the lack of archival information. This type of activity was not important to the military and, therefore, was not regularly recorded. From the soldier's journals it is known that soldiers entertained themselves by writing letters, playing games, and playing musical instruments. Without a thorough study of journals in which this information was recorded, however, the type of games, musical instruments played by the men, and additional social activities would remain unknown.

Fort Hoskins was located in a secluded area that functioned within a military structured environment. Nevertheless, interaction with the community occurred. This study will address local economy, the political favor of the citizens, social relationships with the community, and the priority or lack of religion in the life of the enlisted man. An additional issue discussed is the romantic relationships between the soldiers and the Native American women.

When stationed at Fort Hoskins the soldiers were involved in a variety of government violations. Gambling, desertion, and alcohol consumption by the common foot soldier were common place at the post. In order to determine how the soldiers functioned within their environment it is necessary to use the archives on issues involving the type of medium used to gamble, the frequency of alcohol consumption, where the soldiers deserted, and how these crimes were punished.

The soldier's material belongings at Fort Hoskins were limited to government issued items and personal items either brought from home or purchased by the sutler. Through uniform identification and additional data it is possible to identify the type of items associated with the soldiers. In turn, this data enables archaeologists to anticipate the types of artifacts associated with a mid 19th century military fort. Armed with this knowledge it is possible to identify occupational areas within a site, determine gender and age of occupants, and examine differences between the common private and officer in regards to site use.

Documents

Because Fort Hoskins was a relatively small and short lived post very few written documents were produced and only a few exist today. The known archives of Fort Hoskins include a letter book, a post order book, Oregon Volunteer enlistment records, and two soldier's journals that refer to service at Fort Hoskins. The letter book is a compilation of correspondences to various commanders at Pacific Northwest and northern California posts from Fort Hoskins. These letters contain information on the reaction of the Indians to reservation life, duties of the soldiers at Fort Hoskins, soldier desertion, and Indian and soldier interactions. The post orders are simple instructions given by the officers to the soldiers, Native Americans, and settlers by commanders at Fort Hoskins. The orders primarily include the sentences of soldiers who have been reprimanded as well as the prohibition of gambling and alcohol.

The Oregon Volunteer enlistment records are a significant addition to the archival information on Fort Hoskins because it is the only known data that can give us a physical profile of the soldier at Fort Hoskins. In addition to the name of the soldier these records contain the age, height, eyes, hair color, town or county of nativity, state or country of nativity, occupation, date of enlistment, place of enlistment, who enlisted them and the

term of their service. The Oregon Volunteer enlistment records (1864 - 1865) contain ten different companies; two of these, Company B and Company F, served at Fort Hoskins. By statistically analyzing these data it is possible to determine the occupational, regional, and physical profile of an average Oregon volunteer. Additionally, it is possible to compare the average Oregon volunteer with a nationally averaged Civil War era soldier.

The two known journals that refer to Fort Hoskins include information on the daily life of a Western fort soldier. The first journal is entitled *All Quiet on the Yamhill* (Barth 1959) by Corporal Royal A. Bensell. Corporal Bensell's service from 1862 through 1864 was primarily spent at Fort Yamhill with a brief service at Fort Hoskins. The second journal, *A Webfoot Volunteer* (Nelson and Onstad 1965), written by Corporal William M. Hilleary, includes data on social pastimes, food, and Native American interactions. Corporal Hilleary's journal covers the years 1864 through 1866. Three months of Corporal Hilleary's service was spent at Fort Hoskins.

Archaeology

The archives on Fort Hoskins contain significant data on the military and social components of the post. However, the issues addressed in this study are only partially answered by archival data. An additional tool that aids in the extraction of history is archaeology. Anything which is deposited into the ground and survives complete decomposition is history. When applied to Fort Hoskins it is possible to uncover additional data that may never be discovered through archival study. Archaeology possesses the ability to create additional avenues of research through the discovery of unknown features and artifact assemblages. When archaeology and historical data are integrated it is common to find contradictions between the two sources of information. While archaeology can confirm information present in the archives, it may also change or

alter the reality recorded in the historical documents based on the presence, absence, or quantity of features and/or artifacts.

Understanding the original layout of Fort Hoskins can only partially be reconstructed through historical maps and descriptions. Although maps provide insight on the general area and layout of the fort it is difficult to pinpoint the exact location of the buildings from these historic sketches. Archaeology can contribute significantly to the discovery of the physical placement and precise location of these features through the identification of the foundation and construction material such as cut nails, window glass, brick, and mortar.

Archaeology is also useful in the identification of foodstuffs associated with the soldier's diet. Through the identification of the diet by the extraction of faunal material from the archaeological record it is possible to draw conclusions on the quantity of meat and the type of meat consumed by the soldiers. The presence of alcohol at the fort can be confirmed by the presence of bottle fragments. Type, quantity, and disposal practices of alcohol bottles may reveal a great deal on alcohol use among the Fort Hoskins soldiers.

Social activities of the soldiers are determined through the recovery of gaming pieces. The presence or absence of dominoes, die, marbles, checkers, and other paraphernalia confirm the variety of social activities among the men. Parts of musical instruments can also survive deposition. Harmonica, banjo, and guitar's all exhibit parts that can be broken, discarded, and re-discovered.

The parts of the uniform that survive in the archaeological record includes any metals or silk fabric. Uniform buttons and jewelry such as, metal letters and symbols are able to escape complete decomposition in most cases. Additionally, these artifacts are commonly lost due to their frequent wear and size. Through analysis of buttons in particular, it is possible to determine the date and manufacturer of the button as well as the rank of the soldier who wore the buttons.

The collection and analysis of weapons and ammunition at Fort Hoskins can supply additional data on the daily duty of the soldier. The location of these items may confirm the location of the soldier's target practice area and magazine.

Summary

The primary goal of this thesis is to extract archival data on the operations and daily life at Fort Hoskins from historical documents to develop an archaeological model. In order to initiate this objective, the research problem at Fort Hoskins needs to be discussed. Secondly, it is necessary to develop a methodology on how to solve the integration problem. In this case, the solution was contained in archival documents. From these documents the author plans to use this information to further resolve evasive issues on Forth Hoskins and produce a document useful to the archaeologist.

The second chapter introduces the historical site of Fort Hoskins and the Siletz Agency Blockhouse. Maps of the post and reservation locations were placed within the text along with a narrative on the layout of Fort Hoskins. Chapter 3 provides descriptive data on the soldiers who served at Fort Hoskins. Both the Regular Army and volunteers from Oregon, Washington, and California, are discussed. The fourth chapter is entitled, Demographics of Oregon Volunteers (1864 - 1865) and discusses the physical attributes of the soldiers recorded on the Oregon Volunteer enlistment records. Additionally, some of these findings are compared with national statistics.

The following chapter, Chapter 5, contains information derived from both journals, the post orders, and letter book. Supervision of the Native Americans at the Siletz Agency in regards to desertion and alcohol possession is discussed along with the types of punishment inflicted upon the disobedient Indians. Additional information contained within this chapter are statements on the control of Confederate loyalties, required participation of the soldiers in regimented duty, and their diet

In addition to their work at the fort, the soldiers were given free time. Chapter 6 includes information on the soldiers participation in music, clubs, and traveling entertainment. The seventh chapter discusses the soldiers interactions with the community which involves religion, farmers, neighboring families, and Native American women. Chapter 8 includes a discussion on the vice and violations of the Fort Hoskins soldier. Gambling and alcohol were the most common, forbidden, entertainment engaged in by the officers. The frequency of reports on gambling and alcohol in journals when compared to the official Fort Hoskin's reports reflects the practice of secrecy when engaging in these vices. The following chapter is a report of the possible type of uniform worn by the soldier, the type of accouterments, weapons, and ammunition. The discovery of these data allows the archaeologist to assume certain artifact typologies to be present on a military site such as Fort Hoskins. In order to help guide the archaeological work at the site, the data gleaned through archival sources will be structured in the form of an archaeological model presented in the final chapter of this document.

CHAPTER 2: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF FORT HOSKINS

The onset of westward immigration into the Pacific Northwest left Oregon in a state of chaos. Unlike other newly settled areas, the Federal Government was unable to effectively control settlement in the Oregon Territory. In other parts of the nation Indian land claims had been dissolved to make room for the influx of white settlers. Due to this rapid settlement into Oregon, troops were assigned to keep peace between the Indians and settlers. "On July 20, 1849, Governor Lane and the Territorial Legislature sent a memorial to Congress which asked the government to purchase the rights of the Indians and to remove them from the districts of settlement" (Brauner and Stricker 1994:40).

The Federal Government created three treaties which removed 3,780,000 acres from Indian ownership. These treaties were presented to the Rogue Indians and Chasta-Skotons-Umpquas in 1853 and 1854 by Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Joel Palmer. The Indians were then placed on temporary reservations at Table Rock, Port Orford, and in the Umpqua Valley (Brauner and Stricker 1994:44).

Coast Reservation

Superintendent Joel Palmer and Lieutenant Philip Sheridan (Fig. 2.1) were ordered to choose an isolated area which would be unattractive to the white settlers. After exploring both the Klamath Lake area and the Oregon Coastal Range, Palmer and Sheridan selected the permanent reservation's site. Palmer chose the Coast Range between the Yaquina and Salmon Rivers as the permanent home for the Umpqua Valley Tribes and the western Oregon Indians (Brauner and Stricker 1994:45). In the spring of 1855, Palmer publicly announced that the entire coast between the ocean and the Coast range from Siltcoos to Cape Lookout was closed to settlement. Over one million acres of this land was proclaimed the Coast Reservation (Fig. 1.1).

Figure 2.1. Major General Philip H. Sheridan (Catton,1980:539)

Eventually, this reservation was partitioned into a northern and southern area. The Alsea Sub-Agency for the non-treaty Alsea, Coos, Siuslaw, and Umpqua Indians was the southern half and contained the area between the Yaquina and Umpqua Rivers. The southern tribes and the Tillamook, Nestucca, and Yaquinas were assigned the Siletz Agency which was between the Yaquina and Salmon Rivers (Kent 1973:2).

The tribes at the Siletz Agency in 1855 included the Alsea, Chasta Scoton, Coos, Coquille, Chetco, Nestucca, Rogue River (Takelma), Port Orford, Shasta Siuslaw, Tillamook, Tututni, Umpqua and Yaquina. Some names of the larger bands were the Cow Creek, Joshua Galice Creek, Flores Creek, Euchee, Applegate, Nehalem, Siletz, Chesta Costa, Sixes, Noltnatnah, Mac-en-noot-e-way, Delwashe and Pistol River (Kent 1977:5). The total number of Indians on the Siletz Agency in 1855 numbered between

2,500 and 2,600. By 1885 their numbers had diminished to 900. The large drop in number was a result of disease and desertion from the reserve (Fagan 1885: 404).

Trouble at the Siletz Indian Agency began immediately. Originally, the Indians had declared that they would move onto the Siletz Agency and look at it as their own country. They even promised never to return to their old homes. After a short while, however, the chiefs were complaining that their people were unhappy with the climate. "Old George," a chief from the Grande Ronde, went on to explain to Captain Christopher Colon Augur (Fig. 2.2), commander at Fort Hoskins, that his people found it too windy and bleak at the Siletz Agency and they wanted to go into a smaller valley in the mountains where it was less cold and better protected from the coastal winds. Captain Augur's response to the complaint was, "that if their was to be a change in location for the Indians it could not happen until June due to the high waters which would make transportation and communication difficult". "Until that time, Augur suggested to Major Mackall at Benicia, California, they should encourage the chiefs to visit the more desirable places where they would want to live. This would give the Indians time to decide on a new location" (Fort Hoskins Letter Book (FHLB), December 16, 1856). A re-location never occurred for these people.

As soon as the boundaries of the Siletz Indian Agency reservation were approved, hundreds of Indians were moved onto the thickly vegetated and undeveloped land. Palmer had promised a horse for each Indian, fishing supplies, sugar, coffee, a mill to grind wheat, lumber for housing and a doctor. When the Indians arrived in the rain they were given none of the promised items. Therefore, they had to construct temporary housing and obtain most of their food from the wilderness since neither was adequately provided for them (Kent 1977:7).

The absence of buildings and homes at the reservation, as well as the lack of servicable roads was problamatic for the Native Americans. Without good roads, supplies and food could not reach the Siletz Agency. A road for this exact purpose was supposed

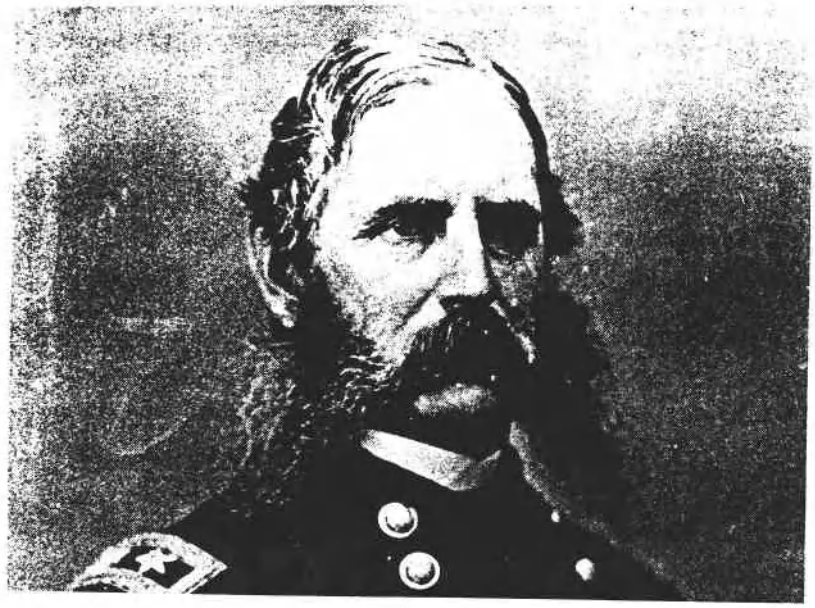

Figure 2.2. Major General Christopher Colon Augur.
(U.S. Signal Corps Photo B-4597, National Archives)

to be constructed and completed by the superintendent before the first winter. For reasons unknown, Superintendent Palmer refused to construct the road to the Siletz Agency in the fall of 1856. Since ground travel was not an option to transport food and supplies to the Indians, a steam ship was used for this purpose. Unfortunately, this mode of transportation proved disastrous on several occasions. For instance, a schooner was carrying thousands of pounds of flour, at least a ton of potatoes, and other foodstuffs when it wrecked at the mouth of the Siletz River in December of 1856. Men and women pooled their strength to save what they could of the supplies. While the supplies from the schooner were being transported to shore, an additional storm hit and washed away a vast amount of these goods from the beach (Brauner and Stricker 1994:57).

That first winter several hundred Indians died from disease, poor diets, and exposure (Kent 1977:7). Tyee John, the Rogue River Chief, explained to an agent in 1857 that the reservation had taken half of his people. "For my own heart is sick. Many of my people have died since they came here; many are still dying. There will soon be none left

of us. Here the mountains are covered with great forests; it is hard to get through them. We have no game; we are sick at heart; we are sad when we look on the graves of our families " (Victor 1894:417). The lack of an adequate food supply for the Indians was not a temporary ordeal. Starvation among the Indians lasted from 1855 through the 1860's.

In order to prevent conflict between the Indians and the settlers, Indian Superintendent Joel Palmer requested that a military presence be placed around the perimeter of the reservation. The army stationed in this area would be responsible for the protection of the defenseless Indian from the increasing non-Indian settlement of western Oregon. Additionally, soldiers stationed at the fort would be instructed to keep Indians on the reservation (Kent 1977:4). A correspondence dated July 30, 1856 from Captain C.C. Augur to Major W.W. Mackall explained the necessity of a fort in the proposed vicinity. "The object of the post is to keep the Indians away from the settlements and the whites from the Indian Reservation and to afford protection to settlers in case the Indians should ever break out-each one of these objects can be better accomplished at the point of Fort Hoskins" (FHLB, July 30, 1856).

Fort Hoskins

On July 21,1856, Lieutenant Sheridan and Joel Palmer set out from Fort Yamhill (not yet named) to the coast, headed south to the Siletz River and then traveled up the Siletz Valley to the Luckiamute River and Kings Valley in search of land to build a fort to monitor the Siletz Agency. Kings Valley was the area Lieutenant Sheridan chose for the garrison. Eventually, Captain Colon C. Augur joined the two to assess the exact future location of Fort Hoskins (Brauner and Stricker 1994:80-81). Captain Augur felt this proposed location to be not only geographically beneficial but conveniently located to the VanPeer sawmill, numerous local brickyards, and a flour mill (Fig. 2.3). Confident of the new location of the garrison, Captain Augur named the post Fort Hoskins after his

comrade, Lieutenant Charles Hoskins, who was killed at Monterey, Mexico, September 21, 1846 (Hoop 1929:351).

Before construction of Fort Hoskins could begin, approval from General John Wool, Commander of the Department of the Pacific, had to be received. Therefore, Captain Augur commenced constructing a tent camp in August of 1856. The first company, Company G, 4th Infantry, arrived at camp in July,1856. In November 1856 Captain Augur was granted permission to begin construction of Fort Hoskins (FHLB, November 1856).

During the summer of 1856, Lieutenant Sheridan was instructed to improve upon a trail that led to the upper prarie of the Siletz River and to build and engineer a block house on the prarie (Onstad 1964:179). In 1858, Colonel Augur had the blockhouse re-located 6 miles west of the original blockhouse so that it overlooked the actual location of the Siletz Agency (Brauner and Stricker 1994: 84).

Layout of Fort Hoskins

The focal point of drills and regiments was the parade grounds. This feature was located on a bench about 60 feet above the Luckiamute River Valley floor and was surrounded by primary structures (Fig. 2.4). The soldier's barracks were constructed northeast of the parade. The guard house was just south of the soldier's quarters. Residing west to southwest were the five laundress and bakery. The officer's quarters were situated due south of the parade grounds and the barns were down on the Luckiamute River flood plain. In order to place a warehouse on the site, the soldiers leveled the western area of the parade ground. The powder magazines were dug into the hillside and were situated northwest of the parade grounds (Brauner and Stricker 1994:86). The hospital was located south-southeast from the parade grounds and enlisted men's barracks at the southern end of the site. In 1858, the hospital was reported to have

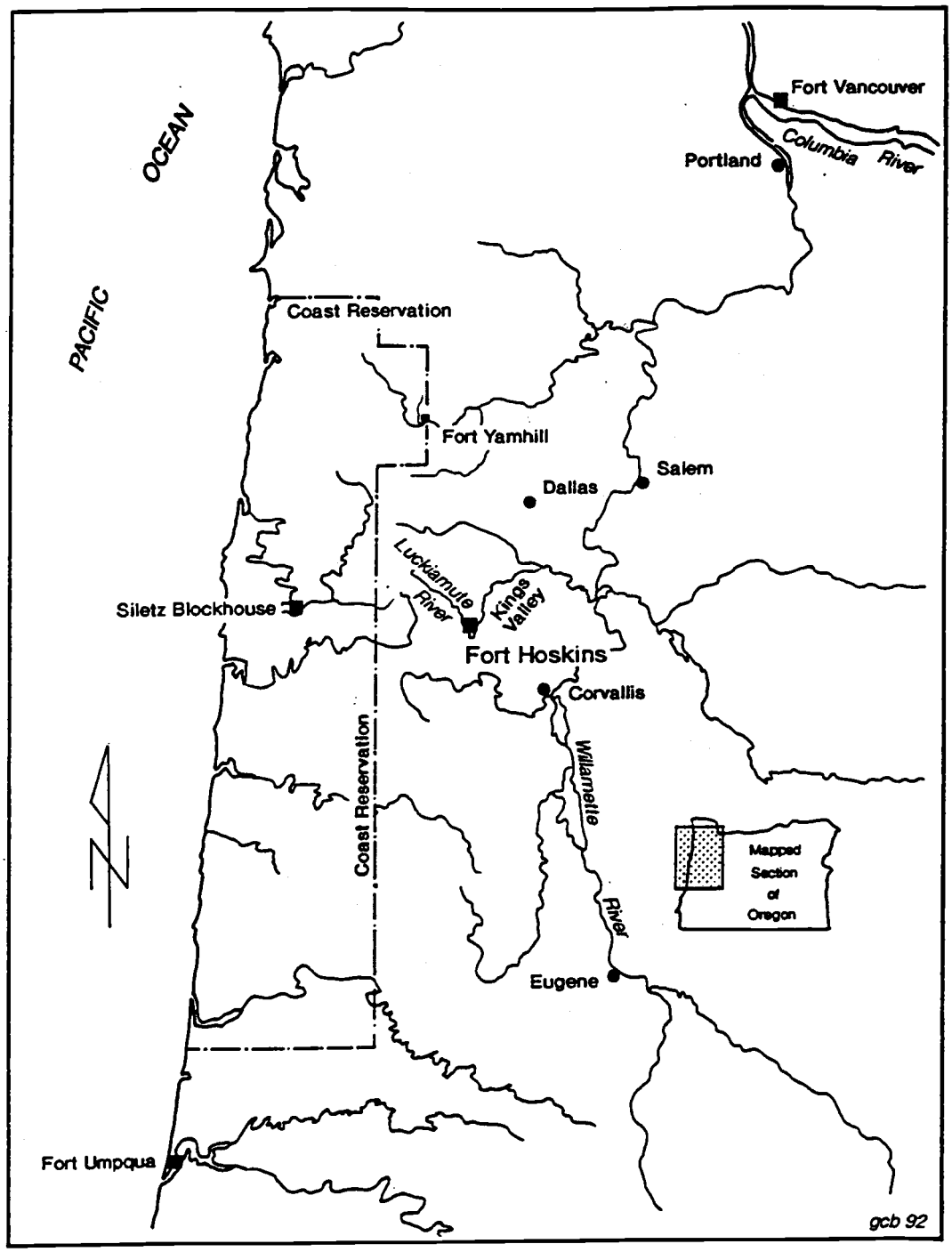

Figure 2.3. Location of Fort Hoskins

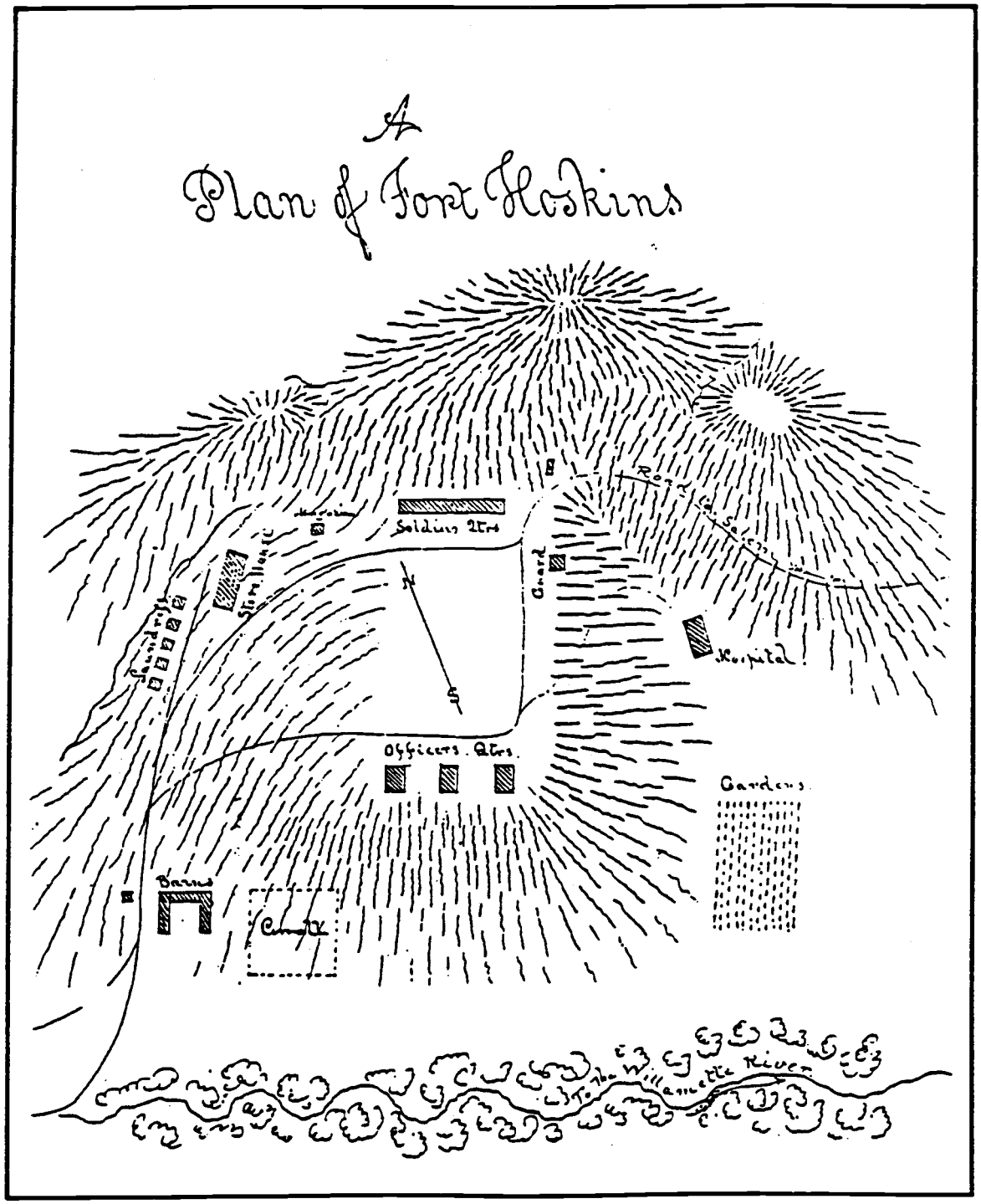

Figure 2.4. Plan of Fort Hoskins by Col. Joseph Mansfield, November 1858
(Mansfield Report November 19, 1858, National Archives)

an assistant surgeon, a steward, a cook, nurse and a matron who was an Indian woman who tended to the washing. The building consisted of a dispensary, wardroom, and kitchen. Due to the sloping nature and heavy clay component at the site, a wooden boardwalk was constructed around the major buildings at Fort Hoskins.

At least seventeen buildings were constructed at Fort Hoskins. The largest, built north of the parade, was a two story barracks that could hold two companies or approximately 175 men. The enlisted men slept, bathed, and ate in this structure. The second floor was the enlisted men's sleeping quarters which had double bunks that were two tiers high. The ground floor served as the cooking, eating and bathing facilities (Onstad 1964:182). It was equipped with kitchens, mess rooms, and washrooms. The first floor may have served as a dance floor and entertainment center. The men were never assigned to fetch water since it was piped in from an adjacent spring. They were required to gather and cut wood for the fire places that were located on either side of the barracks, however.

> Much of the time while at Hoskins we were required to go into the woods and cut our own wood. It required about two cords of wood every day to keep up the fires in the fort. We had no stoves, not even cook-stoves, but open fire places in every room. The usual style of bunk was two stories high, arranged for four persons, two above and two below. The end of the bunk was set against the wall with a space of two feet between it and the next one. On the end of the bunk next the aisle a gun rack was fixed up for four guns and the necessary fixtures. There was a row of such bunks on either side of the squad room. The bed sacks were generally made single width, hence there was no grumbling that one or the other had all the straw on their side...(Hilleary 1883).

The officers quarters consisted of three small framed buildings. The yards of these buildings were individually surrounded by a picket fence with a gate (Brauner and Stricker 1994:93). These structures were situated south of the parade grounds overlooking the valley. The officers also had running water piped from the spring to their houses.

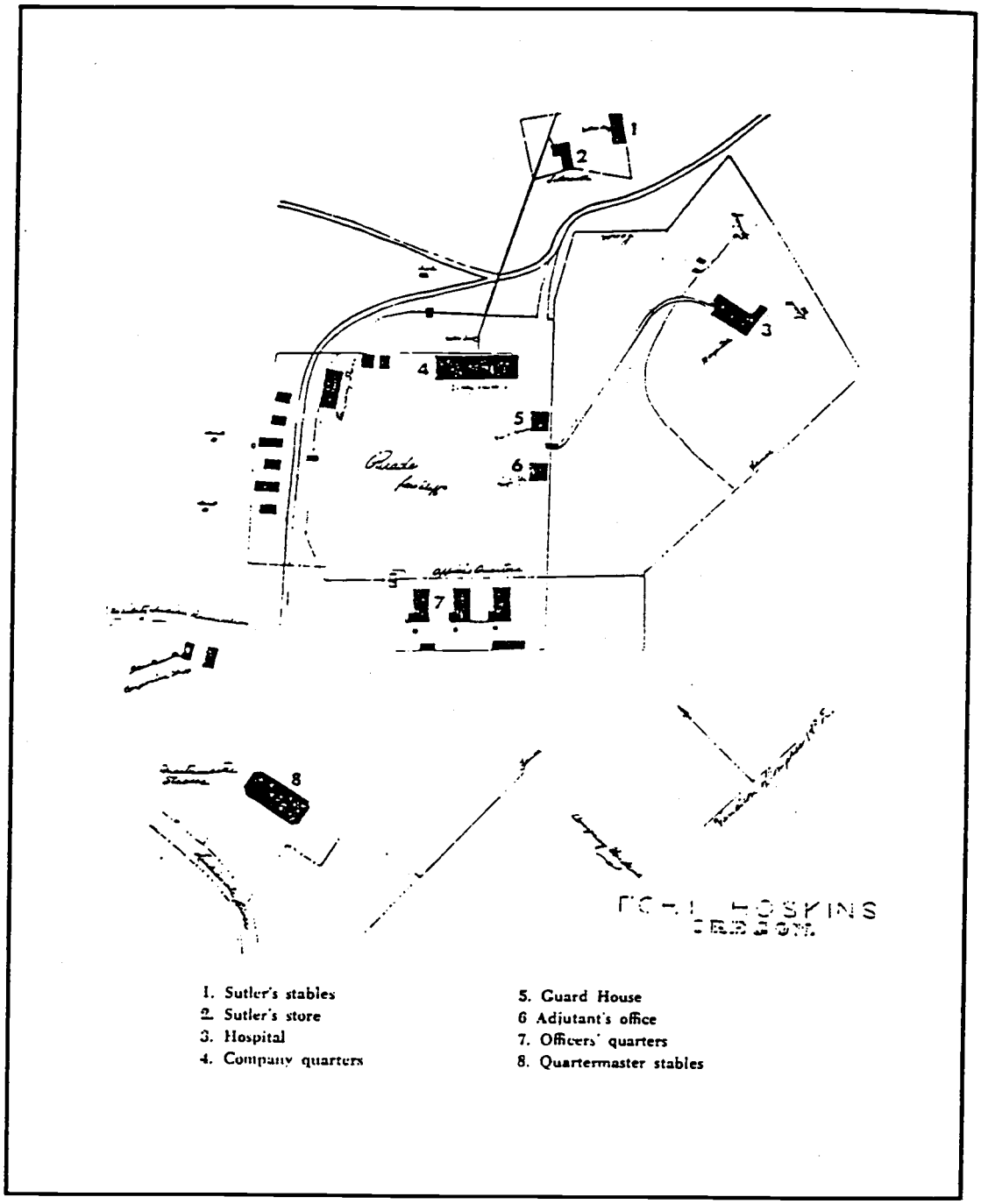

Figure 2.5. Map of Fort Hoskins by Y.E. Chase, 1864. (National Archives)

Other buildings constructed by 1858 included five small houses for laundresses, located west of the parade grounds, sheds which could be used for mule stables stationed south of the parade, with a powder magazine situated west of the enlisted men's barracks. Built north-west of the parade grounds was storage house that held quartermaster and commissary supplies. A small guard house with a prison cell was east of the parade ground while the blacksmith and saddler shop was placed adjacent to the quartermaster where extra duty men were employed, and a sutler's store where the soldiers could purchase goods (Mansfield Report 1858).

After 1858 several other buildings were added to Fort Hoskins including an adjutants office located south of the guard house on the eastern side of the parade ground, another blacksmith shop adjacent to the 1858 stables, and a stable for the sutler. A new stable was built in 1861 by the Luckiamute River. By 1864, the original stable built in 1858 was torn down (Fig. 2.5)(Brauner and Stricker 1994:94,95).

An additional structure, referred to as a theater in the primary documents on Fort Hoskins, was built within the garrison boundaries prior to 1862. It was owned and operated by Paul Clifford and an unknown theater company. In July, 1862, Paul Clifford offered to sell the building to Fort Hoskins for $25 or remove it for private purposes. In August, 1862, Captain Seidenstriker bought the 60 X 40 building for scrap lumber for the stables and fencing at Fort Hoskins (FHLB, July 25, 1862). The location of this building is unknown.

CHAPTER 3: TROOPS STATIONED AT FORT HOSKINS

The Regular Army

Becoming a territory in 1848 and a state in 1859, Oregon required a military presence to control the encroachment of settlers onto Native American lands. Therefore, troops were brought in from the East. Sailing from New York in November 1848, two companies of the First Artillery arrived at the mouth of the Columbia River on May 13, 1849. Major John Samuel Hathaway, commander of Company L, took station at Fort Vancouver. The remaining company garrisoned in Astoria and eventually continued on to Fort Nisqually located on the southern end of the Puget Sound. These companies were relatively small, numbering only 70 to 80 men each (Hoop 1929:346).

Additional troops under the command of Colonel William Loring were assigned to the Oregon Territory from Fort Leavenworth on May 10, 1849. This regiment of mounted riflemen (1st Dragoons) was needed to assist the newly formed Oregon Militia in their plight of the "Cayuse War" as well as offer protection to immigrant wagon trains entering the territory. The 1st Dragoons arrived in Oregon City during the winter of 1849 to1850 and set up a tent camp until lodging arrangements could be made with Fort Vancouver (Brauner and Stricker 1994:76).

As early as 1851, Oregon had organized troops that fought throughout the state and in adjacent states and territories. Military protection by the Regular Army in 1851 was motivated by the outbreak of the "Rogue Indian Wars" (1851 -1856) and warfare between the southern coast tribes and settlers and miners in 1852 and 1853 (Brauner and Stricker 1994:43). In the fall of 1853, when the Indian and settler disputes peaked, several volunteer companies were formed. The 4th Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel B.L. Bonneville, arrived at Fort Vancouver via the Columbia River in September, 1852. Fort Vancouver was the chosen post for these troops due to its access to the

Columbia River and Willamette River (Hoop 1929:348). An additional volunteer group called the Independent Rangers was created and added to the forces. In August of 1856, all of the Oregon Volunteers were discharged from service. Any campaigning after August, 1856 was carried out by the Regular Army (Todd 1980:1106).

There is no available information on the daily life of a United States Regular Army soldier that served at the Siletz Agency or Fort Hoskins. However, from historical documents the reasons for their deployment is evident. The Army's mission in 1856 was to protect the Indian from unprovoked attacks from the white settler and to keep the Indians from deserting the newly established reservation. The dual goals were accomplished by the establishment of three forts surrounding the Coast Reservation. The forts were Fort Hoskins which was located in Kings Valley, Fort Umpqua on the mouth of the Umpqua River, and Fort Yamhill adjacent to Valley Junction. Another structure that aided in the control of settlement activity was the Siletz Agency blockhouse which was armed by 25 soldiers (Kent 1973:4,10).

Fort Hoskins was designed to accommodate two companies. (Brauner and Stricker 1994:68,95). For example, the population at Fort Hoskins in 1858 included Company G and F of the 4th Infantry. The command was composed of an assistant surgeon, a hospital steward, Captain Augur, First Lieutenant Macfeely, Second Lieutenant Gentry, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty-eight privates (Mansfield Report 1858).

Captain Christopher Colon Augur was the first, and longest serving, commander at Fort Hoskins. The first company, Company G, 4th Infantry, was stationed at Fort Hoskins from July 25, 1856 through June 25, 1861. Other troops such as Company F, 4th Infantry and Company B, 9th Infantry served at Fort Hoskins during this same period at different intervals (Fig. 3.1).

