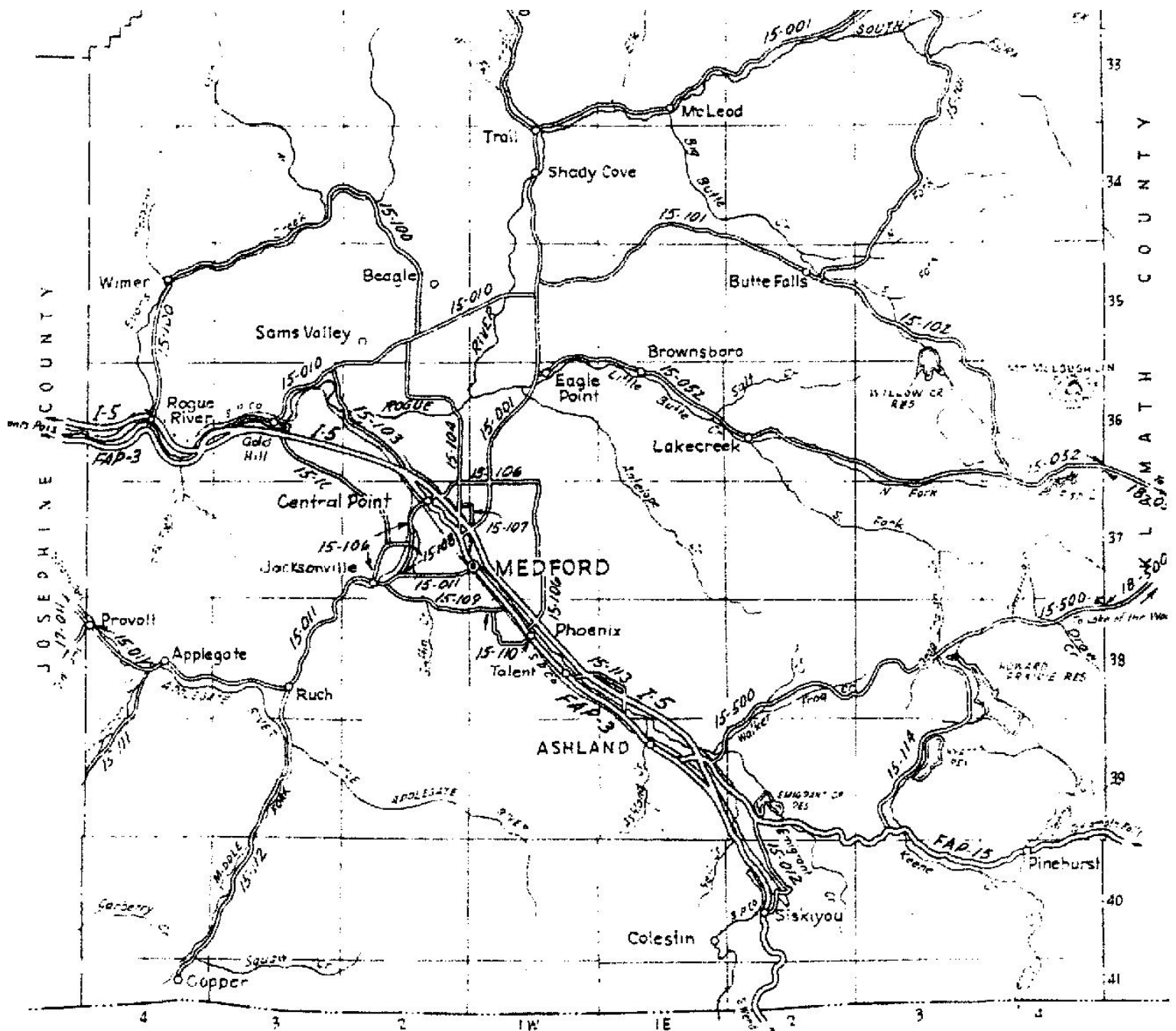


The Rogue Digger



March 2024

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Our Mission

The mission of the *Rogue Valley Genealogical Society* is to inspire interest in genealogy, inform and educate the public, and maintain a growing sustainable library with a strong online presence. The Rogue Valley Genealogical Society (RVGS) is in the Rogue River Valley of Southern Oregon. We were founded in 1966 and house the largest collection of genealogical materials in Southern Oregon.

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Rogue Valley Genealogical Society

3405 S. Pacific Hwy.
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www.rvgslibrary.org

RVGS Library Hours:

Monday—Saturday
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Hi all ~

With wholehearted appreciation to the contributors who have submitted the articles you will be reading. What amazing stories they have written for you!

Enjoy your journey on the family hunt for those elusive ancestors. *Cindi*

The Rogue Digger is a publication of the Rogue Valley Genealogical Society, a non-profit organization located in Medford, Oregon.

To submit an article, contact the editor at roguedigger@rvgslibrary.org

Leaving a Legacy—Family Stories

by Charleen Brown

How will you and your family be remembered? One hundred years from now, your descendants may not only know who you were, but may find their lives forever changed for the better because of what you left for them. By writing your family's stories, you can leave your descendants more than just vital records on ancestor charts and family group sheets. You can help them know who their ancestors were and what things, places, and people were important in their lives. Every life and every family have stories that should be remembered and shared. These have probably been told at family gatherings for years. By including these stories in your genealogy through a Family History, you will be able to pass on your family heritage, basic values, and memories to future generations.

There is no one right way to start a family history and the only wrong way is not to start at all. During your years of research, you have been collecting and organizing family photos, letters, papers, heirlooms and keepsakes to document your genealogy. Now, one way to start is to go back to these items and begin to elaborate on who, what, where, when, and why these items are important to your story. Write as if you were personally explaining them to someone. In other words, "talk the story" on paper. Don't worry about spelling and grammar. That can come later through editing. Just get the story on paper. These stories will "flesh out" your genealogy. Don't forget to interview your older relatives and record stories heard at family gatherings.

Or begin your own Personal Family History. The most common way people write their own personal family history is to do it chronologically. Make a timeline of important events through the years. Take a three-ring notebook and divide it into sections by subject. For example, family, early childhood, grade school years, high school years, college, military, career, marriage, children, holiday traditions, vacations, later years, or any subject that fits your life. No list can be all-inclusive and these topics are intended to give you some ideas but of course you will want to personalize your notebook. You can have as many sections as you want and add new categories as memories come to you. Your brain has a record of everything you have ever done, seen, heard, felt, or experienced so don't be surprised to find that while you are thinking about one event, memories of others come flooding back.

This article is from a prior *Rogue Digger* written by Charleen Ferguson Brown. Charleen is a current member of the RVGS who joined in 1995. She served a total of 15 years on the RVGS Board as Recording Secretary, President Elect, and President. Thank you, Charleen, for granting permission to reprint this article. A fascinating reminder on steps to begin writing for future generations.

Books on the Shelf

by Mary Robsmax, RVGS, Volunteer Librarian

YOU CAN'T JUDGE A BOOK BY ITS TITLE:

YOU CAN FIND GOOD INFORMATION IN PUBLICATIONS WITH OBSCURE TITLES

While volunteering as librarian at RVGS library, I browse the shelves to straighten books and read their titles. In our 979.527 section, the books have information about the history of early Jackson County and its residents. I found surprising information in these two books:

Title: *One Hundred Twenty-three Year's Search for Community: The Unwearied Effort for Public Education in Jackson County, Oregon 1854-1976*

Author/compiler of public information: Margaret Nesheim

Published: 1977, A Bicentennial Project of Medford Chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma

Pages: 220

Call No.: 979.527 S227 Nes



M. Nesheim, p. vi

I am a former teacher. The words “Unwearied Effort” in the subtitle drew me into reading the book about public education. With 42 years teaching experience in Oregon, researcher-author Margaret Nesheim’s report on the evolution of the public school system in Jackson County includes more than statistics. A pleasant surprise for me, her narrative is peppered with interviews and related newspaper references. Illustrations are original documents, photographs, and tables with data from districts such as Eagle Point and Butte Falls. I learned about the history and philosophy of the unwearied effort that started with a few students in one-room schoolhouses and resulted in the county schools of 1976.

At left, the First Superintendent of Jackson County Schools, Reverend Thomas Fletcher Royal, then 91 years old, is photographed with a book on the table and his old saddlebags. Why? The author quotes him, “Ask the rivers of Southern Oregon; ask the Cascades and the valleys. We came not with picks and shovels, but with books and songs, and prayers.”

Illustrations in Nesheim’s report are more than photos of old school buildings, though those are interesting. To the right is teacher O. C. Applegate’s one-page Ashland Schoolhouse Report to the district in 1864. You see student names, ages, how many days they attended, their subjects studied and grade level. In the margin are total days attended by Mr. Applegate’s 18 students and books he used for instruction. In other photos you might recognize someone in the 4th Grade class of 1907 at Lincoln school. A teacher can marvel over the table showing class size and salaries.

For local researchers the index provides quick access to specific information about a school district, a school building or a family surname. All of this is interesting in light of our own school experiences.

Ashland School House
June 11th 1864

To O. C. Applegate,
District Clerk.

Sir, I respectfully submit
the following report for the second term of my school
commencing February 2^d 1864 and ending June 10th 1864:
O. C. Applegate, Teacher.

Scholar's Name	Age	Days Attended	Reading	Spelling	Writing	Arithmetic	Grammar	Geography	History	Science	Other	Books used
Francis M. Applegate	14	44	1	1	1	1						1
Ellie C. Applegate	12	60	1	1	1	1						1
Rachel L. Applegate	6	60	1	1	1							1
Minda L. Helman	13	38	1	1	1	1						1
John H. Helman	10	60	1	1	1							1
Mary E. Helman	8	46	1	1	1							1
Mr. June Helman	6	6		1	1							1
Or Jane Evans	10	58	1	1	1	1						1
F. Walter Myers	14	21	1	1	1	1						1
H. Clay Myers	6	3		1	1							1
Mary E. Walker	13	56	1	1	1	1						1
Milo H. Walker	8	55	1	1	1							1
Charles H. Lillotte	8	46	1	1	1							1
Charles H. Hargrave	6	56	1	1								1
Eugene Rockefeller	5	52	1	1								1
Samuel A. Ropes	8	20		1								1
William C. Coffins	11	3	1	1								1
James B. Russell	8	20	1	1								1

Rest &
Whole No. of days at-
tendance - 708
Average daily at-
tendance - 114
Books used:
Lander's series of readers,
speller & definitions,
Webster's elementary
speller, Mitchell's
Geographies,
and Ray's
Arithmetics.
Whole number of
scholars - 18

M. Nesheim, photo from originals at University of Oregon

Based on the title of this (second) book, I expected to read stories about original settlers.