By 1861 Fort Hoskins was not as vital a force as it once had been. Many additional routes had been discovered through the Coast Range, thereby, negating the

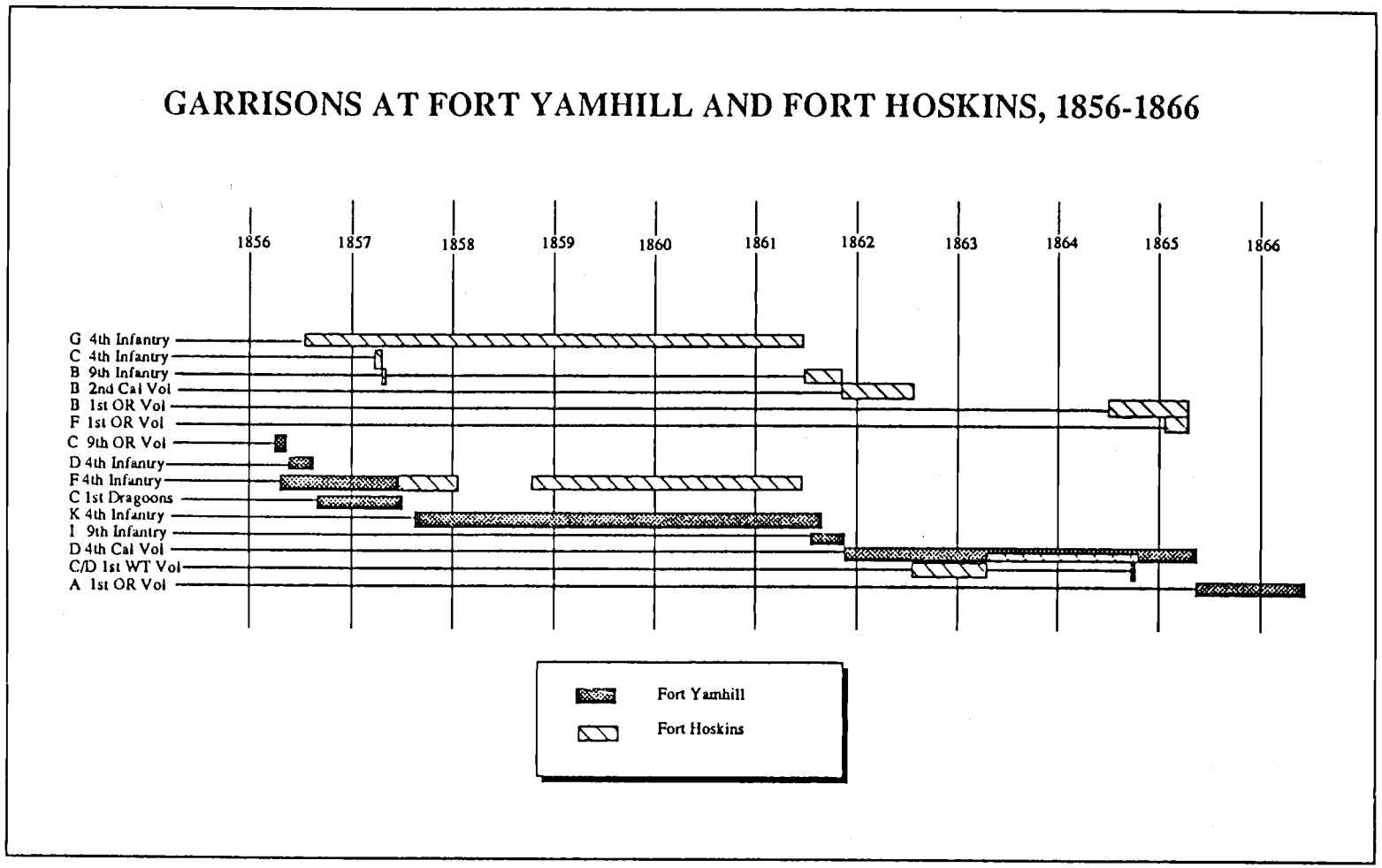

Figure 3.1. The Garrisons at Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins (Brauner and Stricker 1994:96).

Table 3.1. Oregon and Washington Army in 1861

Commissioned Officers	Post	Number of Men
Captain H.M. Black	Vancouver	111
Major Lugenbeel	Colville	116
Major Steen	Walla Walla	127
Captain Van Voast	Cascades	41
Captain F.T. Dent	**Fort Hoskins**	43
Unknown	Steilacoom and Camp Pickett	110
Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan	The Dalles	54

fort's advantageous location. Additionally, the reservations were reduced by the Federal Government to free land for white development. At this same time, Indians were acquiring work permits to leave the reservation.

When the Civil War broke out, the troops were mustered out of Fort Hoskins, Yamhill, and Umpqua because of the national need for an increased Union force. Due to the call for Regular Army troops in the East the strength of the Washington and Oregon army decreased to seven hundred soldiers and nineteen commissioned officers. The remaining Regular Army troops were distributed among several captains throughout the two states (Table 3.1) (Platt 1903:98).

Volunteers

Although the threat of Indian uprisings, Indian desertion, and settler dissatisfaction had diminished by 1861, the Federal Government felt a force was still needed at Fort Hoskins. The government was uncomfortable with the complete removal of the Regular Army from Oregon because they thought the Indians might commit depredations upon the

white settlers. Additionally, rumors of anti-union groups such as "The Knights of the Golden Circle" storming the forts for ammunition circulated throughout the state.

The Knights of the Golden Circle was the most popular secessionist group in Oregon. Newspapers such as the *Democratic Register* and *Eugene City Review*, occasionally published information on the group. It was reported that The Knights of the Golden Circle had raised several militia companies in Oregon. These companies were thought to have been raised to attack military posts such as Fort Hoskins and Fort Vancouver. However, attacks on these posts were never carried out by the organization. Their presence was only felt through empty threats, a few brawls, a sympathetic newspaper, and a waving confederate flag (Williams 1966:54).

In addition to rumors of anti-union seditions were rumors of Indian uprisings. Although the majority of Indian troubles dissipated with the removal of certain Indians such as Tyee John, discontentment continued among the Indian population. Reports abounded regarding the Indians collecting arms in order to flee south in the summer. "The agent informs me that there is a large number of arms in their hands; also from him and through other reliable sources I am told that in some of their wigwams there are as much as eight or ten shooting irons of all descriptions, that their quivers are full of new arrows, and that they intend to make a break early in the summer, if not before" (Lamont 1897:902). There were, however, no uprisings or serious skirmishes resulting from such reports.

In 1863, the issue of closing Fort Hoskins resurfaced. It was decided by General Alvord, Commander at Fort Vancouver, that only one fort, Fort Yamhill, was needed to control and monitor the Siletz Agency. At this time, Fort Hoskins consisted of dilapidated buildings and one treacherous Siletz pack trail, where as Fort Yamhill was in better condition with a proposed safer route to the Siletz Agency. The citizens adjacent to Fort Hoskins felt differently about the fort's closure and circulated a petition to keep the

fort active. One outraged Corvallis citizen wrote a graphic letter to Governor A.C. Gibbs of Portland urging him not to close Fort Hoskins.

> We of Corvallis and vicinity have received information from the officers of Fort Hoskins that the fort is to be immediately abandoned; that a [few] soldiers are to be left with the agent on the reserve, and that the change is to be made within three weeks. The time is short in which to prepare and circulate amongst the people petitions against such a policy. Here are 2,500 of the worst Indians on the coast - Indians who have been engaged in war; who have destroyed settlements, burned infants, carried off women captive, surrounded and nearly captured companies of U.S. troops; who we know have done these things, and within eight years; Indians who are posted in the matter of the present troubles of the country; who have been led to believe the Government has failed-gone in; who have recently forced their agent to leave through fear for his life; who are plentifully supplied with powder, having free access to this town; who are thoroughly posted as to their portion of their valley and means of defense, have knowledge of recent uprisings of the Minnesota Indians, and to whom the promises and pledges of the United States, in treaty, are as naught, never fulfilled. And yet, with the past-yes, present-Minnesota Indian massacres in view, the officer commanding this military department invites such a disaster (Lamont 1897 pt.2:328,329).

The horrors of the Indian wars were still fresh in the citizens' memory and the lack of protection from the Indians was overwhelming. Hearing the cry of the people, the Federal Government decided to keep Fort Hoskins temporarily active with about 30 men. Additionally, it "showed the Indians that there was still a Government and a power dangerous to resist" (Lamont 1897:903).

Company D, 4th California Infantry was stationed at Fort Hoskins at the time of the discussion to decommission the fort. Company D, commanded by Captain Scott was mustered out of Fort Hoskins on October 8, 1864. During the months of October and November of 1864 there were only six soldiers and a sergeant from Company D, 4th California Infantry to man the fort (Brauner and Stricker 1994:97). However, Fort Hoskins was used as a training camp for troops of the newly enlisted Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

Table 3.2. Companies Stationed at Fort Hoskins (Brauner and Stricker 1994:97).

Company	Commander	Date Garrisoned
G, 4th Infantry	Captain Auger*	July 25,1856 - June 25,1861
F, 4th Infantry	Lt. Wheeler	March 22 - April 8, 1857
B, 9th Infantry	Captain Dent	April 18 - April 30,1857
F, 4th Infantry	Captain Floyd-Jones	June 19, 1857 - Jan.19,1858
F, 4th Infantry	Captain Floyd-Jones	Oct. 5, 1858 - June 14, 1861
B, 9th Infantry	Captain Dent*	June 20, 1861 - Nov. 1, 1861
B, 2nd California Infantry	Captain Schmidt*	Nov. 1, 1861 - July 14, 1862
D, 1st Washington Infantry	Captain Seidenstriker*	July 14, 1862 - April 4, 1863
D, 4th California Infantry	Lt. Garden/ Captain Scott*	April 4, 1863 - Oct. 8, 1964
B, 1st Oregon Infantry	Captain Palmer*	Dec. 29, 1864 - April 10,1865
F, 1st Oregon Infantry	Captain Walters	Dec. 29, 1865 - April 10,1865

* Base Commander

On December 29, 1864 Company B and F of the 1st Oregon Infantry Volunteers gathered in Salem and marched to Fort Hoskins. The men were trained in military arts and occasionally went on duty to capture Indians who had deserted the reservation. In 1865, when the Civil War had ended, Fort Hoskins was decommissioned and abandoned (Table 3.2)(Onstad 1964:185, 186).

Washington Territory Volunteers

On May 10, 1861, Henry McGill, the acting governor of Washington Territory, issued his proclamation in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers; "calling upon the citizens of the territory capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves, and report to the adjutant general, to aid the president in maintaining the laws and the integrity of the Union!" When this call for troops came in 1861, Washington Territory found itself ill prepared and without interest in national troubles in the East. Struggles with the elements and the local Native American skirmishes over the previous several years had left nearly

every man, woman and child exhausted (Washington State Archives, Records of the Washington State Military Dept., Record Group 82, Historical Research Notes). In addition, Washington Territory had a Democratic majority which was not completely in political favor with Union ideals (Todd 1980:1282).

That following fall, on October 12, steps were again taken to enlist the men of Washington Territory. Colonel Thomas A. Scott arrived at Puget Sound on January 1862 to organize the troops. He was only able to raise three companies. Very little support was shown for Colonel Scott's mission at Olympia due to the absence of an effective government and lack of Union devotion. Therefore, Colonel Steinberger opened a recruiting office in San Francisco on March 1st drawing recruits from the entire West coast including Washington Territory. Colonel Steinberger was able to raise eight companies known as the 1st Washington Territory Volunteers (Washington State Archives, Records of the Washington State Military Dept., Record Group 82, Historical Research Notes).

Unfortunately, none of the original Washington Volunteer enlistment records exist. A letter dated October 1887 from the Adjutant General Russell G. O'Brien stated, "that for some unaccountable reason, the records of this office, as well as those in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, fail to disclose in any manner, who, and what number of men served to fill the quota of Washington Territory in the war of the Rebellion" (Washington State Archives, Records of the Washington State Military Dept., Record Group 82, Historical Research Notes).

In the early 1960's a search was conducted by Colonel Fields, an historian of the Washington State Military Department, for any information on the Washington Territory Volunteers. In his research he discovered five old ledgers at the library of the Washington Historical Society. Although these ledgers did not contain the enlistment records of the Washington Territory Volunteers, they did contain clothing account records for each individual who had served in regiments A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K.

From these clothing accounts Colonel Fields was able to draw conclusions on the 1st Washington Territorial Infantry Regiment. He concluded that all of the early enlistments were made in California however, out of the 1,000 men that ultimately enlisted, almost 50 percent of those men were from Washington and Oregon. As men deserted, died, or were discharged the numbers of the regiment dropped to a strength of 700 to 800 men. These vacancies were filled with men from the Pacific Northwest (Washington State Archives, Records of the Washington State Military Dept., Record Group 82, Historical Research Notes).

In addition, the clothing account records gave some information on the companies location, date of location, and commanding officer (Table 3.3). Company D, 1st Regiment of Infantry was the only company from the Washington Territory Volunteers to serve at Fort Hoskins. Consisting of 82 men, Company D was organized in February 1862, and mustered into federal service on April 12, 1862. It was commanded by Captain F. Seidenstriker, Company D, 1st Infantry, Washington Territory Volunteers, who served at Fort Hoskins from July 14, 1862 to April 4, 1863. On March 1, 1865, Company D was disbanded.

Table 3.3. The 1st Washington Territory Infantry Regiment

Company	Date Mustered	Commander	Location	Strength
A	March 21, 1862	Capt. W.W. Thompson	Fort Vancouver	83
B	April 1, 1862	Capt. S.W. Shulock	Alcatras Island	79
C	April 17, 1862	Capt. C.A. Glazure	Alcatras Island	82
D	April 12, 1862	Capt. F. Seidenstriker	Alcatras Island	82
E	May 10, 1862	Capt. W.M. Knox	Alcatras Island	43
F	September 17, 1862	Capt. W.V. Spencer	Fort Vancouver	53
G	August 31, 1862	Capt. Ed Bart	Alcatras Island	43
H	August 2, 1862	Capt. W.M. Dowling	Alcatras Island	43
I	October 21, 1862	Capt. Daniel O'Regan	Alcatras Island	43
K	December 5, 1862	Capt. E.H. Tucker	Fort Steilacoom	43

California Volunteers

The state of California was able to effectively enlist and organize large volunteer companies. The majority of these troops were enlisted and organized in San Francisco and Sacramento, California. Both of these cities contained a large number of immigrants. The mining counties in northeastern California also proved to be successful enlistment areas (Todd 1980:656).

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, California had about seventy-four uniformed companies which were divided into divisions and brigades. In1862, the divisions were reduced to brigades and companies were assigned regiments or battalions. From that time on, the entire military force was known as the California Volunteer Militia. With this re-organization and increased enlistment, the number of companies had increased to one hundred sixty-four by the end of the Civil War (Todd 1980:656).

Most of the original California Volunteer enlistment records no longer exist. The records that do exist include Company B, 2nd Regiment of Infantry, and Company D and G of the 4th Regiment of Infantry. The book *Records of the California Men in the War of the Rebellion,* by Brigadier General Richard H. Orton, contains muster records of the companies and regiments of the California troops and their locations. After the Civil War, Brigadier General Orton organized these military records from the adjutant general and composed lists of the men, their rank, place of enrollment, date of enlistment, date of muster, and any remarks relating to the period between 1861 and 1867.

As previously mentioned, Fort Hoskins was manned by an array of troops. For a period of time, both Company B, 2nd California Infantry and Company D, 4th California Infantry served at Fort Hoskins. Company B was commanded by Captain Schmidt from November 1, 1861 to July 14, 1862 and Company D was commanded by Lieutenant Garden and Captain Scott from April 4, 1863 to October 8, 1864.

Company B, 2nd Regiment of Infantry, California Volunteers, was mustered into service on September 5, 1861(Table 3.4). During their service from September 5, 1861 through May 10, 1866, Company B served primarily in California and Arizona Territory. During the early 1860's, they served in Washington and Oregon including Fort Hoskins. After the Civil War, the need for troops decreased and on May 10, 1866, Company B, 2nd Regiment of Infantry, California Volunteers, was mustered out at Presidio, San Francisco.

The enlistment records for Company B are limited. Many enlistment officers were required to record the age, height, complexion, eye color, hair color, nativity and occupation of the individual soldier. However, the enlistment records, or roll of electors, gives only the name, rank, when enlisted, where enlisted, enlisted by whom, term of enlistment, payment information and an area for remarks. The enlistment records show that there was one captain, John C. Schmidt, four sergeants, seven corporals, two buglers under the age of sixteen, one wagoneer, and sixty-one privates. These men enlisted at either San Francisco or Fort Tejon, California in September 1861 through August of 1864 (Orton 1890:424,425).

Company D of the 4th Infantry, California Volunteers was also stationed at Fort Hoskins. It was organized in Auburn, California and mustered into service on October 15, 1861. From November, 1861 to August, 1863 Company D was stationed at Fort Yamhill, Oregon. The troops then marched south to Fort Hoskins to serve until October 8, 1864. Commanded by Captain Scott, Company D served at Fort Hoskins only until October, 1864 because the Federal Government decided to temporarily close Fort Hoskins. Except for a small detachment of men that stayed on at Fort Hoskins to guard the property until the fort was re-opened, Company D, 4th Infantry, was mustered out of Fort Vancouver, Washington. The company was immediately re-organized by re-enlisting men from the original company and from new recruits. The new Company D served at Fort Yamhill until it was mustered out at the Presidio, San Francisco, California, on December 19, 1865 (Orton 1890:596).

Table 3.4. California Volunteers, Company B, 2nd Regiment of Infantry Schedule

Date	Location
September 5, 1861	Fort Vancouver
	Camp Lyon
October 17, 1861	Camp Sumner
Oct. 21,1861 - Oct. 26, 1861	Camp Cady, W.T.
Oct. 30, 1861 - July 14, 1862	**Fort Hoskins, OR**
July 16, 1862 - July 26, 1862	Fort Vancouver, W.T.
July 31, 1862 - August 3, 1862	Alcatraz Island, CA
August 7, 1862 - August 9, 1862	Fort Humboldt, CA
August 9, 1862 - Sept. 17, 1862	Fort Curtis, CA
Sept. 17, 1862 - June 12, 1863	Fort Humboldt, CA
June 15, 1863 - Aug. 12, 1863	Benicia, CA
August 22, 1863 - Dec. 28, 1863	Fort Miller, CA
Dec. 30, 1863 - Jan. 8, 1864	Visalia, CA
Jan. 14, 1864 - Sept. 11, 1864	Fort Tejon, CA
Sept. 16, 1864 - Oct. 6, 1864	Drum Barracks, CA
Oct. 8, 1864 - April 17, 1865	Presidio, S.F., CA
April 17, 1865 - May 25, 1865	Harrison Street Depot, S.F., CA
May 25, 1865 - Aug. 19, 1865	Presidio, S.F., CA
August 21, 1865	Wilmington
August 31, 1865	Camp near Drum Barracks, CA
September 30, 1865	Camp near Fort Yuma, CA
October 31, 1865	Camp on San Pedro River, A.T.
November 30, 1865	Camp on San Pedro River, A.T.
December 31, 1865	Fort Grant, A.T.
January 31, 1866	Camp on San Pedro River, A.T.
February 28, 1866	Fort Grant, A.T.
March 31, 1866	Camp at Fort Yumka, A.T.
April 30, 1866	Camp at Drum Barracks, CA
May 10, 1866	Mustered out at Presidio, S.F., CA

Oregon Volunteers 1864 - 1865

Although there were no actual calls made on Oregon for troops to fight in the Civil War, two volunteer regiments were raised. How these volunteers were raised is unknown.

Their duties were, however, to monitor Indian actions, guard trails and posts, and pick up any other duties left open by the absence of the Army (Todd 1980:1106).

In 1864 Oregon set up enlistment stations across the state for those who wanted to volunteer and serve their country. Why the Federal Government waited until 1864 to sign the Oregon Volunteers into service is unknown. Regardless, the interest was overwhelming. Oregon was able to sign 876 men to ten different companies labeled A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K. The companies which served at Fort Hoskins included Company B and Company F of the 1st Oregon Infantry Volunteers. Their dates of service at the post were from December 29, 1864 to April 10, 1865. Each company contained between 84 and 98 men.

Unlike the California Volunteer enlistment records, the Oregon Volunteer enlistment records (Appendix 1) did not include the rank of the individual, but they did include the age, height, eyes, hair color, town or county of nativity, state or country of nativity, occupation, date of enlistment, place of enlistment, who enlisted them, and the term of their service. The detailed collection of specific physical attributes of the soldiers was not an unusual practice of only the Oregon Volunteer enlistment records. In fact, this level of recordation was practiced on a national scale in order to act as an aid in the identification of the soldier if it became necessary (Gould 1869:206). However, many enlistment records lack a record of physical attributes because the requirement to record these characteristics (hair color, skin complexion, and eye color) by the enlistment officer was not enforced until the latter part of the Civil War (Gould 1869:185). It is also important to note that when the mustering officer was noting the physical information of the soldier he was only aiming at a rough description. The fluctuation in the recordation of physical descriptions can be seen in the enlistment records.

As previously stated, the troops stationed at Fort Hoskins from 1856 through 1861 included Company G and F of the 4th Infantry and Company B, 9th Infantry of the Regular Army. When the Civil War broke out these troops were mustered out of Fort

Hoskins to serve in this national cause. Due to the continuing need for troops at Fort Hoskins to supervise the Siletz Agency and to serve as a Union presence, Company B, 2nd California Infantry Volunteers, Company D, 1st Washington Infantry Volunteers, and Company D, 4th California Volunteers were assigned to the post. In October, 1864, the volunteer troops were mustered out of Fort Hoskins and the post was temporarily void of troops. In December, 1864, Company B and Company F, of the 1st Oregon Infantry Volunteers marched to Fort Hoskins. The Oregon Volunteers served at Fort Hoskins until April 10, 1865.

Eight companies served at Fort Hoskins during the 10 years of operation. However, only four of the companies enlistment records have been located. Company B, 2nd California Infantry and Company D, 4th California Infantry enlistment records have been secured. Additionally, the enlistment records from Company B and Company F, of the 1st Oregon Infantry Volunteers exist. The latter records are significant because they contain all of the Oregon Volunteer companies raised in 1864 and 1865. Also, the records include physical, occupational, and geographic information on the soldier. With this information it is possible to ascertain a profile of an Oregon Volunteer soldier.

CHAPTER 4: DEMOGRAPHICS OF OREGON VOLUNTEERS (1864 - 1865)

The Oregon Volunteers, who served at Fort Hoskins, included Company B and F, 1st Oregon Infantry. These soldiers arrived at the post on December 29, 1864 and were mustered out on April 10, 1865. Fortunately, enlistment records of the individual men who served at Fort Hoskins exist. From this archival source it is possible to gather specific data on the nativity, occupation, place of enlistment, and physical features of the men who served at Fort Hoskins.

The significance of this information lies in the ability to quantify the data to provide an occupational, economic, regional, and physical profile of a Fort Hoskins soldier. Physical characteristics such as height, skin complexion, eye color, and hair color are able to provide data on a physical description of an average Oregon Volunteer. Data on the nativity of the soldier can be used in future studies on the migration patterns of America. For example, the majority of the Oregon Volunteers were born in the Midwest which may suggest the westward migration for additional land. Additionally, it may signify that the Midwest was a popular area for advertisements on Western land.

The occupation of the soldiers provide insight on the type of economic status the men had prior to enlistment. These data are useful in the determination of the type of atmosphere present at Fort Hoskins. Additionally, when the occupation is compared to the town of enlistment conclusions may be drawn. For example, the enlistment stations within the Willamette Valley signed primarily farmers; and in Kerbyville and Jacksonville the soldiers former occupations were mostly miners and laborers confirming that the two towns were supported by the mines.

Age

Besides an aspect of identification after death, any additional reasons the officers collected ages on enlistment records is not entirely clear today nor was it apparent in the 1860's. As early as the late 1860's, Mr. Elliot, an accomplished statistician of the 19th century felt that it was necessary to gather data from the large pool of enlistment records. By manipulating the ages of the volunteers he thought he could discover valuable and interesting results (Gould 1869:30).

When the ages of 875 of the Oregon Volunteers were tabulated, it was found that the youngest soldier to enlist was twelve years of age (Fig. 4.1). The most men at any one age was 68 men at age 17, with the next highest figure being 63 men at age 21 and 62 men

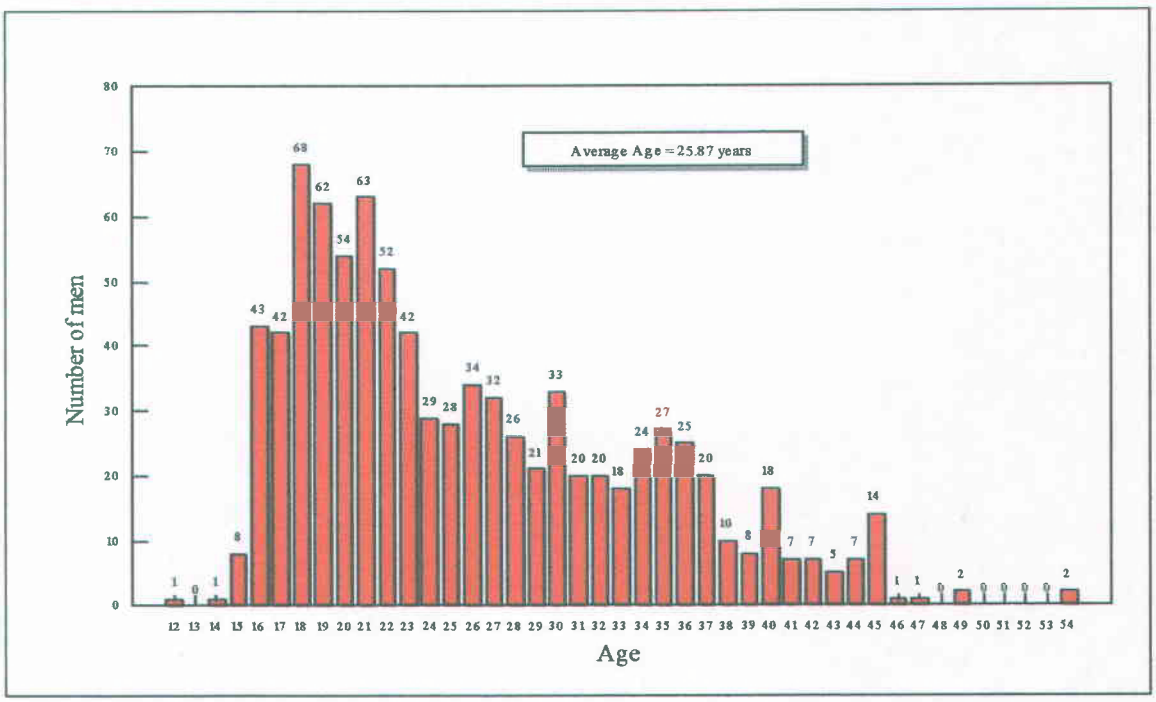

Figure 4.1. Ages of Oregon Volunteers

at18 years of age. The average age for an Oregon Volunteer was 25.87 years. The enlistment officers recruiting for the Civil War were instructed to enlist only those individuals between 18 and 45 years of age. Exceptions were made, however. The 12 year-old boy who enlisted and was assigned to company G, was allowed to enlist because he was a drummer. Two men enlisted at age 54. "Those who were over the legal age were so sturdy or earnest that the enrolling officers did not, at that time of great national peril, feel justified in insisting on an absolute compliance with the legal qualifications" (Gould 1869:33).

A national study on Civil War volunteers was compiled by Dr. Gould in 1869 on all of the physical attributes, ages, nativities and occupations recorded on Civil War enlistment records. To conduct the study on age, Dr. Gould used 1,049,457 volunteer records. Unlike the Oregon Volunteer enlistment records Dr. Gould utilized the enlistments of officers as well. The breakdown included 1,012,273 enlisted men and 37,184 commissioned officers. Additionally, he excluded men not in the legal age realm of 18 to 45 years of age. The enlistment records were gathered from thirty states (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Regiments Used in Dr. Gould's Age Study

Arkansas 2nd Infantry	Mississippi Marine Brigade	New Mexico 4th Infantry
California 4th Infantry	Maine 28th Infantry	New York 177th Infantry
Connecticut 28th Infantry	Maryland 10th Infantry	Ohio 128th Infantry
Delaware 2nd Infantry	Mass. 59th Infantry	Pennsylvania 155th Infantry
Illinois 131st Infantry	Michigan 27th Infantry	Rhode Island 12th Infantry
Indiana 115th Infantry	Minnesota 10th Infantry	Tennessee 8th Infantry
Iowa 48th Infantry	Missouri 34th Infantry	Vermont 16th Infantry
Kansas 15th Infantry	Nevada 1st Infantry	W. Virginia 15th Infantry
Kentucky 52nd Infantry	N. Hampshire 18th Infantry	Wash. Territory 1st Infantry
Louisiana N.O. Volunteers	New Jersey 25th Infantry	Wisconsin 53rd Infantry

Dr. Gould found the highest number of men at one age to be 133,475 men at age 18, with the next highest figures of 97,136 men at age 21 and 90,215 at age 19. The average age for Dr. Gould's national average was 25.8083.

Height

The height of the Civil War Volunteers was equally interesting to the scholars of the 19th century. In order to obtain an accurate measure of the soldier they made him remove his clothing while a measuring rod was placed vertically next to him. By recording the height of the soldiers it was possible to make inquiries into the evolution of growth, as well as the mean statures of states and countries (Gould 1869:89,92).

The Oregon Volunteer enlistment records measured the soldiers in feet and inches. As previously noted, the accuracy of the mustering officers fluctuated from company to company. For example, some men were measured to the nearest 1/2 inch while others measured the soldiers to the nearest 1/8 inch. For this study, the height was either rounded down or up in the height categories . If a soldier was 5'4 1/4 inches the height was rounded down to 5'4. If he was 5'4 1/2 inches the height was rounded up to 5'5 inches. Additionally, these data were transformed into inches instead of feet and inches.

The shortest height in the Oregon enlistment records was 53 inches or 4'5". This individual was the12 year-old boy mentioned earlier who enlisted as a drummer. The shortest height for an individual between the ages of 18 to 45 was 56 inches or 4'8". The tallest individual was 77 inches or 6'5". The most common heights ranged between 66 to 70 inches or 5'6" to 5'10". The average height for the Oregon Volunteers was 68.08 inches or 5'8" (Fig. 4.2).

The attention paid to detail on the soldier's complexion of skin, color of eyes, and color of hair fluctuated from company to company. For example, the enlistment officer of

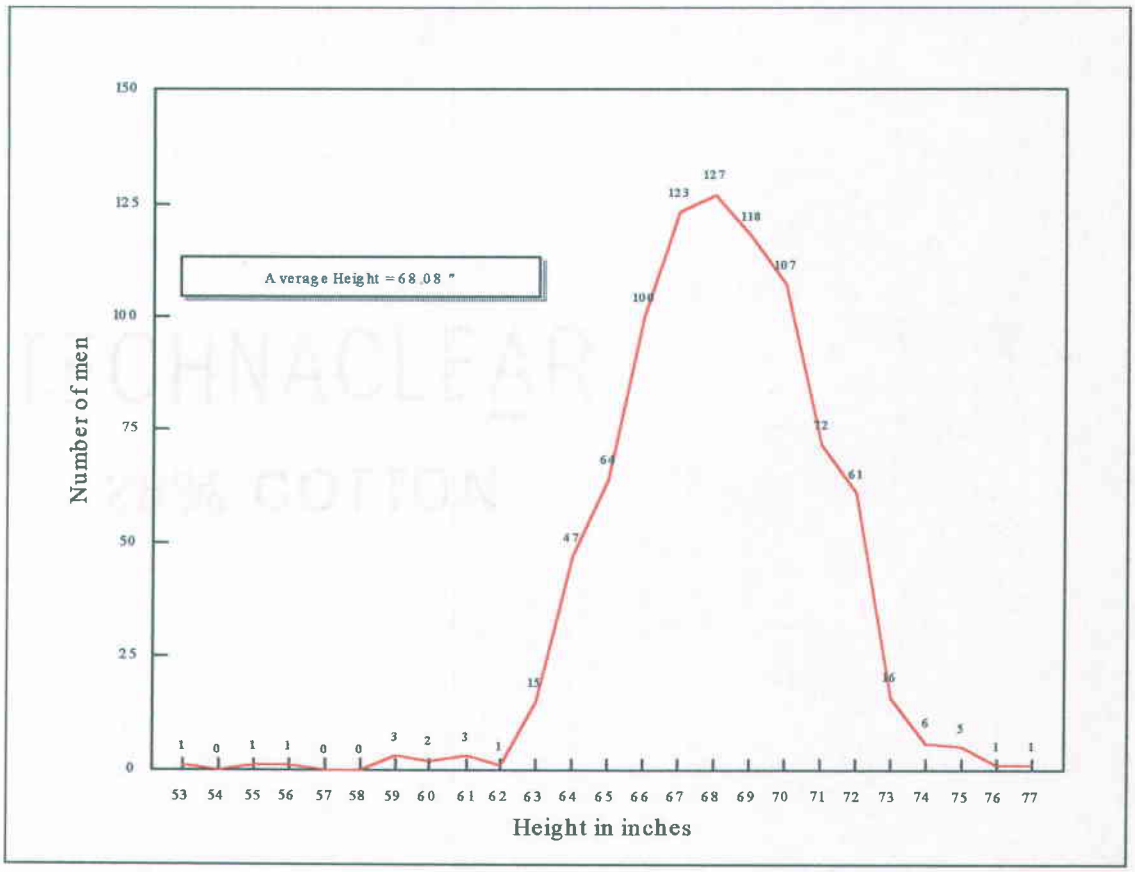

Figure 4.2. Height of Oregon Volunteers

Company H observed only light, fair, and dark skin while Company Cs' visual recorder saw a wide range of complexions including florid and sandy. These differences also occurred with the recordation of eye and hair color (Appendix 2).

Skin Complexion

For the Oregon Volunteer enlistment records, there were five basic complexion colors recorded including light, fair, sandy, red, and dark skin. After tabulating the results of skin complexion for the Oregon Volunteers, it was clear that the most common complexions were fair (34.9%), light (32.6%), or dark (26.1%) (Fig. 4.3).

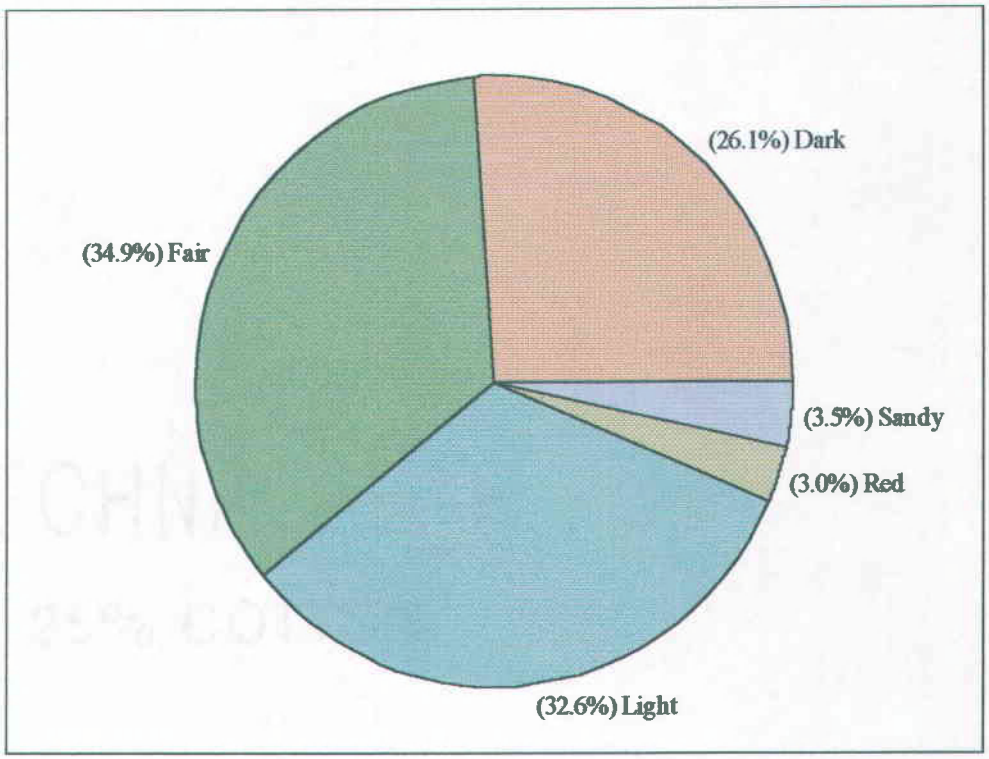

Figure 4.3. Skin Complexion of the Oregon Volunteers

Table 4.2. Dr. Gould's Complexions by State (Gould,1869:202).

State of Enlistment	Dark	Light	Medium Total	
Maine	17,002	21,175	1106	39,283
New Hampshire	5900	11,310	898	18,108
Vermont	4307	7340	1052	12,699
Massachusetts	6171	11,899	608	18,678
Connecticut	5124	10782	549	16,455
Pennsylvania	9061	14,789	2125	25,975
West Virginia	4783	9498	2	14,283
Kentucky	4584	9325	0	13,909
Ohio	18,310	38,916	44	57,270
Indiana	21,165	34,426	2489	58,080
Illinois	22,451	42,105	3241	67,797
Michigan	2357	6582	16	8955
Wisconsin	8906	21,515	2	30,423
Iowa	4584	5388	3964	13,936
Missouri	8879	20,138	314	29,331
Total	143,584	265,188	16,410	425,182

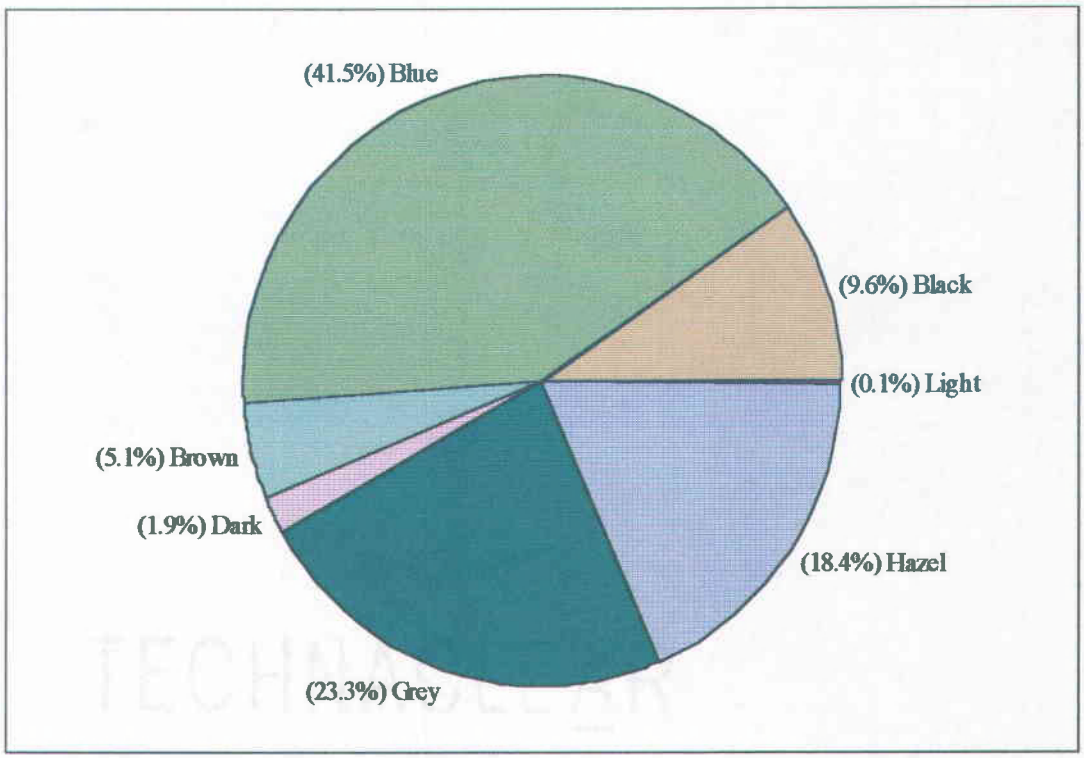

Figure 4.4. Eye Color of the Oregon Volunteers

Table 4.3. Dr. Gould's Color of Eyes by State (By Gould, 1869:194).

State of Enlistment	Blue	Gray	Hazel	Dark	Black	Totals
Maine	17,847	6820	6783	2828	5013	39,291
New Hampshire	9692	2957	2327	1599	1536	18,111
Vermont	7222	1833	860	1288	503	12,706
Massachusetts	9477	3279	3101	1515	1316	18,688
Connecticut	8274	3418	1227	2083	1462	16,464
Pennsylvania	8330	9176	3261	4098	1111	25,976
West Virginia	6176	3644	1118	1819	1526	14,283
Kentucky	6388	3085	1291	1321	1823	13,908
Ohio	22,698	16,601	6680	6523	4766	57,268
Indiana	24,714	14,928	7690	5557	5258	58,147
Illinois	30,275	16,608	8137	7213	5571	67,804
Michigan	4534	1980	915	611	905	8945
Wisconsin	16,256	6343	2995	2834	1995	30,423
Iowa	6620	3192	1669	1210	1241	13,932
Missouri	13,505	7175	3372	3132	2129	29,313
Total	192,008	101,039	51,426	43,631	37,155	425,259

Dr. Gould performed a similar study using soldiers from 16 states to find the percentage of complexions (Table 4.2). He used only three complexion categories; dark, light, or medium. He found the most common complexion to be light (62.37%), followed by dark (33.77%) and medium (3.86%).

Eye Color

The eye color of the Oregon Volunteers was recorded as grey, blue, hazel, brown, dark, or black. The most common eye color of the volunteers was blue (41.5%). Other common eye colors were gray (23.3%) and hazel (18.4%) (Fig. 4.4).

Dr. Gould found almost identical results after compiling the eye color of 425,259 individuals from 15 states (Table 4.3). Blue was the most common eye color (45.14%) followed by grey (23.76%), hazel (12.09%), dark (10.26%), and black (8.74%).

Hair Color

Hair color of the Oregon Volunteers included light/light brown, yellow/flaxen, sandy, gray, mixed, chestnut/auburn, brown, dark/dark brown, black, and brown/black. The most common hair colors were brown (30.2%), dark/dark brown (17.8%), and light/light brown (18.3%) (Fig. 4.5).

Again, Dr. Gould conducted a study using the same sample groups for hair color (Table 4.4). His results were as follows: black (14.50%), dark (25.95%), brown (25.77%), light (25.72%), sandy (3.9%), red (3.13%), and gray (1.03%). Unlike the Oregon Volunteers, the list in Dr. Gould's tables excluded auburn/chestnut, mixed, and yellow/flaxen for hair colors.

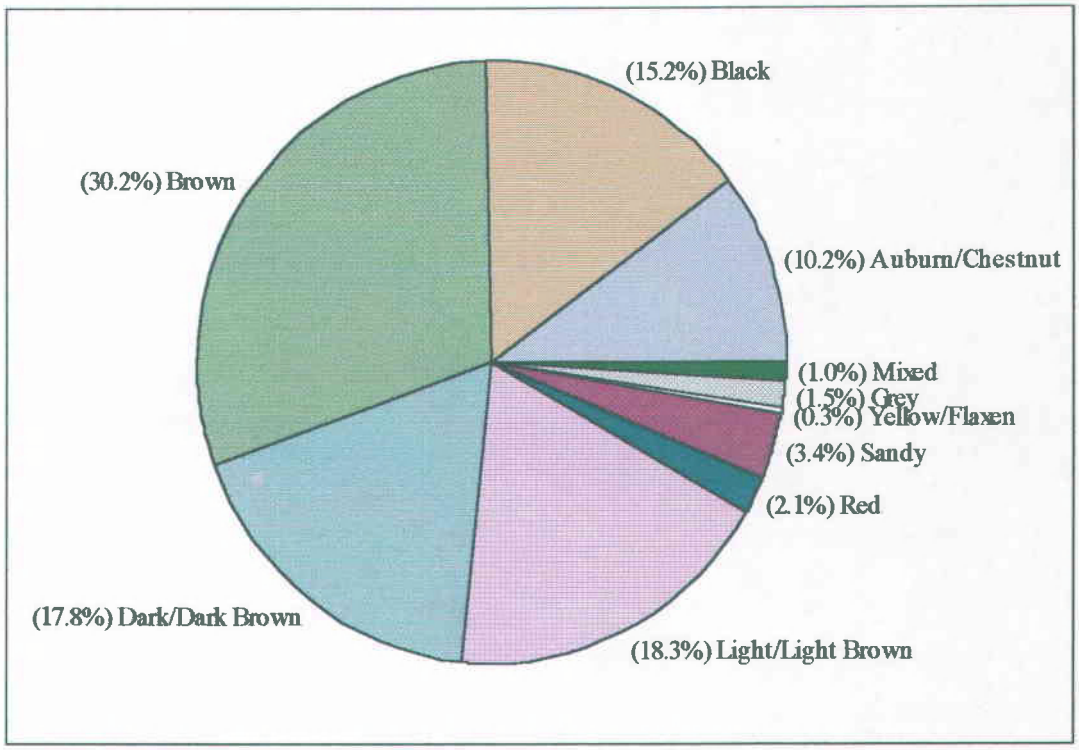

Figure 4.5. Hair Color of the Oregon Volunteers

Table 4.4. Dr. Gould's Color of Hair by States (By Gould, 1869:186)

State of Enlistment	Black	Dark	Brown	Light	Sandy	Red	Grey	Totals
Maine	6178	13,352	11,681	6189	1186	203	502	32,291
New Hampshire	2178	3371	7297	4224	754	163	124	1811
Vermont	1995	2234	5351	2420	489	105	112	12,706
Massachusetts	2114	4556	6621	4644	516	133	103	18,687
Connecticut	2306	3727	5716	3592	713	133	278	16,465
Pennsylvania	3263	8968	5964	5431	1316	762	272	25,976
West Virginia	2412	4234	1981	4447	567	494	147	14,282
Kentucky	2202	4384	1076	5185	458	504	100	13,909
Ohio	8835	15,392	12,780	15,190	2170	2579	323	57,269
Indiana	8197	18,166	8429	17,347	2077	3425	518	58,159
Illinois	10,170	15,722	15,864	19,548	2120	3706	688	67,818
Michigan	1073	1829	3347	2085	274	291	54	8953
Wisconsin	3918	4812	12,461	7622	1103	240	267	30,423
Iowa	2491	3212	4051	2954	591	185	452	13,936
Missouri	4341	6390	6992	8529	2256	383	442	29,333
Totals	61,673	110,349	109,611	109,407	16,590	13,306	4382	425,318

Nativity

Nativity or place of birth was not recorded on enlistment records until the middle of the Civil War (Gould 1869:15). The nativities given by the Oregon Volunteers included the county or city, if known, and the state or country (Table 4.5 and Table 4.6).

Table 4.5. Nativity of Oregon Volunteers by Country

Country	Number of Men	Percentage of Men
At Sea	1	.11
Australia	5	.57
Austria	1	.11
Belgium	1	.11
Canada	4	.46
Denmark	1	.11
England	16	1.83
France	9	1.03
Germany	9	1.03
Great Britain	4	.46
Holland	1	.11
Ireland	21	2.40
Sri Lanka	1	.11
Kur Hession	1	.11
Mexico	2	.23
Norway	2	.23
Portugal	2	.23
Prussia	6	.69
Russia	1	.11
Scotland	5	.57
South Wales	1	.11
Sweden	2	.23
Switzerland	1	.11
United States	778	88.91
Total	875	100

Table 4.6. Nativity of Oregon Volunteers by State

State of Nativity	Number of Men	Percentage of Men
Alabama	4	.51
Arkansas	8	1.03
California	4	.51
Connecticut	4	.51
Delaware	1	.13
Georgia	2	.26
Hawaii	1	.13
Iowa	66	8.48
Illinois	141	18.12
Indiana	76	9.77
Kentucky	30	3.86
Massachusetts	10	1.29
Maryland	6	.77
Maine	12	1.54
Michigan	11	1.41
Missouri	105	13.50
Mississippi	1	.13
North Carolina	4	.51
Nebraska	1	.13
New Hampshire	4	.51
New Jersey	5	.64
New York	65	8.35
Ohio	78	10.03
Oregon	36	4.63
Pennsylvania	36	4.63
South Carolina	2	.26
Tennessee	31	3.98
Texas	4	.51
Virginia	19	2.44
Vermont	3	.39
Washington Territory	2	.26
Wisconsin	3	.39
On the Plains	1	.13
Red River Country	1	.13
Rocky Mountains	1	.13
Total	778	100

When observing the places of nativity, it is important to not assume the nativity of the men designated a current residence. Instead, the various birthplaces reflect westward immigration patterns.

In some instances it is possible to trace the westward movements of a family. For example, Andrew J. Killin and George W. Killin of Company E have the same last name, are two years apart in age, reflect almost identical physical characteristics, have the same occupation and they enlisted on the same day for three years. With this similarity it is likely the two men were brothers. Interestingly, the nativities of these two soldiers is different. It appears that the older brother was born in Iowa. After George was born, the family moved West and Andrew was born in Oregon.

Another pair of brothers, James and Samuel Watkins, also enlisted in Company E. In this situation it is much easier to surmise a familial relationship since the surname, age, physical characteristics, nativity, occupation, and enlistment date are the same. In fact, these brothers may have been twins.

After analyzing the nativity data from the Oregon Volunteer records it was found that 88.91% of the enlisted men were born in the United States while the remaining 11.09% were from other countries. Almost 50% of the men born in the United States were from the Midwestern states of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio. While most of the volunteers knew their nativity some only gave vague areas such as, the Red River Country, the Rocky Mountains, on the Plains, and at sea.

Occupations

The Oregon Volunteers performed a variety of occupations prior to enlistment (Table 4.7). The most common occupation was farming (48.80%) and the second most common occupation was a laborer (17.71%). Not all of the companies had an equal

Table 4.7. Occupations of the Oregon Volunteers

Occupation	Number of Men	Percentage of Men
Attorney	1	.11
Baker	4	.46
Barber	1	.11
Blacksmith	22	2.51
Boatman	1	.11
Bookkeeper	1	.11
Bricklayer	1	.11
Butcher	5	.57
Carpenter	32	3.66
Clerk	14	1.60
Cook	4	.46
Cooper	1	.11
Dancing Master	1	.11
Dairyman	1	.11
Druggist	1	.11
Drummer	1	.11
Engineer	3	.34
Farmer	427	48.80
Grocer	1	.11
Gunsmith	1	.11
Harness Maker	2	.23
Hatter	1	.11
Hostler	1	.11
Hotel Steward	1	.11
Instructor	1	.11
Laborer	155	17.71
Lawyer	1	.11
Locksmith	1	.11
Machinist	5	.57
Mason	1	.11
Mechanic	1	.11
Medical Student	1	.11
Miller	3	.34
Miner	44	5.03
Moulder	4	.46
Musician	7	.80
Packer	4	.46
Painter	5	.57
Paper Maker	1	.11
Pilot	1	.11
Printer	11	1.26

Table 4.7. Continued. Occupations of the Oregon Volunteers

Occupation	Number of Men	Percentage of Men
Saddler	8	.91
Sailor	6	.69
Sawyer	1	.11
Scholar	1	.11
Seaman	2	.23
Shipwright	1	.11
Shoemaker	4	.46
Silversmith	1	.11
Soldier	12	1.37
Student	10	1.14
Surveyor	2	.23
Tailor	4	.46
Teacher	11	1.26
Teamster	21	2.40
Trader	1	.11
Wagon Maker	8	.91
Waiter	1	.11
Weaver	4	.46
Wheelwright	1	.11
Wood Chopper	1	.11
Wool Carder	1	.11
Total	875	100

number of farmers, laborers, miners, etc. Instead, the type of prior occupation of the soldiers was related to their enlistment location.

The men who enlisted at Eugene City, Corvallis, Dallas, Hillsboro, Dayton, and Albany were mainly farmers. Jacksonville and Kerbyville had a large number of laborers and miners. The larger cities, such as Portland and Oregon City, had the widest variety of occupations including hotel stewards, painters, moulders, and brick layers. Very few farmers enlisted at these urban locations. The significance of these findings displays a relationship between the enlistment area and the occupation of the soldier. For example, the enlistment area of Jacksonville and Kerbyville showed a large number of soldiers

enlisting under the occupational heading of miner or laborer which in turn, reflects the economic profile of the area.

Summary

The four demographic areas of the Oregon volunteer enlistment records compared with Dr. Gould's national study include age, skin complexion, eye color, and hair color. Interestingly, Dr. Gould's findings on age mirrored the statistical findings on the Oregon Volunteers. The average age of the Oregon Volunteers was 25.87 years while Dr. Gould's average age on a national scale was 25.81. Another similar finding was the most common age of enlistment which was found to be in the late teens, 17 to 19 years of age. As previously mentioned it is important to note that the Oregon Volunteer study used all ages and excluded data on officers, while Dr. Gould added officers to his study and only used soldiers between the ages of 18 and 46.

Although comparisons between Dr. Gould's study and the Oregon Volunteers were made on skin complexion, hair color and eye color, it is difficult to draw any conclusions because of the differences in categories. It is apparent that Dr. Gould analyzed his findings with fewer color categories than the Oregon Volunteers. Regardless, striking similarities in percentages occur between the two groups. For example, there are five categories for complexion for the Oregon Volunteers including dark (26.06%), fair (34.86%), light (32.57%), red (2.97%), and sandy (3.54%). Dr. Gould only used dark (33.77%), medium (3.86%), and light (62.37%). Even though the percentages and colors deviate from each other, similarities were found between the dark complexion. Additionally, if the light and fair complexions of the Oregon Volunteers were combined to produce a common Western European complexion, the result would be 67.43% which would then be synonymous with Dr. Gould's findings for a light complexion.

In the analysis of eye color, the Oregon Volunteers were recorded with either black (9.60%), blue (41.49%), brown (5.14%), dark (1.94%), grey (23.31%), hazel (18.40%), or light (.11%) eyes. Dr. Gould's study excluded the colors brown and light. (It is possible that in this study as well as others, Dr. Gould has combined colors to form one category.) Regardless, blue is the most common color for both groups. Additionally, the other colors of the two studies reflect similar percentages.

Matching patterns are also found with the analysis of hair color. The Oregon Volunteers were identified with either auburn/chestnut, black, brown, dark/dark brown, light/light brown, red, sandy, yellow/flaxen, grey, or mixed hair. Dr. Gould used the same color categories excluding auburn/chestnut, yellow/flaxen, and mixed. Although there was a greater variance between color percentages, common matches occurred with the most common hair colors being dark, brown and light for both groups.

The significance of this historical information is that it provides the archaeologist with a physical profile of the Fort Hoskins soldier. With the occupational, geographic, and economic profile the archaeologist is able to take the features and artifacts encountered at the site and understand their value, function, and relationship to the individual soldier. In regards to the physical data and nativity of the Oregon Volunteer, it is possible to determine the physical profile and origins of the soldiers.

CHAPTER 5: DAILY ROUTINE

In order to understand the role of the Fort Hoskins soldiers it is important to identify the function of the men at the post. Therefore, this chapter will identify those responsibilities entrusted to the enlisted man. In addition to daily drills, the men were assigned either a detail or extra duty. A detail would have included assignments such as locating and apprehending Native American and soldier deserters. Chopping wood, carpentry, and road maintenance was considered extra duty.

Soldier's Mission at Fort Hoskins

The mission of the early regular Army and the volunteers of Fort Hoskins was to limit interaction of Indians and settlers and to bring back Native Americans who had left the reservation. In addition to Fort Hoskins, troops were stationed at the Siletz Agency blockhouse. The twenty five men assigned to the Siletz Agency were responsible for preventing the Indians from deserting the reservation and providing additional support to the Indian agent (Kent 1973:10).

At the onset of the Civil War, the Regular Army was pulled out of Fort Hoskins to serve in the East. Although the problems on the Siletz Reservation had dissipated by 1861, the government felt it was necessary to keep Fort Hoskins active. Therefore, volunteer troops from Washington, Oregon, and California were assigned to the post. The volunteers' main duty was to keep a government presence in the midst of a few dissident Indians and southern supporters.

Supervision of the Indians

Homesickness, starvation, illness, and inclement weather provoked Indians to desert the reservation. Soldiers stationed at the surrounding forts, including Fort Hoskins, were responsible for the safe return of the runaways and any others who had escaped initial capture. Many groups of Indians were successful at eluding capture and transferal to the reserve for several years. Periodically, soldiers were detailed to search for those who had never been settled on the Coast Reservation. One military expedition out of Fort Hoskins traveled as far south as Cresent City, California and returned seventy-nine Indians to the Siletz Agency in the fall of 1864. It was discovered that the majority of these Indians had never been on a reservation (FHLB, September 9, 1864).

Although most Indians were eventually captured and acculturated to reservation life, some lived secluded lives on the edge of the reserve in their native lands. In 1882 there was an older woman named Alice who was reported to be living adjacent to Port Orford. The authorities found her to be completely destitute and eventually moved her to Siletz. Apparently, Alice had never gone with her people when they were moved onto the reservation. Other Indians were also reported living alone and in some instances they were killed by settlers for sport or for stealing before the troops could find them (Kent 1977:3).

Gathering and placing these people on the reservation was not only difficult but at times proved impossible. During the Siletz Agency's first winter, Colonel Buchanen encountered eighty to one hundred Indians around the Rogue River area. The Indians were from different tribes and initially refused to be befriended by the colonel. Eventually, the Indians were gathered at the mouth of the Rogue River by the troops. Due to the bad weather and impassable road, it was impossible to successfully move the captured Indians to the Siletz Agency. Therefore, they were transported to Fort Hoskins where they spent

the winter being cared for and fed by Mr. Henry (FHLB, December 16, 1856 and February 16, 1857).

The main goal of both the agent at the Siletz Agency and the soldiers at Fort Hoskins was to keep the Indians on the reserve. This in itself was a hopeless task because the reservation had nothing to offer the Indians. Additionally, many of the bands from southern Oregon such as the Coquilles, Fort Orfords, and Coos found the Coastal Reservation cold and void of game. Therefore, the Indians began leaving the reservation as soon as they arrived, fleeing south along the coast to their original homelands and old fishing and hunting grounds (FHLB, March 12, 1863).

For instance, in March 1857, a large number of Indians left the reservation and headed south along the coast. Captain Augur sent forty men to bring them back, ordering the soldiers to assume the Indians would return without trouble and thus to abstain from using force unless necessary (FHLB, March 22, 1857). The average manpower needed to track and bring back the escapees varied from fifteen to forty men. This number fluctuated according to the availability of soldiers, the number of Indians, and the presence or absence of potential defiance. If an "Indian hunt" was expected to take longer than a day, ammunition and rations were packed on mules. Instructions for such a venture required, "the group going after the Indians to be mounted and supplied with forty rounds of ammunition per man, transportation for the men and a six mule team to carry provisions" (FHPO, Order 20, September 23, 1861). Due to possible retaliation, the soldiers were required to carry arms with them when capturing the Indians. When Indians left they did not plan to return to the reservation.

When searching for Indians, soldiers first investigated the streams in the area for any signs of occupation. Signs of recent occupation included tracks from the Indians or a smoldering fire (Nelson and Onstad 1965:131). Often, the soldiers used Indian scouts; however, this did not always ensure a quick capture. Corporal Bensell noted in his journal:

> We pass on with Tyee Jim for a Guide. Everything looks encouraging. Run all night. The first camp surprised us, for there was not an Indian to be seen and everything indicated a premeditated departure. Tyee Jim felt certeain some body had "waw-wawed [talked]." I concurred. Going down the river, three miles below town, we captured 8 Indians and were again surprised to find some of our anticipated game flown. (Ed Brin), engaged as secret agent by Harvey, was here, Drunk. I accuse him of "blowing" (Barth 1959:145).

Occasionally, the commanders at Fort Hoskins were warned of the Indians future excursions. In the winter of 1857, Captain Augur was informed that the Coquille, Fort Orfords, and Coos Indians were planning to leave in the spring for their own country in the south and claimed to fight if met with opposition (FHLB, February 16, 1857). The letter, reporting their desertion, stated that women and children from these tribes had already started leaving in groups of two to three. Garnier, a half breed chief of the Linslaw Indians, informed the agency that it would be possible to intercept at least twenty of these women and children at the Umpqua River. In this instance, Captain Augur felt it unnecessary to try to control every family or small band that abandoned the Coast Reservation, because they would only be informed of the soldiers pursuit and conceal themselves (FHLB, June 19, 1857).

At times, threats from the Indian Agent were enough to bring the Indians back or keep them from leaving the reservation. During the summer of 1857 both Chief Washington and Chief Jackson left the reservation, however in time they and their people returned of their own free will. Agent Metcalf threatened Chief Washington that if they tried to leave again he would punish the chiefs (FHLB, August 27, 1857).

Alcohol and the Indian

Alcohol was strictly forbidden on the Siletz Agency and at Fort Hoskins, but the Native Americans obtained alcohol from citizens and the soldiers through illegal means.

Soldiers made daily contact with the Indians while the citizens interacted with them through work and trips to the beach. Certain tribes were given tracts of land to cultivate by the agent which were supervised by a local farmer. This contact served as an additional way for Indians to acquire alcohol (Kent 1973:9). Interactions were also made by citizens passing by the Siletz Agency on their way to the coast. Captain Seidenstriker posted an order stating, "any citizen passing by the block house is to have their liquor confiscated and spilled" (FHPO, Order 53, October 10, 1862)!

Alcohol was involved in almost all reports of irrational and violent behavior among the Indians. On one occasion, Bensell recorded in his journal about traveling through rain and mud to collect "drunken Indians" and confine them in Fort Yamhill's guard house. He also told of a group of Indians who were very drunk and one of the Indians ended up shooting himself. The next night two Indian women came and told Corporal Bensell that a Cultus (bad) Indian was knocking things over and waving a big knife around at his neighbors. It turned out to be Tauwaliten Dave who had previously escaped confinement for the recent murder of a white woman. (Barth 1959: 51,52).

The presence of alcohol on the reservation was prohibited but, was ineffectively controlled by the soldiers. Deliberate searches for alcohol were conducted on the Indian reservation at regular intervals in order to control outbreaks. When alcohol was found, the perpetrators were placed in confinement at the guard house. Granny, an Indian man and repeat alcohol offender, was charged with bringing whiskey to the reserve. Both he and Jack, a familiar Indian to the soldiers, were "switched unmercifully with a hoe handle" as a punishment for alcohol possession (Barth 1959:121).

Punishment of the Indians

Punishment of the Indians by the Western fort soldiers varied depending on the gender of the accused, the severity of the crime, and the mood of the inflicter. The most

common form of punishment at Fort Hoskins and Fort Yamhill was to confine the Indian in the fort guard house. An additional form of punishment was flogging. On December 30, 1862, several Indians were caught stealing goods from the sutler's store at Grande Ronde. After an investigation it was concluded that one small boy gained access to the store through a broken window pane. Their punishment was to pay the sutler with three horses. The Indians were then tied up and lashed twenty times before being released (Barth 1959:76). Similar incidences occurred at the Siletz Agency (Kent 1973:10).

A less painful form of punishment was simple incarceration. Bensell commented on this method of punishment by adding that "taking Indians and keeping them in a warm house, with plenty to eat and little to do, is only an incentive for crime. Feeding a starving man is no punishment" (Barth 1959:78). The week before the sutler incident, seven other Indians were brought in for drunkenness. Three were discharged and two were penalized by being packed with thirty pounds of sand. One of the seven was a woman and she was punished by having her head shaved. Among the Indians, head shaving was the greatest punishment one could inflict on an Indian. When an Indian had his/her head shaved, they lost caste among their people (Barth 1959:75,168).

The Native Americans also had their own style of punishment. For example, if an Indian was accused of a murder or any crime, they were able to right that wrong by paying the family or individual a type of remuneration. If the individual was economically unable to compensate for the loss, the tribe of the Indian was then held accountable for the payment. In the case of an adulteress, the husband of the woman accused must be paid. If the woman denied these acts, a trial was held by the tribe. If she was found guilty the adulteress was burned with coals until she confessed the name of her paramour (Barth 1959:185). Bensell recorded such an incident in his journal. "The Indians burned a Squaw to-day charging her with 'potlatch moosem [impropriety].' This method of ascertaining who 'cultus mommucked [did wrong]' is a favorite one but generally

prevented by the agent. If the accused owns up all right, the 'injuring party' pays the Bill" (Barth 1959:130,131).

Many, primarily the Rogue River and Umpqua, believed that if a shaman or doctor's patient died, the shaman was to be held accountable. In the early years of the reservation many Indians died from disease and starvation. Due to their lack of knowledge about diseases, the Indians were unable to rationalize why so many of their people were dying. At one point the Upper Rogue River Indians held a council to determine the cause of death among their people. They concluded that it was the doctors treating the patients who were to blame. Immediately following the meeting, an Umpqua doctor was shot for bewitching and killing his patients (Glisan 1874:380). At the Siletz Agency two Shaman were suspected of performing witchcraft and were therefore, waylaid and killed by Cultus Jim and Tyee John of the Rogue River tribe (Glisan 1874:391). Another situation involved the Umpquas who wanted a doctoress killed; they hired several Rogue River Indians to murder her. According to a report, nine Rogue River Indians shot and killed her (Glisan 1874:425). This practice was so common that by 1859 more than one hundred shaman had been killed (Kent 1977:7). The soldiers, unable to persuade the Indians to stop this practice for many years, finally made the crime of killing shaman illegal.

Official legislature administered by the Federal Government was not the only law the Indians had to fear. Many people were killed during both the Rogue Indian Wars (1851-1856) and brief confrontations between the Indian and the white settlers. When the wars were over, many of the settlers wanted to avenge the murders committed by the Indian. However, Native Americans were not to be held accountable for murders committed during wars. Regardless, warrants for the arrests of Indians were still being sought long after the war was over.

In the spring of 1858, a sheriff confronted Captain Augur at Fort Hoskins about the arrest of the Indians involved in the murder of an Indian Agent near the mouth of the

Rogue River. Augur informed the sheriff that Indians were not to be held accountable for deaths which occurred during the war, and arresting the Indians on such charges would only result in an uprising. Subsequently, Captain Augur sought the advice of Judge William on the subject of such charges. The judge informed Augur that although totally inappropriate, such warrants were legitimate. Therefore, Captain Augur, forced to oblige with the law, sent a party under Lieutenant Gentry to arrest the Indians involved in the murder (FHLB, April 1,17, 1858).

Confederate Loyalties

The Fort Hoskins soldiers were responsible for keeping a Union presence in the midst of Confederate sympathizers. Several militia companies were raised throughout the state of Oregon which in turn, brought the Civil War to the Pacific Northwest. Although these groups made multiple threats, none were ever carried out. Most of the Confederate sympathizers were only heard through local newspapers and in the raising of Confederate flags along the Long Tom River. These Southern sympathizers were known as "Long Tommers". With the end of the Civil War most of the Southern enthusiasm stopped. However, with the death of President Abraham Lincoln, the Long Tom secessionists made a final stand (Williams 1966:54,55).

The climax of the stand occurred on May 6,1865 with Philip Henry Mulkey walking the streets of Eugene shouting, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis, and damn the man that won't!" These actions attracted the attention of the entire town including the 1st Oregon Volunteer Infantry under command of Captain William V. Rhinehart. The troops arrested Mulkey and took him to jail, followed by about one hundred Long Tommers. After Mulkey was secured, the Southern sympathizers returned to their homes to fly their Confederate flags and conspire to free Mulkey.

The news of Mulkey's incarceration provoked the town to take sides. While the Southern sympathizers demanded emancipation for Mulkey, the Union men cried for a lynching. Even the troops at Fort Hoskins became involved. The First Oregon Volunteer Infantry commanded by Colonel George B. Currey at Fort Hoskins was informed of the controversial case and was ready to march to Eugene City if the situation worsened.

The night before Mulkey was to be transferred to Fort Vancouver he escaped by overpowering the guard. The Union men were alerted and a chase ensued. Realizing capture was inevitable, Mulkey hid in some bushes until he was hunted out and returned to jail. The next day he was escorted to Fort Vancouver where he spent three months incarcerated (Williams 1966:57,58).

Regimented Duty

In addition to interactions on the reservation and dealings with states rights advocates during the Civil War, the daily duty of a Fort Hoskins soldier involved a complex and rigorous schedule which included roll calls, fatigues, drills, and an evening dress parade (Rickey 1963:90). Through observation of the drill schedule at Fort Hoskins, one is able to observe the differences that took place from commander to commander and from year to year (Table 5.1). For example, from 1856 to 1863 there was only a breakfast and dinner call. However, from 1863 to 1865 Lieutenant Garden and Captain Palmer allowed a supper break in addition to breakfast and dinner.

A normal daily routine at Fort Hoskins in 1864 under Lieutenant Garden involved an entire day of scheduled activities (Table 5.2). The wake up call or reveille sounded at 5:30 A.M. was followed by breakfast. A fatigue call was announced at 7 A.M. and included a clean up of the quarters. An hour later the soldiers assembled for guardmount where the guards were inspected and received their assignments prior to standing duty. Between

Table 5.1. Daily Schedules by Commander at Fort Hoskins (Brauner and Stricker 1994).

Augur		Schmidt		Seidenstriker		Garden		Palmer	
Reveille	5am	Reveille	daybreak	Reveille	5am	Reveille	5:30am	Reveille	daybreak
Breakfast	7am	Breakfast	7:30am	Breakfast	7:30am	Breakfast	6:15am	Breakfast	9am
Fatigue	7:30am	Surgeons call	8am	Fatigue	7:30am	Fatigue call	7am	Drill call	9:30am
Guard mounting	8am	Guard Mounting	9am	Surgeon	7:45am	Guardmount	8am	Guardmount	9:45am
Recall	12pm	Fatigue call	9am	Guardmount	8am	Surgeon call	8am	Surgeon call	10:15am
Dinner	1pm	Orderly call	12pm	Orderly	12pm	Recall	12pm	Drill call	10:30am
Fatigue	2pm	Dinner call	12:30pm	Recall	12:05pm	Orderly call	12-5pm	Recall	12pm
Recall	6pm	Fatigue call	1:30pm	Dinner call	12:30pm	Dinner	12:30pm	Dinner	3pm
Retreat	sunset	Retreat	5pm	Fatigue	1:30pm	Fatigue	1:30pm	Retreat	sunset
Tattoo	9pm	Tattoo	8:30am	Recall	6:30pm	Recall	4:45pm	Tattoo	8:45pm
Taps	9:15pm	Taps	9pm	Retreat	sundown	supper	5pm	Taps	9pm
				Tattoo	9pm	Tattoo	8:45pm		
				Taps	9:20pm	Taps	9:15pm		

Table 5.2. Definitions of Daily Bugle Calls (McCormick 1996).

Reveille: Wake up call.
Breakfast: The first meal of the day.
Fatigue: Cleaning up camp or quarters or repairing roads.
Surgeon: Sick call or those that need to see doctor.
Guardmount: To inspect guards before they stand duty and to give assignments to guards.
Orderly: Soldier who attends a superior officer to carry orders, etc.
Drill: Military exercise/ training, carry out duties and tasks
Recall: Calling soldiers to their quarters or calling soldiers together.
Dinner: The meal taken about the middle of the day; the principal meal of the day, eaten between breakfast and supper.
Supper: A meal taken at the close of the day.
Retreat: Lowering of the flag.
Tattoo: Calling soldiers to their quarters at night.
Taps: Signal on a bugle or drum to put out lights at night.

guardmount and calling soldiers together or "recall", the soldiers practiced drills such as target practice, marching drills, and dress parade. At 12 P.M., prior to dinner, an orderly call was sounded. This call ordered soldiers to attend a superior officer in order to receive his duties for the day. At 1:30 P.M., after dinner, fatigue was again sounded for the troops. Duties and drills occupied the time until the soldiers were called back to their quarters at 4:45 P.M. Supper was eaten at 5 P.M. After supper, the soldiers spent their free time writing letters, playing games, reading, or gambling. Tattoo was called at 8:45 P.M., calling the men to their quarters. At 9:15 P.M. taps was sounded on either a bugle or drum and signaled soldiers to put their lights out.

In addition to the mundane daily duty including target practice, marching drills, and fatigue calls, the Fort Hoskins soldiers were assigned extra duty or a detail. When they were not on strict duty the soldiers were given free time to engage in extracurricular activities such as reading, writing or socializing (Rickey 1963:90). At Fort Hoskins there were no drills on Saturdays and Sundays. Sunday at Fort Hoskins was known as a day to catch up on washing and mending (Nelson and Onstad 1965:122).