Title: Pioneer People of Jackson County, Oregon

Author/compilers of public information: Ruby Lacy & Lida Childers

Published: 1990, Ashland, OR

Pages: 301

Call No.: 979.527 M381 Pio

At first glance I was disappointed that the book contained typed lists of names. Fortunately, compilers Ruby Lacy and Lida Childers provided a Table of Contents for the Jackson County public information they collected and organized for this reference book:

- Their General Index to **Donation Land Claims** has pioneers' names and data from County Surveyor's Records. These are the earliest settlers.
- Lists of county residents are from **censuses for 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859**. The censuses for 1856 and 1857 name only the head of the family with the rest of the family tallied in 3 different age groups. (The compilers note some residents probably were left out because the census enumerator couldn't find them. In my opinion the compilers should be thankful that Jackson County was sparsely populated at the time.)
- The last 20 pages contained information related to military:

Pages 121-131, Militia Muster Rolls for **Oregon mounted volunteers** called into service 1855-6.

Pages 131-135, **Persons employed as packers, blacksmiths, etc.**

Pages 139, Names of **military out-patients treated at Jacksonville Hospital**.

For me, not a native Oregonian, I wondered why the military information was included.

Swindlan, Isaac.....Packer	Slinkard, William M....Packer
Sutherland, Thomas...Packer	Simpson, Nathan.....Packer
Seyferth, John.....Packer	Smith, James.....Packer
Straup, A. B.....B'smith	Steiner, Ferdinand....Packer
Short, Charles.....Packer	Smith, John.....Packer
Snee, Thomas.....Carpenter	Smith, George S.....Teamster
Turner, Rufus H.....Packer	Thompson, William.....Packer
Toothaker, Charles B.Carpenter	Tubbs, Isaac S.....Laborer
Thompson, John S.....Laborer	Tabor, John Q.....Forage-master
VanDyke, John.....Packer	Williams, Richard F....Forage-master
Wibel, John.....Packer	Woosley, William.....Packer
Wilson, Thomas.....Laborer	Walker, Charles.....Packer
Wagner, John Bolivar.Expressman	Weeks, George.....Herder
Wood, Robert C.....Packmaster	Walker, W. R.....Laborer
Wilson, William.....Laborer	Yager, Ephriam.....Laborer
Wakeman, Miles S.....Laborer	
Walker, A. L.....Laborer	



R. Lacy & L. Childers, p. 133

I googled the years 1855-6 in Jackson County and read several stories about the final Rogue River War.

For researchers, locating an ancestor is made easier by having local lists of names typed for ready reference in a book such as this one.

Conclusion:

In a genealogical library, books written in historic narrative style or filled with lists of data provide potential source material for family research. Book titles often do not clearly represent the content. It is sometimes necessary to open a book to determine if it contains what you want. You might be surprised by what you learn.

Early Settler of the Rogue Valley arrived prior to 1900

by Dorothy Cotton

Marian B. Towne was born in 1880 in a mining camp on Sterling Creek in Jacksonville. Soon after, she moved to Phoenix where her father William Francis Towne opened a mercantile store. After graduating from Phoenix High school she worked as an assistant to William G. Coleman, County Clerk in Medford. For the next five years she was

Aside from the ratification of the lease on the southern Oregon lakes, yesterday's session was notable for the somewhat heated and extended debate on the support for the Girls Industrial school. A number of members talked very feelingly on this matter but the speech which was most effective was that of Miss Marian Towne, of Jackson county, whose position was strongly affirmed by the House, when, after her remarks, the Ways and Means Committee was instructed to prepare a bill providing for the amount asked for the support of the Girls Industrial School. The bill was prepared over night and presented this morning, and will undoubtedly pass when it comes to a vote.

oregonnews.uoregon.edu



Southern Oregon Historical Museum

*From an article in the Lane County News
Springfield, Oregon – 11 February 1915*

considered one of the most efficient employees in the courthouse. In 1908, she was clerking by day and studying at night. She then left Oregon for a course at the University of Michigan law school before returning to work in the County Clerk office. Her tasks as clerk included reading and filing new laws coming in from the legislature that would affect the county, and she saw a great many defects in the law and the lawmaking system. Marian believed “she could do better” as a legislator. She filed her candidacy for representative from Jackson County as a Democrat. Marian’s successful campaign involved an extensive and strategic house-to-house canvass, meeting the women who keep the houses and sometimes the men to get their points of view and opinions. She also spoke at community gatherings across her district, including an address on “The Legal Status of Women in Oregon” to Rogue River clubwomen.

Marian was elected the first woman to the legislature in Oregon in 1914. She was also the second woman elected to a state legislative office in the United States.

While in office she served on three standing committees in the House and two of these, the Education Committee and the Health and Public Morals Committee, dealt with issues of traditional concern to women.

Marian ran but did not win a second term.

When the US Naval Reserve office in Medford announced it was accepting applications for women recruits in 1917 just before the beginning of WWI, Marian applied. She was assigned to rank of Chief Yeoman F. She then decided to apply for a commission in the Navy. The Naval officers declared that “no women would ever become an officer,” her request was denied.

Following WWI Marian was released from active duty in 1919 and was discharged from the reserve in 1920.

Following this, she spent some time in San Francisco working for the California Bar Association and for the welfare department. Marian returned to Phoenix in 1957 and lived with her sister and family on 2nd Street in Phoenix until her death in 1966. She is buried in the Phoenix Pioneer Cemetery.

Marian B. Towne

(From the Portland Journal.)

Is woman to be an agency in elevating legislative standards in Oregon?

Are the high purpose, the conscience and the presence of woman in legislative bodies to exercise a regulative influence to raise the honor level of male legislators?

Women, whose intellectuality have brought them to the front in public life, have invariably shown a decided proneness to support the better side of public questions, and to stand for that kind of moral standard that applies to public affairs as well as to private affairs. They seem to offer a hope, if their high purpose turns out to be the rule among all women who use the ballot, that a further purification of politics may result from equality between the sexes as to the franchise.

An example of what could come to pass is the record of Miss Marian Towne, representative from Jackson county at the late session. She will be called upon to make no explanations to her constituents of her acts as a member of the legislature. Without exception, her vote and her voice were for those measures and those purposes that an impartial and honorable public never fails to commend. Miss Towne is a splendid example of the possibilities of woman in public life.

oregonnews.uoregon.edu

Printed in the
Medford Mail Tribune
11 March 1915

The Eyes Have It

by Pat Pfremmer

Brick walls come in all shapes and sizes. I'm not talking about the garden varieties constructed of clay blocks and mortar, but the symbolic ones that serve the same purpose—a major obstacle. I do not consider the occasional brain vapor lock as an obstacle; we all have those. I am more inclined to the multi-year scenarios, where every way you turn is a dead end.

Allow me to introduce myself, my name is Pat Pfremmer. I am a ninth-generation Californian now living mostly in Jacksonville. I worked for years as a librarian in academic and public law libraries. One morning I awoke and decided I needed to get a life and take ownership of my time by focusing on my true calling—research. This has been my passion for the past twenty years.

Back to the obstacles. I can think of four situations that stand out as brick walls. It is as if my brain gets infected with kryptonite, there is a giant void, and the answers elude me. Why me? I simply cannot find my way, or is it that 'the way' doesn't exist, i.e. it hasn't been created yet?

In the past, it could have been the discovery of a diary in someone's attic or a ribbon-bound cache of love letters in an old suitcase. In today's world, I refer to the advent of new databases, and the addition of newly digitized archives to the Web. Take Ancestry.com for example, it has only been around since the mid-1990's and it is now the world's largest genealogy database. From its humble beginnings in Utah, until now, it has opened doors and created passageways through what were previously impervious walls. This brings me to the first of several walls that blocked my way.

Nancy, my best friend in high school was adopted at birth. Like most adoptees, she was curious about the circumstances of her birth. Her parents feigned ignorance regarding the identity of her birth parents. Their story was simply that they wanted to start a family and that a newborn had become available. Shortly after the adoption, they became pregnant (not an uncommon occurrence) and they subsequently had three more children.

On the occasion of Nancy's 21st birthday, I had the pleasure of meeting her extended family. Of particular interest to me was Aunt Betty. Not only did she travel from a great distance, but she brought Nancy the most beautiful gift. Aunt Betty had always presented lovely gifts to my friend. When this information was shared with me, I began to pay closer attention to this delightful, enigmatic woman. She didn't look like Nancy, she had dark hair, Nancy was blond, she had dark eyes, and Nancy's were light blue. But they shared some very subtle mannerisms and their melodious laughter was identical in pitch, tone, and volume. When I quietly suggested to Nancy that Betty was likely her mother, her family vehemently denied the idea.

This was years before DNA testing became widely available. Fast-forward twenty years, Betty left a deathbed declaration explaining that she was indeed Nancy's birth mother, and she identified the father as Charles Maguire.

A few months later Nancy received an anonymous phone message stating that her father was from Texas and that he had died in the VA Hospital in Portland, Oregon. This was 1968. She called me and thus began the search for the story of Mr. Maguire. Being the eternal optimist, I figured it would take me an hour or so to verify his identity. Little did I know that it would take years.

First of all, how do you spell 'Macquire'? This was a voice message, could it be McGuire? Or how about McGwire or McGwyre? I thought calling the Portland VA Hospital would be the best place to start. How many Maguires are there in the U.S.? How many veterans of a certain age? And how many died in the Portland Hospital? My guess was fewer than five. Surprisingly, there were none! More about this later.

Maybe my Maguire died in the *state* of Oregon. Ancestry was in its infancy, but it was rapidly accumulating vast amounts of new data. We knew our Maguire was alive in 1946, when Nancy was conceived. Note that I use the pronouns MY and OUR when referring to Maguire. This project became so consuming, and after all, Nancy and I were looking for a relative.

So how many Maguires died in Oregon between 1947 and say 1990? I cannot provide a definite answer, but it's safe to say more than eight hundred. That's just not a practical number to deal with, even if I were to isolate the ones 'from Texas'. Did the person mean 'from Texas' as in he was in Texas before coming to Oregon? Or did they mean he was born in Texas?

Where did this anonymous phone call come from? Nancy erased the message, but the phone company was able to provide a list of incoming calls during the relevant time. Some of them were from undisclosed numbers, so no luck there.

Twice a year I would call the VA and ask if they had a record of a Maguire dying in an Oregon facility. I kept thinking I would get a new person, or that someone would take an interest in my research and dig a little deeper. Dream on.

And then one day I woke up with a startling thought. Nancy had unusual eyes, and she certainly had not inherited them from her mother's side of the family. What if I just looked at pictures of all the Charles Maguires on Ancestry. I would focus on the eyes. I even made a little cardboard cutout to obscure other facial features.

It took about ten minutes and I zeroed in on one particular fellow. He wasn't from Texas, but he was deceased and he had died in Vancouver, Washington. Vancouver is just across the river from the VA hospital, and it's where Nancy's mother lived. This guy was from Minnesota and had a family there: a wife and a son. But the eyes were compelling, and the picture had just been uploaded by his son the prior week. I felt it was worth a phone call.

Utilizing databases that most people do not have access to, I tracked down the family. (By his posting the picture on Ancestry, I had a good hint to begin my search.) These calls do not come easy to me. I try to put myself in the other person's place, how would I feel if some Yahoo calls up out of the blue and starts asking personal questions? Since I have been making these invasive calls for a long time now. I have learned to finesse my approach.

Luck was on my side, the son I was hoping to reach answered my call. I explained that I was helping a friend track her Maguire family history and that she could be related to his father. He explained that his father had left the family shortly after WWII and that he had relocated to the West Coast. Vancouver, Washington, to be exact. *Did he remarry*, I inquired. *No, but rumor had it he fathered a daughter there...Bingo!*

Within a few months there was a reunion of sorts, the son had always wished for a sister. Their father had been a dying patient in the Portland VA Hospital when a friend took custody of him and brought him home to Vancouver to die.

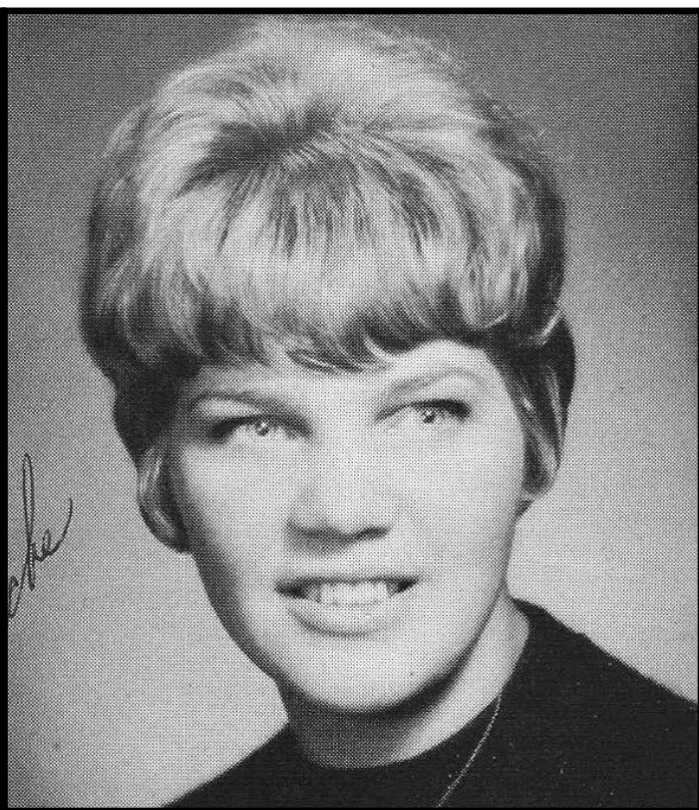
The identity of the person who placed the phone call to Nancy remains a mystery.

In Memoriam



Charles McGuire

1915–1968



Nancy Jane Griffin

1947–2018

Getting to Know Dick Adams

by Jeanne Hoadley

I was shocked and a little creeped out when my nephew's wife texted me a photo of a grave marker that my brother had unearthed while renovating my late mother's house in Ashland, Oregon. My niece was wondering if I knew of any family connections. Had there been a body buried under the back porch while 5 generations of Hoadley's unwittingly stepped in and out the back door onto the gravestone? And who the heck was seaman 2nd class Dick Adams from

Montana? Certainly no one I had come across in all my years of research. And how in the world did his gravestone come to be supporting my parents back step?

After getting over my initial shock, I decided to try applying my genealogical skills to sleuthing some answers to this mystery.

Given that I had exact dates of birth and death it did not take long to learn a few things about Dick. His Oregon death certificate revealed that he did not die in



Photo courtesy of
Emily Hoadley

OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Division of Vital Statistics
Standard Certificate of Death
STATE OF OREGON

State File No. 352
Local Registrar's No. 352

1. PLACE OF DEATH:
(a) County Jackson
(b) City or town Prospect - Rural
(c) Name of hospital or institution Woods - 10 mile from Prospect
(d) Length of stay: In hospital or institution 10 yrs In state 21 yrs

2. USUAL RESIDENCE OF DECEASED:
(a) State Oregon (b) County Jackson
(c) City or town Ashland
(d) Street No. 287 Morton St
(e) If foreign born, how long in U. S. A? _____ years.

3. (a) Full name of deceased Richard Alfred Adams
(b) If veteran, name war World War I No. _____
(c) Social Security No. _____
(d) Sex Male (e) Color or race White (f) (a) Single, widowed, married, divorced Married
(g) Name of husband or wife Ethel (h) (c) Age of husband or wife 42 years
(i) Birth date of deceased April 24 - 1894 (Month) (Day) (Year)
(j) Age: Years 49 Months 7 Days 19 If less than one day hr. min.

4. Birthplace Mitchell, S. Dakota (City, town, or county) (State or foreign country)
5. Usual occupation Logging - (Scaler)
6. Industry or business _____
7. Name Miles Henry Adams
8. Birthplace Portine, Illinois (City, town, or county) (State or foreign country)
9. Maiden name Ethel Jane Henningsen
10. Birthplace Ohio (City, town, or county) (State or foreign country)

11. Informant's own signature L. Ethel Adams
(b) Address 287 Morton
(c) Relationship to deceased Removal (d) Date thereof 12-13-43
(e) Place, burial or cremation Ashland Ore
(f) Signature of funeral director Little's Funeral Home
(g) Address Ashland Oregon
(h) Date Dec. 15, 1943 (i) Registrar's signature M. Hoadley

12. Date of death: Month Dec day 13 year 1943 hour 12:05 minute AM
13. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased an 12-13-43 and that death occurred on the date and hour stated above. (1752) Duration 6
Immediate cause of death Broken neck, crushed chest
Due to Falling tree
Other conditions (Include pregnancy within 3 months of death) _____
Major findings: Of operations _____ Of autopsy _____
22. If death was due to external causes, fill in the following:
(a) Accident, suicide, or homicide (specify) accident
(b) Date of occurrence 12-13-43
(c) Where did injury occur Prospect Jackson Ore (City or town) (County) (State)
(d) Did injury occur in or about home, on farm, in industrial place, in public place? Forest (Specify type of place)
(e) Means of injury Falling tree
While at work? yes (Specify type of place)
23. Signature Charles W. Adams, Deputy Coroner Date signed 12-15-43
Address Medford Ore

World War II at the age of 49 as I first surmised. Rather, he was the victim of an unfortunate accident in which a tree fell on him while working at a logging site near Prospect. His neck was broken and his chest crushed. Death was no doubt instantaneous. His residence at the time of death was 287 Morton Street, Ashland, Oregon. The information on the death certificate was reported by his widow L. Ethel Adams. I also

Ancestry.com. Oregon, U.S., State Deaths, 1864-1971 [database on-line]

learned from the death certificate that he was born in Mitchell, South Dakota as well as the names of his parents: Miles Henry Adams and Elizabeth Jane Hennager. I have since learned that Ethel did not have a good grasp on his parents' places of birth as his father was born in Ohio, his mother in Illinois not the other way around as reported.

Find a Grave reassured me that he was buried at Mountain View Cemetery in Ashland and not my parents' back yard. They showed a picture of a different gravestone along with that of his namesake son. Further conversation with my brother and sister-in-law revealed that my mother had known the gravestone was there, that they had found it on the property when they moved in, but it was not in a position to make them think there was a body associated with it.

The next thing I found was the application for the very gravestone my brother had unearthed. This tells us that the marker had been requested by his widow and the application was received by the War Department in April of 1944. But the marker was not ordered until October of that year. It was the middle of World War II and military grave markers were, no doubt, in high demand. The application does not tell us when the stone was shipped, which may also have some bearing on why it never made it to Dick's grave.

The question remains as to how it went astray and ended up on my parents' back porch? My parents were the third owners of the house which, according to Jackson County tax records was

CHECK TYPE REQUIRED (See instructions attached)		APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE OR MARKER (PLEASE MAKE OUT AND RETURN IN DUPLICATE)				ORIGINAL
<input type="checkbox"/> UPRIGHT MARBLE HEADSTONE		Enlistment dates	Dec 20 1917			
<input type="checkbox"/> FLAT MARBLE MARKER		Discharge dates	Feb 15 1919			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FLAT GRANITE MARKER		Pension number				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BRONZE MARKER		Serial number	100-13-02			
Name		Rank	Company	U. S. Regiment, State Organization, or Vessel	Date of Death	
DICK Richard Alfred Adams		Seaman 2/c	U.S. Navy	Battleship Arkansas	12-13-43	
Name of Cemetery		Located in or near		If World War Veteran	EMBLEM	
Mtn View. 2007 add.		Ashland Oreg		Division	Christian	
City		State		State		
To be shipped to		Post 174		S.P. Rail Rd. Ashland.		
Guy Applewhite		(Name of consignee)		(Give R. R., NAME OF TOWN, county, and State)		
Whose post-office address is		112 Robt Hill St Ashland		Jackson Co. Oregon		
DO NOT WRITE HERE						
For verification APR 14 1944						
Ordered OCT 17 1944 WEST CHELMSFORD						
B/L 5954369						
Shipped						
This application is for a headstone or marker for the UNMARKED grave of a veteran. It is understood the Government STONE will be furnished and shipped freight prepaid at Government expense to you direct, where "Delivery Service" by the railroad is in effect; otherwise to the nearest railroad station or steamboat landing above indicated. The BRONZE marker will be shipped at Government expense by parcel post to consignee direct. I hereby agree to accept promptly the headstone or marker at destination, remove it, and properly place it at decedent's grave at my expense.						
I Mrs. L. Ethel Adams applicant.						
WAR DEPARTMENT O. Q. M. G. Form No. 623		Approved Aug. 12, 1913; May 18, 1931; Feb. 15, 1937; May 1, 1939; July 1, 1940		Address 287. Montom St Ashland Oregon		

Ancestry.com. U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1861-1985. [database on-line]

ASHLAND LOGGER KILLED BY TREE NEAR PROSPECT

Struck by the tip of a falling tree, Dick Adams, 49, Ashland resident, was killed about noon yesterday while working as a log scaler at a camp operated 10 miles northeast of Prospect by Lawrence E. Edmonds, also of Ashland. Adams, apparently instantly killed, was not found until the men noticed his absence when work ceased at five o'clock.

Carlos Morris, deputy coroner, investigated the accident and stated this morning Adams' chest was badly crushed. The body lay in such a position as to indicate the snag tip of the tree struck his shoulder and chest in falling. The tree, unusually tall, was felled just before noon by Carl Hagler, Ashland, working alone as a "rubber" faller. Hagler was unaware of Adams' presence in the vicinity.

Body Found

Adams' body was found by Jack Waybrant, Ashland, another member of the crew.

The dead man is survived by his wife, Ethel, at the family home, 287 Morton St., in Ashland; two sons in the navy, Robert LeRoy in Ireland and Dale Alvin in Miami, Fla., and a daughter, Betty Lee, and another son, Richard Arlen, at home. Funeral arrangements are awaiting word from the son in Florida. The body is at Litwiller's funeral home in Ashland.