If men had extra duty they were required to attend the afternoon drills unless they were specifically excused by the commanding officer (Barth 1959:155). These assignments were given each week at a company gathering or the tasks were posted on a board (Rickey 1963:94). Erecting buildings and chopping wood were examples of the type of extra duty which the soldiers were assigned. Another important duty assigned to the soldiers involved the construction and maintenance of roads. The main road at Fort Hoskins linked the fort and the Siletz Agency Blockhouse. This particular route was surveyed and constructed by Philip Sheridan (Onstad 1969:183).

In some cases, a soldiers' former civilian job mirrored his assigned duty. For instance, a post order dating January 3, 1865 noted that Privates J.B. Davis and J.W. Gault were assigned the trade of carpenter and that Private Stevenson served as a teamster. After consulting the Oregon Volunteer enlistment records of Company B, it is evident that these men received a detail reflecting the identical trade which they had possessed prior to enlistment (Oregon Volunteer Enlistment Records, 1864 - 1865). This was not always the case. A post order dating January 23, 1865, recorded that Charles Hall, whose previous occupation was a wool carder, had been assigned to the bake house. Both Henry Howell and James McClues, who had formerly been farmers, were assigned extra duty as hospital attendants. It is possible that either no one at the fort possessed previous skills of the aforementioned trades or that all three men had an additional skill not reflected in the enlistment records.

Occasionally, the fort was unable to find a soldier to perform a certain job. In these cases, the fort would look outside the garrison for a citizen who possessed the desired skills. At Fort Hoskins, in 1858, they employed a citizen carpenter at $5 a day and a plasterer at $8 a day to build the officers' quarters (Mansfield Report 1858).

Blacksmithing was integral to the fort's daily activities. The mules needed shoeing and the wagons needed repairing. In one case the blacksmith was ordered to make six balls and chains for several prisoners. When a blacksmith took ill, a request could be

made at a neighboring fort for a temporary replacement. At Fort Vancouver, Washington, Captain Schmidt requested a blacksmith from Fort Hoskins since his blacksmith was sick (FHLB, May 31, 1862). In some extra duty assignments, including black smithing and wagon driving, men were ranked and paid as corporals, and were not classified as extra duty men, unless employed by the quartermaster for ten days (Rickey 1963:112).

The amount of bounty paid on enlistment for one year was $50 and $150 for three years (Nelson and Onstad 1965:153). Generally, the monthly pay of a private and corporal in the Union Army was $13.00 (Schuyler, Hartley, and Graham, 1864:25). The monthly pay of the common soldier varied depending on the amount of extra duty he performed throughout the month and whether the paymaster made it to the post. At the Western posts a physician received $5 a day or $150 per month, which is just as much pay as a master clerk at the post. Hospital stewards only received $22 per month (Nelson and Onstad 1965:124,198). At Fort Hoskins each soldier was paid $52 for one pay period in 1863. It is unknown if this included extra duty pay or additional months (Barth 1959:110,158).

One of the most dreaded duties was that of hospital steward. The hospital steward was loaded with responsibilities ranging from warming the hospital to assisting the doctor with bandaging and minor surgeries (Woodward 1863:44). In some western forts the company officers may have detailed the most unpromising soldiers to hospital duty in order to weed them out of the company. General Reynolds J. Burt wrote, "very few soldiers volunteered to work as nurses or hospital cooks because the wise cracking enlisted men referred to them as bed pan pushers" (Rickey 1963:112).

Many men remonstrated about the rigorous schedule of army life. They complained that every man in the company did two duties, was expected to do three, but only get paid for one (Barth 1959:155). Corporal Royal A. Bensell (Fig. 5.1) recorded in his journal in 1862 that after performing a detail as an expressman, his captain failed to record

Figure 5.1. Corporal Royal A. Bensell

the duty in his monthly returns. Eventually, the matter was brought to the captain's attention. However, he only wanted to pay Corporal Bensell $10 instead of the $21 that he had earned. After protesting his rights, Corporal Bensell received the full amount (Barth1959:30).

In addition to assigned work, the soldiers earned extra money by utilizing skills gained in their former jobs. Often services were rendered to the fort as barbers, tailors, or cobblers. The tailor could be used to alter the government issued clothing, to sew on uniform jewelry, and to mend any torn clothing. Repairing boots and shoes was a task which could be performed by the cobbler. Although these men were not allowed to miss their routine duties, an occasional absence from drills and guard duty was permitted (Rickey 1963:110).

Sustenance of the Soldiers

Many men volunteered for the pay, adventure, housing, and free meals associated with enlisted life. Food appeared to be the most important and most inconsistent government issued necessity of garrison life. Not only was food necessary for the physical condition of the soldier, but it was imperative for his psychological well being (Rickey 1963: 116). Aside from weather reports, food was the most common entry in the soldiers' diary.

Within the journals of the enlisted men were endless complaints of their issued food. Not only were the men at Fort Hoskins at the end of the food supply route, but their rations were handled and stored improperly, which accelerated the spoilage rate. On many occasions the men were served rancid meat. When the tainted meat came into the fort it was immediately served up to the soldiers and the remaining meat was boiled and saved for future use (Rickey 1963:121). "Our fare is rancid Pork and Beans, Sour Bread and Coffee; if we subsist on this diet, Scurvy will be the inevitable consequence" (Barth

1959:11). In addition to being served spoiled meat, the soldiers were served unpalatable meals. One of the most dreaded of meals was minute pudding. The recipe called for three cupfuls of flour and two and a half gallons of milk. This quantity could serve at least fifteen men (Nelson and Onstad 1965:82).

An additional complaint at Fort Hoskins was the shortage of food, especially bread. In 1865, Hilleary noted in his journal that Company B was so hungry they all complained to Captain Palmer on the scarcity of bread (Nelson and Onstad 1965:43). Nevertheless, the men did not hold the government responsible for their lack of food or consumable rations. "Some of my Friends accuse me of being a "copper head" because I am not in favor of eating rotten pork and calling it "all on the square." The government is not to blame, when soldiers do not get their just dues, but is the fault of incompetent and rascally officers who handle the rations" (Nelson and Onstad 1965:63).

Although the dinner menu changed occasionally, the items used on a regular basis for meals included hash, stew (slomgullion), baked beans, hardtack, salt bacon, coffee, coarse bread, brown sugar, salt, vinegar, and molasses (Rickey 1963:116). Other menu items which were less common are mentioned in the journals of both Corporal Bensell and Corporal Hillary included: bean soup, pork, rice, mutton stew, potatoes, cabbage, and doughnuts. An example of a complete day of rations at the Western forts would have included cold beef, bread, and coffee for breakfast and carrot soup, bread, meat, and coffee for dinner (Nelson and Onstad 1965:34). A light dinner would include pork, bread and coffee. Occasionally, soldiers had to subsist merely upon one hard tack and coffee (Nelson and Onstad 1965:45,58).

Because vegetables were not included in the soldier's daily rations they had to grow their own in a garden or purchase them. At many of the isolated posts it was difficult to acquire vegetables if there were no farmers in the vicinity. Hilleary reported that his company "went to the field and cleared the old weeds off a piece of ground for a garden" at Fort Walla Walla (Nelson and Onstad 1965:74). At Fort Hoskins the soldiers

tended gardens which yielded enough vegetables to supplement their rations in the summer and winter. In 1858, their garden raised eight hundred bushels of potatoes for the winter months (Mansfield Report 1858). When the rations dissipated the enlisted men would buy food with their own cash or with the company fund from the sutler's store, or the local farmer.

When the men did not have enough to eat and no money to buy food, they would hunt, fish, and gather wild berries and onions. Fishing was one of the most efficient ways to acquire food from the wild. In the 19th century, before the advent of dams, the rivers teemed with salmon and trout. Corporal Hilleary reported on the success catching salmon and in another entry several soldiers were rumored to have caught about seventy steelhead trout in one day. Fishing could even be done without a fishing rod. "The boys that remained at Camp had killed a bear in our absence & were growing fat on fish which they caught with a gunny sack seine. The boys enlarged the seine & this afternoon made several successful hauls" (Nelson and Onstad 1965:86).

Several accounts of picking berries are contained in Corporal Hilleary's and Corporal Bensell's journals. "We found an abundance of ripe goose berries & service berries". In addition to eating the berries right off the vine, the soldiers would collect the berries, primarily the choke cherries, and make a duff pudding (Nelson and Onstad 1965:91,104).

Although the guns used in hunting were inaccurate, they still proved effective. Often, the men would hunt for grouse, sage hens, deer, elk, and sheep. Hunting for food was especially common when soldiers were on duty away from the fort. Some days the company would spend the entire day hunting for food. "We did not travel today but lay by to hunt & look around. McMahan killed a small sheep & moose deer (mule deer). Palmer brought in a large sheep. Not so bad if he did kill bare rocks yesterday" (Nelson and Onstad 1965:83).

Holidays, such as Christmas, the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, meant a time of feasting for the men. On Christmas Eve, 1862 the men at Fort Yamhill received turkeys and cider from the sutler and roast pig, turkey, chicken, and new cider on Christmas Day (Barth 1959:76). For Thanksgiving the soldiers relished the idea of inviting neighbors to join in the celebrations when they ate roasted hogs and pastries among other unlisted items (Barth 1959:111).

CHAPTER 6: GARRISON SOCIAL LIFE

In order to understand the type of entertainment engaged in by the soldiers at the Western forts, it is necessary to consult the journals of the men who participated in these activities. Corporal William M. Hilleary (Fig. 6.1) listed the most common garrison pastimes of the soldiers in his personal diary. These included, writing letters to friends and sweethearts, writing ballads, playing instruments such as fiddles and mouth harps, mending, reading, dancing, foot races, playing cards and checkers, reading novels, and indulging in vulgar conversation (Nelson and Onstad 1965:36,44,47).

Those who possessed musical talents brought their musical instruments with them on their travels. The most popular instruments played were the banjo, guitar, violin, and harmonica. One Western soldier commented that, "There was always someone who could play an instrument, and especially the guitar and accordion" (Rickey 1963:192).

One evening, while writing in his journal, Corporal Hilleary noted that he could hear a clarinet, guitar and violin playing in the next room (Nelson and Onstad 1965:151). Occasionally, the garrison musicians would come together to play at a dance for the men. At Camp Russell, Oregon, Corporal Hilleary wrote, "We have three violins in the company and several fiddlers. The boys had a stag dance in the dance hall that had been in use during the State Fair in Sept." (Nelson and Onstad 1965:33).

In addition to amateur musicians who played to keep the soldier's spirits up, many Western posts organized formal bands. The composition of the bands consisted of men who were enlisted because of their musical talents. Although the musicians were still categorized as privates, they received pay from the company and regimental funds, in addition to a raise in pay which could reach as high as $13 per month (Rickey 1963:112). If the posts did not have a complete ensemble, they had either a bugler or fifer and/or drummer who would have been responsible for sounding off calls or announcing drills (Rickey 1963:113).

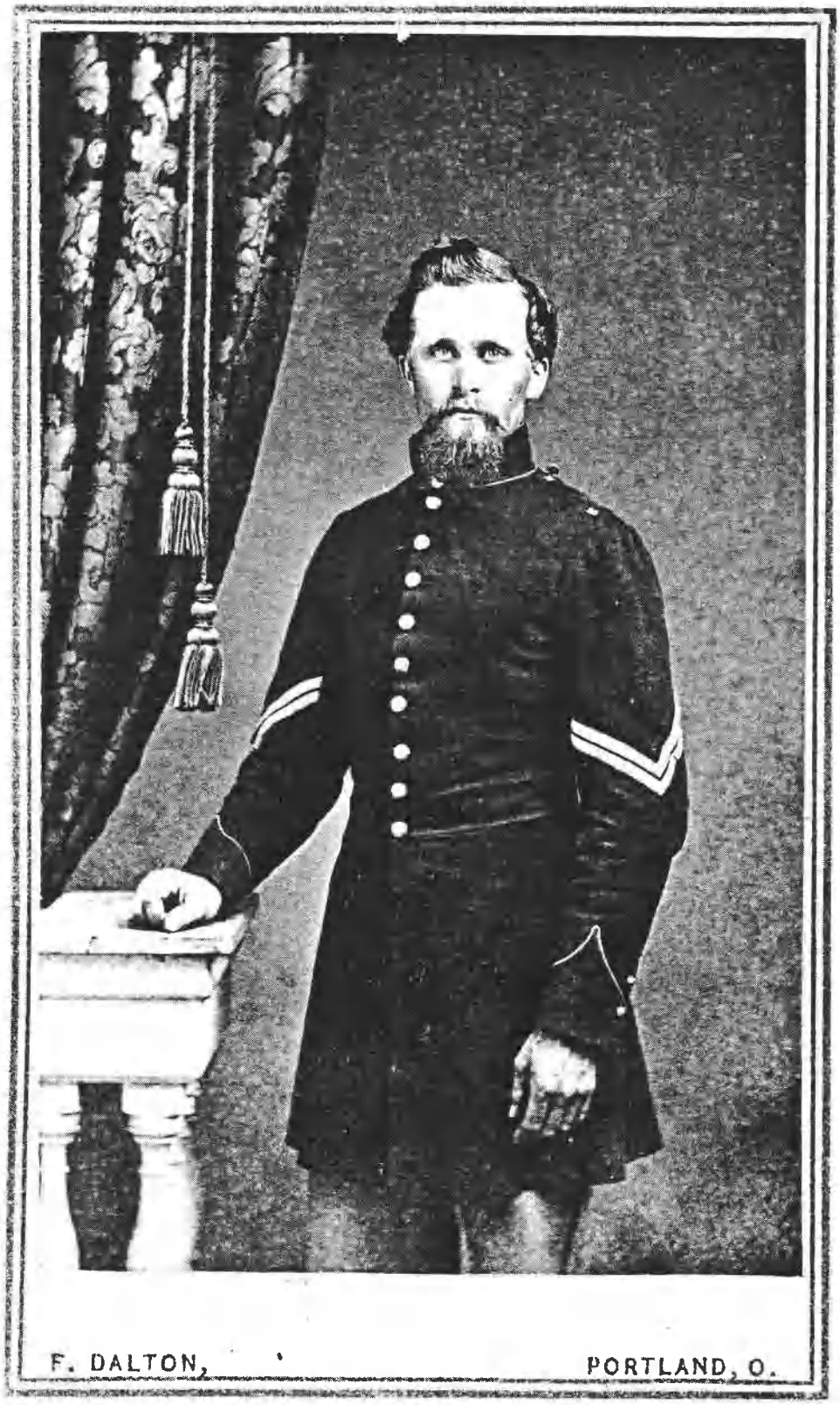

Figure 6.1. Corporal William M. Hilleary

Traveling performers also helped ease boredom and mental fatigue of the Western fort soldier. Variety and minstrel shows passed through the forts on occasion. The performances were held in any available building that could contain a crowd. More often than not, the building was completely full with the entire garrison. At Fort Hoskins theater companies performed in a small theater measuring 60 X 40 feet. In 1862, Captain Seidenstriker disassembled the building and used the lumber to make repairs on the post (FHLB, July 25, 1862).

Although many of the performances were worth the price, the frontier regulars welcomed even the weakest entertainment (Rickey 1963:196). "Kengorn, Magician, exhibited his slight-of-hand tricks in the 'mess room'. A large audience of admiring Oregonians. Tho' nothing extra, it was quite a relief from the usual monotony" (Barth 1959:47). In fact, the soldiers appeared to enjoy a bad performance more than a good one.

> We had an unmitigated humbug perpetrated in our mess room this evening. We broke the infernal institution up by giving our unbounded appreciation. The floor was covered with hard bread and tallow. The unfortunate acrobat, besides taking in the audience, had the foolhardiness to place a Soldier at the door, who admitted all but $4.00 worth free and then temporarily placed the showmen in the Guard house for refusing payment for services rendered (Barth 1959:52).

At Fort Hoskins, Corporal Hilleary wrote that the dance room, or first floor of the enlisted men's barracks, was used for two jugglers that passed by in the evening. "After about 24 had paid their 25 cts & gone in, the boys went to back window and the boys inside took out the sash & in the boys went head foremost & in short time there was a full house" (Nelson and Onstad 1965:48).

Participation in library clubs, literary societies, and other groups gave the soldier a way to further educate themselves. In addition to educational gatherings, talent groups such as a "glee club" were popular among the troops. At Fort Yamhill the men included the local young ladies in their singing group. On a regular basis, the soldiers and women

would gather to sing traditional songs, ballads, and hymnals and then had dinner together (Barth 1959:46).

The soldiers at Fort Hoskins were very active in both educational and singing clubs. Corporal Hilleary commented on participating in a "Spelling B" where he announced for the group from the *Sander's Speller and Definer*. On Wednesdays the glee club met and on Thursday the soldiers from Company B gathered for their weekly debating society (Nelson and Onstad 1965:46,47).

Often the men stationed at the Siletz Agency would watch the Native American game called "Coho". "Coho" was played with two teams usually consisting of rival tribes. Two wooden stakes were driven in at either side of the field, or "cohoho". The object of the game was to drive a hard ball of pine wood around the opposing team's stake with a stick. A similar variation of "Coho" was shinny in which a hooked stick and a wooden block or ball was used in a similar fashion (Barth 1959:26).

Other pastimes enjoyed by the Fort Hoskin's soldier included informal, unorganized sporting events. Jumping, foot racing, horse racing, wrestling, boxing, knocking off of hats, and the game "base", kept the boys amused for hours (Nelson and Onstad 1965:50,51).

CHAPTER 7: INTERACTION WITH COMMUNITY

Local Economy

Fort Hoskins was located in an isolated area 35 miles from Salem (Fig. 7.1). Although the site of the fort was remote, several population centers were located within a 30 mile radius. Several farmsteads, a grist mill, and sawmill were located in the immediate vicinity of Fort Hoskins (Mansfield Report 1858). The sawmill was owned by Henry VanPeer and began operation in 1853 (Brauner and Stricker, 1994:34). Located on the west side of the Luckiamute River and across from the present town of Hoskins, the VanPeer sawmill supplied lumber for the construction of structures at Fort Hoskins.

The grist mill was owned by Rowland Chambers and began operations in 1853. Also located in Kings Valley on the Luckiamute River was Rowland Chambers gristmill which was one of the earliest grain milling establishments in the county. Also servicing Fort Hoskins, this gristmill continued to grind locally grown wheat into flour for over fifty years (Brauner and Stricker:1994:35).

Social Calls

In a recollection of the town of Rickreal, Harriet Mesmith McArthur told of how the captains from Fort Hoskins would visit with her family. "At Fort Hoskins, Colonel C.C. Augur and Captain F.T. Dent, with their families, lived, and there was visiting between the fort and the farm when there was good condition of roads and weather. My mother and a southern guest once visited Captain John F. Miller's family there. With their hostess, they were asked to luncheon by the young officers"(McArthur 1929:378).

The women of the area particularly appeared to be a comforting and supportive medium for the enlisted man, bringing baked goods to the soldiers. Corporal Hilleary

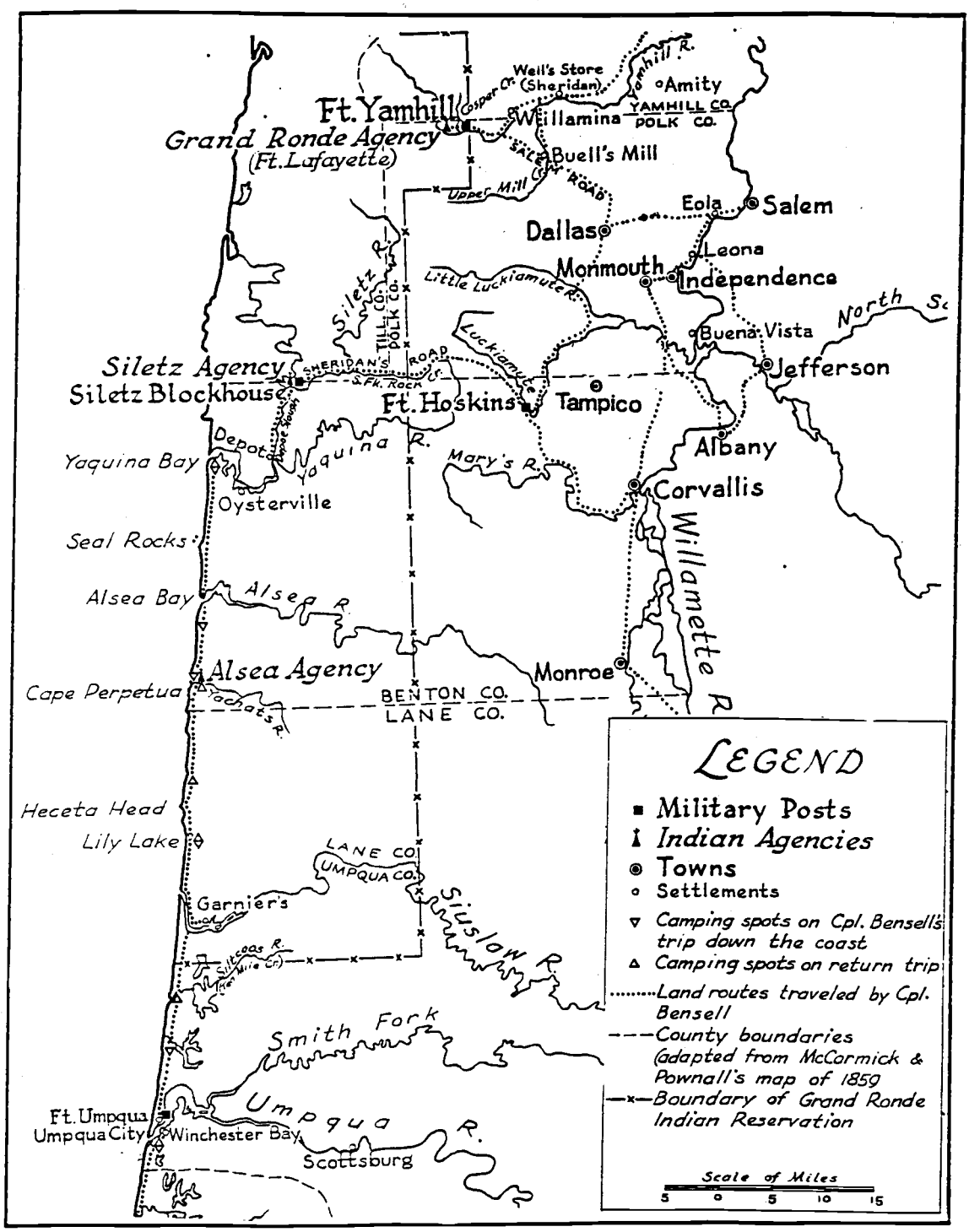

Figure 7.1. Fort Hoskins, Salem, Tampico, and Corvallis (Adapted from Barth 1959).

noted that the "Ladies of Albany" brought a cake to the men, and recorded that a citizen gave hay to the soldiers for their beds (Nelson and Onstad 1965:62, 97). The soldiers at Fort Hoskins also became familiar with the people in Lebanon and occasionally traveled there to socialize with the residents who gave them pies and cakes. On Hilleary's twenty fifth birthday, Austin Kees and Ellie of Lebanon, gave him two large red apples while another neighbor in Lebanon baked him a cake (Nelson and Onstad 1965:45).

Many citizens approved of the proximity of the fort to their homes because they saw the garrison as their police force. When there was local trouble the neighbors would call on the soldiers for help. For example, the soldiers at Fort Yamhill were called on to help a rancher who was having his sheep killed and eaten by the Indians' starving dogs. Lieutenant Davison detailed three men to shoot the dogs (Barth 1959:82).

Farmers

The Western soldiers had frequent interactions with the local farmers. Eggs, apples, and potatoes could be purchased from the farmers. However, these items were often overpriced. As a result, occasional trips were made to the larger communities to buy apples and potatoes. When stationed at Fort Yamhill, the soldiers traveled to Salem to buy potatoes (Barth 1959:74). Occasionally, the local farmers would come to the fort with turnips, cabbage, and vegetables to trade for coffee, vinegar, and condiments that had not been used by the soldiers (Nelson and Onstad 1965:123,151).

The enlisted men were not above stealing food and livestock from the farmers. Fruits and vegetables were constantly taken from the citizens' gardens and orchards. Bensell noted in his journal about taking a stroll through Lemalcier's garden and having the fine vegetables for dinner that night (Barth 1959:94). When the soldiers were caught stealing food, they were charged with petty theft by the commanding officer. Additionally, Captain Augur ordered that no Fort Hoskin's soldier should enter any

orchard or garden without the permission of the owner. Furthermore, he threatened that if a soldier was caught stealing from these gardens, the crime would be punishable as a military offense and subject to a trial by the civil courts (FHPO, Order19, August 26, 1859).

The most popular item the men stole was "slow bear". Assumed to be a pig, "slow bear" was mentioned twice in Hilleary's journal as the main course for dinner. Plympton J. Kelly, an Oregon Volunteer, also commented that the "killing of farmer's hogs was a common occurrence among the Oregon Volunteers" (Bischoff 1976: 71). However, pigs were not the only animals taken from Fort Hoskin's neighbors. "Some of the boys bait hooks for fish others bait them for chickens, the unsuspecting hen, swallows the bait, when alas the soldier takes her under his arm and walks to his quarters. A chicken with a hook in its throat neither squaks nor flutters. Several "Slow bear" have been taken in lately" (Nelson and Onstad 1965:58).

The farmers were not happy with thefts of their livestock and crops. Some irate farmers even complained to Captain Augur. Mr. Allen, a local farmer complained, "All I make on eggs and milk I lose on pigs!" (FHLB, April 27, 1858). Because of the farmers' complaints and depredation of local citizens' property, the soldiers were ordered not to leave the fort with their guns (FHPO, Order 23, October 14, 1858).

Religion

Attending local church services was another method of socializing with the community. Most of the church activity was limited to the singing of traditional hymns at the local church (Rickey 1963:192). Although there were not a lot of permanent churches around the isolated Western posts, missionaries were able to make regular visits to the communities. The missionaries held church services in school rooms, dance halls, court rooms, or any other large public facility. Due to the scarcity of religious services, the

community and soldiers were unconcerned about the religious denomination of the reverend or church. Hilleary noted that he attended a Methodist church in Salem, traveled to hear the Catholics perform their religious ceremonies, and listened to a Presbyterian missionary preach in the dance room at Fort Hoskins (Nelson and Onstad 1965:36,49,58). At Fort Hoskins the soldiers had an organized church group. Every Sunday afternoon Lieutenant Walker held a Bible class in either a vacant house, the school room, or the dance room at Fort Hoskins (Nelson and Onstad 1965:46).

Not all of the soldiers went to church to hear the sermon. Corporal Bensell went to church to meet women. He wrote in his diary that he attended the Methodist Church of Reverend Alvin F. Walker and did not enjoy it. "Didn't see a handsome face in the house. Went home and retired in disgust". Another entry reported a positive experience, "Quite a number of girls were present, lending pleasant smiles to remind us of home and its enjoyments". Still another of Bensell's reports from Fort Hoskins stated, "Find some good looking girls-fat and saucy" (Barth 1959:9,20,101). In general, formal religion was not important to many of the enlisted men. W.B. Jett, from the Fourth Cavalry, stated that he "never knew but one soldier who professed to be a Christian" (Rickey 1963:192,193).

In addition to preaching to the settlers and soldiers, the missionaries performed burials for the Native Americans near Fort Yamhill. In the spring of 1862 an Indian was buried by Father Adrian J. Croquet. Performed rather simply, the Father sprinkled holy water over the body and grave. While singing mournful songs, the Indian women proceeded to bury the dead (Barth 1959:25). Another Indian burial, recorded in more depth, involved the interment of another Indian woman:

> After digging a small hole, they boarded it with clapboards, then taking the corpse out of some skins in which it was wrapped. They washed it with warm water using grass instead of cloths. After a few ceremonies the body was again wrapped up, beads, money, & c. deposited with her. Then the grave was filled, the old Squaws the while chaunting a funeral dirge. when this job was done some more beads, tin pans,

> baskets, dresses, &c., &c., were placed on the grave, and lastly the dead Squaws husband cut his long hair off and scattered it over her remains (Barth 1959:137).

Soldier and Native American Romances

Far from home and the smiling faces of women made for a lonely time on the Western frontier. Interactions with the local ladies was limited for the soldier. As mentioned earlier, some men were so determined to look at women they attended church for that sole reason. Some of the men had sweethearts or wives back home which they wrote to on a regular basis. Most of the men were single and lonely, however.

At Fort Hoskins the soldiers were constantly exposed to the Native Americans at the Siletz Agency. With this interaction, romantic interludes occurred between the soldier and the Indian women. Corporal Bensell commented frequently on men sleeping outside their quarters with the Native American women at the agency. "Considerable talk regarding and adventure of Corpl Ervins who boasts of having passed the night outside 'Limits,' passing a 'Copper Cent' on a Squaw for a ten Dollar piece and reaped a 'tenas Moosem' (Chinook jargon for sleep) for the Same" (Barth 1959:26). On another occasion Sergeant Rathburn violated orders and the Articles of War by sneaking out of his room after taps and spending the night in the "company of Indian women" (Barth 1959:15).

Many of these passings in the night left the soldiers ill. Venereal diseases such as syphilis, gonorrhea and orchitis, struck at least one Union soldier out of every twelve in 1861 (Wiley 1952:261). When troops were heading back to Fort Hoskins from a campaign in the Rogue River country they felt fatigued and became weak due to venereal diseases. Medical services and medicine were furnished to the troops from Corvallis. "A too familiar intercourse with some of the friendly Indians during a brief stay at the Grand Ronde had disabled other's-so that medical attention was imperatively required," wrote Augur (FHLB, November 22, 1856). Either through personal experience or warnings, the

soldiers were aware of the possible stipulations associated with spending the night outside the garrison. Bensell noted in his journal on an assistant surgeon in the Oregon cavalry who kept an Indian woman. "He is an old Soldier, an excellent Doctor, but a most indolent men. Has kept a Squaw for the last seven years. His system is so thoroughly impregnated with syphilitic disease as to show itself in its most loathsome form in his face, on his neck, &c., &c..." (Barth, 1959:165).

While many of these rendezvous were short lived, some visits evolved into romantic relationships. One of the most famous Fort Hoskins love affairs among a soldier and a Native American transpired between Lieutenant H. H. Garber and an Indian women named, by rumor, Pink Cloud in Sunset (Maxwell 1937:1). Lieutenant Garber, while traveling to Fort Vancouver to pay a detachment of his company, passed through Fort Hoskins on his way to the Siletz Indian Agency. Before leaving the Siletz reserve, Lieutenant Garber took an Indian woman with him to Vancouver, Washington without any superior's consent.

Eventually, the woman's family became alarmed at her absence from the reservation. An Indian man went to Fort Hoskins with a letter from the agency reporting that the Indian woman's mother was heartbroken and that he had been sent to return the woman to her people. He was told to return in a few days so that he could travel up to Vancouver with the expressman. On their way to Vancouver the Indian's horse became sick and the rider returned to the reservation without the Indian woman. Captain Augur, already at Vancouver, informed Lieutenant Garber of the situation and ordered him to return the woman himself. Complying with orders, Lieutenant Garber returned the woman to the reservation.

In the early fall, Lieutenant Garber again sent for the Indian woman and kept her in his quarters. In time Captain Augur discovered the presence of the Indian woman and told Lieutenant Garber, "she could not remain in the garrison, and that he must send her

away." Lieutenant Garber stated, "she could not go." Captain Augur immediately placed him under arrest and sent Garber's Indian woman back to the reservation.

The following day Lieutenant Garber sent a letter to Captain Augur stating the Indian woman was merely his servant. Captain Augur told him not to insist upon his request to keep the woman. At this time, Lieutenant Garber asked for an interview with the captain. In this interview Lieutenant Garber informed Captain Augur that she was indeed a servant who was borne on his pay accounts for a long time. Additionally, Garber said he had arranged for his woman servant to spend the nights outside as to not offend anyone. Captain Augur told him that he did not believe that the woman was his servant. Lieutenant Garber argued that this was the first time it was a crime for an officer to keep an Indian woman. After charging Lieutenant Garber with disobedience and contempt of orders, he turned the matter over to the general commanding officer (FHLB, October 17, 1858).

On October 12,1859, a year after this Indian affair, Lieutenant H.H. Garber died of an illness of only a few days (FHLB, October 15, 1859). The letter book does not specify what illness took his life. Some believe that Lieutenant Garber died from a broken heart.

Another romantic enterprise known through local lore but, not by historical fact, was between Philip Sheridan and an Indian woman named Frances who was from the Rogue River tribe. In a reminiscence by Martha E. Gillam-Collins, Frances was known to be "graceful as a deer and as slender as a fawn" (Lockley 1916:367). Sheridan, while serving at Fort Hoskins as a young Lieutenant fell in love and married Frances. Eventually, after living together for a period near Fort Hoskins, they moved near Yamhill (Cooper 1956:83). When the Civil War began, Sheridan was sent East, leaving Frances behind in Oregon. However, as soon as he was able, Sheridan sent for her to visit him in Washington D.C. In time, she moved back to Oregon without Sheridan. Frances lived and worked as a laundress in Corvallis before she married a Hudson Bay trapper and moved to Canada (Lockley 1916:368, Cooper 1956:84).

Due to sickness, repeated disobedience of orders, and other negative repercussions from soldier and Indian contact at the Siletz Agency, Captain Schmidt put forth an order to keep the soldiers, primarily the privates, away from the Indians and the Indians away from the soldiers. His order stated that Indians at the Siletz Agency block house were strictly prohibited from coming within two hundred yards of the Siletz Agency block house. In addition, non-commanding officers were to enforce this order and make sure the soldiers did not coax the Indians into contact. "No non com officers or privates will be allowed squaws in quarters nor will they be allowed to sleep out of quarters" (FHPO, March 22, 1862).

CHAPTER 8: VICE AND VIOLATIONS

Gambling

Although gambling was discouraged at Fort Hoskins, it was not found to be prohibited until January 6, 1865 when 1st Lieutenant Cyrus H. Walker ordered, "From and after this date no card playing will be allowed within this garrison" (FHPO, Order 17, January 6, 1865). Regardless of this rule, the soldiers continued to gamble. The privates bet on everything from cards to horse races. Even non-commissioned officers engaged in gambling. Nevertheless, rules were still to be followed by the sergeants. At Fort Yamhill Corporal Bensell reported, "The strictest order was given to the N.C. Officers not to gamble with the privates. But the Capt knows the 1st Sergt Rathburn and several Corpls gamble with the privates in the Quarters in daylight" (Barth1959: 14,15).

Gambling games such as Monte, twenty-one, chuck-luck, horse racing, mule racing and cock fighting held a certain temptation to many young soldiers who were eager to part with their money (Bender 1939:173). The most common medium of gambling was cards or dice. Chuck-luck or "sweat" was a banking contest that was played by rolling three dice on a gaming board or cloth which was marked off into numbered squares (Wiley 1952:250). Poker or "bluff" was the most popular of the card games since it could be played with several variations (Nelson and Onstad 1965:59).

Because money was scarce in the hands of soldiers, the men used small plugs of tobacco valued at ten cents apiece (Barth 1959: 57). They gambled for anything from food to old watches; the men at Fort Walla Walla in Washington Territory were so broke they gambled for crackers! Parts of the soldiers' uniforms could also be thrown into the pot for a stake in a game (Nelson and Onstad 1965:72,168). Socks, drawers and trousers often saved many a soldier from folding out of a game. Some men became so indebted to

gambling that it would have taken them six months of their pay to get out (Nelson and Onstad 1965:103).

On their free time, the soldiers at Fort Hoskins would travel to local towns, such as Tampico, formerly known as Soap Creek, to gamble. Tampico had a reputation of fist fights, gambling, stagecoach robberies, murder, horse racing, tent revivals, drunken sprees, and hangings; everything that interested the soldier (Davis 1993:94).

Not all of the games played by the soldiers were prohibited. Checkers and a game called "Dutch Ten Pins" was often enjoyed by the men at Fort Hoskins. The object of "Dutch Ten Pins" was to knock down as many pins as one was able. A lead weight was attached to a string and suspended in the air, when it was let loose from the hand it would swing against the pins that were set down (Nelson and Onstad 1965:44,64).

Alcohol and the Soldier

Alcohol was prohibited at Fort Hoskins; however, there were no official rules regarding alcohol consumption set forth in the post orders until 1862 . An all encompassing order form Captain John C. Schmidt to, Paul Clifford or Whom It May Concern, stated, "You are hereby ordered not to sell, barter, or give any spirituous liquors, wine , beer, or cider, to any soldiers or citizen on this reservation" (FHPO, Order 9, 1862). Nevertheless, alcohol consumption like gambling was engaged in on a regular basis. Although some men enjoyed the soothing effects of moderate drinking, others drank in excess, spending most of their wages on their addiction. The preferred drink was beer. "It was customarily sold in quart bottles packed in straw-filled barrels" (Rickey 1963:200). At Fort Hoskins the enlisted men and officers partook in an array of drinks. Bottles and fragments of bottles from whiskey, brandy, champagne, cognac, gin, wine, schnapps, and ale were recovered from archaeological excavations at Fort Hoskins (Bowyer 1992:57,58).

The Western soldiers either acquired the alcohol from the sutler or from alternative means. The sutler, forbidden from selling alcohol to the soldiers, simply recorded the purchase as tobacco or other goods (Nelson and Onstad 1965:150). "Whiskey and cards are not sold by the sutler openly because the law forbids. But the sutler is a very accommodating person and, it being you, will let you have whiskey and cards on a tick and charge it up as pipes and books, and he don't have to struggle much with his conscience for is not the whiskey drawn from pipes, and the deck of cards are they not an illustrated history of our kings" (Hoop 1929:358)? An additional way the men at Fort Hoskins acquired alcohol was through bartering. Private Arthur R. Llacke of Company G and Private Edward Clarke of Company F, stole a pair of uniform trousers and traded it with a whiskey seller for alcohol (FHPO, Order 33, December 31, 1859).

When the soldiers were not passing the bottle they were fighting with each other. While Corporal Erwin, a comrade of Corporal Bensells, was drunk one evening he took out his bayonet and threatened Private Jordon. Jordon, realizing Erwins condition, punched him in the face. Staggering back, Erwin drew out his knife and dared any "Dam'd Son-of-a-B-tch to fight". After Erwin calmed down, Captain Scott then placed him in the guard house (Barth 1959:17). On a separate occasion, Corporal Erwin, a habitual drunk, became intoxicated on guard duty. For no apparent reason he became irritated and upset. Loading his gun, he raised it at Captain Scott and threatened to shoot him. Eventually, Erwin was relieved and arrested (Barth 1959:87,88). One of the highest offenses recorded in the military law was raising a gun to a captain.

The abuse of alcohol at Fort Hoskins was a symptom of boredom, isolation, and the inclement weather. Alcohol abuse caused the soldier to not only be irresponsible and tardy for drills but, violent. From the archives it is evident that almost every act of violence and mischief came from a bottle. Private William Smith, after becoming intoxicated, went to an Indian hut adjacent to Fort Hoskins and started trouble. He was

accused of physically abusing two Indian women named Pocahontas and Mother Shed (FHPO, 1861).

Another alcohol related incident at Fort Hoskins involved Private James Welch and Private John L. Barr. While working in confinement, Private Welch procured a bottle of alcohol which he passed around to the other prisoners. Private Barr, who was in charge of the prisoners, allowed the entire group to become drunk. Welch was fined $5 from his pay while Barr was sentenced to hard labor in charge of the guard house for thirty days and fined $5 from his monthly pay (FHPO, Order 27, November 15, 1859).

At Fort Hoskins, higher ranking soldiers caught intoxicated were punished by a demotion in rank. Both Sergeant Michael Clifford and Sergeant William Russel were charged with being drunk during guard mounting and were therefore, demoted to private. On another occasion, Sergeant Patrick Dunne of Company F was reduced to private for becoming drunk while in charge of a fatigue party and allowing his party to also get drunk and neglect their work (FHPO, Order 32, August 11, 1857).

Because violent behavior was linked with alcoholic consumption, rules on alcohol were laid out at the Siletz Agency and Fort Hoskins. Captain Schmidt, in charge at Fort Hoskins, wanted to re-enforce the "no alcohol rule" at the reservation and the post. Tipplers, according to Captain Schmidt, were to be avoided by the soldiers and Native Americans (FHLB, March 3, 1862). Determined to dry out Fort Hoskins and the Siletz Agency, Captain Schmidt ordered Paul Clifford, the sutler, not to sell, barter or give any wine, beer, or cider to any soldier or citizen on the reservation (FHPO, Order 53, October 10, 1862)! Although Captain Schmidt appeared determined in his plight, the forbidden sale of alcohol was not uncommon at many forts, especially posts located near Indian Reservations.

Desertion

The most common capital offense in the ranks was desertion (Wiley 1952:205). The secretaries of war reported that nationally at least three thousand men deserted each year (Bender 1939:175). In 1891 the army conducted a survey of 197 deserters who gave reasons why they deserted. Through this research they discovered several different reasons for the desertion (Table 8.1). Alcohol and general dissatisfaction were the most popular responses with tyrannical superiors listed as the most specific cause. Other specified causes were fear of punishment, debt, overwork, women, and being "shunned by comrades" (Rickey 1963:145).

The regular Army and the Oregon Volunteers also suffered heavy desertion rates throughout the Civil War. At Fort Hoskins it was reported there were 12 desertions in 1856, 9 in 1857, and 8 in 1858 (Mansfield Report 1858).

Springtime was the most common season for desertion because of the increase in local seasonal work. In addition to the reasons already listed, many of the soldiers deserted to obtain higher wage jobs. When travel was easy in the spring, many men left the fort to go to work for the railroads, mines and lumber companies (Rickey 1963:147). In the spring of 1859, Fort Hoskins reported an exceedingly high number of deserters. In

Table 8.1. Reasons for Desertion

General Dissatisfaction - 42	Induced - 1
Liquor - 67	No Cause Stated - 14
Sickness - 9	Claimed Innocence - 6
Homesickness - 9	Tyrannical superior - 31
To Get Married - 1	Lack of Food - 1

the Willamette Valley, employers offered soldiers high wages and payment of their immediate expenses (FHLB, April 17, 1859).

Another facet of the enlisted man's duties at Fort Hoskins was to locate and apprehend deserters. Although there were no wide scale searches conducted, small details of men were sent out after the deserters. The most common places the Fort Hoskins soldiers deserted to were Champoeg, the French Prarie, the Dutch settlements, and small towns of the Willamette Valley (FHPO, Order 8, April 17, 1859). Most of the men who deserted were never caught, but, detachments were still sent out to bring in deserters in order to demonstrate to the soldiers that desertion was not tolerated. Occasionally, Captain Augur detailed men to bring back deserters. On April 20, 1859, a party located and apprehended William Hays of Company A, Third Artillery in Champoeg (FHLB, May 1, 1859). In the summer of 1863, Lieutenant Herzer was arrested at Corvallis for desertion (FHLB, July 27, 1863).

Due to the small pool of labor, employers of the deserters either concealed the location of the men or delayed helpful information. "...among the cowboys, ranch men, and especially among the "riff-raff" ever hanging about the small towns and settlements, a deserter from the army was apt to be welcomed and protected, if he had money, arms, or a good horse" (Knight 1978:23).

In the earlier years of Fort Hoskins finding deserters was difficult because the citizens kept the location of the soldiers. In fact, the civilians would aid the soldiers in their escape (Hoop 1929:358). Initially, Champoeg was a popular spot for deserters from Fort Hoskins. However, after a few crimes were committed by the deserters, the town turned against the soldiers secret. From then on, if any deserter turned up in Champoeg they were soon arrested and taken back to the fort to await trial (FHLB, April 17, 1859).

The latter half of the Civil War saw an increase in desertion and foreign enlistment. Although many of the immigrants and first generation Americans believed in the Union of the United States, many enlisted only to acquire the large bounty and then deserted. The

bounty jumpers, would enlist, collect the bounty and move on to other states to re-enlist (Billings 1887:161). One such bounty jumper was apprehended at Fort Hoskins. George Lawson, born in Scotland, enlisted in Missouri, deserted, and then traveled to Oregon to re-enlist (FHLB, May 9, 1863).

Up until the first few years of the Civil War, punishment for desertion was light. As the war progressed and the troops decreased in number, heavier penalties were inflicted on the deserters. In some cases deserters were executed. However, at Fort Hoskins, desertion never warranted a death sentence. As late as 1865, deserters at the fort were given only minor sentences. For example, Jason M. Griffith was charged with desertion and was only sentenced to ten days hard labor and fined $5 (Nelson and Onstad 1965:49,52).

Mischief

Violence and crime were prevalent at the Western frontier forts. The reasons behind rebellious behavior was believed to be a result of the rawness of the environment and the strict military discipline (Rickey 1963:164). Fort Hoskins was not without its share of disorder among the garrison. Disrespectful language and physical violence was constantly showered on the officers. Private Samuel Rolfe of Company B, 1st Oregon Infantry, was charged with using contemptuous and disrespectful language towards Sergeant A.R. Cook when he was trying to keep order in the mess room. In another case, Private Daniel Friel of Company G, 4th Infantry was accused of striking Sergeant W.C. Walker of Company G. On a second occasion Private Friel was recorded as stabbing Sergeant John Kaley of company F, 4th Infantry, with a knife (FHPO, Order 7, April 11, 1861)!

At times the rebellious troops turned their tyranny on the public. On January 11, 1863, about fifteen men from Captain F. Seidenstriker's command went down to the liquor

store of Hodes and Schuck, located near Fort Hoskins. Because the men were restricted from going to the liquor store the captain ordered the men back and the store closed. When the sergeant who was in charge of bringing the men back arrived at the store, he found at least five men drunk on lager beer and the rest of the men on their way. The following evening, the captain was informed that his men were at the liquor store acting in a disorderly manner. Two sergeants were sent to bring the men back to their quarters. Before they arrived, however, the liquor store blew up and burst into flames. Although there was no proof to charge the soldiers with foul play, many people, including Mr. Meyer, the store clerk suspected, that Captain Seidenstriker's company set the store on fire (FHLB, February 2, 1863).

Native American and Soldier Confrontations

The Fort Hoskins Letter Book contains several reports of Indians harassing soldiers and vandalizing government property. The behavior of the Indians was usually limited to these minor crimes. On at least one occasion, however, the Indians could have posed a serious threat to the well being of Fort Hoskins. The Rogue River and Shasta Indians conspired to rush in and capture the garrison at the Siletz Agency. They planned to hide in the woods until the soldiers left their guns in the floor above and went down to the lower level for dinner; at this moment, the Indians planned to rush in and secure the garrison. Their plot was foiled by a friendly chief, old "Klamath Joe," who willingly informed the soldiers of their plan. When the Rogues and Shastas came storming into the garrison, they were met with a line of smiling faces and muskets (Fagan 1885:406).

Although, the Indians may be blamed in such instances, it is not always clear as to who the instigators were in all of the skirmishes. For example, an Indian was murdered by a cook at the Siletz Agency who made it appear as if the death was in self defense, when in actuality the confrontation was provoked by the cook. The report stated at

around ten o'clock on February 2, 1857 a group of Indians began to stand around the house of the Siletz employees. One Indian ventured into the home and the cook told him to "get out". At that moment the Indian was reported to have drawn a knife on the cook. The cook, fearing trouble, drew his revolver and shot at the Indian. The pistol snapped and the cook struck the Indian on the head with the butt of the gun and killed him. The struggle brought the remaining Indians into the dwelling where they secured the cook and four other employees.

The Indians continued to hold the cook hostage and only agreed to release the cook if he paid them $200. The cook responded that he did not have that much money with him, but, if they freed him he could go and get the money from the men who worked in the woods. Agreeing to this arrangement, the Indians released the cook and held the other four men until the cook returned with the money. When the cook ran outside, he immediately informed the rest of the soldiers of the situation. Fearing an uprising, the soldiers and the cook fled to the block house on the upper prarie. Two of these men went straight to Fort Hoskins and informed the garrison of the situation, reporting they were uncertain of the fate of the four men being held hostage. Captain Augur handled the situation by arresting the cook. He felt that the death of the Indian was not an accidental brawl or the Indians' fault. Instead, Captain Augur presumed that there was an argument between the cook and the Indian killed. Familiarity with similar cases led Captain Augur to charge the cook with murder (FHLB, February 3, 1857).

Another incident involving the unjustifiable death of an Indian at the hands of a soldier occurred in the fall of 1859. Two men, Private McKale and Private Mack of Company F, Fourth Infantry had gone into the Indian camp located below Fort Hoskins for a night of socializing and gambling. Mack claimed that while he was talking with an Indian, McKale was inside a tent gambling with another. He heard the clink of knives and the Indian cry out in pain. Fearful, Mack ran towards the garrison. Within moments McKale had caught up with him. As they were running, Mack looked at McKale who had

blood on his hands and clothes and a wound on his face. Mack also observed that McKale was carrying a big knife in his hand with which he said he had stabbed an Indian.

Captain Augur had Private McKale arrested for the Indian's death. McKale was tried by the Civil Authorities in Corvallis in November of 1859. He was found not guilty due to lack of evidence by the Grand Jury of the county and was discharged from custody by the Civil Authorities. Captain Augur requested that between $75 and $100 of his pay be given to the family as compensation. The report of this murder noted that the Indian killed was a good, quiet man who was not an aggressive individual. In addition, he left behind his feeble old mother who was unable to take care of herself. Realizing this woman's fate, Captain Augur supplied her with rations as long as he was allowed by the Federal Government (FHLB, November 16, 1859).

Punishment of the Soldier

The most common crimes committed by the common soldiers included drunkenness, absence without leave, insubordination, disrespect to superior officers, lights on after taps, sitting while on guard, and gambling. Punishment for these offenses varied from soldier to soldier and from crime to crime with the greatest variant being the judge. The guard house was the most common punishment for drunkenness. The fort's guard house was where the daily guard assembled and where soldiers gathered in their off time. When a soldier was sentenced to the guard house he was placed in strict confinement for an extended period of time. At certain forts a "Black List" was also used for minor crimes. This list recorded all of the names of offenders. The list was referred to whenever an unpopular task needed to be performed in camp. The tasks included digging new privies or filling old privies, policing the camp or burying large animals (Billings 1887:144,145). Some officers preferred more painful forms of punishment.

> Some would buck and gag their victims; some would stand them on a barrel for a half-day or a day at a time; a favorite punishment with some was to knockout both heads of a barrel, then make the victim stand on the ends of the staves; some would compel them to wear an inverted barrel for several hours, by having a hole cut in the bottom, through which the head passed, making a kind of wooden overcoat; some culprits were compelled to stand a long time with their arms, extending horizontally at the side, lashed to a heavy stick of wood that ran across their backs; others were lashed to a tall wooden horse which stood perhaps eight or nine feet high; some underwent the knapsack drill, that is, they walked a beat with a guardsman two hours on and two or four hours off, wearing a knapsack filled with bricks or stones; some were tied up by the thumbs, with arms extended full length, and compelled to stand in that position for hours; some were put into what was known as the sweat-box (Billings 1887:146,148).

In rare instances, men were hanged or executed for desertion or treason. At Fort Hoskins, execution was never practiced as a form of punishment. In fact, according to the archives, the soldiers at Fort Hoskins were never subjected to cruel and unusual punishment. However balls and chains were attached to prisoners. Additionally, knapsacks were packed with sand and the prisoner was made to walk the parade grounds. In December of 1859, Private Arthur Llacke was accused of stealing a pair of uniform trousers and selling them to a whiskey seller. His punishment was to pay $10 of his monthly pay and he was confined to the guard house for one month with a ball and chain attached to his leg (FHPO, Order 33, December 31, 1859). As with other national troops, the most common offenses at Fort Hoskins included drunkenness, AWOL, gambling, talking back to officers, and theft. Although the length and style of punishment varied with the officer, the soldier, and the crime, the most common punishment was a monetary fine and/or confinement to the guard house for an extended amount of time.

CHAPTER 9: THE SOLDIER'S MATERIAL WORLD

Government Issued

On arrival to the company, the soldier was presented with a uniform, accouterments, and defensive items. If these items were not on hand when the soldier arrived they were ordered for the individual. When the uniforms were ordered the sizes were never specified and the uniforms were usually either too big or too small for most of the soldiers. The *type* of uniform ordered for the Federal troops was very specifically prescribed in the *Army Regulations 1861 Handbook* (Lord 1965:292).

The uniform style from 1856 to 1860 was similar to the issued uniform of 1861, however, there was wide diversity and no attempt at regimental uniformity (Todd 1980:662). Confirmed differences between Civil War and pre-1861 uniforms include trouser color, button insignia, and hat styles. The trouser color was sky blue kersey except for the years 1858 to 1861, when dark blue cloth was used (Todd 1980:58).

A full brimmed dress hat was introduced to the Regular Army in 1855 and used until 1865 (Fig. 9.1). This headdress was made of black felt with a brim, looped up on the side and attached with a brass eagle. One to three ostrich feathers were worn on the opposite side. In 1858, the dress hat began to evolve with changes in the height of the headdress.

The forage cap was worn by all regular troops in 1851 (Fig. 9.2). This cap was worn for both dress parade and fatigue from 1855 to 1859. After 1859 the form of the hat relaxed and by 1861, the stiff horizontal brim disappeared with the mass production for the Civil War.

In 1858, the Fort Hoskin's soldiers wore "old" uniforms in good condition and were issued haversacks and knapsacks of painted canvas (Mansfield Report, 1858). Since

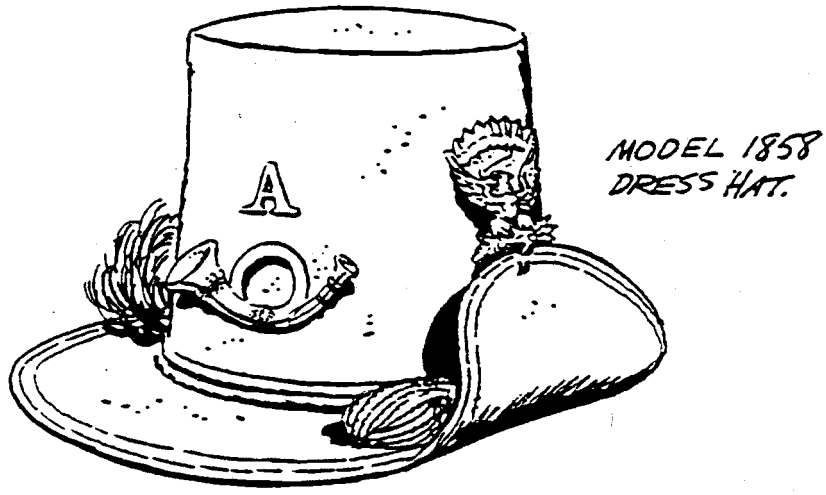

Figure 9.1. Model 1858 Dress Hat (Lord 1980:63).

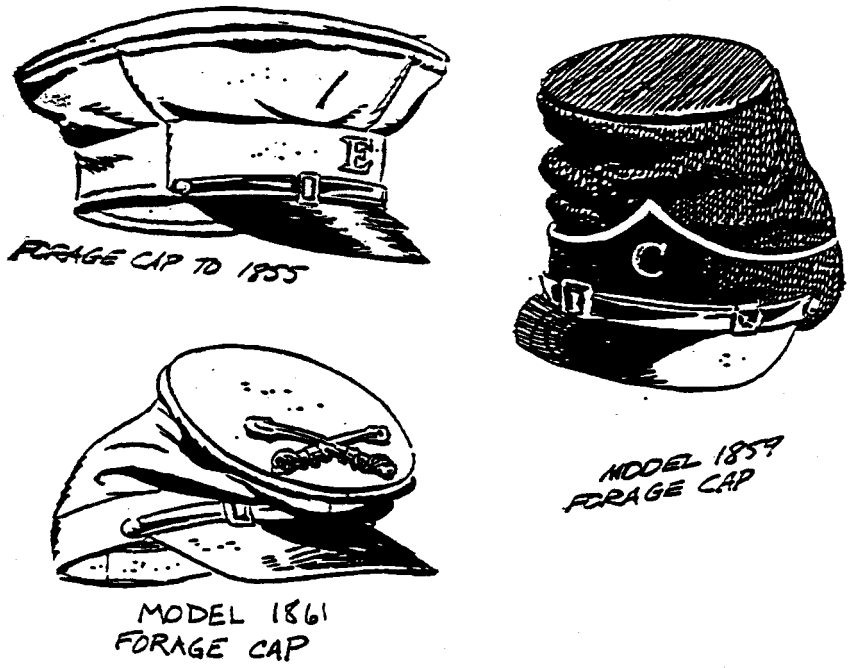

Figure 9.2. The Forage Cap to 1855, Model 1859 Forage Cap, and the Model 1861 Forage Cap (Lord 1980:63).

the uniform worn by the Fort Hoskins soldier in 1858 was "old", the style of the buttons would have had an eagle with an "I", designating infantry, on the shield of the eagle. Although this style was discontinued after 1851, it took several years before these buttons were exhausted. Additionally, there is evidence of enlisted men wearing buttons marked with an "I" during the Civil War (Todd 1980:109). The newer design adopted after 1851, was identical to the old button design void of the letter on the shield.

The significance of this chapter, therefore, is that this data on the evolution of the uniform informs the archaeologist that if pre-1856 military uniform buttons and jewelry are encountered on the Fort Hoskins site it does not signify an earlier military occupation. Instead, the earlier artifacts suggest the use of older uniform styles.

Officer's Uniform (1861)

The Union uniform for the officer included a frock coat, an overcoat, a white flannel shirt, trousers, a hat, cravat or stock, boots, gaiters or leggings, mud-colored flannel underwear, and wool stockings. The frock coat for the officer was of a dark blue cloth which extended from 2/3 or 3/4 of the distance from the hip to the knee. It was single breasted with one row of nine buttons in the captain and lieutenant coats. In all other officers ranks the coat was double breasted with two rows of buttons (Lord1965:292).

The overcoat or cloak coat was also of dark blue cloth with a wool lining. It closed by four frog buttons which were made of black silk. The length of the coat extended 6 to 8 inches below the knee. Rank on these coats was worn on the sleeve and was indicated by the number of black silk braids and number of knots on the braid (Lord 1965:297).

Trousers differed only slightly among the officers. General Officers and Officers of the Ordnance Department wore trousers of a dark blue cloth without a stripe, welt, or

cord which would have otherwise run down the outer seam of the leg. Officers of the General Staff and Staff Corp, except the Ordnance Department, wore their dark blue trousers with an 1/8 inch gold cord down the outer seam of the pant leg. Regimental Officers also wore dark blue trousers with an 1/8 inch welt on the seam in the color corresponding with the branch of service. For example, cavalry was yellow, artillery was scarlet, and infantry was sky blue (Lord 1965:297). The trousers had four-holed buttons to attach the suspenders and to close the front of the pants. There were two buttons in the front and two buttons on the back to attach the suspenders. Four smaller buttons closed the front with a larger button attached at the top center to close the waistband. A waist belt was worn around the center attached with a belt plate which was either rectangular or oval in shape. The most common buckle was oval with the block letters US in the center (Lord 1965:61,62).

Generally, the Union officers wore two different types of hat. The formal hat, called the Jeff Davis, was made of black felt and issued to all troops by 1858. Prior to 1858, the soldiers were issued a leather and cloth shako with plumes. The size of the Jeff Davis hat was 3 1/4 inches for the brim, 6 1/4 inches for the crown with an oval of tip measuring 1/2 inch, the taper of crown at 3/4 of an inch with the binding of black silk and measuring a 1/2 inch deep. Hat trimmings for the General Officers included a gold cord with acorn shaped ends. The brim of the hat turned up on the right side and had a gold eagle adhered to that side. On the left side of the hat were three black ostrich feathers. A gold wreath encircling the silver letters U.S. with a black velvet backing was displayed on the front of the officer's hats. Commissioned officers also wore a forage cap which was donned during fatigue. These hats were made of a dark blue cloth with the ornament of branch of service and regiment in the front of their hat. The forage cap was not worn by officers until 1863 (Lord 1965:301,305).

Officers of the Union Army wore boots which were called ankle or Jefferson boots. These shoes were not true boots because they came right above the ankles. Boots

were found to be uncomfortable for long foot marches and were only worn by mounted officers of infantry regiments. Leggings or gaiters were seen in service in 1862 and were worn by both officers and enlisted men (Lord 1965:306).

For decoration, through the opening by the neck a cravat or stock was worn. The cravat was black in color. On the outside of the coat, general officers wore a buff net sash with silk bullion fringe ends which was wrapped around the waist twice. This decorative sash was to be worn on all occasions (Lord 1965:306, 315). The epaulettes were worn on the shoulder by all officers having a military rank. The officer was required to wear the pair of epaulettes during duty, but was allowed to remove them during inspection, fatigue, and when the overcoat was worn. In general, the epaulette was a gold crescent shape with the insignia of rank displayed on the strap with silver embroidered stars (Lord 1965:99). In the U.S. Army, rank of noncommissioned officers was indicated by the presence of silk chevrons on the upper sleeve. An additional decorative item placed on the uniform jacket was shoulder straps. These straps were rectangular in shape and were made from a dark blue cloth with a gold embroidered border. The shoulder straps were decorated with stars, leaves, an eagle, or bars according to the rank of the officer.

Enlisted Man's Uniform

The enlisted man was issued a coat, overcoat, trousers, hats, cravat or stock, boots, shirts, underwear, and socks. All enlisted foot soldiers were required to wear a single-breasted frock coat made of dark blue cloth. It was void of plaits with the skirt extending one-half the distance from the hip to the knee. On the front of the coat were nine buttons and a stiff collar. The cuffs of the coat were buttoned with two smaller buttons on the seam. Both the cuffs and collar were edged with a colored cord or welt designating either artillery, infantry engineer, or hospital steward (Lord 1965:295). Scales, theoretically designed to ward off saber blows, were placed on each shoulder of

the coat. Even isolated posts such as Fort Hoskins were issued the scales. Corporal Hilleary stated in his journal at Fort Hoskins, "Received more jewelry for hats also "Scales" for Shoulders" (Nelson and Onstad 1965: 45). In addition to the nine breast buttons and four smaller cuff buttons on the coat were two other buttons, one on each hip section of the coat. There were no buttons placed on the pockets (Lord 1965:295).

Overcoats for the infantry were made from a sky blue cloth and were single breasted with a row of five large buttons on the chest. This coat was designed with a cape and a stand up collar. The cape had six smaller buttons on the front while the collar hooked under the chin with three hooks and eyes. Sewn to the back of the overcoat was a belt with two decorative buttons. The entire length of the coat extended half way down the calf of the soldier's leg (Lord 1965:301). The men at Fort Hoskins were also issued overcoats. The large coats were useful in cold weather but, were not allowed at dress parade. Corporal Hilleary added that overcoats were not to be worn during dress parade, "Snow and hail, one of Co. F-R. McCallister was taken to guard house for appearing on dress parade in Great Coat" (Nelson and Onstad 1965:44).

Trousers for all enlisted men, except the companies of light artillery, were initially made of a dark blue cloth. As the war waged on, the Federal Government decided to save money by reducing the amount of dye used to color military uniforms and, at the end of 1861 light blue trousers were authorized (Barth 1959:45). The trousers were made to fit loosely without plaits and to spread over the boots. The enlisted man's pants also had the same number and type of buttons for the suspenders and pant closures. A stripe, varying in size and color dependent on rank and branch of service, ran vertically down the outside seam of the pant leg. Privates trousers were without the stripe (Lord 1965:297). A journal entry from Fort Hoskins noted some men receiving stripes and sewing them on themselves (Nelson and Onstad 1965:47).

The formal hat worn by the enlisted soldier, except for the companies of light artillery, were similar to those of the officers. Instead of three ostrich feathers, the enlisted

soldier had one. The front of the hat displayed an insignia of the branch of service, the number of regiment and a letter of the company was placed over the insignia; all of the jewelry was made of brass. Corporal Hilleary, a soldier at Fort Hoskins reported the company receiving eagles, feathers, and cords for their hats. Several days later the jewelry for the hats arrived (Nelson and Onstad 1965:41). Another type of hat used by companies for fatigue was the forage hat. Also similar to the officers, the enlisted soldiers' hat had yellow metal letters, numbers, or symbols adhered to the front. The letter on the hat represented the company while the number designated regimental numbers, and the symbol depicted the branch of service (Lord 1965:305).

The type of footwear worn by the soldiers was called ankle or Jefferson boots. This style was similar to a high cut shoe or "bootee" which had a square toe. The quality of shoes varied from manufacturer to manufacturer, however, the average life of a pair of government issued booties was twenty to thirty days. Leggings or gaiters were worn with boots and were made of an Indian rubber, leather, or canvas (Lord 1965:306).

Underneath the soldier's coat was a cravat or stock. Referred to as dog collars, the enlisted man found these hard leather collars, fastened by buckles, to be uncomfortable. The initial purpose of these cravats was to force the soldier to hold his head erect. Additional items of issue included white flannel shirts. On the average, the government issued at least three of these shirts per year to the men. Wool stockings and flannel underwear were also made for the enlisted man (Lord 1965:306,315).

Accouterments

Accouterments worn by the soldier included a cartridge box, cap box, and a bayonet scabbard which were all attached to the cartridge box belt. The two types of scabbards used by the Union Infantry included the Emerson Bayonet Scabbard and the Gaylord Bayonet Scabbard. The scabbard was worn on the cartridge box belt (Lord

1965:4). Most of the Regular Army's muskets and rifles were equipped with a bayonet excluding the model 1841 rifle, the 1855 rifle and the 1863 rifle which instead used the socket bayonet (Lord 1965:54).

The cartridge box and cap box were also worn on the cartridge box belt There were four types of cap boxes used by the infantry these included the Harvey Cap Box (Patented 1864), the Lamb Cap Box (Patented 1863), the Picket Percussion Cap Holder (Patented 1865), and the Warren Cap Box (Patented 1864). Cartridge boxes were constructed of leather consisting of various hardware including metal springs and buckles. There were eleven different styles of cartridge boxes used by the Union Army (Lord 1965:4).

An additional item attached to the cartridge box belt, which was not an accouterment, was the canteen. U.S. regulation canteens used during the Civil War were made from tin and encased in a dark blue woolen cloth cover. It was capped with a cork stopper and a metal cap (Lord 1965:71). The enlisted man was also issued a knapsack in which he carried his personal items. The typical Civil War knapsack was constructed of painted canvas with a wooden frame. Usually, the company letter and regimental number was stenciled on the back. The necessary items carried within the knapsack included a double wool blanket, half a shelter tent, and a rubber blanket (Lord 1965:144). In addition to his heavy load, the soldier also carried a haversack. Made of canvas, cloth or leather, the haversack was used to carry the soldier's rations. It was worn across the right shoulder and rested on the left hip with a tin cup attached.

Weapons and Ammunition

Pistols or revolvers were government issued to the soldiers. The most popular pistols in the North were the Colt Army, the Colt Navy, and the Remington. The Colt Army revolver was a 6 shot, caliber .44 while the Colt Navy revolver was a 6 shot with a

caliber .36. Also a 6 shot, the Remington Army Revolver consisted of a caliber .44. Over 100,000 of these revolvers were furnished for the Civil War troops by the Federal Government between 1861- 863 (Lord 1965:L296).

The *U.S. Ordnance Manual of 1861* states the type of arms used for service as the Rifle musket, model 1855; a Musket, model 1842; Cadet musket, model 1858; Rifle, model 1855; Rifle, model 1842, reamed out to .58 inch; and the Pistol carbine, model 1855. Prior to 1861, the preceding weapons were used by the Regular Army. The first troops at Fort Hoskins in 1856 used the 1842 musket (Bowyer 1992:105). By 1863 most of these older models were replaced by the Springfield rifle musket, model 1861 which turned out to be the standard rifle musket for the United States Army (Lord 1965:240,242,243). In 1865, the men at Fort Hoskins used the Springfield Rifled Muskets, caliber .58 (Nelson and Onstad 1965:43).

The supply of ammunition during the Civil War was problematic because of the large spectrum of calibers used. "The muskets and carbines ranged in caliber from .40 to .61. Twenty different calibers of ammunition, from .44 to .69 were furnished the Burnside expedition; and if one transport carrying all of one caliber should be lost, each vessel had to be supplied with an assorted cargo made of certain proportions of the whole" (Lord 1965:14).

The two most common forms of ammunition were the buck and ball and Minie ball. The buck and ball was used in the caliber .69 muskets. This ammunition consisted of a round ball or a round ball with three buckshot. The Minie ball was seen as a technological advancement and was adopted by the Army in 1855. Used extensively in .58 caliber rifle muskets, the Minie ball was elongated in shape and hollowed out at the base. "This bullet was found more effective than the old caliber .69 ammunition because instead of the soldier having to insert the powder and ball separately into the barrel, the Minie bullet and powder were encased in a paper cover which was inserted into the barrel at one count" (Lord 1965:14,15). In order to accommodate the new ammunition, many of

the rifles were re-tooled. The 1842 caliber .69 percussion smooth bore musket and the 1841 caliber .54 U.S. Percussion rifle were both re-tooled for the Minie ball. The newly re-tooled muskets and rifles were re-named 1855 U.S. Rifle Musket and U.S. Rifle (Bowyer 1994:107).

Personal Items

In addition to government issued items, the soldier had with him a great assortment of personal items. These articles were brought from home and were often given to the soldiers by their wives, sisters, or girlfriends. Such indispensable items would have included a "housewife" which contained needles, string, yarn, a thimble and pins, patches, and bandages. Small momentos from friends such as medicine bottles, handkerchiefs, tobacco, and pipes were stowed in the men's packs (Lord 1965).

In addition to gifts from friends and families, the men carried their own personal items. A hairbrush, comb, toothpick, toothbrush, a mirror, razor, and bottles containing grooming tonics were the type of toiletry items placed in their packs. In 1861, a small book came out entitled, the *Soldier's Pocket Health Companion* which listed 25 items every soldier should carry with them. The list included such items as: 6 linen pocket handkerchiefs, 2-6 yards of white flannel, 1 yard of linen, 1 pair slippers, 1 small box lard, 1 small bottle peppermint, and 1 paper cayenne pepper (Lord 1965).

In order to fill free time at the post, some soldiers brought books, games, writing equipment, and musical instruments with them. Dominoes, playing cards, Dutch ten pins, dice, and checkers were the most popular forms of gaming entertainment during the war. The most widely played instruments for casual entertainment was the mouth harp or harmonica, banjo, and fiddle (Rickey 1963:192).

Writing letters was engaged in by almost all of the soldiers. Letters were written anywhere and everywhere. Envelopes, paper, ink bottles, pencils, and ink pens which

were constructed with either a wood or steel point were purchased either from the sutler or stationary store (Lord 1965:332).

CHAPTER 10: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The primary objective of this study was to glean information from the archives on Fort Hoskins in order to produce an archaeological model appropriate for archaeological field testing. The development of this archaeological model will help formulate research strategies for the archaeologist. This goal was accomplished by researching historic documents on the post such as the letter book, post orders, journals, and other historical data which referred to Fort Hoskins. The importance of this research is represented by the large body of data gathered from the archival sources which can be used in conjunction with archaeology. The integration of archaeology and the historical data on Fort Hoskins will facilitate the understanding of archaeological data on the site as well as aid in the determination of the function of a Civil War Era post in Western Oregon.

Archival Information vs. Archaeology

The Fort Hoskins archival information provided a wealth of knowledge on the daily responsibilities and social pastimes of the soldiers. But, specific details and certain subjects relating to the daily life of the Fort Hoskins soldiers were not present in the literature. What can not be gleaned from the archives, however, may be found in the archaeological record.

It was possible to gather a large amount of archival data on the types of food and quantity of the soldier's rations. However, archaeology can provide a confirmation on these food types as well as, provide additional data on food items not recorded. Archaeology also possess the ability to identify where food waste was disposed, the frequency of domestic animals and wild game in the soldier's diet, the differences between soldier and officer rations, and whether a separate refuse pit was used for the officer and soldier.

One subject vaguely mentioned in the archives was the presence of women at Fort Hoskins. From journals and reminiscences are reports of women neighbors visiting the post. However, where they visited at the site and how they were entertained at Fort Hoskins is unknown. Archaeology can contribute to this research through an investigation of the different features at the site. This research may provide data on the activities and frequency of women guests at Fort Hoskins.

Archival information has also revealed the Fort Hoskins soldiers drank alcohol. It is unknown however, where they drank the alcohol and what type of alcohol they consumed. An archaeological investigation at Fort Hoskins could potentially answer these elusive details through the discovery and identification of the bottles.