Adams was born April 24, 1894, in Mitchell, S. D., and had lived in Ashland many years.

<https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu>

built in 1951. The original owners were John and Betty Reedy (misspelled Ready in the records) who had the house custom built. They left Oregon for a job opportunity in California and sold the house to Dewey and Virginia Bruihl in 1955. But with Dewey's untimely death in a car accident, Mrs. Bruihl was forced to sell. My parents had been living next door in a smaller house since 1951 and needed more space for their growing family. The story goes that my mother begged and begged and my father finally succumbed to buying the house next door, convinced that his next stop would be the poor house, having paid the princely sum of \$17,000 in 1957. And there they remained for the rest of their lives, 58 years for my dad, and 65 for my mom.

There was much more to be learned about Dick Adams. His full name was Richard Alfred Adams. He was born in Mitchell, South Dakota to Miles Henry Adams and his wife Elizabeth Jane Hennager. He was the youngest of at least ten children. The 1880 census has his parents living in Minnesota with four children, the first three born in Iowa and the last in Minnesota. Fast forward to 1900 and they are now in Bangor, Brookings County, South Dakota with seven different children, the youngest identified as a granddaughter. All were born in Minnesota except for Richard and his next older brother George. Whether there were more older children born after 1880 who may have left home before 1900 is unknown.

By 1910 the Adams family was back in Minnesota where Miles now owned his own farm. Richard lied about his age on an application to become a brakeman with the railroad in 1913 when he was 19 but claimed he was 21. Whether or not he got the job, the next we hear of him is his June 1917 registration for the World War I draft. He was living in Forsythe, Montana (somewhere between Billings and Miles City) working as a ranch hand. His birthdate is listed as

24 April 1894, not 23 April as on the stone which may also explain why it was never placed on his grave. He enlisted in the Navy in December of 1917. After training in San Diego and Norfolk he was assigned to the battleship USS *Arkansas* in July of 1918 and served there until the end of the war in November of that year. The *Arkansas* saw no action during the war. Dick was discharged on 15 February 1919. The *Arkansas* would serve through World War II and end its days as a target during nuclear bomb testing in 1946.

Dick apparently returned to Montana after his discharge as we find him in the 1920 census again working as a ranch hand, still single at age 26. But in June of 1921 he married Lillian Ethel Dancer in Stutsman, North Dakota, which is where his parents were also living with one of his older brothers. Dick and Ethel's first child was born in October of that year in White Pine, Saunders County, Montana. Their second son, Dale, was born in 1924 in Gold Beach, Oregon. By the time of the 1930 census Dick and Ethel had three children and were living in Newport, Oregon where he worked as a mechanic for a rock crusher. This is consistent with motor vehicle registration records which have him first in Gold Beach and then Newport. He drove a 1925 Essex. His parents were also living in Newport, on the same street a few doors down in 1930. His father died in 1935 in the Los Angeles area and his mother in 1942 in the same place. I have not tracked down all of Dick's siblings but would guess that his parents were staying with or near one of their children by the time of their deaths.

By 1940 the census shows that Dick's family had made their way to Ashland, Oregon. They were living on Laurel Street in the same house where they lived in 1935. This is confirmed by a Medford City Directory which has them in Ashland as early as 1935. When Dick registered for the draft in 1942, they had moved to 500 Liberty Street and he appears to be working at a logging camp in Dunsmuir. He was 5'9", 165 lbs., had light complexion and blue eyes. For some reason his birth date is listed as 25 April 1894. But many other records, including a South Dakota Birth Index confirm that 24 April is the correct date of birth.

Getting back to our mystery, I had now confirmed that his birthdate is wrong on the grave marker found at my parents' house. I can only speculate that by the time it arrived in Ashland, probably sometime in late 1944 or early 1945, everyone was so caught up in the war and their own lives that they had forgotten about it or it may not have reached the family before they had another marker installed. Guy T. Applewhite (listed on the application as an in care of recipient), had no apparent occupation but was active in civic affairs in Ashland. He lived at his Nob Hill home until his death in 1960 and his obituary mentions his commitment to the American Legion. Ethel Adams apparently joined the Women's Army Corps in August of 1944 but was discharged in January of 1945, perhaps because she claimed to have no dependents but still had two minor children at home or perhaps because she claimed to have a high school

education but in the 1940 census, she reported having only completed the eighth grade. A 1946 City directory has her in Ashland at 287 Morton Street.

In November of 1946 she married Lloyd Crook in Fallon, Nevada but their marriage was annulled in June of 1947. And yet we find them living as husband and wife in Ashland in the 1950 census. A 1948 City directory has an Ethel Adams working at Harry and David but gives no address. In 1950 she is working as a fruit packer but using the name Crook. Lloyd Crook died in Los Angeles in 1972. Ethel died in Williams, Josephine, Oregon in 1994 and is buried in Mountain View Cemetery next to her first husband, Richard Adams.

As for Dick and Ethel's children, Robert LeRoy Adams, registered for the draft in 1946 as a veteran. A *Medford Mail Tribune* article reporting Dick's death indicates that his two older boys were in the Navy at the time of the fatal accident. Robert was living independently in Ashland at 88 Wimer Street in 1946. He lists his next of kin as Mrs. Dick Adams 287 Morton Street, Ashland. By the 1950 census he is working for the Veteran's Administration and married to a woman from Ireland with two children, one born in Ireland and one in Oregon. His service record shows that he was stationed in Ireland during World War II. A 1959 marriage application shows him to be widowed when he remarries in Kitsap County, Washington. Find a Grave tells us he died in Williams, Oregon on 28 May 2003 and is buried at Mountain View Cemetery in Ashland.

It is interesting to note that second son Dale Alvin Adams was a classmate of my fathers at Ashland High School. Dale was an athlete and found in many team pictures in the 1941 yearbook. One picture also includes my father's lifelong friend Laurence Barger. (My father, from whom I inherited my poor eyesight, was not the athletic type) Dale enlisted in the Navy in June of 1941 and probably did not graduate with his class, which, based on his birth in 1924, should have been the class of 1942.

Like his brother Robert, Dale filed a draft registration card after being discharged from the service in 1945. Interestingly, he married the woman who signed as registrar a month after filing the card. In the 1950 census he and his wife of five years were living in Hines, Harney County, Oregon where he worked as a telegrapher for the railroad. They had no children at that time. Dale died in Cave Junction, Oregon on 2 June 1992 at the age of 48.

The third son, Richard Arlen Adams was 13 years old when his father died. He was born 6 August 1930 in Gold Beach, Curry County, Oregon. Richard Jr. enlisted in the Navy in August of 1947 and served for nine years until July of 1956. He died in Lower Lake, Lake County, California in 1986 but is buried in Mountain View Cemetery in Ashland next to his parents.

That brings us to Dick and Ethel's daughter Betty Lee. It was when I started researching Betty that all the pieces finally fell into place and our mystery was solved. The first thing I saw was her marriage certificate which clearly shows that Betty L. Adams, daughter of a deceased father

and L. Ethel Adams married John B. Reedy on 21 July 1946. It was they who built the house my parents bought in 1957. It was undoubtedly they who brought Dick Adams military grave marker to the property.

In 1950 the Reedy's were living in Crescent City, California. I was not able to find any record of them after they sold the house but I vaguely remember seeing Christmas cards from somewhere in California. Betty died 14 October 1999 and is also buried in Mountain View Cemetery in Ashland, Oregon next to her parents. I was not able to find any record of her husband's death.

Given that the military gravestone was in Betty's possession more than 10 years after her father's death implies that the family chose not to have it installed on his grave. The birthdate was off by a day, the War department insisted on naming him Dick rather than Richard and they may have disliked the reference to Montana since he spent a relatively short part of his life there. Whether the stone was simply forgotten or deemed too heavy to move, we will never know. It was my father, a practical man, who decided to put it to use as a doorstep.

I stopped by Mountain View Cemetery one day, where with the help of the City of Ashland's grave locator and a cemetery map at the Genealogy Library I was able to easily locate the graves of Richard A. Adams, his widow L. Ethel Dancer Adams Crook, his daughter Betty L. Adams Reedy, and his son Richard A. Jr. I was not able to find the other two sons who are reported by Find a Grave to be in the same cemetery but a different section. I paid my respects to the Adams family and reported to my brother that they probably wouldn't mind if he put the gravestone back to work supporting the back step at our childhood home.

DOUBLE DATING

Have you heard the term double date in genealogy circles? When you double date you give more than one date for an event which resulted when switching from Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar. Were you aware that not all countries changed to the Gregorian calendar at the same time? Some countries did not accept the change immediately. Here is an example for our first president George Washington. When the Julian calendar was in use he was born on 11 February 1731 in Virginia. After the Gregorian calendar was adopted, he chose to convert his Julian birthdate to Gregorian format. Since the Julian calendar was off by 11 days in 1731, he added 11 to his February 11th birthdate, and used the Gregorian year of 1732. Today we commemorate Washington's birthdate on 22 February 1732. For converting between Julian and Gregorian calendar in "Steve Morse's One Step" go to the link below. There is also a drop down for you to see when a particular county began using the Gregorian calendar.

<https://www.stevemorse.org/jcal/julian.html>

The Walk

by Sue Waldron

(Based on photographs my grandmother, Ora May, kept and a newspaper story, I was able to put together this story about her when she was 16 years old).



In 1909 and 1910 everyone in the United States knew about Edward Payson Weston. “Weston the Pedestrian” was a walker! Back in 1861 when he was 22 years old, he lost a bet. As the loser he had to walk the 478 miles between Boston, Massachusetts, and Washington D.C. He made the walk in 10 days; shook hands with Abraham Lincoln, the new President; attended the Inaugural Ball; then walked home.

So, what, you say, does that have to do with Ora May Jones? Well, let me tell you. Forty-eight years later, when Weston was 70 years old, he decided that he wanted to walk across the United States. On 16 March 1909, he left New York City and arrived in San Francisco 104 days later. Weather in Nevada and Utah hindered his speed and his supply vehicle broke down – he had planned to make the trip in 100 days! With his pride in hand, he turned around and walked back to New York City. This time he completed the trip in 76 days! Weston¹ had continuous coverage of his progress in national newspapers, so, of course, Louise and

Ora May (my grandmother and her older sister) knew of his latest exploits. It is not clear who had the original thought, but when cousin Achie Van Doren sent them an invitation to a house party, the idea was born. Like Weston they would walk from Minneapolis, Minnesota twenty-nine miles south to Farmington in Dakota County! Louise and Ora May recruited five friends: Florence, Marie, Viveanne, Golda, and Wilma. They would be the “Walking Seven.” The older girls were students at the University of Minnesota, the younger girls would be in their junior year at East High School.