The uniform style of the Fort Hoskins soldier has been only briefly identified in the archives. It is known the uniform style from 1856 to 1860 was similar to the issued uniform of 1861 and that there was wide diversity and no attempt at regimental uniformity. In this case, archaeology could confirm specific uniform styles through the discovery of uniform jewelry and buttons in areas identified by the archaeological model.

Archaeological Model

The soldiers at Fort Hoskins were assigned daily duties, details, and extra duties. The daily duty involved rigorous drills including roll calls, fatigues, and a dress parade. Details primarily involved locating and apprehending Native American and soldier deserters. Extra duty of the men included tasks such as erecting buildings, chopping wood, and the construction and maintenance of roads. Blacksmiths and hospital stewards were also positions assigned to the men as extra duty.

In order to gain additional information on the extra duty of the soldier it is necessary to locate and excavate the structures in which this work took place. Therefore, the best area to investigate for evidence left behind by a soldier assigned to hospital

steward would be the former hospital at Fort Hoskins. Confirmation of the location of this site would include artifacts such as medicine bottles, syringes, and surgical tools.

Information on the soldiers who were assigned extra duty as a wood chopper, teamster, and carpenter would be located in areas related to that type of work such as the blacksmith and saddler shop, and the mule barns at Fort Hoskins. The type of artifact assemblage that would confirm that these features are related to the extra duties would include carpentry tools, axes, worked iron, and mule equipage.

From the archives it is evident that the Fort Hoskins soldier subsisted on a variety of foods in limited supply. Archaeology is able to contribute to this investigation through the identification of faunal material. The soldier's journals state that the men consumed both government issued pork and the farmer's stolen pigs. The presence of the government issued pork can be identified in the archaeological record through an analysis of the type of cuts of pork consumed by the soldier as well as, the butchering techniques laid out in the government manuals. Evidence for the consumption of the farmer's stolen pigs would include the existence of all parts of the pig, including the skull, in the archaeological record.

Confirmation on the differences of the two types of pork can also be identified through the soldiers' disposal practices. Since it was illegal to steal, the soldiers would have had to quickly butcher and dispose of the pig remains in a secret location such as the enlisted men's privy. The government issued pork was a legitimate possession and therefore, would have been disposed of in the same pile as the rest of the garbage. The location of this trash pile is problematic because there is no mention of it in the archives. However, the farmer's pigs were attracted to Fort Hoskins therefore, it is likely a centralized dump site was adjacent to the post. If such a dump existed, the archaeological record would reflect garbage remains around the parade grounds, rather than a centralized area, due to disbursement from natural, animal, and human activities.

Additionally, faunal remains may be found in the enlisted mens fire places. Since the soldiers were supplementing their rations with wild game and domestic animals they were probably cooking the food over their own fires. Excavation of the enlisted men's fire hearths would therefore, yield faunal materials from animals including domestic pig, trout, salmon, steelhead, domestic turkey, chicken, grouse, elk, and deer.

The journals of Corporal Bensell and Corporal Hilleary described the most common pastimes at Fort Hoskins as writing, playing musical instruments, mending, reading, dancing, playing cards, and checkers. Books and cards were curated and seldom entered and survived the archaeological record. Gaming pieces such as die, checkers, and dominoes are small and easily lost; however, in order to recover these items at Fort Hoskins it is necessary to identify where these games took place. The soldier's free time was primarily spent in their quarters, therefore, the first area to investigate for additional data on the soldier's pastimes is the enlisted men's barracks. Archival information also points to the guard house as a place where the soldiers would spend their free time. The artifacts expected to be recovered within these features include gaming pieces such as die and checkers suggesting gambling and/or game playing; parts of musical instruments; pins, needles, and thimbles used for mending; and writing materials including metal nibs and ink bottles, and clay pipes.

Traveling performers frequented Fort Hoskins. Entertainment such as singing, dancing, plays, acrobatics and trained animal acts were performed at the post in the first floor of the enlisted men's barracks. A theater was used to house similar entertainment prior to 1863. However, the location was not revealed in the archives. To obtain data on these various entertainments, it is necessary to search both the enlisted men's barracks and the theater. The type of artifacts suggesting entertainment at Fort Hoskins would include jewelry from costumes, make up paraphernalia, and musical instrument parts.

Alcohol was a common vice indulged in by the Fort Hoskins soldiers. Through an analysis of the post orders, it appears alcohol was not prohibited until 1862. After this

date reports of drunkenness in the post orders cease. From this information it is probable alcohol bottles will be found around the parameters of the enlisted men's barracks, general trash deposits, and guard house suggesting open acceptance of alcohol prior to 1862. After 1862, the disposal of alcohol containers would have been in a location where the officers would not search, such as the enlisted men's privy. The archives show the type of alcohol consumed by the soldier included whiskey, cider, wine, and beer. Therefore, bottles and fragments of this type of alcohol should be present at the site.

In order to acquire additional information on uniform style and accouterments of the Fort Hoskins soldier it is necessary to investigate the parade grounds, privies, laundresses, the enlisted men's dumps, and the enlisted men's barracks. The artifacts expected to be associated with these areas include buttons and uniform jewelry, scales, hat letters, and hat numbers, cartridge boxes, cap boxes, knapsack hardware, and haversack hardware.

A wide variety of weapons were used during the mid 1800's in the Army. Through an investigation around the parameters of the enlisted men's barracks it is possible to locate parts of these weapons and lead plugs which will identify the actual rifles utilized at Fort Hoskins. The type of arms issued for service prior to 1861 were the Rifle musket, model 1855; Musket, model 1842; Cadet musket, model 1858; and Rifle, model 1842. By 1863, most of these older models were replaced by the Springfield rifle musket, model 1861. Any of these models may be expected in the Fort Hoskin's artifact assemblage.

An additional area of inquiry at Fort Hoskins involves the type of ammunition used at the site. The most likely location for ammunition would be the area in which the soldiers took target practice as well as, the magazine where ammunition was stored. The location of these areas will facilitate the extraction of ammunition such as the Minie ball and a smaller sample of buck and ball ammunition.

The only articles the soldiers had on their person, beside government issued belongings, were items brought from home or purchased by the sutler. To expand the

knowledge of personal items of the soldier it is necessary to investigate the entire enlisted men's barracks. Personal items likely to be recovered through an archaeological excavation of the enlisted men's quarters are pins, needles, thimbles, toothpicks, pipes, toiletry bottles, toothbrush, mirrors, razors, combs, hairbrushes, as well as personal momentos.

The goal of this thesis was to extract archival information in order to construct an archaeological model of the daily life of the Fort Hoskins soldiers suitable for field testing. The creation of this archaeological model has provided a field strategy for the archaeologists studying Fort Hoskins. The archaeological model of the life of the average soldier has suggested where the soldier's social interactions and military duties occurred at Fort Hoskins. Additionally, the archaeological model has provided information on the type of artifacts expected to be associated with a particular feature at the site.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
A	1	Allen, Cyrus, A.	21	65	Dark	Black	Dark		MO	Farmer	November 12, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	2	Beamis, George	29	66	Fair	Blue	Dark	Cass County	MI	Farmer	November 30, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	3	Belknap, Jonas	19	66	Sandy	Blue	Sandy		IA	Farmer	November 30, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	4	Blair, Thomas, J.	34	70	Sandy	Hazel	Black	Bond County	IL	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	5	Blanford, John	45	67	Sandy	Blue	Dark		PA	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	6	Birdsel, Warren	18	70	Light	Blue	Auburn	Molk County	MO	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	7	Bohannon, William E.	33	69	Dark	Black	Black	Clark County	KY	Farmer	December 5, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	8	Bond, Seth, M.	19	66	Fair	Grey	Sandy	Jefferson County	IA	Farmer	December 1, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	9	Bowman, Judson, P.	19	67	Fair	Blue	Dark	Delaware	NY	Farmer	December 5, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	10	Brownson, Orren, E.	17	65	Light	Blue	Sandy	Delaware	NY	Farmer	December 5, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	11	Brown, Andrew, R.	28	70	Fair	Blue	Sandy	Miami	OH	Teacher	December 8, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	12	Buckingham, George, W.	24	68	Sandy	Blue	Auburn	Preble	OH	Farmer	November 30, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	13	Campbell, James, P.	19	69	Light	Blue	Light	Shariton	MO	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	14	Campbell, William, G.	22	68	Dark	Dark	Dark	Van Buren	IA	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	15	Caves, Josiah	20	67	Dark	Blue	Dark	Walla Walla	Washington Territory	Miner	November 16, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	16	Chenoworth, Summerville	21	66	Fair	Blue	Light		IA	Lawyer	November 24, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	17	Clark, Eriel	17	69	Fair	Blue	Light	Pike County	MO	Farmer	November 21, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	18	Cooper, David	36	61	Dark	Hazel	Black	Wane County	OH	Druggist	November 23, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	19	Cox, Charles, M.	21	66	Fair	Hazel	Brown		IL	Harness Maker	November 28, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	20	Cox, John, B.	26	69	Dark	Hazel	Dark		KY	Wood Chopper	November 16, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	21	Craig, Alex, C.	38	69	Dark	Hazel	Dark	New York	NY	Soldier	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	22	Crowley, Thomas	19	69	Light	Blue	Light	Holt County	MO	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	23	Drisko, Alex, C.	24	70	Fair	Blue	Dark	Washington County	ME	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	24	Dyer, George, W.	28	69	Sandy	Hazel	Auburn		IL	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	25	Ebert, Howard	25	67	Dark	Hazel	Dark	Adams County	PA	Farmer	November 23, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	26	Eddy, Albert, P.	18	68	Light	Blue	Light		MI	Farmer	November 14, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	27	Edwards, Issac, N.	19	68	Light	Grey	Light		OH	Farmer	November 30, 1964	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	28	Friar, Thomas, J.	20	66	Light	Hazel	Light		MO	Farmer	November 16, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	29	Fugua, Charles	23	65	Dark	Hazel	Black	Hart County	KY	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	30	Gerber, Henry	34	68	Light	Grey	Auburn	France County	France	Soldier	December 6, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	31	Gholson, James, W.	22	67	Sandy	Hazel	Red		IA	Farmer	November 16, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	32	Grant, William	23	72	Light	Blue	Sandy	Jackson County	Mo	Clerk	November 10, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	33	Ground, Peter, B.	16	68	Light	Hazel	Light	Warren County	IL	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	34	Hammer, Josephus	18	60	Fair	Blue	Light		OR	Farmer	December 1, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	35	Henkle, Colbert	19	72	Sandy	Blue	Sandy	Lee County	IA	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	36	Hinkle, Jeremiah	21	68	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Lee County	IA	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	37	Hironimous, Zachariah, U.	22	70	Sandy	Blue	Sandy		MO	Farmer	November 14, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	38	Holman, Preston	20	70	Fair	Blue	Sandy		MO	Farmer	November 12, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	39	Howell, William	24	69	Sandy	Grey	Sandy		IL	Farmer	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	40	Howard, Pontius	49	66	Sandy	Blue	Brown		NY	Farmer	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	41	Hubbard, Issac, U.	23	72	Light	Blue	Auburn		IL	Farmer	November 15, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	42	Jones, Leroy, A.	18	71	Light	Blue	Yellow		IL	Farmer	November 14, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	43	Krisor, Amos	18	67	Sandy	Blue	Sandy		OH	Farmer	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	44	Kenedy, James, H.	18	69	Sandy	Grey	Auburn		IL	Blacksmith	November 16, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	45	Kramer, Samuel, G.	25	68	Dark	Grey	Black		VA	Farmer	November 14, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	46	Lane, Alonzo	40	68	Sandy	Blue	Sandy	Athens County	OH	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	47	Logsdale, Jesse, F.	19	67	Fair	Dark	Light	Hart County	KY	Farmer	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	48	Martin, William	26	71	Fair	Blue	Brown	Lee County	IA	Teacher	November 30, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	49	Mason, Simeon	37	69	Dark	Hazel	Dark	Montgomery	OH	Farmer	December 5, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	50	McFarland, Henry, C.	20	64	Dark	Blue	Dark		IN	Farmer	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	51	McReynolds, Reese	25	71	Light	Blue	Dark		MO	Farmer	November 16, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
A	52	McTimmons, Henry, C.	22	69	Dark	Grey	Black		MO	Farmer	November 11, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	53	McTimmons, Thomas, P.	19	59	Light	Grey	Dark		MO	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	54	Morgan, William, H.	23	68	Sandy	Hazel	Auburn	Des Moines	IA	Black Smith	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	55	Morgan, John, C.	19	72	Fair	Hazel	Light	Wappaloo	IA	Farmer	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	56	Naught, Francis, M.	26	72	Light	Blue	Light		IL	Black Smith	November 16, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	57	Nichols, Felix, G.	21	64	Dark	Blue	Dark		MO	Farmer	November 16, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	58	Nine, John	38	68	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Montgomery	OH	Black Smith	December 7, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	59	Nye, John, J.	33	66	Dark	Dark	Dark		OH	Tailor	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	60	Phillips, Thomas, J.	35	71	Sandy	Blue	Dark	Lincoln County	KY	Farmer	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	61	Ranney, Titus	28	69	Dark	Black	Auburn	Middlesex County	CT	Black Smith	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	62	Rayburn, James, W.	19	64	Sandy	Hazel	Auburn	Hosea County	IA	Carpenter	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	63	Redford, Letts	18	68	Fair	Blue	Light	Lee County	IA	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	64	Richardson, James, W.	18	71	Red	Hazel	Red		IL	Farmer	November 16, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	65	Riggs, George, W.	21	68	Dark	Black	Dark		MO	Farmer	November 11, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	66	Riggs, James, B.	16	70	Dark	Blue	Light	Polk County	OR	Farmer	November 10, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	67	Ross, Paschal, W.	16	67	Fair	Hazel	Black	Harrison County	MO	Farmer	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	68	Sayers, Christopher, R.	19	67	Fair	Hazel	Brown		IL	Miner	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	69	Sebring, William, H.	23	75	Dark	Black	Black	Pike County	IA	Farmer	November 11, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	70	Sebring, Francis, M.	25	74	Light	Grey	Brown	Peoria County	IL	Carpenter	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	71	Sargeant, Walter, J.	17	70	Light	Blue	Light		IL	Farmer	November 17, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	72	Seward, George, M.	22	65	Dark	Black	Black		IN	Farmer	November 17, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	73	Shannon, William	23	65	Dark	Black	Hazel	Hanispire County	VA	Black Smith	December 7, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	74	Shelley, James, M.	21	67	Dark	Blue	Auburn	Hancock	IL	Clerk	November 14, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	75	Shipley, Lewis, F.	20	72	Fair	Blue	Brown	Miller County	MO	Wagon Maker	December 1, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	76	Shriver, Horatic, p.	22	65	Dark	Black	Black		MD	Farmer	November 11, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	77	Simpson, Albert, H.	21	69	Fair	Hazel	Brown		AR	Farmer	November 28, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	78	Smith, Henry, L.	27	71	Light	Hazel	Auburn	Rockbridge County	VA	Farmer	November 11, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	79	Smith, Rufus, M.	22	69	Dark	Black	Black	Warren County	IL	Teacher	November 14, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	80	Smith, Berryman, M.	18	68	Dark	Grey	Brown	Warren County	IL	Farmer	November 11, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	81	Staats, John, H.	17	72	Light	Hazel	Brown		OR	Farmer	November 14, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	82	Starr, Leander, J.	18	66	Sandy	Blue	Sandy	Van Buren	IA	Farmer	December 1, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	83	Starr, Samuel, E.	28	64	Fair	Blue	Light	Licking County	OH	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	84	Starr, Leroy, H.	20	67	Fair	Blue	Auburn	Van Buren	IA	Farmer	November 30, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	85	Starr, Cornelius, B.	26	68	Fair	Blue	Brown	Belmont	OH	Farmer	December 1, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	86	Stewart, James, W.	38	72	Light	Blue	Auburn	Bond County	IL	Miner	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	87	Taylor, John	23	66	Dark	Blue	Dark	Cass County	MI	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	88	Tracy, William, F.	22	65	Fair	Dark	Auburn		NH	Clerk	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	89	Watson, Henry, H.	21	70	Fair	Blue	Dark	Sangamon	IL	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	90	Way, Jonathan, H.	22	73	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Jefferson County	IA	Farmer	November 21, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	91	Wilholt, Leander, F.	18	71	Fair	Hazel	Light		MO	Farmer	November 24, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	92	Wilkinson, Thomas, H.	39	70	Sandy	Grey	Sandy	Washington County	NY	Farmer	November 21, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	93	Williamson, Jesse, M.	27	67	Light	Hazel	Brown	Monroe County	MO	Teamster	December 2, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	94	Withers, Peter	36	68	Light	Blue	Dark	Jefferson County	KY	Farmer	December 5, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	95	Wyatt, Ezra, C.	20	70	Sandy	Blue	Dark	Henderson County	IL	Teacher	December 3, 1864	Corvallis	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	96	Zumwalt, Lewis, S.	21	70	Light	Light	Sandy		MO	Farmer	November 11, 1864	Dallas	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	97	Griffith, Henry, O.	23	71	Fair	Blue	Auburn	Ostego	NY	Teamster	December 21, 1864	Vancouver, W.T.	C. Lafollett	3 Years
A	98	Tenay, Patrick	33	67	Florid	Blue	Auburn	Dublin	Ireland	Laborer	March 23, 1865	Fort Vancouver	C. Lafollett	3 Years
B	1	Beaston, James M.	19	66	Dark	Brown	Black	McDonough	ILL	Laborer	Nov. 11, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	2	Bird, Robert P.	22	69	Light	Black	Brown	Marshall	ILL	Farmer	Nov. 11, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	3	Boultbee, Charles L.	27	68	Dark	Grey	Black	Columbo	Isle of Ceylon	Painter	Dec. 13, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
B	4	Broswell, Joseph	32	64	Light	Hazel	Red	Scheneclady	NY	Hostler	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	5	Brown, Solomon	18	64	Light	Blue	Red	Oswego	NY	Farmer	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	6	Brown, Joseph E.	20	67	Fair	Grey	Brown	Sangamon	ILL	Farmer	Dec. 18, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	7	Burton, Henry H.	21	73	Light	Hazel	Red	Wabash	ILL	Student	Dec. 1, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	8	Campbell, John F.	21	65	Fair	Blue	Light	Lee County	ILL	Butcher	Dec. 5, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	9	Cary, George W.	19	67	Light	Blue	Light	Monroe County	MI	Musician	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	10	Cochran, James A.	20	70	Dark	Grey	Brown	Saratoga	NY	Farmer	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	11	Cook, Alonzo R.	34	66	Light	Blue	Light	Saratoga	NY	Miner	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	12	Crowden, John G.	32	65	Fair	Brown	Light	Lincolnshire	England	Wagon Maker	Dec. 10, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	13	Cupp, Samuel M.	22	70	Light	Blue	Auburn	Fairfield	OH	Farmer	Dec. 8, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	14	Davis, John B.	34	73	Light	Hazel	Light	Belmont	OH	Carpenter	Nov. 30, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	15	Davies, Alfred	23	73	Fair	Blue	Brown	Elkhart	IN	Carpenter	Dec. 8, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	16	DeBord, George W.	33	70	Dark	Grey	Dark	Johnson	IN	Farmer	Dec. 4, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	17	Duprris, Thaddeus H. D.	15	64	Light	Grey	Light	LaFayette	OR	Farmer	Nov. 16, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	18	Everson, William F.	17	70	Dark	Brown	Black	Cincinnatti	OH	Farmer	Dec. 2, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	19	Faulconer, James B.	22	67	Light	Hazel	Auburn	Warrenton	MO	Farmer	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	20	Fox, Elijah	20	72	Dark	Black	Black	Middleburg	IN	Farmer	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	21	Gault, John W.	20	72	Fair	Grey	Auburn	Davis	MO	Carpenter	Dec. 3, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	22	Hales, Greenville N.	16	65	Fair	Blue	Light	Wappatoo	IA	Laborer	Dec. 10, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	23	Haltom, James H.	24	69	Light	Blue	Light	Owen	IN	Farmer	Nov. 29, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	24	Hampton, James	19	68	Light	Blue	Light	Polk	IA	Farmer	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	25	Handley, Charles J.	21	69	Light	Hazel	Red	Hobertown	Australia	Farmer	Nov. 22, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	26	Hankins, William H.	23	71	Fair	Grey	Dark	Laurence	OH	Laborer	Dec. 5, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	27	Harper, James	22	60	Sandy	Blue	Sandy	Adams	IL	Farmer	Dec. 6, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	28	Harrison, William H.	21	67	Dark	Blue	Dark	Herkimer	NY	Farmer	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	29	Hembree, Joel J.	15	64	Light	Hazel	Dark	Yamhill	OR	Farmer	Nov. 24, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	30	Hembree, James L.	19	67	Dark	Brown	Black	Yanhill	OR	Farmer	Nov. 29, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	31	Hines, Cicero	18	65	Fair	Blue	Light	Rorf	MO	Farmer	Dec. 6, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	32	Hinman, Arvid	16	65	Fair	Grey	Light	Yamhill	OR	Student	Dec. 6, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	33	Holcomb, Thomas H.	21	67	Light	Blue	Auburn	At Sea	SC	Farmer	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	34	Hussey, Christopher J.	20	67	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Sangamon	IL	Farmer	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	35	Jackson, Eugene S.	20	65	Dark	Grey	Black	Harrison	IN	Farmer	Dec. 8, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	36	Jackson, Elijah J.	20	64	Fair	Hazel	Dark	Boone	MO	Blacksmith	Dec. 2, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	37	Jones, Samuel W.	20	69	Light	Blue	Auburn	Pike County	MO	Boatman	Nov. 29, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	38	Kelty, James M.	21	67	Light	Grey	Auburn	Davis County	IN	Farmer	Nov. 29, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	39	Lady, William T.	17	64	Dark	Black	Brown	Bates County	MO	Farmer	Dec. 5, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	40	Landon, Henry	34	67	Dark	Blue	Dark	Franklin	Kur Hession	Tailor	Dec. 5. 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	41	Laughlin, John L.	24	72	Light	Dark	Blue	Lincoln	MO	Farmer	Nov. 23, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	42	Lousignont, William B.	17	70	Dark	Brown	Auburn	Marion	OR	Farmer	Dec. 2, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	43	Lousignont, Francis	19	69	Fair	Brown	Dark	Marion	OR	Farmer	Dec. 1, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	44	Maynard, James H.	18	71	Dark	Blue	Dark	Delaware	IN	Farmer	Dec. 1, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	45	McCarty, Edward M.	24	65	Dark	Brown	Black	Rochester	NY	Sailor	Nov. 16, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	46	McGinnis, James	47	67	Light	Blue	Light	Liverpool	England	Farmer	Dec. 19, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	47	McNemar, John H.	16	69	Fair	Grey	Light	Louisa	IA	Farmer	Dec. 12, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	48	Meek, Courtney W.	25	69	Dark	Brown	Black	Devils Hole	Rocky Mountains	Farmer	Dec. 5, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	49	Messenger, James H.	18	70	Light	Blue	Light	Delaware	IN	Farmer	Dec. 1, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	50	Messenger, John W.	18	67	Fair	Grey	Dark	Delaware	IN	Farmer	Dec. 1, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	51	Metzker, Benjamin Z.	19	67	Dark	Blue	Auburn	Mahaska	IA	Farmer	Nov. 30, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	52	Moore, Henry	21	66	Fair	Hazel	Auburn	Alleghamy	PA	Clerk	Nov. 29, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	53	Morris, Henry T.	16	64	Light	Grey	Light	Champoeg	OR	Farmer	Nov. 16, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	54	Mourier, Fread	35	66	Light	Grey	Auburn	Baine	Switzerland	Farmer	Nov. 18, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
B	55	Mulhall, Daniel	30	70	Dark	Blue	Dark	Port Addleton	Ireland	Farmer	Dec. 14, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	56	Mulkey, William J.	18	65	Fair	Blue	Dark	Lexington	MO	Student	Nov. 29, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	57	Murray, George T.	18	67	Dark	Hazel	Black	Troy	OH	Farmer	Nov. 26, 1964	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	58	Nichols, Isaac	22	68	Fair	Grey	Light	Baltimore	MD	Farmer	Dec. 5, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	59	Osborne, Robert H.	26	67	Light	Hazel	Light	Pike County	IL	Farmer	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	60	Porter, William A.	21	68	Fair	Hazel	Dark	Blank	MI	Laborer	Dec. 1, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	61	Plaster, John S.	37	68	Dark	Black	Black	Marton	IN	Carpenter	Dec. 10, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	62	Pugh, Theophilus	36	61	Light	Blue	Light	Barber	AL	Farmer	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	63	Roberts, Marion F.	23	73	Fair	Hazel	Light	Adams	IL	Clerk	Nov.29, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	64	Rogers, Ellery W.	20	68	Dark	Brown	Auburn	Andrew	MO	Student	Nov. 29, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	65	Rolfe, Samuel	24	66	Dark	Hazel	Black	Branch	MI	Farmer	Dec. 1, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	66	Sampson, Isaac	22	69	Light	Blue	Auburn	Knox	IL	Laborer	Nov. 14, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	67	Saylor, Alfred L.	17	66	Light	Blue	Auburn	Wappatoo	IA	Student	Dec. 10, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	68	Saylor, William H.	21	68	Light	Blue	Light	Van Buren	IA	Medical Student	Nov. 29, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	69	Scholl, Peter P.	20	72	Fair	Blue	Brown	Pike County	IL	Farmer	Dec. 8, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	70	Shortridge, Lewis	16	67	Dark	Black	Black	Franklin County	KY	Farmer	Dec. 16, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	71	Shuck, John M.G.	34	69	Fair	Blue	Light	Montgomery	IN	Laborer	Dec. 5, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	72	Sigler, Monzo	19	69	Fair	Blue	Light	Peoria	IL	Laborer	Dec. 1, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	73	Simmons, Samuel	20	67	Light	Grey	Light	Wayne	IN	Farmer	Nov. 18, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	74	Smith, Walter J.	16	64	Light	Brown	Auburn	Washington	OR	Farmer	Dec.12, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	75	Spencer, Jonathan M.	18	67	Light	Blue	Light	Carcor	IN	Farmer	Nov. 30, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	76	Stephenson, Elisha L.	33	67	Fair	Grey	Brown	Jackson	OH	Farmer	Dec. 14, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	77	Stephenson, Simeon	32	69	Ruddy	Blue	Auburn	Blank	NY	Teamster	Dec. 15, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	78	Storey, James L.	19	67	Fair	Black	Black	St. Clair	MO	Student	Nov. 29, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	79	Talmage, Marcus	16	65	Light	Blue	Light	Kendle	IL	Farmer	Dec. 3, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	1 Year
B	80	Tigard, James M.	18	67	Fair	Blue	Light	Washington	AR	Farmer	Dec. 12, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	81	Vaughn, Charles D.	25	71	Fair	Grey	Light	Buchanan	MO	Farmer	Dec. 27, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	82	Vaughn, Abner M.	26	74	Fair	Hazel	Light	Buchanan	MO	Laborer	Dec. 1, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	83	Walker, Marcus W.	22	73	Dark	Grey	Dark	Spokane Mission	OR	Clerk	Dec. 1, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	84	Walker, John R.	16	70	Fair	Blue	Light	Spokane Mission	OR	Farmer	Dec. 1, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	85	Walling, George P.	18	66	Dark	Grey	Auburn	Green	WI	Wagon Maker	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	86	Walling, Fletcher	26	63	Light	Grey	Auburn	Grandview	IA	Farmer	Nov. 26, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	87	Warren, Charles E.	18	70	Dark	Black	Black	Caldwell	MO	Student	Nov. 29, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	88	White, Charles	22	68	Light	Blue	Light	Thornton	England	Laborer	Nov. 24, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	89	Wiggonton, John G.	18	67	Fair	Blue	Light	Louisa	IA	Laborer	Dec. 5, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	90	Young, James A.	35	64	Light	Grey	Brown	Clark	KY	Saddler	Nov. 24, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	91	Baker, Henry Clay	23	69	Light	Blue	Dark	Pike County	MO	Butcher	Nov. 29, 1864	Dayton	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	92	McKay, Isaac	29	71	Sandy	Grey	Black	Jennings	IN	Farmer	Dec. 8, 1864	Hillsboro	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	93	Jones, John	27	68	Fair	Blue	Light	Nycoping	Sweden	Blacksmith	Dec. 31, 1864	Fort Hoskins	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
B	94	Moor, Henry	20	65	Fair	Blue	Light	Cass	IL	Wagon Maker	Apr. 2, 1865	Salem	Lt. E. Palmer	3 Years
C	1	Ayers, James, M.	16	65	Light	Blue	Light	Lake County	IN	Farmer	December 12, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	2	Backenste, John, P.H.	15	64	Dark	Black	Black		NY	Farmer	Novemver 21, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	3	Baker, Charles, E.	31	70	Fair	Hazel	Auburn	Huron County	OH	Laborer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	4	Bates, Thomas	35	69	Light	Brown	Brown	Hartford	CT	Farmer	December 1, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	5	Bent, John	21	64	Fair	Blue	Brown	Plymouth	MA	Laborer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	6	Brasher, John	30	71	Fair	Grey	Light Brown	Wilson County	TN	Laborer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	7	Brown, Freeeman, U.	28	66	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Washington	VT	Surveyor	November 21, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	8	Burson, Seth, H.	20	67	Fair	Blue	Brown	Grant County	IN	Scholar	December 9, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	9	Cary, William, J.	17	63	Light	Blue	Brown	Marion	OR	Farmer	November 22, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	10	Churchill, John, H.	30	69	Light	Blue	Auburn	St. Joseph	MI	Farmer	December 1, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
C	11	Cole, Stephan, D.	29	65	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Eric County	PA	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	12	Colvig, Marcellus, N.	22	71	Fair	Blue	Brown	Belmont	OH	Miner	December 12, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	13	Cone, Issac, N.	16	64	Light	Blue	Light		IA	Laborer	December 8, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	14	Coy, John, H.	20	72	Fair	Blue	Brown	Johnson	MO	Laborer	December 8, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	15	Crouch, John, A.	22	68	Sandy	Grey	Red	Athens	OH	Farmer	December 1, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	16	Donaca, Benjamin, M.	20	64	Dark	Grey	Dark Brown	Knox County	IL	Farmer	December 8, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	17	Davenport, Benjamin, F.	25	66	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Champagne	OH	Farmer	December 9, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	18	Davis, William	24	68	Light	Blue	Auburn	Devonshire	England	Grocer	December 10, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	19	Dequire, Charles, F.	18	65	Dark	Black	Brown	Madison	MO	Farmer	December 9, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	20	Emmett, Louis, C.	16	67	Dark	Black	Black	Gentry	MO	Farmer	December 9, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	21	Evans, Andrew, C.	23	67	Fair	Hazel	Red	Owen	IN	Farmer	November 28, 18654	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	22	Fields, Joseph, N.	17	70	Light	Blue	Brown	Putnam	MO	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	23	Finch, Henry, C.	33	69	Light	Blue	Auburn	Bourbon	KY	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	24	Finley, William	24	72	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Jackson	MO	Laborer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	25	Fisher, George, S.	21	66	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Washington	NY	Painter	December 12, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	26	Fitzgerald, Milton	31	68	Fair	Black	Black	Putnam	IN	Harness Maker	December 9, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	27	Fester, William, W.	18	70	Light	Black	Auburn	Marion	OR	Farmer	November 25, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	28	Geer, Frederick, C.	16	70	Light	Brown	Brown	Clackamas	OR	Laborer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	29	Goodell, Thomas, C.	19	71	Fair	Brown	Brown	Fulton	IL	Farmer	December 26, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	30	Graves, Phillip, M.	17	68	Dark	Black	Black	Pike	MO	Farmer	December 9, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	31	Grim, Byron, J.	18	68	Fair	Hazel	Auburn	Knox	IL	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	32	Grimsley, Narin, N. B.	27	63	Florid	Hazel	Sandy	Jacksonville	IL	Farmer	November 25, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	33	Hacker, George	36	70	Light	Blue	Sandy	Belmont	TN	Teamster	December 12, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	34	Hall, Willard, P.	18	67	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Davies	MO	Laborer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	35	Hassell, Uriah	38	69	Fair	Blue	Brown	Hickman	TN	Farmer	December 12, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	36	Henline, Andrew	17	72	Dark	Black	Brown	Peoria	IL	Farmer	December 8, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	37	Hubbard, David, R.	16	69	Fair	Blue	Brown	Pike	IL	Farmer	December 12, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	38	Hubbard, John, E.	18	68	Dark	Blue	Brown	Pike	IL	Farmer	December 9, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	39	Jewett, David	26	67	Fair	Blue	Brown	Jefferson	IA	Laborer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	40	Jenkins, John	23	68	Fair	Grey	Brown	Pembrokeshire	England	Ship Wright	December 14, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	41	Johnson, George, W.	20	69	Dark	Black	Black	Pike	IL	Farmer	November 26, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	42	Jones, Dewitt, H.	18	70	Dark	Black	Black	Sandusky	OH	Student	December 12, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	43	Jones, David, W.	18	66	Dark	Blue	Brown	Johnson	IN	Farmer	December 1, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	44	Jory, James, W.	18	70	Dark	Grey	Brown	Pike	IL	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	45	Jory, David, H.	16	70	Dark	Hazel	Brown		OR	Laborer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	46	Kenoyer, Jacob, A.	21	70	Fair	Hazel	Black	Jasper	IN	Farmer	December 8, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	47	King, William, A.	18	69	Light	Hazel	Brown	Clay	IL	Blacksmith	November 26, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	48	Larkins, Jehn	19	70	Light	Hazel	Black	Marshall	IL	Farmer	November 29, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	49	Leabo, James, R.	21	69	Fair	Grey	Brown		IA	Laborer	December 6, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	50	Leonard, Volney	27	72	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Astabula	OH	Farmer	December 9, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	51	Leonard, Abel, B.	23	75	Light	Blue	Black	Caldwell	MO	Farmer	November 22, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	52	Lindzy, George, W.	26	71	Dark	Grey	Black	Carroll	TN	Laborer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	53	Lowe, Augustus, H.	33	68	Dark	Blue	Brown	Clinton	MA	Soldier	December 7, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	54	McPherson, Jackson	31	67	Light	Blue	Aburn	Cass	MI	Miner	November 25, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	55	Metteer, Whitaker, O.	31	67	Fair	Blue	Black	Wayne	PA	Laborer	December 9, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	56	Miller, Louis	27	64	Light	Blue	Auburn	St. Louis	MO	Farmer	December 8, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	57	Morriss, Philomen, D.	18	69	Fair	Blue	Brown	Sangamon	IL	Student	December 12, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	58	Moore, James	44	64	Light	Hazel	Grey	Fleming	KY	Laborer	November 29, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	59	Morris, Douglas, A.	21	71	Fair	Hazel	Black	Sangamon	IL	Laborer	December 8, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	60	Osburn, Lilas	31	68	Dark	Grey	Brown	Sullivan	IN	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	61	Pearson, Meridan, R.	19	71	Florid	Blue	Brown	Scott	KY	Printer	November 19, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
C	62	Penter, Samuel	43	68	Fair	Brown	Black	Blunt	TN	Farmer	December 12, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	63	Pichering, William, P.	19	73	Fair	Brown	Brown	Polk	MO	Farmer	December 9, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	64	Pilcher, Lewis	29	68	Fair	Grey	Brown	Sangamon	IL	Carpenter	December 3, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	65	Pitney, Samuel	21	67	Light	Hazel	Brown	Platte	MO	Farmer	November 18, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	66	Powell, Leslie	17	67	Light	Black	Brown	Meiggs	OH	Laborer	November 26, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	67	Roop, John, W.	31	69	Fair	Hazel	Brown		At Sea	Carpenter	December 1, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	68	Schell, Avon	19	70	Dark	Grey	Brown	Morgan	OH	Farmer	December 12, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	69	Small, Elwood, C.	17	65	Fair	Blue	Brown	Grant	IN	Farmer	December 12, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	70											Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	71											Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	72											Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	73											Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	74											Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	75											Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	76											Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	77											Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	78											Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	79											Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	80	Watson, Richard, J.	23	70	Light	Grey	Brown	Shelby	TN	Printer	November 19, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	81	Withington, Elias, C.	31	70	Florid	Blue	Red	Orange	NC	Farmer	November 22, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	82	White, John, W.	29	67	Light	Blue	Auburn	Connelsville	PA	Blacksmith	November 24, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	83	Withrow, John, B.	38	70	Florid	Blue	Brown	Pike	IL	Farmer	November 17, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	84	McKinsy, William	26	70	Light	Grey	Light	Adams	IL	Miller	March, 2, 1865	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	85	Jones, William, D.	19	65	Florid	Blue	Red	Boone	IN	Teamster	December 2, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
C	86	Redd, Patrick, R.	30	69	Dark	Black	Black	Henry	V A	Soldier	December 31, 1864	Salem, OR	T.H. Reynolds	3 Years
D	1	Ayres, Thomas, D.	26	71	Fair	Blue	Dark	Clay	KY	Carpenter	December 20, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	1 Year
D	2	Atchley, George, W.	27	70	Fair	Dark	Dark	Mercer	NJ	Laborer	November 19, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	3	Ahern, William, C.	22	67	Fair	Grey	Brown	Melbourne	Australia	Miner	December 17, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	4	Barnes, Andrew, J.	21	66	Light	Grey	Light		IA	Farmer	November 2, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	5	Bluck, Joseph	34	64	Fair	Blue	Brown	Brittany	France	Cook	December 2, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	6	Bines, Joseph	29	64	Dark	Black	Black	Crawford	OH	Carpenter	November 10, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	7	Blackster, John, H.	32	66	Light	Blue	Light	Montgomery	IN	Farmer	November 30, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	8	Bowater, Richard	38	67	Florid	Black	Dark	Philadelphia	PA	Clerk	November 12, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	9	Boyakin, Champion, F.	18	70	Dark	Hazel	Black	Bellville	IL	Printer	December 21, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	10	Briet, John	34	67	Fair	Brown	Dark	Wittenberg	Germany	Tailor	November 22, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	11	Brown, George	40	72	Fair	Blue	Auburn	Kinnebeck	ME	Carpenter	November 26, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	1 Year
D	12	Bruce, James	27	67	Light	Blue	Light	Delaware	IN	Machinist	December 26, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	13	Bruce, Robert	37	70	Dark	Grey	Black	Edinburg	Scotland	Soldier	December 19, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	14	Buchanan, George, A.	38	66	Fair	Grey	Light	Wheeling	VA	Carpenter	November 2, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	15	Carlin, Thomas	30	62	Dark	Grey	Dark	Meath	Ireland	Laborer	December 9, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	16	Connelly, James	27	66	Dark	Brown	Brown		NY	Cook	December 13, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	17	Colburn, William, H.	30	72	Fair	Blue	Auburn	Belfast	ME	Sailor	November 26, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	18	Crosiar, William	36	75	Florid	Grey	Light	Jefferson	IN	Miner	December 17, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	19	Creecy, James, B.	36	73	Fair	Blue	Brown		TN	Farmer	December 19, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	20	Davis, Thomas, Y.	30	69	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Orange	NY	Painter	December 13, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	1 Year
D	21	Darve, Joseph	29	65	Light	Blue	Light	Rhine	France	Teamster	December 24, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	22	Deshields, Pleasans, S.	24	71	Fair	Brown	Dark	Marion	AR	Laborer	December 13, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	23	Dukes, Hezekiah	19	65	Fair	Blue	Light	Barry	MO	Farmer	November 7, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	24	Elderton, Lewis	35	69	Fair	Blue	Brown	Fayette	PA	Farmer	December 7, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	25	Ellis, Lar, T.	31	68	Fair	Blue	Dark	Vermillion	IL	Wagonmaker	December 21, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
D	26	Fox, Peter	36	69	Fair	Grey	Brown	Nenagh	Ireland	Soldier	November 16, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	27	Fox, William	14	59	Fair	Grey	Brown	Plattsburg	NY	Musician	November 16, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	28	George, Ebzey	32	67	Fair	Blue	Brown	Jefferson	PA	Farmer	December 8, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	29	Gilmore, Thomas, M.	19	66	Fair	Grey	Light	Washington	OR	Butcher	November 17, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	30	Gilliam, James, E.	19	67	Fair	Grey	Light	McDowill	NC	Farmer	November 10, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	31	Good, James, F.	18	70	Fair	Grey	Light		Sandwich Isles	Farmer	December 19, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	1 Year
D	32	Gray, Philunder, H.	21	70	Fair	Brown	Dark	Peoria	IL	Laborer	December 21, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	33	Guild, Joseph, S.	21	69	Fair	Grey	Light	Whiteside	IL	Farmer	November 23, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	34	Hankins, James, F.	18	69	Fair	Dark	Dark	Lee	IA	Farmer	December 5, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	35	Hankins, John, M.H.	16	69	Fair	Grey	Brown	Lee	IA	Farmer	December 5, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	36	Herkleroad, James M.	23	74	Fair	Brown	Dark		TN	Farmer	December 9, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	1 Year
D	37	Henton, Jewery	17	65	Fair	Brown	Brown		MO	Laborer	December 13, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	38	Hess, John, J.	26	69	Fair	Grey	Dark	Carroll	IL	Laborer	November 21, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	39	Hink, Samuel	29	71	Fair	Blue	Light	Jackson	MO	Farmer	November 7, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	40	Hirssman, Charles	42	67	Fair	Black	Black	Brunswick	Germany	Locksmith	December 8, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	41	Hitchcock, William C.	34	69	Fair	Brown	Light	Summit	OH	Farmer	December 20, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	42	Hoag, Gifford	22	68	Florid	Blue	Brown	Washington	NY	Printer	December 2, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	43	Jenkins, James	25	64	Fair	Brown	Dark	St. Johns	N. Brunswick	Hotel Steward	December 2, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	44	Johnson, John	26	66	Fair	Blue	Brown		Germany	Drayman	December 2, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	45	Keenen, Bernhard	37	70	Dark	Grey	Brown	Hanover	Germany	Moulder	December 17, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	46	Kemble, Alfred	20	64	Fair	Brown	Dark	Yorkshire	England	Waiter	December 22, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	47	Kem, Thomas, P.	16	66	Fair	Blue	Dark	Stark	IL	Laborer	November 7, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	48	Kinsley, John	27	71	Dark	Grey	Dark	Wyoming	PA	Farmer	December 20, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	49	Lee, Thomas	42	70	Fair	Grey	Dark	Lawrence	IN	Farmer	December 14, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	50	Lee, Thomas, J.	152?	68	Fair	Blue	Dark	Bates	MO	Laborer	November 24, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	51	McDonald, William	40	67	Dark	Blue	Dark	Sutherlandshire	Scotland	Laborer	November 30, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	1 Year
D	52	McLean, William, S.	26	66	Fair	Blue	Auburn	Lawrence	OH	Bookkeeper	November 24, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	53	Michaels, Perry	36	71	Fair	Blue	Auburn	Hamilton	OH	Paper Maker	November 2, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	54	Mills, Charles, S.	17	63	Light	Hazel	Brown	Albany	NY	Printer	December 29, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	55	Murry, Francis, W.	26	65	Florid	Grey	Brown	Elkhart	IN	Painter	December 14, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	56	Neer, John, D.	23	67	Fair	Brown	Brown	Butler	PA	Farmer	December 14, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	1 Year
D	57	Nickum, Joseph, M.	17	66	Fair	Blue	Light	Lee	IA	Laborer	December 26, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	58	Otterson, James	36	69	Fair	Hazel	Dark	Ottoway	Canada	Miner	December 28, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	59	Orris, George	29	69	Light	Blue	Brown	Armstrong	PA	Laborer	December 26, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	60	Parker, Esbon, B.	25	67	Fair	Hazel	Black	Wayne	NY	Farmer	November 12, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	61	Pedigo, Edward, A.	20	68	Dark	Dark	Black	Wapaloo	IA	Farmer	November 10, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	62	Perrin, George, H.	22	70	Fair	Brown	Dark	Franklin	NY	Surveyor	December 5, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	1 Year
D	63	Peterson, Peter, C.A.	28	68	Fair	Blue	Brown	Ternburg	Norway	Clerk	December 7, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	1 Year
D	64	Phillips, Ewell	28	71	Fair	Blue	Light	White	IL	Farmer	November 12, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	65	Plummer, Franklin, N.	25	64	Fair	Dark	Black	Alfred	ME	Clerk	November 4, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	66	Powers, Andrew, W.	22	67	Fair	Black	Brown	Sullivan	MO	Farmer	November 2, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	67	Price, James, H.	18	67	Fair	Grey	Brown	Clackamas	OR	Butcher	November 17, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	68	Rickett, Richard, S.	24	70	Fair	Blue	Brown	Galloway	OH	Mechanic	December 8, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	69	Riley, James	39	71	Fair	Grey	Black	Kilkernny	Ireland	Miner	November 22, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	70	Roberts, Charles	19	71	Fair	Blue	Light	Peoria	IL	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	71	Robinson, John	28	67	Florid	Blue	Dark	Edinburg	Scotland	Miner	December 3, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	72	Rogers, James	27	65	Dark	Grey	Dark	Logansport	IN	Farmer	November 8, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	73	Rossim, Joseph	25	66	Dark	Blue	Dark	Pembria	Red River Country	Farmer	December 14, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	74	Russell, William	39	68	Fair	Blue	Light	Jackson	MS	Teamster	December 20, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	75	Scott, Thomas, B.	30	69	Fair	Black	Grey	Pettis	MO	Laborer	November 21, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	76	Sero, Joseph	36	63	Florid	Grey	Brown	Three Rivers	Canada	Laborer	November 23, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
D	77	Smith, William, P.	18	70	Fair	Brown	Grey	Marion	OR	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	78	Smith, Lewis	28	68	Dark	Hazel	Dark	Hague	Holland	Laborer	December 24, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	79	Stetman, Henry	17	66	Fair	Grey	Auburn	Sangamon	IL	Teamster	November 24, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	80	Stewart, William, M.	19	69	Fair	Grey	Dark	Andrew	MO	Farmer	December 1, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	81	Stett, Edwin, S.	30	66	Florid	Blue	Light	New York	NY	Printer	December 21, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	82	Truman, Francis	21	71	Dark	Grey	Brown	Washington	AR	Farmer	December 13, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	83	Victor, Jely	24	66	Fair	Grey	Dark	Paris	France	Cook	November 21, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	1 Year
D	84	Veiring, Frederick	26	68	Fair	Brown	Dark	Prussia	Germany	Miller	December 21, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	85	Walker, John	27	64	Fair	Brown	Brown	San Francisco	CA	Sailor	December 21, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	86	Ward, Henry	36	71	Light	Grey	Dark	Hampshire	England	Laborer	December 26, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	87	Welch, Rosturn, C.	16	66	Fair	Blue	Dark	Will	IL	Farmer	November 26, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	88	Wilmot, Richard, B.	24	71	Fair	Grey	Light	Warren	MO	Teacher	November 2, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	89	Wilmot, Robert, F.	19	65	Fair	Blue	Light	Warren	MO	Farmer	November 11, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	90	Wilson, Isaac	18	70	Fair	Blue	Light	Putnam	IN	Farmer	November 10, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	91	Woods, Alfred, O.	17	69	Fair	Grey	Black	Washington	OR	Farmer	November 26, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
D	92	Cunningham, Joseph	18	68	Light	Grey	Dark	Frankfort	KY	Carpenter	December 14, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	1 Year
D	93	Kelly, Philip	34	66	Fair	Blue	Dark	Cavan	Ireland	Laborer	December 13, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	1 Year
D	94	Delacolom, John	37	70	Florid	Blue	Light	Lyons	France	Wagon Maker	February 15, 1865	Fort Dalles	Capt. Powell	1 Year
D	95	Wright, James, A.	15	55	Light	Hazel	Brown	Waterford	Ireland	Musician	March 24, 1865	Fort Walla Walla	Capt. Borlaud	3 Years
D	96	Moor, Henry	20	65	Fair	Blue	Light	Cass	IL	Wagon Maker	April 12, 1865	Salem	Capt. Palmer	3 Years
D	97	Harper, Charles	28	66	Fair	Blue	Brown	Vego	IN	Farmer	March 4, 1865	Fort Dalles	Capt. Powell	3 Years
												Portland	Lt. McCown	1 Year
E	1	Ackerman, Edwin, J.	23	65	Dark	Black	Dark	Cincinnati	OH	Farmer	December 31, 1864	Portland	Lt. Powell	3 Years
E	2	Ackerman, Jacob	27	65	Dark	Grey	Dark	Schuylkill	PA	Laborer	December 29, 1864	Portland	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	3	Athey, Morrison, C.	20	66	Light	Hazel	Brown	Lynn City	OR	Musician	November 21, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	4	Beals, Darwin	19	69	Light	Brown	Hazel		WI	Farmer	December 13, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	5	Bloyd, William, A.	31	70	Dark	Grey	Brown	Hancock	IL	Farmer	December 31, 1864	Portland	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	6	Buckner, Berry	21	65	Florid	Grey	Red	Lane	MO	Farmer	November 19, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	7	Callahan, John	25	69	Light	Blue	Brown	Bury	Ireland	Laborer	December 15, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	8	Coffenberry, Nathan, L.	26	69	Fair	Grey	Brown	Carol	IN	Sawyer	December 8, 1864	Astoria	J.M. Gale	3 Years
E	9	Drahor, Adam, I.	30	67	Fair	Grey	Brown	Landau	Germany	Laborer	December 30, 1864	Portland	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	10	Dunmore, John	26	64	Dark	Grey	Black	Cork	Ireland	Laborer	December 12, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	11	Failing, William	25	69	Light	Blue	Brown	Monroe	NY	Moulder	December 1, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	12	Fish, Thomas, P.	19	64	Dark	Hazel	Black	Western Isle	Portugal	Farmer	November 15, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	13	Fleming, George	35	68	Dark	Hazel	Black	Morris	NJ	Blacksmith	November 25, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	14	Fleming, Marion, J.	17	67	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Atchinson	IA	Farmer	December 9, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	15	Fowler, James	25	67	Dark	Grey	Brown	New York	NY	Laborer	December 1, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	16	Gard, Milo	21	68	Light	Black	Light	Pike	IL	Farmer	November 5, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	17	Gartig, Oscar	36	66	Fair	Grey	Light	Brislain	Prussia	Soldier	January 6, 1865	Portland	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	18	Gillispie, Nell	30	71	Light	Grey	Light	Dublin	Great Britain	Machinist	December 12, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	19	Grant, Robert, McD.	31	65	Fair	Grey	Brown	New York	NY	Miner	December 22, 1864	Astoria	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	20	Hancock, Jonathan	16	64	Light	Blue	Brown		IA	Farmer	November 14, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	21	Harding, Henry, J.	18	68	Light	Hazel	Black	Sidney	Australia	Baker	November 25, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	22	Harding, George, A.	21	67	Light	Hazel	Brown	Sidney	Australia	Painter	November 25, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	23	Head, William	34	72	Light	Hazel	Grey	Ghatham	GA	Teamster	December 9, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	24	Howard, Madison	22	67	Light	Hazel	Light	Shelby	IL	Farmer	November 22, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	25	Ingles, Wallace, W.	18	67	Light	Blue	Light	Pike	IL	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	26	Inman, Thomas	22	67	Light	Blue	Light	Bangor	ME	Laborer	November 18, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	27	Irwin, James, H.	25	63	Dark	Black	Black	Hamilton	IN	Engineer	January 6, 1865	Portland	Lt. McCown	1 Year
E	28	Jackson, Thomas, W.	24	70	Fair	Grey	Black	Dublin	Ireland	Musician	December 24, 1864	Astoria	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	29	Johnson, Thomas	25	67	Light	Hazel	Sandy	Center	PA	Laborer	January 3, 1865	Portland	Lt. McCown	1 Year