The girls were not individually identified in the photographs taken, but at a guess I would suggest that they were, from left to right: Wilma Reed, 18, from Iowa, living with her widowed father, Richard and six brothers and sisters (she was next to the youngest); Florence Johnson, 21, of Swedish heritage; Marie Frawley, 17, of Minnesota, living with her widowed father, John; Louise Jones, 20; Golda Heintz, 21, of South Dakota (she lived three houses away on the same street as the Jones); Viveanne Doherty, 21, also from South Dakota; and Ora May Jones, soon to be 17.



Concerned about their appearance they decided they should wear a sunbonnet to protect their complexions. Since sunbonnets were not readily available to purchase in 1910 each walker made her own. The *Minneapolis Journal* of 19 June 1910 reported:

It was a motley, even though attractive band that set out. On each head was perched a jaunty sunbonnet; on each of the fourteen feet a strong walking boot, each of the seven carried her provender in a flour sack.



Tuesday was the day set for the start, St. Paul was the place of the rendezvous, and 6:15 a.m. the time. The seven were there but none of the mighty walkers walked to the gathering place.

The ladies used the railroad cars to cross the Mississippi River into West St. Paul and then began their trek. They started south using one of Edward Weston's favorite paths, the roadbed of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railway. For a time, they even counted railroad ties! Then they transferred to the Dodd Road, one of the best known of Minnesota's pioneer trails. It was blazed in 1853 by Captain William B. Dodd and an eleven-man crew, who cut a road through the Minnesota prairie and big woods in 109 days. The walkers reached the town of Westcott at



9 a.m. and decided it was time for lunch and an hour's rest.

Refreshed, they continued their walk, completing the twenty miles to the Rosemont Post Office at 12 o'clock. (It looks like there may have been only one chair for the weary walkers to share!



(Louise and Ora May are in the middle.) A four hour siesta followed.

Just the Vermillion River to cross and nine and a half more miles to the Van Doren farm. The *Journal* reporter continued:

It is true that the entire party walked five (more) miles, but beyond that history and gossip becomes confused.

At least two girls, Miss Florence Johnson and Miss Viveanne Doherty reached Farmington and walked further, but veracious grangers say that seven sunbonnet babes reached the Van Doren farmstead in a wagon hauled by horses, in the most conventional style.

Whether or not the Walking Seven could have walked the entire distance will be moot, but they showed that their physical training had not been neglected at the university, for they were up with the sun the next morning, took a horseback ride, another pedestrian jaunt, went to a party in the evening that lasted until dawn, arose with the birds on Thursday morning, had great fun in a hayrack ride, were the life of a neighborhood picnic, arose betimes on Friday and continued their activities until they were hauled to Farmington where they boarded a train for Minneapolis.



There was also a taffy-pull one evening, canoeing, and swimming at the lake and a slumber party every night (not much sleeping though). The newspaper reporter's coverage of "the Walk" was quite detailed but it is

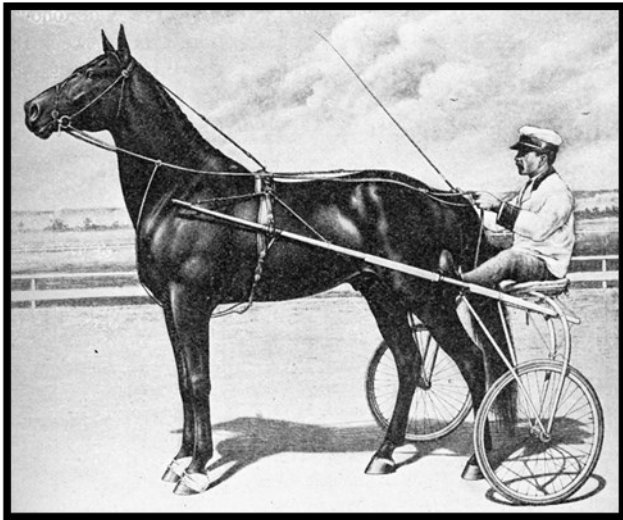
interesting that there was no mention of the impending opening of Lakeville's



Antlers Park.

Back in 1908, Colonel Marion W. Savage, a businessman with interests in real estate, railroads, grains, and the famous racehorse "Dan Patch,"² purchased wooded acreage along the shores of Lake Chub³ (just west of the town of Lakeville) and began to develop Antlers Park. On 4 July 1910, (only two weeks after "the Walkers" were in Eureka Township) the

amusement park officially opened. It quickly became the most famous amusement park in the Upper Midwest. Savage also built the railway line between St. Paul and Lakeville. The



line was known as the Minneapolis, St. Paul, Rochester, and Dubuque Electric Traction Company, locally as the “Dan Patch Line.” By 1912, there were nineteen trains scheduled to stop daily at Antlers Park on their run between Minneapolis and Northfield. The cost to ride from Minneapolis to Antlers Park was eighteen cents and took 40 minutes. Because the trains were electric, there was an “absence of any cinders, smoke, obnoxious gases or the noise and rattle often experienced in railroad travel.” The luxury cars featured leather seats, stained glass

upper windows, and richly carved and inlaid wood interiors.

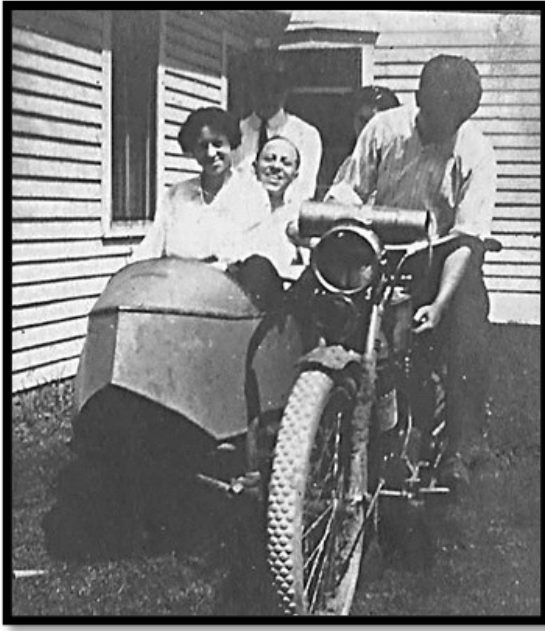
The Dan Patch Line had twelve all-steel electric motor cars seating ninety-one persons each, plus twelve all-steel cars with capacities of 106 passengers each. The amusement park was built to attract riders to a short line railroad.

Once at the park, there were a variety of activities to occupy people of all ages and interests. The pavilion had an ice cream parlor serving sodas, sundaes, and pop. The



rest of the pavilion was a dance hall. The dance hall boasted beautiful chandeliers, murals, and fine oak wood for the 40' x 140' dance floor. An orchestra was always in attendance and dances were ten cents for a set of three. The orchestra also gave free concerts every afternoon and evening. The open side of the pavilion had a vine covered walk. Porch dinners were served under the direction of a “competent chef” at the Club House. The buildings about the grounds included pergolas with brilliantly illuminated

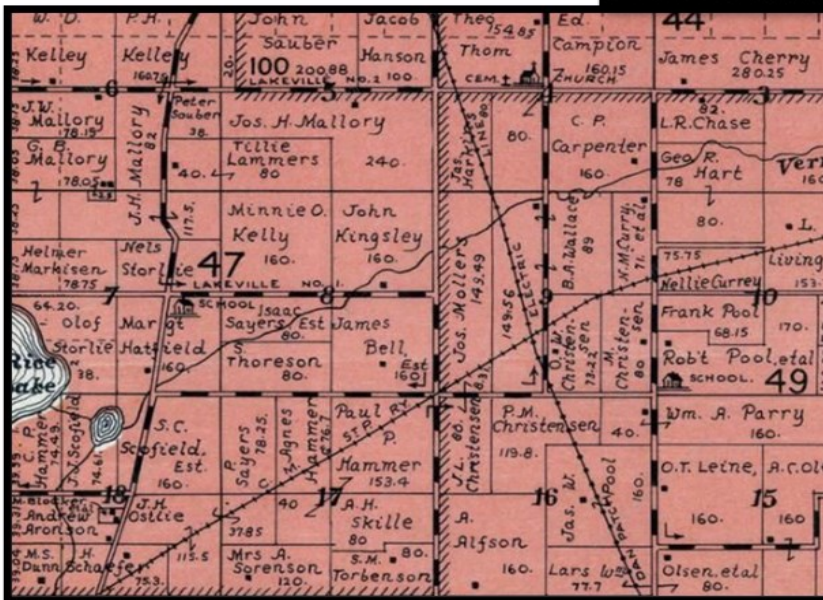
foliage and colored incandescent lights. A large beach with a diving tower and high sliding chute into the lake was on Lake Marion. A bathhouse could accommodate two hundred people.



There was also a boat dock that offered sailboats, rowboats, and canoes. The lake held crappie, sunfish, and bass. A children's playground was free to use. It had a miniature operating train for children to ride and was also equipped with slides, swings, and "helter-skelters." For the athletes, there were tennis courts, a baseball diamond with a grandstand, and a nine-hole golf course nearby. Free baseball games were played daily.

The "Walkers" swam and boated in the lake and took a

ride with Archie on his motorcycle. It is appropriate at this point to mention the hosts for these festivities, the Van Dorens⁴: Arthur, 47, his wife Clara, 52 (in the center to the right), Amy, 21, Merle, 13, Lela, 15, and Archie, 18. Arthur had taken over the farm inherited from his wife's parents, the Isaac Sayres⁵ (below under the large Section 47 number).⁶



The Van Doren and Sayre families are members of Ira Jones' (Louise and Ora May's father) family. Ira's grandmother and Clara's grandmother were sisters.

Back in 1855 the first comers of the "Hoosier" community arrived and settled on the Vermillion River, 25 May 1855. They left Miami County, Indiana, on the first day of April. Four of the party settled in

Lakeville, but Wm. Coburn, Isaac Van Doren, Isaac N. Van Doren, Clymer Shadinger, Adna Shadinger, Abram C. Van Doren, A. C. Specht, and David J. Lumsden settled in Eureka. These people were all related by blood or marriage. They lived in their emigrant wagons until they had broken considerable land, but after the month of June, began to build houses. Other settlers arrived later in 1855, Jacob Van Doren, Thomas M. Smith, Frederick Wright, Oscar Van Doren, Joseph Warhurst, Marshall Barnum, and Charles Jones. Stories came down through the family of the over 600-mile trip and of being able to see the smoke of that morning's fire when they stopped for the day.

The Eureka area is divided into level and rolling prairie, hilly, scrub oak and more heavily timbered land. The north, east, central, and central western portions of the town, apart from a body of timber in the northwest corner, consist of open prairie. The central, southern, and south-western portions consist of hilly, timbered, and scrub oak land. But one stream of water worthy of notice flows within the town. The Vermillion River emerges from Bear Lake at the extreme western boundary of the township, and flows in a general course east by north, crossing the line between Eureka and Lakeville near the village of Farmington. *The course of the stream is rapid, and its clear cold waters are invaluable to the stock farmer.*⁷

¹ His last great journey was in 1913, when he walked 1,546 miles from New York to Minneapolis in 51 days. I do not know if Louise or Ora May were aware that he was in town.

² Dan Patch (1896 – 1916) was a noted American Standardbred pacer. At a time when harness racing was one of the largest sports in the nation, Dan Patch was a major celebrity. He was undefeated in open competition; he was so dominant on the racetrack that other owners eventually refused to enter their horses against him.

³ Lakeville would later change the lake's name to "Marion."

⁴ Amy never married nor did Archie. He served in the Infantry in World War I. Lela married around 1924 and had two daughters.

⁵ The Sayers name is frequently also spelled Sayres.

⁶ Relatives owned the adjoining Hatfield, Bell, and P. Sayer properties. The Plat map is 1916 Eureka Township, Dakota County, Minnesota. You can also see the route of the railroad.

⁷ *History of Dakota County and the City of Hastings*, by Edward D. Neill, North Star Publishing Co. Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1882, transcribed by Mary Kay Krogman.

RootsTech, How I Found a Jackson County Cousin

by Sue Cunningham Acuff

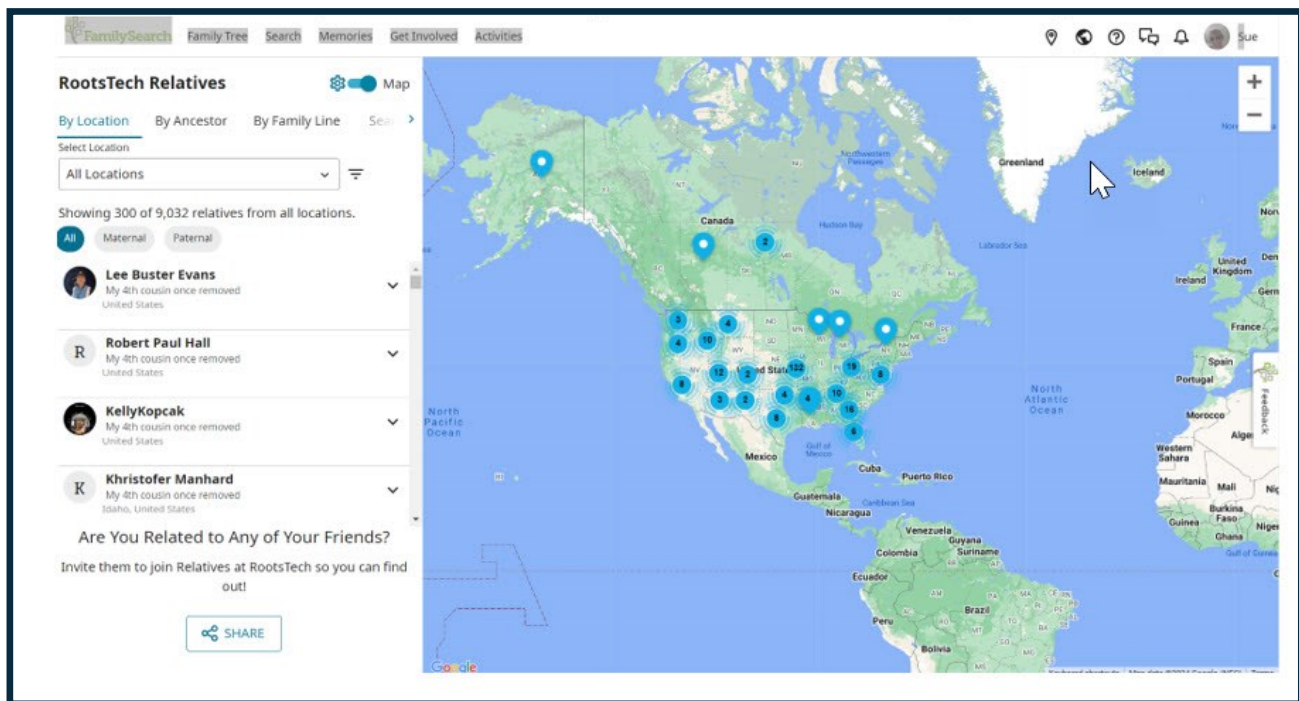
RootsTech is an annual family history genealogy conference held in Salt Lake City, Utah and has been held since 2011. Back in the earlier years those who wanted to attend would have to travel to Salt Lake. Then the Covid pandemic came along. After Covid, the decision was made to allow virtual attendance in addition to in-person attendance.

When I moved to Jackson County, Oregon decades ago I had no knowledge I had cousins in this county, or even in Oregon. Since moving here and beginning my genealogy research, I've found at least a dozen who live or have lived in the state.

In 2022 I attended *RootsTech* online when I noticed a page called “*Relatives at RootsTech.*” This page allows for an online experience that shows IF and HOW you are related to other RootsTech attendees. NOTE: there is no DNA associated with your matches here, your matches are based solely on shared family trees. It sounded like a great opportunity to find some new matches so I opened up my “Relatives” list.

There before me was a list of several thousand people who had family trees matching me and my ancestor couples. I decided to focus on fourth cousins or closer, a total of about five names.

Below is the top of the list of my “relatives” attending this year



After selecting your match, you will be shown how you are related to that cousin according to your trees.

When I started working to verify the relationship of one of my *RootsTech* 2022 close matches third-cousin-once-removed “Linda Holder,” I recognized our shared ancestor surnames,

HARKER and SHEETS. I first looked in my family tree software and identified Linda’s grandparents right away, my maternal second great-grandmother and her great-grandmother were sisters. Additionally, I had her mother’s name in my database, Lena Christiana Hawthorne but no spouse or children yet discovered. Later that day, I was able to fill in some of the information gaps thanks to Ancestry searches of the 1930 US Census (the 1950 had not yet been released, and there were spelling errors on the 1940 Census).

My next discovery was finding a memorial for Linda’s sister Betty on *Find a Grave* which revealed Betty had a surviving sister in Medford, Oregon. What?!



The screenshot shows the Find a Grave memorial page for Betty Ann Larson Faler. The page includes a photo of the gravestone, birth and death information, burial location, and a detailed biography. The biography mentions that Mrs. Faler died on Tuesday, March 17, 1998, at the Kansas University Medical Center. She was born on Jan. 8, 1933, in Kansas City, the daughter of John Carlos Larson and Lena Christiana Hawthorn. Mrs. Faler grew up in Kansas City, Mo. She graduated from Lawrence High School in 1951. She raised small dogs and showed them. She owned and operated Paradise Pets & Grooming, then Orchard Hill Kennel in Jefferson County. She was a member of the First Christian Church in Lawrence. She married George Milton Faler on July 22, 1951, in Lawrence. He survives of the home. Other survivors include a son, Mike Faler, Lawrence; a daughter, Debbie Lundmark, Lawrence; two

Betty Ann Larson Faler
BIRTH: 8 Jan 1933
Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, USA
DEATH: 17 Mar 1998 (aged 65)
Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas, USA
BURIAL: Oak Hill Cemetery
Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, USA
MEMORIAL ID: 24957682 - View Source

Services for Betty Ann Faler, 65, McLouth, will be 10 a.m. Saturday at the Rumsey-Yost Funeral Home. Burial will be at Oak Hill Cemetery.

Mrs. Faler died Tuesday, March 17, 1998, at the Kansas University Medical Center.

She was born Jan. 8, 1933, in Kansas City, the daughter of John Carlos Larson and Lena Christiana Hawthorn.

Mrs. Faler grew up in Kansas City, Mo. She graduated from Lawrence High School in 1951. She raised small dogs and showed them. She owned and operated Paradise Pets & Grooming, then Orchard Hill Kennel in Jefferson County.

She was a member of the First Christian Church in Lawrence.

She married George Milton Faler on July 22, 1951, in Lawrence. He survives of the home.

Other survivors include a son, Mike Faler, Lawrence; a daughter, Debbie Lundmark, Lawrence; two

See more Faler or Larson memorials in:

- Oak Hill Cemetery Faler or Larson
- Lawrence Faler or Larson
- Douglas County Faler or Larson
- Kansas Faler or Larson
- USA Faler or Larson
- Find a Grave Faler or Larson

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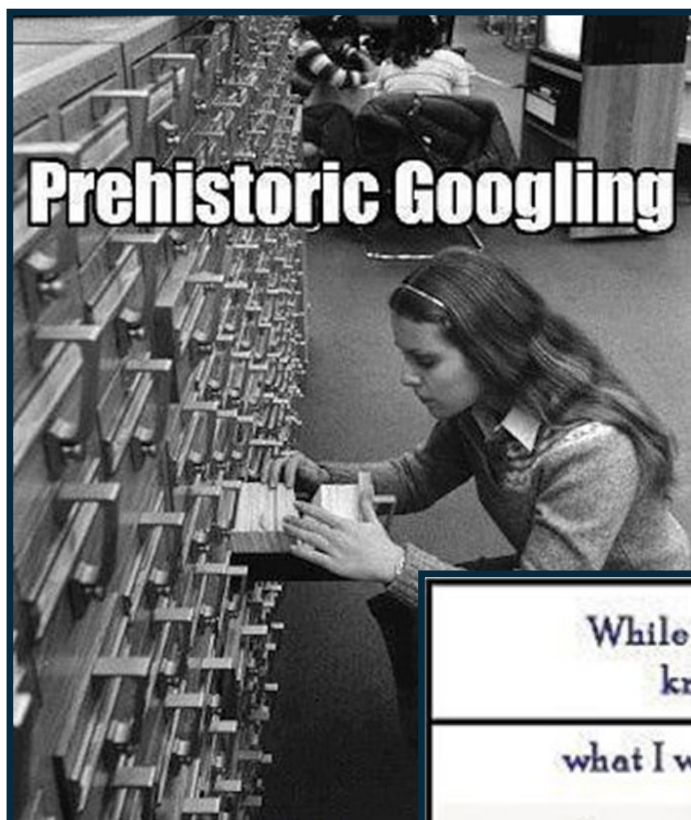
Betty Ann Faler in Newspapers
Betty Ann Faler in Military Records

Sleuthing on my internet browser helped me find additional information which led me to a local phone number for Linda. After discussing whether I should reach out to her with a few friends from RVGS, I made the call and as they say the rest is history. Linda and I have met, shared family information, photos, AND she is a RVGS member!