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
E	30	Jones, Stephen	30	68	Dark	Blue	Brown	Schuylkill	PA	Teamster	December 5, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	31	Joslin, Andrew, J.	21	68	Light	Grey	Auburn	Vigo	IN	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	32	Key, John	40	70	Light	Blue	Brown	Waterford	Ireland	Soldier	December 1, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	33	Killin, Andrew, J.	17	65	Dark	Grey	Black	Clackamas	OR	Farmer	November 16, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	34	Killin, George, W.	19	66	Dark	Grey	Brown		IA	Farmer	November 16, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	35	Kirkpatrick, William	16	66	Light	Blue	Light	Peoria	IL	Laborer	December 5, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	36	Knighton, Lagarlin	17	71	Fair	Blue	Brown	St. Helens	OR	Trader	December 19, 19864	St. Helens	J.M. Gale	1 Year
E	37	Laird, Glover	37	70	Light	Blue	Brown	Wilkes Barre	PA	Laborer	November 29, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	38	Lichtenthales, William	18	67	Light	Hazel	Brown		IL	Farmer	December 11, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	39	Lyman, Alba, H.	20	66	Light	Grey	Light	Sangamon	IL	Laborer	November 28, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	40	Mahoney, James	28	68	Light	Grey	Brown	Clare	Great Britain	Shoemaker	December 30, 1864	Portland	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	41	Manson, Benjamen, F.	36	68	Light	Blue	Brown	Limerick	ME	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Astoria	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	42	Maulsby, Israel, L.	39	71	Dark	Grey	Auburn	Harford	MD	Instructor	December 9, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	43	McCown, Charles, W.	21	69	Light	Black	Black	Kanawha	VA	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	44	McDermot, Robert	23	68	Light	Hazel	Brown	Droughead	Great Britain	Bricklayer	December 12, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	45	McMoss, John	18	67	Light	Black	Black	Oregon City	OR	Musician	November 25, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCurm	1 Year
E	46	McShane, John	30	66	Light	Grey	Brown	Londonderry	Ireland	Machinist	November 30, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCurm	3 Years
E	47	Moore, Andrew, J.	40	65	Dark	Hazel	Black		GA	Carpenter	December 20, 1864	Astoria	Lt. McCurm	3 Years
E	48	Morris, Robert, L.	29	67	Light	Blue	Brown		NJ	Farmer	November 12, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCurm	3 Years
E	49	Murris, Survignia, J.	29	67	Light	Hazel	Brown	Salem	IL	Laborer	December 7, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	50	Murry, Ezra	45	65	Light	Hazel	Grey	Fredericktown	MD	Blacksmith	December 22, 1864	Astoria	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	51	Newman, Charles, J.	35	70	Fair	Grey	Black	Findland	Russia	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Astoria	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	52	Newman, George, W.	22	70	Light	Blue	Brown		IA	Farmer	December 17, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	53	Niebur, Henry, H.	32	71	Fair	Grey	Sandy	Hanover	Prussia	Baker	December 30, 1864	Portland	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	54	Oglesby, David, W.	17	69	Light	Hazel	Brown	Bellville	IL	Farmer	November 30, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	55	Paulding, Hiram, W.	27	71	Fair	Blue	Brown	St. Louis	MO	Laborer	December 31, 1864	Portland	Lt. McCown	1Year
E	56	Paquet, Louis	19	67	Light	Hazel	Brown	St. Louis	MO	Carpenter	December 2, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	1 Year
E	57	Pendleton, Francis, M.	24	70	Light	Blue	Brown		IL	Farmer	November 14, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	58	Richardson, Sidney, D.	20	70	Light	Hazel	Black	Oregon City	OR	Musician	November 25, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	1 Year
E	59	Russel, Wales	26	66	Light	Blue	Auburn	Fairview	IA	Miner	December 9, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	60	Ross, William, B.	21	65	Light	Hazel	Brown	Peoria	IL	Laborer	December 21, 1864	Astoria	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	61	Slover, Daniel, J.	26	77	Light	Hazel	Brown	Madison	AR	Teamster	December 17, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	62	Smith, Levin, N.	23	68	Light	Blue	Brown		IA	Laborer	December 5, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	63	Spencer, Thomas	19	66	Fair	Grey	Red	Iowa City	IA	Farmer	December 5, 1864	Astoria	J.M. Gale	3 Years
E	64	Sprowls, Commodore, P.	26	72	Dark	Blue	Black		IL	Farmer	December 9, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	65	Summers, George, A.	22	67	Dark	Hazel	Black	Cambridge	MA	Attorney	December 31, 1864	Portland	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	66	Thomas, Lorenzo	25	69	Dark	Black	Black		MI	Farmer	December 10, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	1 Year
E	67	Todd, Newton, S.	26	65	Dark	Black	Black	Fleming	KY	Miner	December 13, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	68	Van Mame, Simon	40	71	Dark	Grey	Black	Eric	NY	Soldier	December 30, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	69	Walters, John, R.	25	68	Dark	Hazel	Black	Ogdensburg	NY	Soldier	November 15, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	70	Warren, Nathan	16	65	Light	Grey	Light		IN	Farmer	December 28, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	71	Watkins, James, P.	22	66	Light	Hazel	Brown	Decatur	IN	Farmer	November 28, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	72	Watkins, Samual B.	22	66	Light	Hazel	Brown	Decatur	IN	Farmer	November 28, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	73	Watrons, Nathan	33	66	Light	Blue	Dark	New London	CT	Carpenter	December 6, 1864	Astoria	J.M. Gale	3 Years
E	74	Welsh, Andrew, J.	45	68	Light	Grey	Brown	Boone	MO	Farmer	December 23, 1864	Astoria	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	75	Welsh, John, W.	18	68	Dark	Blue	Brown	Oregon City	OR	Laborer	December 5, 1864	Astoria	J.M. Gale	3 Years
E	76	Westfall, William, M.	30	71	Light	Grey	Light	Putnam	IN	Farmer	November 26, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	77	Weston, George	19	69	Light	Blue	Brown	Des Moines	IA	Laborer	November 8, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	78	Williams, William	24	69	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Portsmouth	Great Britain	Sailor	December 6, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	79	Wilson, Harrison, D.	20	66	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Camden	MO	Farmer	January 2, 1865	Portland	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	80	Wilson, James, K.	16	66	Light	Hazel	Brown		MO	Farmer	November 23, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
E	81	Wilson, William	28	71	Dark	Dark	Brown	Cecil	MD	Seaman	December 28, 1864	Oregon City	Lt. McCown	1 Year
E	82	Wrigh, Charles, S.	35	68	Dark	Hazel	Grey	Middlesex	MA	Miner	January 4, 1865	Portland	Lt. McCown	1 Year
E	83	Parker, William, O.	21	70	Fair	Grey	Brown	Glasgow	Scotland	Clerk	January 21, 1865	Fort Vancouver	Lt. McCown	3 Years
E	84	Yantis, William, B.	24	70	Fair	Grey	Brown	Lancaster	KY	Clerk	January 21, 1865	Fort Vancouver	Lt. McCown	1 Year
E	85	Driscoll, Daniel	35	69	Light	Grey	Brown	Cork	Ireland	Laborer	January 23, 1865	Portland	Lt. McCown	3 years
E	86	Larkin, Alexander, D.	22	71	Light	Grey	Brown	Marshall	IL	Farmer	November 26, 1864	Portland	Lt. McCown	1 Year
F	1	Averil, William, H. H.	21	68	Fair	Hazel	Light	McDonner	IL	Student	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	2	Bamford, James	20	70	Fair	Hazel	Auburn	Muskingum	OH	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	3	Bamford, Charles	23	73	Fair	Blue	Dark	Muskingum	OH	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	4	Bain, Nathaniel	17	68	Fair	Dark	Black	Kay	MO	Weaver	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	5	Benjiman, George, W.	20	70	Fair	Blue	Dark	South Bend	IN	Blacksmith	December 14, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	6	Bell, Ira	18	65	Fair	Grey	Light	Jersey	IL	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	7	Blain, Winfield	17	69	Fair	Blue	Light	Casaca	IL	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	8	Blain, Byron	20	70	Fair	Blue	Light	Casaca	IL	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	9	Byland, Donald, E.	17	70	Fair	Grey	Auburn	Clark	MO	Farmer	December 10, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	10	Byland, Orville, H.	16	67	Fair	Grey	Auburn	Clark	MO	Farmer	December 10, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	11	Carr, Howard	18	70	Dark	Black	Dark		IL	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	12	Carter, Samuel, N.	18	70	Fair	Blue	Brown	Salem	OR	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	13	Casey, James, Y.	18	65	Fair	Blue	Yellow	Jackson	MO	Farmer	December 18, 1864	Marion County	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	14	Claypool, William, P.	37	69	Fair	Blue	Dark	Morgan	IN	Farmer	December 21, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	15	Clark, Curtis, S.	27	69	Fair	Hazel	Dark	Warren	IN	Engineer	December 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	16	Coal, Alonzo	26	68	Dark	Hazel	Auburn	Burlington	IA	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	17	Coryell, David, L.	19	65	Fair	Blue	Auburn	Jennings	IN	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	18	Coryell, Vallovuz	24	64	Fair	Grey	Light	Jackson	IN	Carpenter	December 2, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	19	Cusick, William, C.	22	67	Dark	Grey	Auburn	Adams	IL	School Teacher	December 3, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	20	Denney, John	24	70	Fair	Blue	Brown	Morgan	OH	Farmer	December 9, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	21	Doxy, Charles, L.	23	63	Fair	Blue	Light	Henry	IN	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	22	Doyle, David, B.	32	66	Fair	Blue	Brown	Lancaster	PA	Mason	January 9, 1865	Marion County	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	23	Eckman, William, C.	45	70	Fair	Blue	Grey	Armstrong	PA	Farmer	December 27, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	24	Ennis, James, E.	35	69	Fair	Blue	Dark	Warren	KY	Wagon Maker	December 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	25	Fisher, Felix	32	68	Fair	Black	Light	Union	IL	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	26	Flanery, William	18	63	Fair	Blue	Light	Clackamas	OR	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	27	Fox, Richard	31	66	Fair	Blue	Sandy	Richland	OH	Carpenter	December 4, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	28	Ferguson, Franeir, I.	19	70	Fair	Blue	Light	Butalamy	IN	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	29	Griffith, James, M.	21	69	Fair	Blue	Brown	Henderson	IL	Farmer	December 6, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	30	Grubb, Columbus, P.	21	72	Fair	Blue	Dark	McMinn	TN	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	31	Hall, Charles, C.	30	65	Fair	Hazel	Auburn	Schuyler	IL	Wool Carder	November 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	32	Hill, William, I.	27	72	Fair	Hazel	Auburn	Gennessee	NY	Teacher	December 16, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	33	Hilleary, William, M.	24	67	Fair	Blue	Light	Desmoines	IA	Teaacher	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	34	Howell, Henry	36	70	Fair	Grey	Brown	Knox	TN	Farmer	December 7, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	35	Jackson, Cyrus, W.	27	68	Fair	Blue	Light	Lewis	VA	Farmer	December 21, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	36	Junkin, James, G.	46	66	Fair	Hazel	Auburn	Green	OH	Farmer	December 21, 1864	Marion County	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	37	Junkins, David, E.	15	66	Fair	Blue	Light	Warren	IL	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	38	Kirk, Madison	35	70	Fair	Blue	Dark	Anderson	TN	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	39	Klum, William, H.	17	68	Fair	Blue	Brown	Linn County	OR	Farmer	December 6, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	40	Lee, Norman, L.	27	71	Fair	Hazel	Auburn		IL	Carpenter	December 21, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	41	Lee, John, M.	18	72	Fair	Blue	Light		IA	Farmer	December 26, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	42	Maley, Samuel	26	69	Fair	Blue	Auburn	Warren	IL	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	43	Manley, George, W.	24	69	Fair	Blue	Dark		PA	Farmer	December 26, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	44	Martin, Thomas	42	71	Dark	Dark	Black	Putnam	IN	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
F	45	Maxwell, Thomas, C.	30	72	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Sagamon	IL	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	46	Miller, Hiram	27	66	Fair	Hazel	Black	Munroe	IL	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	47	Morris, Joseph, H.	20	69	Fair	Blue	Light		MO	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	48	Martin, George, W.	23	70	Fair	Blue	Dark	Knox	IL	Sadler	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	49	McCallister, Richard, H.	27	70	Fair	Blue	Dark	Knox	IL	Farmer	December 17, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	50	McCallister, Henry, C.	20	65	Fair	Hazel	Auburn	Henry	IL	Farmer	December 27, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	51	HcCartney, William, H.	19	73	Dark	Black	Black	Warren	IL	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	52	McClure, James, K.	20	66	Fair	Blue	Light	Desmoines	IA	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	53	McCully, William, A.	20	69	Fair	Blue	Auburn	Morgan	OH	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	54	McCoy, John, F.	21	69	Dark	Black	Black	Warren	IL	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	55	McDonald, Benjamin, A.	16	65	Fair	Dark	Dark	Desmoines	IA	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	56	McMahon, William, M.	23	67	Fair	Grey	Auburn	Warren	IN	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	57	Osborn, Alexander, R.	19	67	Fair	Grey	Light		On the Plains	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	58	Paine, Charles, H.	16	65	Fair	Black	Auburn	Warren	IL	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	59	Phife, Lewis	23	71	Dark	Black	Black	Desmoines	IA	Farmer	January 5, 1865	Marion County	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	60	Powell, John, W.	22	63	Fair	Blue	Light	Jackson	MO	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	61	Prine, Francis, B.	23	74	Dark	Blue	Dark	Jackson	MO	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	62	Propet, James, M.	21	69	Light	Blue	Brown	Menard	IL	Farmer	December 17, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	63	Purdom, John, W.	22	69	Fair	Grey	Dark	VanBuren	IA	Farmer	December 3, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	64	Pyburn, Jacob	16	67	Fair	Blue	Brown	Cherokee	TX	Farmer	December 21, 1864	Marion County	A. W. Watters	1 Year
F	65	Palmer, Joseph, A.	23	67	Dark	Dark	Dark	Indiana	PA	Sadler	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	66	Rankin, James, M.	26	68	Fair	Blue	Light	Warren	IL	Weaver	December 14, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	67	Reed, Dallas	20	66	Fair	Blue	Light		IN	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	68	Riggs, Thomas, J.	17	66	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Park	IN	Farmer	December 2, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	69	Roach, Thomas, L.	20	68	Fair	Blue	Auburn	Henry	IA	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	70	Reed, Eli, A.	44	69	Fair	Blue	Light	Louden	VA	Cooper	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	71	Smith, Thomas, F.	17	65	Fair	Blue	Dark	Peoria	IL	Teacher	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	72	Smith, John, T.	29	70	Fair	Black	Brown	Edgar	IL	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	73	Smith, Hiram, H.	30	64	Fair	Hazel	Dark	Muskingum	OH	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	74	Stilwell, Joseph, L.	25	69	Fair	Grey	Black	Edgar	IL	Weaver	December 14, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	75	Taylor, Frederick, G.	36	70	Dark	Black	Blue	Franklin	MO	Carpenter	December 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	76	Worhies, Nathan	30	71	Fair	Blue	Sandy	Noble	OH	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	77	Wadley, Azariah, B.	38	66	Fair	Blue	Dark	Boston	MA	Silver Smith	December 27, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	78	Weger, John, W.	19	70	Fair	Grey	Dark	Edgar	IL	Farmer	December 29, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	79	Williams, Hardin, F.	42	72	Fair	Blue	Auburn	Warren	TN	Carpenter	December 7, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	80	Winning, William	32	69	Dark	Hazel	Black	Philadelphia	PA	Farmer	December 10, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	81	Wycoff, Peter	33	70	Sandy	Black	Auburn	Wane	OH	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	82	Yoder, Jonas	39	68	Dark	Black	Black	Lincoln	NC	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Albany	A. W. Watters	3 Years
F	83	Newton, Abraham	20	72	Fair	Hazel	Black		VA	Farmer	December 26, 1864	Albany	Lt. Watters	3 Years
F	84	Whitney, Charles, H.	16	64	Fair	Blue	Auburn		IL	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Albany	Lt. Watters	3 Years
F	85	Martin, John, F.	19	70	Dark	Blue	Dark	Jefferson	IA	Farmer	March 10, 1865	Fort Hoskins	Captain Watters	3 Years
G	1	Birdsall, John, H.	27	67	Light	Hazel	Dark	Fasids	TX	Seaman	November 21, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	2	Brownlee, Albert, A.	16	67	Dark	Grey	Dark	Mercer	IL	Farmer	December 21, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	3	Brooks, Curtis	22	72	Fair	Grey	Dark	Lincoln	OH	Farmer	December 8, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	4	Brown, Solomon	22	68	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Fountain	IN	Farmer	December 8, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	5	Brown, Andrew, J.	30	66	Fair	Blue	Light	Fall River	MA	Miner	Secember 27, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	6	Bargas, John, J.	23	66	Dark	Black	Black	Tehama	CA	Packer	December 26, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	7	Bell, Charles	28	71	Dark	Grey	Black	Springfield	IL	Carpenter	December 28, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	8	Barter, Benjamen, E.	30	70	Light	Blue	Brown	Franklin	ME	Shoe Maker	December 31, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	9	Buckland, Orange, S.	27	66	Fair	Grey	Dark	Keokuk	IA	Miner	February 8, 1865	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
G	10	Cossins, James	32	69	Light	Grey	Light	Cincinnati	OH	Miner	December 1, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	11	Clark, Charles, O.F.	36	66	Light	Blue	Light		Sweden	Baker	November 21, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	12	Coleman, James, E.	32	69	Sandy	Grey	Sandy	Grant County	KY	Laborer	January 30, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	13	Davis, John	33	70	Light	Grey	Brown	Flanders	Belgium	Clerk	January 17, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	14	Dobbs, Samuel, G.	34	71	Light	Blue	Brown	Coles County	IL	Farmer	January 28, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	15	Deluvan, Joseph	34	68	Fair	Black	Brown	Pitsburg	PA	Laborer	February 2, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	16	Fiscus, John, W.	44	67	Light	Blue	Brown	Lancaster	PA	Wheel wright	December 7, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	17	Flett, Robert	35	72	Light	Grey	Brown	Selhuk	Canada	Farmer	January 21, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	18	Fox, Charles, C.	17	72	Light	Blue	Light	Lee County	IA	Farmer	January 10, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	19	Goetchins, William, W.	36	70	Light	Grey	Light	Shenango	NY	Miner	December 8, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	20	Gallinger, Joseph, A.	39	68	Light	Blue	Brown	Baden	Germany	Carpenter	January 9, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	21	Griffith, John, A.	23	69	Fair	Grey	Auburn	Washington County	PA	Machinist	February 10, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	22	Huston, Albers	37	71	Dark	Grey	Dark	Lincoln	ME	Miner	December 8, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	23	Hardee, Thomas, F.	30	70	Sandy	Blue	Auburn	Dublin	Ireland	Machinist	December 28, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	24	Hughes, John	22	65	Light	Blue	Dark	Armagh C	Ireland	Farmer	December 28, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	25	Hunt, James	22	68	Light	Grey	Brown	Eastport	ME	Farmer	January 21, 1865	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	26	Hamilton, Thomas	23	66	Fair	Blue	Dark	Munroe County	NY	Miner	December 26, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	27	Hobman, Robert	35	71	Light	Grey	Brown	Rush	IN	Farmer	January 13, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	28	Juanita, John	20	64	Dark	Black	Black	Tehama	CA	Packer	December 26, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	29	Johnson, Soloman	21	67	Light	Hazel	Light	Jackson	OH	Miner	November 21, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	30	Keller, James	44	69	Light	Grey	Black	St. Charles	MO	Laborer	February 16, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	31	Kirkpatrick, Andrew, J.	38	70	Dark	Hazel	Dark	Clark	IN	Farmer	December 12, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	32	Knapp, George, E.	34	67	Dark	Hazel	Dark	New York	NY	Miner	November 30, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	33	Kenworthy, John	42	66	Fair	Grey	Dark	Yorkshire	England	Miner	December 22, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	34	Long, John	43	68	Light	Blue	Grey	Green County	TN	Farmer	December 30, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	35	Long, Napolian, B.	12	53	Light	Blue	Brown	Buckamass	MO	Drummer	January 2, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	36	Lower, John	21	71	Dark	Grey	Brown	McDonald	IL	Farmer	January 4, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	37	Lavery, John, D.	36	75	Light	Blue	Brown	Livingston	AL	Miner	December 19, 1865	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	38	Lopez, Antonio	37	66	Dark	Black	Black	Veracruz	Mexico	Baker	February 10, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	39	Martin, William	25	56	Light	Blue	Sandy	Davenport	NH	Carpenter	January 5, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	40	McCoy, Oliver, P.	21	71	Light	Grey	Brown	Lake County	IN	Farmer	January 10, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	41	Marsh, Joseph	37	69	Dark	Hazel	Black	Hamilton	OH	Farmer	November 26, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	42	Matheny, Adam, P.J.	44	68	Dark	Black	Dark	Owen County	IN	Blacksmith	December 3, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	43	Morshier, Charles, H.	21	67	Light	Hazel	Brown	Oswego County	NY	Miner	December 7, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	44	Morris, Albert, G.	23	65	Light	Grey	Brown	Andrien	MO	Blacksmith	December 5, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	45	Moore, William	30	67	Light	Grey	Dark	Muskingum	OH	Miner	December 4, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	46	Morgan, Alphonso	16	66	Fair	Grey	Dark	Washington	IA	Laborer	February 5, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	47	Nash, John, B.	24	68	Light	Blue	Brown	Monroe County	MI	Miner	December 7, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	48	Nicholson, William	23	68	Light	Grey	Brown	Camden County	MO	Farmer	December 8, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	49	O'Neil, John	21	65	Light	Blue	Brown	Dublin	Ireland	Laborer	December 1, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	50	Ozacta, Francisco	45	68	Dark	Hazel	Dark	Mexico	Mexico	Packer	December 19, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	51	Philippo, Alonzo	37	68	Sandy	Blue	Brown	Orleans County	NY	Miner	November 21, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	52	Peck, John, S.	41	69	Sandy	Blue	Light	Jefferson County	NY	Farmer	January 2, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	53	Price, Oliver	29	68	Light	Blue	Brown	Vermillion	IL	Farmer	January 13, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	54	Price, John	33	67	Fair	Grey	Brown	Knox County	OH	Farmer	February 7, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	55	Parker, Daniel, G.	22	66	Fair	Blue	Dark	Branch	MI	Saddler	December 7, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	56	Perow, John, B.	43	68	Dark	Black	Black	New York	NY	Butcher	January 30, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	57	Reynolds, Asa, F.	27	71	Light	Blue	Light	Warren	NY	Farmer	December 12, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	58	Robinson, George, H.	31	72	Fair	Hazel	Dark	St, Francis	MO	Miner	December 7, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	59	Ray, Thomas, D.	34	66	Dark	Blue	Black		AL	Farmer	January 10, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	60	Reed, Ruben	19	68	Dark	Black	Black		IL	Farmer	January 19, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
G	61	Reeves, Thomas, J.	28	70	Dark	Black	Black	Prince William	VA	Moulder	January 30, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	62	Stark, James, A.	35	68	Sandy	Blue	Brown	Deleware County	OH	Carpenter	December 14, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	63	Seekins, Charles, H.	37	68	Dark	Black	Black	Gennesee	NY	Moulder	November 22, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	64	Shear, Charles, W.	26	68	Dark	Grey	Dark	Buck County	PA	Printer	December 5, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	65	Smidt, Charles	42	66	Light	Grey	Light		Prussia	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	66	Smith, John	20	69	Dark	Black	Black	Clark County	Washington Territory	Teamster	January 7, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	67	Scott, William, B.	35	67	Dark	Hazel	Chestnut	Lancaster	PA	Farmer	December 8, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	68	Slocum, William, F.	18	72	Light	Blue	Brown	Rock	IL	Farmer	January 11, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	69	Sutton, Charles, B.	17	65	Light	Blue	Brown	Madison	IL	Farmer	January 11, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	70	Settle, John, H.	41	71	Dark	Blue	Brown	Jefferson	IN	Farmer	January 20, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	71	Smallcack, Peter	34	66	Sandy	Blue	Sandy	Lancaster	PA	Packer	January 20, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	72	Straw, Adolphus, A.	22	64	Dark	Black	Black	Cape St. Lucus	CA	Cook	February 10, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	73	Thompson, John	30	66	Sandy	Blue	Sandy	Somerset	England	Laborer	January 9, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	74	Toron, John	35	67	Fair	Blue	Black	Memphis	TN	Laborer	February 3, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	75	Thomas, William, D.	34	67	Fair	Blue	Brown		South Wales	Pilot	February 15, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	76	Vineyard, John	29	71	Dark	Black	Black	Maeuson(?)	IN	Miner	November 29, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	77	Vangerson, John, W.	28	71	Light	Blue	Light	Hudson	NJ	Miner	November 24, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	78	Vaughn, Alexander, H.	35	71	Light	Blue	Brown	Cobbie County	VA	Farmer	January 20, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	79	Wismuller, Wiliam	36	70	Light	Hazel	Auburn	Hesse	Germany	Shoemaker	November 22, 1864	Canyon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	80	Wilson, Henry, F.	30	68	Dark	Hazel	Brown		England	Teamster	December 17, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	81	Walsh, John	31	65	Sandy	Blue	Light		Ireland	Miner	December 19, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	82	Warfield, Jesse, B.	20	68	Light	Grey	Light	Putnam	MO	Farmer	January 5, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	83	Wanack, Benjamen	16	65	Dark	Black	Black		MO	Farmer	January 28, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	1 Year
G	84	Webster, Charles	18	68	Dark	Black	Black	Floreso	Portugal	Laborer	January 11, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	85	Blinchfield, Richard	33	64	Light	Blue	Dark	Kilkenny	Ireland	Miner	November 13, 1864	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	86	Christic, David	28	70	Dark	Black	Brown	New York	NY	Miner	December13, 1864	Cayon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	87	Clark, Owen	49	66	Dark	Blue	Auburn	Courtland	NY	Carpenter	December 8, 1864	Cayon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	88	Onnis, Austin	27	69	Dark	Dark	Black	Oneida	NY	Miner	November 22, 1864	Cayon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	89	Robison, Jefferson	22	72	Fair	Grey	Brown	Howard	KY	Blacksmith	December 26, 1864	Cayon City	A. J. Borland	3 Years
G	90	Vaughan, Henry, C.	15	64	Light	Blue	Light	Linn County	OR	Farmer	January 2, 1865	Dalles	A. J. Borland	3 Years
H	1	Aikire, William, E. F.	18	72	Light	Blue	Light		IL	Farmer	February 10, 1985	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	2	Buel, James, B.	22	66	Dark	Hazel	Black	Wheeling	VA	Farmer	January 30, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	1 Year
H	3	Buel, Alonzo, F.	19	66	Dark	Hazel	Dark	Cincinnatti	OH	Farmer	January 30, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	4	Bailey, James, F.	28	69	Dark	Hazel	Dark	Carroll	KY	Farmer	January 21, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	5	Briston, Samuel, E.	21	71	Dark	Black	Black	McDonough	IL	Farmer	January 29, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	6	Brown, Anderson, A.	32	72	Light	Blue	Brown	Estell	KY	Farmer	January 18, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	1 Year
H	7	Bradford, Thomas	37	70	Dark	Blue	Black	Ross	OH	Farmer	February 4, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	8	Callison, Rufus, G.	24	72	Light	Grey	Light	Hancock	IL	Teacher	December 6, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	9	Callison, Robert, M.	20	72	Fair	Grey	Light	Hancock	IL	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Pleasant Hill	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	10	Crow, John, L.	18	63	Fair	Blue	Light	Pike	IL	Farmer	December 17, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	11	Crow, Samuel, J.	19	69	Fair	Grey	Dark	Franklin	IN	Farmer	December 19, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	12	Carleton, George	23	69	Fair	Grey	Brown	Travis	TX	Laborer	December 9, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	13	Carleton, Guy	29	72	Fair	Grey	Light	Oneida	NY	Miner	December 29, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	14	Clark, Robert, C.	31	68	Light	Blue	Brown	New York	NY	Miner	January 4, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	15	Craven, John	17	72	Fair	Blue	Black	Ray	MO	Farmer	February 4, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	16	Cook, Daniel, N.	29	65	Light	Brown	Dark	Rock Island	IL	Farmer	December 13, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	17	Castle, Rufus, P.	34	67	Light	Grey	Light	Terre Haute	IN	Farmer	February 8, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	18	Drury, John	21	69	Fair	Grey	Dark	Adair	MO	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Pleasant Hill	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	19	Drollinger, Hiram, C.	19	66	Dark	Dark	Dark	Fountain	IN	Farmer	January 21, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	20	Dickinson, James, L.	19	70	Dark	Black	Black	Cumberland	OH	Farmer	February 18, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
H	21	Eaton, James	30	66	Light	Grey	Brown	Blood	TN	Farmer	January 14, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	22	Funk, Jasper	24	67	Light	Grey	Light	Hamilton	OH	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Pleasant Hill	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	23	Griffin, James	15	67	Light	Blue	Light	Coles	IL	Farmer	December 7, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	24	Griffin, Alexander	41	68	Light	Blue	Dark	Ross	OH	Farmer	December 8, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	25	Gager, David, H.	16	70	Light	Blue	Brown	Ostego	NY	Clerk	January 9, 1865	Pleasant Hill	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	26	Grubb, John, O.	41	70	Fair	Blue	Dark	Champagne	OH	Farmer	December 15, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	27	Hughson, James	45	68	Fair	Grey	Grey	Dutchess	NY	Saddler	December 19, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	28	Hazleton, Francis, M.	19	68	Fair	Blue	Dark	Greene	MO	Farmer	December 20, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	1 Year
H	29	Hunter, William	45	72	Fair	Black	Dark	Tiago	PA	Farmer	December 21, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	30	Hunter, Henry	21	68	Fair	Brown	Dark	Tiago	PA	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	31	Hunter, Hiram, M.	17	65	Fair	Grey	Dark	Tiago	PA	Farmer	December 21, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	32	Howe, Orrin	19	69	Dark	Grey	Brown	Putnam	IL	Farmer	January 16, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	33	Harber, John	32	66	Light	Black	Light	Mason	KY	Tailor	December 9, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	34	Johnson, William, J.	19	72	Light	Grey	Light	Morgan	MO	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Pleasant Hill	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	35	Jones, Thomas	40	67	Fair	Brown	Dark	Lyons	NY	Farmer	February 2, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	36	Kelby, Fieldon, F.	36	75	Light	Hazel	Brown	Fairmount	VA	Saddler	January 5, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	37	Kelsay, William, H.H.	24	71	Fair	Black	Black	Marion	TN	Gunsmith	December 15, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	38	Kennedy, John, T.	40	68	Light	Grey	Brown	Jiles	TN	Farmer	January 12, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	39	Lakin, William, L.	30	68	Fair	Grey	Dark		OH	Farmer	December 19, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	40	Lemastes, Iven, I.	21	68	Fair	Blue	Light	St. Charles	MO	Farmer	December 19, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	41	Linder, Levi	29	71	Light	Brown	Sandy	Hancock	IL	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	42	Linder, Robert	28	63	Fair	Brown	Dark	Hancock	IL	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Pleasant Hill	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	43	Leitch, Joseph, C.	35	72	Dark	Hazel	Black	Alleghany	TN	Saddler	December 10, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	44	Luckey, James, C.	23	71	Light	Brown	Red	Desmoines	IA	Blacksmith	December 12, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	45	Maynard, Thomas, J.	31	68	Fair	Grey	Dark	Harrison	OH	Laborer	January 10, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	46	McCornack, Edvin, A.	18	68	Light	Hazel	Dark	Kane	IL	Farmer	January 3, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	47	McDowell, James, G.	16	69	Fair	Brown	Dark	Polk	IA	Farmer	December 19, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	48	McConnell, John	28	66	Fair	Blue	Light	Tyrone	Ireland	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Pleasant Hill	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	49	McBee, Samuel, H.	28	72	Light	Brown	Dark	White	TN	Farmer	December 12, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	50	McCracken, Charles, E.	17	68	Dark	Grey	Dark	Holt	MO	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	51	McQueen, Leander, A.	15	63	Fair	Black	Light	Oswego	MO	Farmer	December 19, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	52	McVay, Louis, Z.	27	68	Light	Grey	Brown	Knox	OH	Farmer	December 11, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	53	McVay, William, W.	18	71	Dark	Black	Black	Stark	IL	Blacksmith	December 3, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	54	Mattews, Benjamin, F.	22	67	Light	Blue	Brown	Andreu	MO	Farmer	January 21, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	55	Mattews, Littleton	18	70	Fair	Blue	Brown	Andreu	MO	Farmer	January 21, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	56	Moore, George, W.	22	71	Light	Grey	Light	Wabash	IL	Farmer	December 19, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	57	McPherson, Colburn	19	68	Fair	Blue	Light	Johnson	MO	Farmer	February 7, 1865	Oakland	Lt. Rigdon	1 Year
H	58	McClure, John, H.	19	72	Fair	Blue	Brown	Knox	IN	Farmer	January 28, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	59	Mulkey, John, A.	23	72	Dark	Grey	Dark	Johnson	MO	Farmer	February 8, 1865	Oakland	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	60	Mulvaney, William, A.	40	70	Light	Grey	Dark	Knox	TN	Carpenter	February 8, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	61	Noah, George, W.	19	69	Dark	Blue	Brown	Howard	MO	Farmer	January 21, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	62	Oxindine, William, H.	18	69	Dark	Black	Black	Washington	AR	Farmer	December 20, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	1 Year
H	63	Owen, Benjamin, F.	36	65	Light	Blue	Brown	Callaway	KY	Farmer	January 28, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	64	Russell, Silas	29	68	Light	Blue	Light	Hancock	IL	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Pleasant Hill	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	65	Rigdon, John, B.	26	68	Dark	Grey	Black	Fulton	IL	Farmer	December 6, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	66	Rigdon, George, H.	16	67	Dark	Hazel	Black	Louisa	IA	Farmer	December 10, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	67	Ramsdell,George, H.	24	64	Fair	Grey	Light	Boston	MA	Dancing Master	February 6, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	1 Year
H	68	Rogers, William, L.	32	71	Dark	Grey	Brown	Munroe	OH	Carpenter	December 3, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	69	Simmons, Charles, M.	37	71	Light	Grey	Brown	Warren	KY	Carpenter	December 6, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	70	Southwell, John	17	67	Light	Brown	Dark	Scott	IL	Farmer	December 15, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	71	Shoemate, Jordan, P.	28	69	Dark	Grey	Black	Bledsoe	TN	Teacher	December 20,1 864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	1 Year