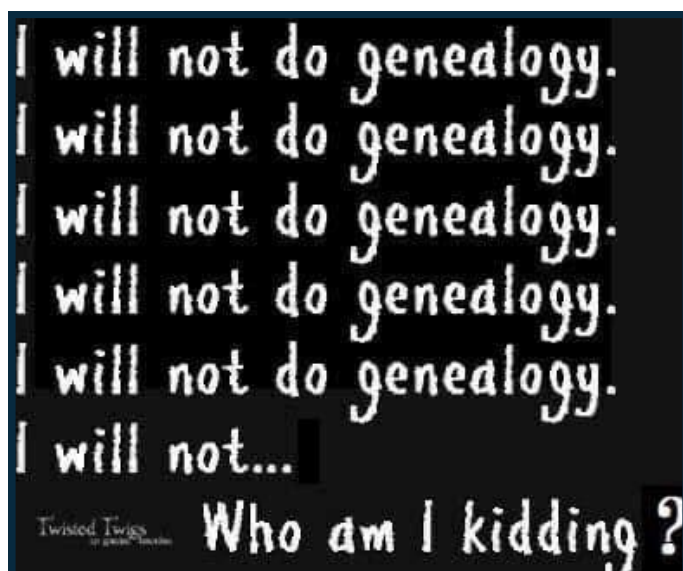
(Linda has given me her permission to share our story in this publication)

RootsTech 2024 was 29 February to 2 March 2024. However, your Relatives match list availability is still open, ending 1 April 2024. The link to the page is:

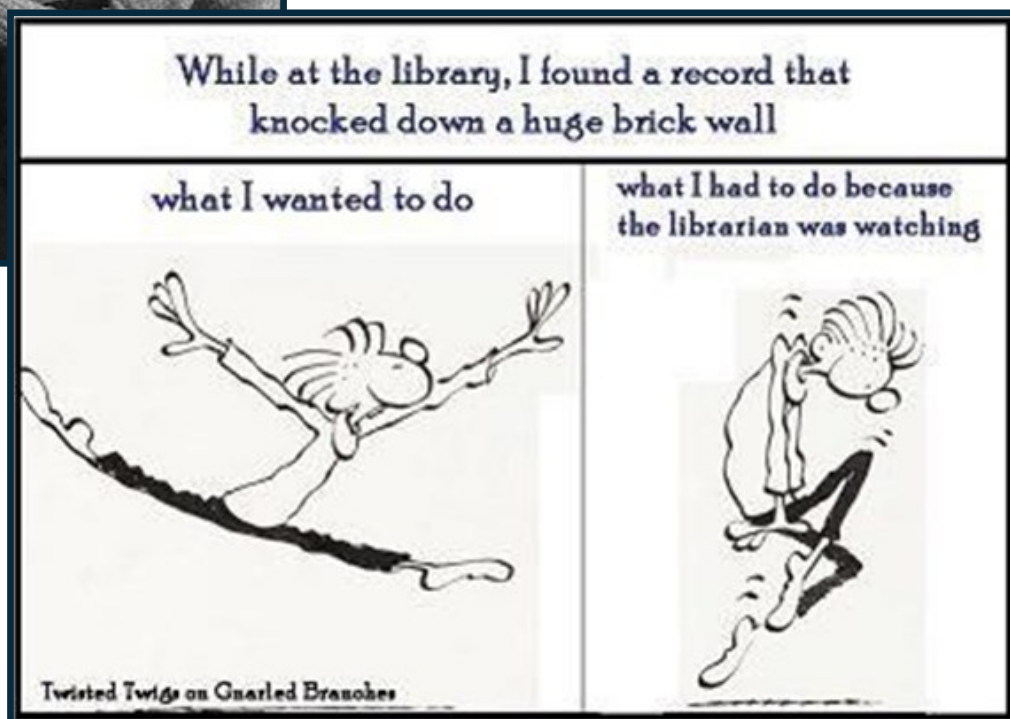
<https://www.familysearch.org/en/connect/>



<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/934356253914865858/>



Twisted Twigs on Gnarled Branches



Worth a Look and Listen

Did you find a website, Blog, YouTube show, or podcast of interest you want to share?

Websites

- <https://familytreewebinars.com/> Free webinars when you register, then view on the day of recording OR pay annual membership fee to view at your leisure (with access to handouts and more.)
- <https://aigenealogyinsights.com/> Interested in Artificial Intelligence and Genealogy? You might find this interesting.
- https://sites.rootsweb.com/~ilmaga/landmaps/range_map.html How to read a land survey with this being a basic overview using an Illinois diagram.

YouTube—Shorts

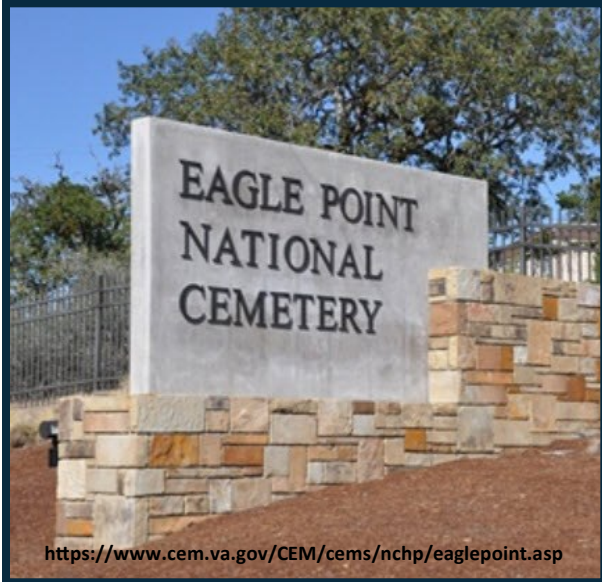
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G1SXI-MXieU> Ancestry Updates and Pro Tools. Viewing time: 15:09 minutes
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WTwVlGNgBeo> Three Quick Genealogy Research Tips to Find Hidden Ancestors. Viewing time: 8:20 minutes
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t99DXctd3wg> Hidden Tools on Ancestry. Viewing time: 14:15 minutes

Podcasts

- <https://www.extremegenes.com/blog/episode-476-dr-blaine-bettinger-talks-dna-and-artificial-intelligence> Host: Scott Fisher opens the show with David Allen Lambert, a Chief Genealogist of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and AmericanAncestors.org. The talk concludes with Dr. Blaine Bettinger, a Genetic Genealogist discussing DNA and Artificial Intelligence. Audio time: 44:16 minutes
- <https://lisalouisecooke.com/2021/08/24/genealogy-gems-episode-255/> Host: Lisa Cooke, Episode 255 on How To Use the U.S. National Archives On-Line Catalog for Genealogy. Explaining how to use their search engine and possible records. Audio time: 49:33 minutes

Eagle Point National Cemetery

by Cindi Armstrong Hobson



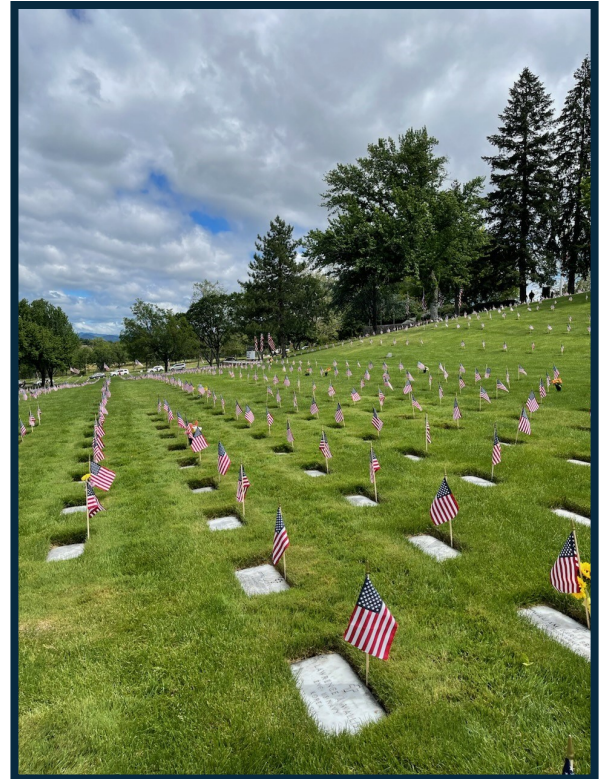
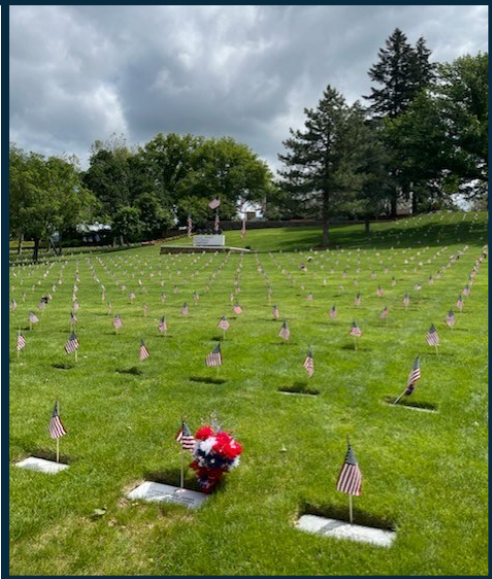
I was looking at cemeteries in the area and was curious as when the Eagle Point National Cemetery first opened. Have you ever been there? To me it is quite breathtaking when you drive onto the grounds during a day of honor, and small USA flags have been placed on every gravesite. If there is a slight breeze, it seems the flags are waving at you when entering through the gate. I feel a huge sense of patriotic pride and appreciation for those buried here.

This story happens to have a surprise twist right off

the get go! It was first named Camp White Cemetery, renamed to White City Veterans Cemetery, and is now the Eagle Point National Cemetery.

It was started to originally serve veterans whose living quarters were

at Camp White. It was listed on the National Register on 13 September 2016, according to an Oregon Historic Site Record. I was extremely surprised when the groundwork for the cemetery began in 1951 and by March 1952 the first burial took place. There was a total of 6 burials prior to the dedication of the cemetery which took place Memorial Day in 1952. When I called the Cemetery Administration office to see what information they had about the first six veteran burials and was told that they had nothing but the burial date. I was surprised and then mentioned to the person on the phone that I noticed



each of the first six veterans' interments were all in Section 15, Row A, but those first six had odd numbered sites. Were the even sites saved for the spouses (I asked)? They actually had no idea why. So that is how this story began, with curiosity about the cemetery and then making a decision to write about the first veteran interred at the Eagle Point National Cemetery, 2753 Riley Road, Eagle Point, Jackson County, Oregon. In recognition of a man who made sacrifices for our country the United States of America during World War I.

In Honor of ALBERT PAULL

The First Veteran buried at Eagle Point National Cemetery

Albert Paull was born in Copperopolis, Calaveras County, California on 22 April 1895. The 1900 census on 4 June, finds Albert age 5 living in Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana. He is shown as Albert Row a stepson living with Richard Paull and his mother Senia. This was a surprise to me and there will be more about it at the end. The census shows Richard and Senia

1. Person	2. Name	3. DOB	4. Sex	5. Age	6. Birthplace	7. Deathplace	8. Burialplace	9. Death Date	10. Burial Date	11. Burial Name
Paul, Richard	2nd R-26	1873	M	3	England	England	England	1891	9	NA
Paul, Susan	wife	1878	F	3	Colorado	England	England			
Ross, Albert	Step-son	1895	M	5	California	England	Colorado			
Paul, Mable	daughter	1900	F	5			England			

(Various spellings for her first name found as Salina, Slivia, Celina, and Senie to name a few) Paull had been married about three years (1896/1897) and the family was living on North Montana Street. Albert's family moved to Lead, South Dakota about 1903 when he was 8



<https://www.loc.gov/item/99613856/>

The city of Lead in 1889 and The Great Homestake Mine and Mill

according to the 1905 State census and had been living with his parents in South Dakota for the last 2 years. Lead is in the Northern Black Hills and known for being a mining town. Richard Paull being a miner according to the 1900 Montana census is more than likely the reason the family moved to Lead, Lawrence County, South Dakota from Silver Bow County, Montana about 1903.