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
H	72	Singleton, William, G.	17	63	Light	Grey	Light	Linn	MO	Farmer	January 23, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	73	Saylor, Francis, A.	17	69	Light	Blue	Light	Clark	MO	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	74	Sanders, William, E.	16	68	Fair	Grey	Light	Cedar	MO	Farmer	December 17, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	75	Stewart, Joseph	45	66	Light	Blue	Dark	Waritime	PA	Farmer	December 19, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	76	Thompson, William	34	72	Light	Blue	Brown	Rock Island	IL	Printer	December 5, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	77	Tucker, Willlam, B.	23	72	Fair	Blue	Dark	Scott	IL	Farmer	December 19, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	78	Wadsworth, Balys, A.	27	67	Fair	Hazel	Black	Northampton	NY	Farmer	January 23, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	79	Warner, John	40	72	Dark	Grey	Brown	Garrett	KY	Farmer	December 19, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	80	Woten, James	34	70	Light	Grey	Sandy		MD	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	81	Williamson, John	36	73	Fair	Blue	Dark	Green	OH	Farmer	December 19, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	82	Whitworth, Joseph, P.	21	68	Dark	Black	Brown	McCoupin	IL	Farmer	January 24, 1865	Canyonville	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	83	Kile, Jackson	32	70	Dark	Black	Dark	Knox	OH	Farmer	March 17, 1865	Fort Vancouver	Capt. Williams	3 Years
H	84	Farley, James	24	69	Fair	Blue	Light	Long Island	NY	Farmer	December 24, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	85	Long, Joel, M.	17	72	Fair	Grey	Dark	Mercer	IL	Farmer	December 22, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	86	Livingston, Elisha	22	71	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Andrew	MO	Farmer	January 21, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	1 Year
H	87	Ritchey, Hamilton, F.	54	72	Fair	Blue	Dark	Hamilton	PA	Farmer	December 20, 1864	Eugene City	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	88	Russell, Enoch.	18	69	Light	Blue	Dark	Jefferson	IA	Farmer	December 16, 1864	Pleasant Hill	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
H	89	Tell, Antonio	24	70	Fair	Blue	Dark	Red River	AR	Farmer	February 4, 1865	Roseburg	Lt. Rigdon	3 Years
I	1	Abbott, James, A.	36	67	Dark	Blue	Brown	Sangamon	IL	Laborer	February 8, 1865	Kerbyville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	2	Allen, Theadore, A.	19	66	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Franklin	OH	Laborer	February 1, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	3	Ball, Alfred, P.	21	65	Llight	Hazel	Brown	Dorchester	MA	Laborer	January 3, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	4	Bailey, Samuel, I.	18	65	Light	Hazel	Brown	Knoxville	TN	Laborer	January 3, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	5	Baker, Elijah, E.	34	69	Dark	Grey	Brown	Randolph	AR	Laborer	February 9, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	6	Brown, Thomas	34	65	Dark	Brown	Brown	Galatin	TN	Laborer	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	7	Burns, James, W.	45	71	Dark	Blue	Mixed	Adams	OH	Laborer	January 25, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	8	Callan, Thomas	20	66	Dark	Blue	Brown		England	Blacksmith	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	9	Carr, James	25	69	Dark	Grey	Brown	New York	NY	Laborer	February 5, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	10	Chandler, Ira, P.	27	71	Light	Hazel	Brown	Van Buren	IA	Laborer	January 14, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	11	Clark, Robert, J.	23	70	Dark	Hazel	Black	Giles	TN	Laborer	February 5, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	12	Colver, Lewellyn	17	67	Light	Blue	Brown	Union	OH	Laborer	January 23, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	13	Comstock, Guilford, B.	32	70	Light	Black	Brown	Vermillion	IN	Laborer	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	14	Conner, Martin	35	74	Dark	Grey	Brown	Ireland	England	Laborer	December 17, 1864	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	15	Conrad, Andrew, J.	26	67	Dark	Blue	Brown	Harrison	IN	Laborer	February 11, 1865	Kerbyville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	16	Conklin, Nathaniel	37	64	Light	Blue	Brown	New York	NY	Carpenter	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	17	Coombs, Edward	34	64	Light	Grey	Brown		England	Laborer	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	18	Corbell, Francis, M.	18	69	Light	Blue	Brown	Dallas	IA	Laborer	February 5, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	19	Corbell, John, M.	23	68	Light	Blue	Brown	Putnam	IL	Laborer	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	20	Crawford, William	28	68	Dark	Blue	Brown	Osage	MO	Laborer	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	21	Dunham, Ira, H.	37	69	Dark	Blue	Reddish	Union	IN	Laborer	February 11, 1865	Kerbyville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	22	Durall, David, I.	37	67	Dark	Hazel	Black	Lewis	VA	Laborer	February 5, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	23	Fay, James, F.	25	70	Dark	Hazel	Black	Dover	DE	Laborer	January 9, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	24	Flagg, William, J.	25	68	Light	Grey	Brown	Fulton	IL	Laborer	January 25, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	25	Forrest, Charles	21	72	Light	Blue	Dark	Dodge	WI	Laborer	December 21, 1864	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	26	Foss, Julius, E.	23	68	Light	Blue	Brown	Franklin	VT	Laborer	January 14, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	27	Gillispie, John, F.	33	69	Ruddy	Blue	Light	Blunt	TN	Miner	April 2, 1865	Kerbyville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	28	Could, George,P.	39	66	Dark	Grey	Brown	Oneida	NY	Laborer	February 25, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	29	Guyant, Elisha, T.	40	66	Light	Blue	Brown	Ontario	NY	Laborer	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	30	Hallett, Otis, L.	44	71	Light	Black	Mixed	Barnstable	MA	Laborer	February 18, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	31	Hallock, Stephen, T.	44	64	Dark	Blue	Mixed	Greene	NY	Laborer	February 25, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	32	Hamilton, Jasper, N.	16	63	Light	Grey	Chestnut	Mercer	MO	Laborer	january 23, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
I	33	Hampton, Jeptha	28	64	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Cooper	MO	Laborer	February 4, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	34	Harmonson, Isaac	22	70	Light	Grey	Red		Norway	Laborer	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	35	Harrison, John, K.	30	68	Light	Blue	Brown	Salene	OH	Laborer	January 17, 1865	Kerbyville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	36	Hargreaves, Robert	21	72	Dark	Black	Black	Marion	OR	Laborer	January 17, 1865	Kerbyville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	37	Hedrick, Joseph	18	66	Dark	Black	Brown	Preble	OH	Laborer	February 1, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	38	Huggins, Jesse, R.	33	67	Light	Blue	Brown	Washington	PA	Laborer	January 25, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	39	Lane, Elijah, A.	37	67	Dark	Blue	Brown	Rinsalear	NY	Laborer	February 18, 1865	Ellensburg	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	40	Mace, George, W.	36	68	Light	Blue	Brown	Somersett	ME	Laborer	January 2, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	41	Mateer, John	31	69	Light	Blue	Brown	Brown	OH	Laborer	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	42	Mee, James, W.	31	72	Light	Grey	Brown		France	Laborer	January 15, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	43	Newton, John	30	67	Dark	Black	Black		England	Laborer	January 4, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	44	Noyes, William	45	69	Dark	Blue	Black	Concord	NH	Laborer	January 26, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	45	Paddleford, John, G.	35	71	Dark	Blue	Light	Grafton	NH	Laborer	February 16, 1865	Ellensburg	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	46	Packard, Reason, B.	21	67	Light	Hazel	Brown	Louisa	IA	Laborer	January 15, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	47	Pendleton, John, H.	41	73	Light	Brown	Brown	Middlesex	CT	Laborer	December 19, 1864	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	48	Pence, Jacob	30	67	Light	Hazel	Black	Champaigne	OH	Laborer	January 11, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	49	Reid, John, W.	31	67	Light	Brown	Brown	Huron	OH	Laborer	January 6, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	50	Richards, John, W.	45	66	Light	Blue	Brown	Alleghany	PA	Blacksmith	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	51	Riley, Phillip	37	64	Redish	Blue	Red		England	Laborer	February 16, 1865	Kerbyville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	52	Roberts, William, H.	17	68	Dark	Brown	Brown	Vermillion	IN	Laborer	December 19, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	53	Rooks, Allen	19	72	Light	Brown	Brown	Grandy	MO	Laborer	December 20, 1864	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	54	Rooks, William	43	74	Dark	Blue	Mixed	Wayne	IN	Laborer	April 3, 1865	Kerbyville	Lt. Sprague	1 Year
I	55	Ryder, Michael	26	67	Redish	Grey	Brown	New York	NY	Laborer	February 9, 1865	Kerbyville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	56	Sargent, Abraham	43	68	Light	Hazel	Brown	Wayne	IN	Laborer	January 9, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	57	Sargent, John, F.	21	66	Light	Grey	Brown	Louisa	IA	Laborer	January 2, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	58	Sargent, Oliver	16	61	Light	Hazel	Brown	Louisa	IA	Laborer	April 3, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	59	Sargent, Reason, T.	20	66	Light	Hazel	Brown	Louisa	IA	Laborer	January 7, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	60	Scott, John, W.	17	64	Light	Grey	Brown	Jefferson	IA	Laborer	December 31, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	61	Searcy, Peyton, T.	20	69	Dark	Grey	Brown	Bowie	TX	Laborer	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	62	Shock, Hawkins, G.	35	67	Dark	Blue	Brown	Boone	MO	Laborer	January 4, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	63	Smead, Simeon	40	69	Dark	Blue	Red	Rutland	VT	Laborer	February 9, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	64	Smith, Francis, M.	31	67	Light	Blue	Chestnut	Fulton	IL	Laborer	January 28, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	65	Smith, Isaac, D.	35	73	Light	Grey	Brown	Granger	TN	Laborer	January 23, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	66	Spears, James, D.	30	59	Light	Hazel	Brown		AL	Laborer	January 4, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	67	Starr, John, W.	39	65	Light	Blue	Brown	Belmont	OH	Shoemaker	December 31, 1864	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	68	Stearns, Newell, D.	20	66	Light	Grey	Brown	Winebago	IL	Farmer	January 14, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	69	Stearns, Orson, A.	22	66	Redish	Grey	Brown	Winebago	IL	Farmer	December 17, 1864	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	70	Stephenson, Nelson	42	68	Dark	Blue	Mixed	Pickaway	OH	Laborer	February 16, 865	Ellensburg	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	71	Stukel, Stephen	28	67	Light	Hazel	Brown		Austria	Laborer	January 17, 1865	Kerbyville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	72	Tillett, Charles, E.	37	70	Light	Blue	Chestnut	Loudon	VA	Laborer	January 26, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	73	Thompson, Christopher	40	70	Dark	Grey	Black	Somerset	NE	Laborer	January 22, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	74	True, Frank	41	70	Redish	Blue	Mixed	Paris	France	Miner	December 19, 1864	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	75	Warren, Thomas, S.	33	73	Light	Grey	Brown	Covington	KY	Laborer	December 31, 1864	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	76	Whitney, James, N,	40	68	Light	Blue	Mixed	Oneida	NY	Laborer	February 16, 1865	Ellensburg	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	77	Williams, Alonzo	20	66	Light	Blue	Brown	Sciota	OH	Laborer	January 14, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	78	Williams, Charles	33	66	Light	Blue	Brown	Wayne	OH	Laborer	January 23, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	79	Wooley, James	26	71	Dark	Blue	Brown	Granger	TN	Laborer	January 4, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	80	Wooley, Michael	16	67	Light	Blue	Flaxen	Mercer	MO	Laborer	January 4, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	81	Wooley, William	21	70	Light	Grey	Brown	Granger	TN	Laborer	January 4, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	82	Babcock, John, H.	20	66	Light	Black	Brown	Loudon	VA	Laborer	January 30, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	83	Gray, James	19	65	Light	Grey	Brown	New York	NY	Laborer	January 30, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
I	84	McIver, Kinneth	40	69	Dark	Hazel	Mixed	Moore	NC	Laborer	January 14, 1865	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
I	85	Wainor, John, W.	35	66	Light	Blue	Mixed	Washington	NY	Laborer	December 19, 1864	Jacksonville	Lt. Sprague	3 Years
K	1	Adams, Eugene, W.	18	64	Light	Blue	Auburn	Marion	OR	Farmer	January 6, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	2	Abramson, Peter	40	66	Light	Blue	Grey		Denmark	Printer	March 29, 1865	Portland	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	3	Alexander, Auguste	34	71	Dark	Grey	Dark	Lorrient	France	Laborer	March 31, 1865	Portland	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	4	Applegate, James	30	69	Fair	Blue	Light	Cole	MO	Farmer	February 19, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	5	Applegate, John	22	69	Light	Blue	Sandy	St, Clair	MO	Farmer	February 19, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	6	Applegate, William, H. H.	21	73	Dark	Blue	Black	Marion	OR	Farmer	February 18, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	7	Adair, David, T.	35	67	Dark	Brown	Dark	Bourbon	KY	Saddler	February 14, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	8	Allen, Nelson	16	69	Dark	Hazel	Black	Henry	IA	Farmer	March 28, 1865	Oakland	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	9	Barnett, James, W.	33	63	Ruddy	Dark	Dark	Manchester	England	Barber	April 3, 1865	Portland	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	10	Boggs, Albert	27	66	Light	Blue	Auburn	Baxton	VA	Farmer	January 2, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	11	Bennett, Elijah, T.	25	67	Light	Hazel	Dark	Indiana	OH	Farmer	March 13, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	12	Bates, John	23	67	Fair	Blue	Sandy		ME	Laborer	March 6, 1865	Empire City	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	13	Brummet, Banner	45	71	Light	Blue	Black	Knox	KY	Farmer	April 9, 1865	Empire City	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	14	Brummet, Childrus	17	65	Dark	Grey	Dark	Brown	IL	Farmer	March 31, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	15	Cole, Henry	38	66	Light	Blue	Dark		Prussia	Weaver	April 8, 1865	Portland	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	16	Coleman, John, W.	33	68	Dark	Hazel	Auburn	Tomkins	NY	Sailor	January 5,1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	17	Clark, William, L.	20	69	Fair	Blue	Light	Carroll	IN	Farmer	April 6, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	18	Coley, William, H.	20	72	Fair	Blue	Light	Dade	MO	Farmer	March 22, 1865	Green Valley	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	19	DeForrest, George	28	68	Light	Grey	Light	Lexington	KY	Clerk	April 4, 1865	Portland	Lt. Ingrams	1 Year
K	20	Emrle, James, S.	54	72	Fair	Blue	Grey	Highland	OH	Farmer	February 7, 1865	Umatilla	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	21	Edes, William	27	68	Dark	Grey	Dark	Pickens	SC	Miner	March 13, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	22	Frady, William	19	67	Fair	Blue	Brown	Chelton	IN	Farmer	February 11, 1865	Umatilla	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	23	Foster, Thomas, T.	23	69	Light	Blue	Auburn	Decatur	IN	Farmer	January 2, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	24	Goss, David, C.	36	72	Light	Blue	Auburn	Clark	IN	Miner	February 15, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	25	Gaines, William, W.	25	68	Light	Grey	Dark	Essex	NY	Laborer	March 21, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Larison	3 Years
K	26	Huot, Adolpho	41	66	Ruddy	Hazel	Grey	Paris	France	Printer	April 4, 1865	Portland	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	27	Hammond, Andrew, E.	21	64	Fair	Grey	Dark	Quincy	MA	Soldier	April 7, 1865	Portland	Lt. Ingrams	1 Year
K	28	Horn, Wiley, T.	20	68	Light	Blue	Auburn	Carroll	TN	Teamster	January 2, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	29	Harrington, Daniel, W.	29	72	Light	Blue	Black	Farmington	TN	Teamster	January 2, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	30	Hebard, Ozias	32	67	Light	Blue	Black	Union	OH	Farmer	January 19, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	31	Harris, George, D.	22	68	Light	Dark	Brown	Jackson	MO	Miller	March 13, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	32	Haines, Alfred, B.	16	71	Dark	Grey	Grey	Whiteside	IL	Farmer	March 7, 1865	Elkton	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	33	Hall, Langley	19	72	Light	Blue	Light	Beanreo	IL	Farmer	March 25, 1865	Oakland	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	34	Hancock, Thomas	22	69	Fair	Hazel	Light		Australia	Farmer	April 13, 1865	Elkton	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	35	Ingraham, John	26	67	Dark	Black	Black	Tippecanoe	IN	Teamster	January 2, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	36	Ilsley, Daniel	29	65	Dark	Blue	Dark	Cumberland	ME	Miner	April 4,1865	Portland	Lt. Ingrams	1 Year
K	37	Jones, James, W.	40	76	Light	Black	Brown	Hart	KY	Farmer	March 13, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	38	Knight, Joseph	16	66	Light	Blue	Light		TN	Farmer	March 21, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	39	Kinger, Henry	40	71	Fair	Blue	Light		Prussia	Soldier	April 5, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	1 Year
K	40	Lairncis, William,W.	25	70	Dark	Brown	Dark	Henrico	VA	Carpenter	April 8, 1865	Portland	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	41	Luckey, Warren, H.	19	68	Fair	Hazel	Black	De Camp	MO	Blacksmith	March 28, 1865	Oakland	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	42	Luckey, Joshua, A.	16	64	Light	Hazel	Black	Pike	MO	Blacksmith	March 28, 1865	Oakland	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	43	Minser,Henry	30	72	Fair	Blue	Light	Huntington	PA	Teamster	February 8, 1865	Umatilla	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	44	Magers, James, P.	27	70	Fair	Blue	Brown	Muskingen	OH	Farmer	January 17, 1865	Umatilla	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	45	Mulleney, William	32	69	Ruddy	Blue	Black		Ireland	Teamster	February 20, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	46	Martin, Wade, P.	18	70	Light	Blue	Auburn	Lane	OR	Farmer	February 11, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	47	Martin, Charles	45	68	Fair	Grey	Light		NY	Laborer	March 1, 1865	Empire City	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	48	Miller, John, H.	22	69	Fair	Grey	Brown	Desmoines	IA	Farmer	February 9, 1865	Empire City	Lt. Larrison	1 Year

CO.	REC. #	NAME	AGE	HEIGHT(")	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NATIVITY	NATIVITY-STATE	OCCUPATION	ENLISTMENT-WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	TERM
K	49	Miller, Richard, C.	29	73	Light	Blue	Sandy	Ashland	OH	Laborer	April 13, 1865	Empire City	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	50	McDonnell, John, N.	21	68	Dark	Grey	Auburn	Peoria	IL	Teamster	March 6, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	51	McDonald, James, H.	32	67	Dark	Hazel	Auburn	Todd	KY	Teamster	January 26, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	52	McKay, James	26	64	Light	Hazel	Dark		Scotland	Laborer	March 21, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	53	McLollin, Henry, C.	25	70	Light	Hazel	Red	Plattsburg	NY	Laborer	April 12, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	54	Noel, John, C.	18	69	Dark	Hazel	Black	Davis	MO	Farmer	February 23, 1865	Elkton	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	55	Olds, Nelson, H.	25	69	Dark	Black	Black	Tippecanoe	IN	Farmer	February 18, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingram	3 Years
K	56	O'Rourke, John	22	70	Fair	Blue	Lgiht		PA	Farmer	March 13, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	57	Pierce, Owen, H.	21	69	Light	Blue	Auburn	Sangamon	IL	Farmer	January 19, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	58	Prey, William	35	67	Fair	Blue	Light		Prussia	Carpenter	April 5, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	1 Year
K	59	Peola, Francis, M.	35	72	Dark	Blue	Brown	Jackson	MO	Sailor	January 14, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	60	Pearson, Josiah, B.	26	68	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Adams	IL	Printer	March 14, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	61	Putnam, Charles	18	68	Dark	Blue	Black	Polk	OR	Farmer	February 18, 1865	Yoncalla	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	62	Robinson, John, A.	22	66	Dark	Black	Black	Mathews	OH	Farmer	February 11, 1865	Umatilla	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	63	Rhoades, James, M.	31	72	Light	Blue	Auburn	Rolls	MO	Farmer	February 6, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	64	Rutan, Joseph, C.	30	71	Fair	Blue	Light	Richland	OH	Farmer	March 25, 1865	Oakland	Lt. Larrison	1 Year
K	65	Springer, Uriah, O.	18	64	Light	Blue	Auburn	Mululska	IA	Farmer	January 2, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	66	Smith, Frederick	28	68	Ruddy	Blue	Black	Genessee	NY	Engineer	January 2, 1865	La Grande	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	67	Stewart, Orange	24	67	Light	Blue	Light	Roam	NY	Farmer	April 7, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	68	Standard, Oliver, W.	27	68	Dark	Hazel	Dark	Warren	IL	Farmer	March 4, 1865	Empire City	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	69	Thompson, George	32	68	Fair	Blue	Dark	Manchester	NY	Miner	February 9, 1865	Umatilla	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	70	Tichnor, Jacob, B.	21	67	Fair	Grey	Light	Newark	NJ	Laborer	February 15, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	71	Williams, Thomas	19	69	Fair	Blue	Light	Wood	VA	Farmer	February 9, 1865	Umatilla	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	72	Waber, Henry	45	65	Dark	Blue	Brown		Germany	Farmer	February 14, 1865	Umatilla	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	73												Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	74												Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	75												Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	76												Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	77												Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	78												Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	79												Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	80												Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	81	Cummings, Chancy	21	67	Light	Blue	Brown	Stuben	IN	Farmer	February 7, 1865	Eugene City	Lt. Larrison	3 Years
K	82	Maize, Levi, H.	26	69	Dark	Black	Black	Toulon	IN	Teamster	February 9, 1865	Umatilla	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	83	Neary, John	35	70	Fair	Blue	Light		Ireland	Hatter	January 27, 1865	Umatilla	Lt. Ingrams	3 Years
K	84	Cole, H., William	20								March 22, 1865	Green Valley	Lt. Larrison	1 Year

Appendix 2

Physical Characteristic Definitions of the Oregon Volunteers

Complexion

Light: Medium; Euro-American

Fair: Pale; blonde person has fair skin

Sandy: Tan

Reddish/Florid/Ruddy/Red: Red-Pink

Dark: Brown

Eye Color

Grey

Blue

Hazel

Brown

Dark: Brown-Black

Black

Hair Color

Light/Light Brown

Yellow/Flaxen: Blonde

Sandy: Dark Blonde

Grey

Mixed: Two different, non specified, colors

Chestnut/Auburn: Reddish-Brown

Brown

Dark/Dark Brown: Brown-Black

Black

Red