The 20 April 1910, Federal census shows the family has moved to Butte City, Silver Bow County, Montana from Lead, Lawrence County, South Dakota and was living on West Copper Street. Albert is now 14 and the word step is scribbled out thus showing son. Selvia's mother and brother were also living in the same home.

Paul	Richard	Head	W	36	13			Eng-English
	Selvia	Wife	W	31	13	5	3	Cal-Orlando
	Albert	Son	W	14				Cal-California
	Florence	Daughter	W	10				Cal-California
	Harold	Son	W	8				Cal-California
Angela	Selina	Sister-in-law	W	56	18	6		Eng-English
	William	Brother-in-law	W	20				Cal-California

Richard Paull, possibly the only father Albert ever knew died on 14 August 1916. Richard is buried in Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana at the Mount Moriah Cemetery. Is that why the following year we find Albert has enlisted in the Montana National Guard organization? He is a private in Company "L" 2nd Montana infantry and stationed at Fort Harrison, Montana. Albert had the same occupation as a miner like his father. He is 5'8", with a fair complexion, dark hair and brown eyes. His last name is also spelled Poull instead of Paull.

POULL, ALBERT		Company L, 2nd Montana Infantry	
Enlisted at: Fort Harrison, June 2, 1917.		Rank: Private	
Born: Caperapolis, California	Age: 22	Eyes: Brown	Hair: Dark
		Complexion: Fair	Height: 5' 8"
Occupation: Miner			
Prior Service: None			

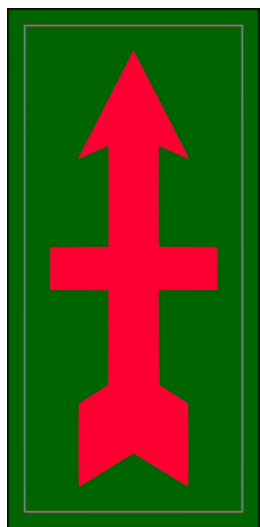
<https://www.mtmemory.org/>

The 127th Infantry has traditionally been composed of Wisconsin National Guardsmen, except during World War I when soldiers from every state joined its ranks. The 127th Infantry Regiment was created in 1917 and became part of the 32nd Division in "The Great War" or "The World War". The 2nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment was the foundation of the 127th Infantry. Elements of the 1st and 3rd Wisconsin Infantry Regiments were combined with the 2nd to complete the formation of the 127th. The regiments were called into federal service for World War I on 15 July 1917, and drafted to federal service on 5 August 1917.

They were reorganized and redesignated as the 127th and 128th Infantry on 24 September 1917 at Camp MacArthur, Texas, and assigned to the 32nd Division. The 127th Infantry has always been a part of the 32nd Division, and now the 32nd Brigade. The 32nd nickname was the "Les Terribles"; "Red Arrow Division". During World War I their engagements were in: Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and the Meuse-Argonne. During tough combat in France in World War I, it soon acquired from the French the nickname *Les Terribles*, referring to its fortitude in advancing over terrain others could not. It was the first allied division to pierce the German Hindenburg Line of defense, and the 32nd then adopted its shoulder patch; a line shot through with a red arrow, to signify its tenacity in piercing the enemy line. It then became known as the *Red Arrow Division*.

Albert Paull was a veteran in this elite group of the 127th Infantry in the 32nd Division when he served during World War I and an active member of the American Legion Post 1, when in Butte, Montana. During World War I the units were disbanded at Camp Grant, Illinois, on 18 May 1919, (127th) and 19 May 1919 (128th). The 32d Division demobilized on 23 May 1919, at Camp Custer, Michigan.

32nd Infantry Division
shoulder sleeve insignia



127th Infantry Insignia



Albert's embarkation (page 35) is from the Port of Brest France on 26 March 1919, and going to Camp Lewis, Pierce County, Washington. He is in Camp Lewis Detachment 340th Infantry; his serial # 83855, sailing on the U.S.S. Leviathan. His mother Mrs. Celina Paull was listed as Albert's emergency contact, she was living in Butte, Montana at 4293 'B' West Gold Street. Albert's discharge date was 17 April 1919.

Badges shown above are from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>

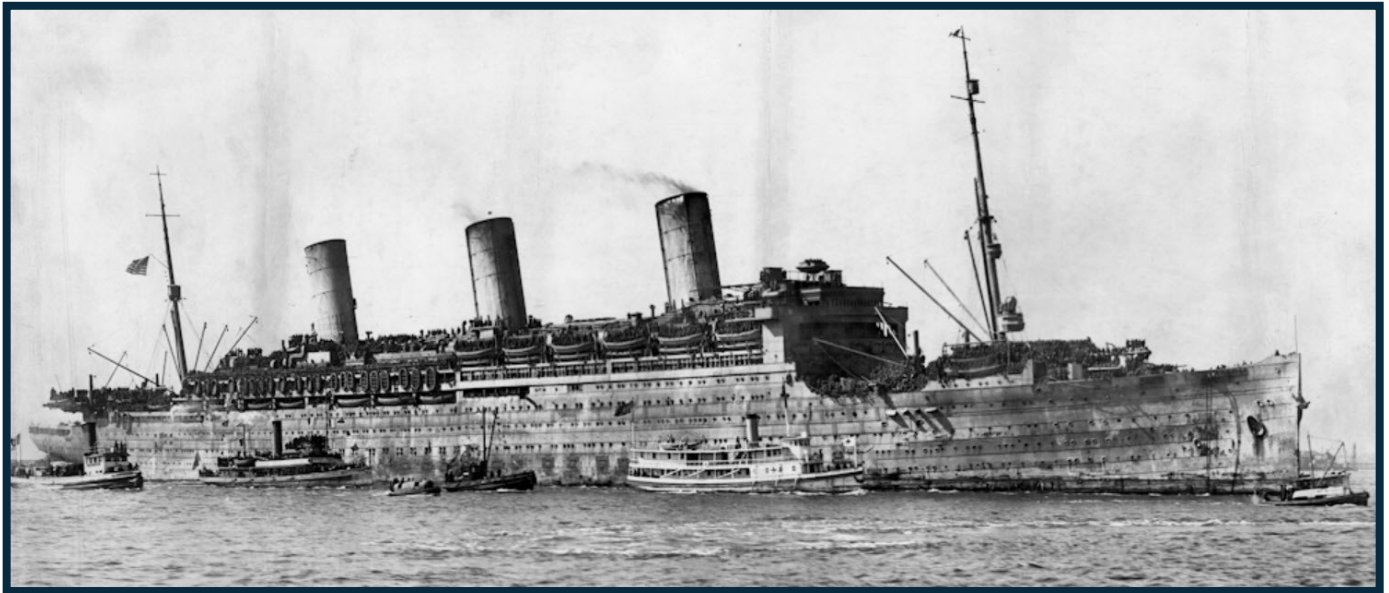
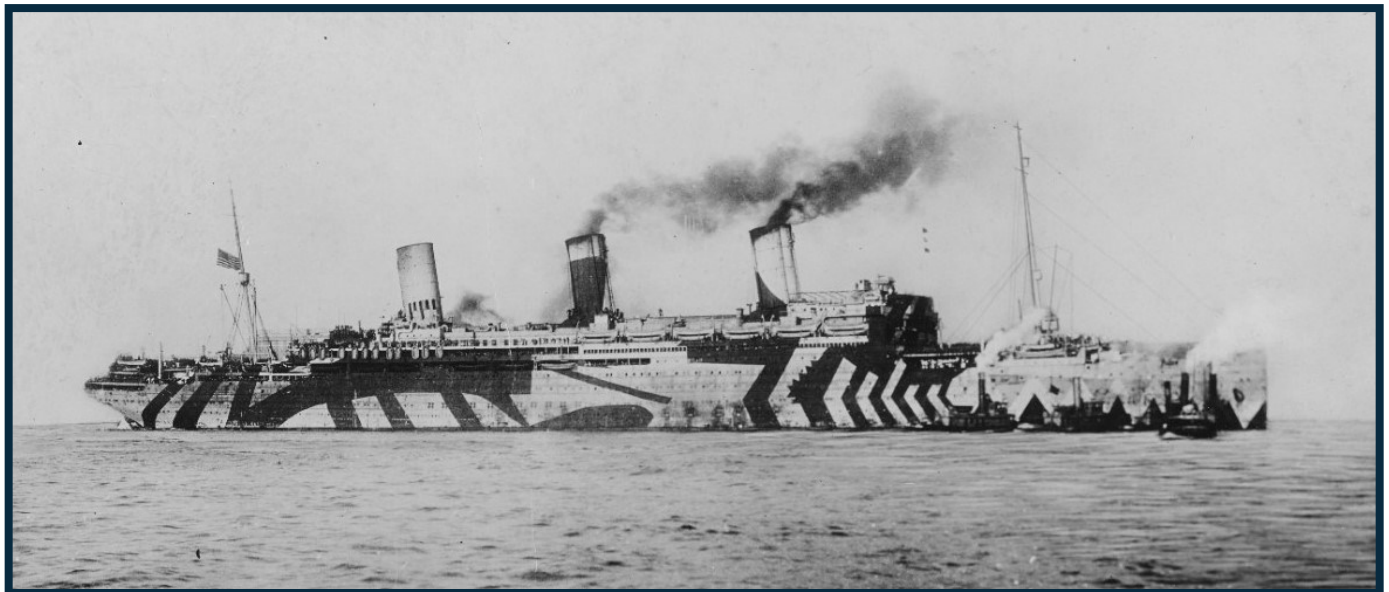


Photo # NH 105192, USS Leviathan in New York Harbor, 1919

SS Vaterland

The passenger ship when the US confiscated for the war before it was painted as shown below.



<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-00001/NH-71.html>

The troopship USS Leviathan with the 'dazzle' camouflage pattern

The military camouflage paint scheme like above was called Dazzle painting (also known as Razzle Dazzle painting) and was used on ships, extensively during World War I. She was painted, to break up her form not for low visibility, it would cause confusion for a submarine officer as to the course she was heading. There were many different paint patterns used.

HEADQUARTERS PORT OF EMBARKATION BREST, FRANCE

Serial: 2

Class: 3

PASSENGER LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THIS FORM

Separate lists of TWELVE COPIES EACH will be filed out by each company or detachment commander as follows:

1st Class: Officers assigned according to each Army Field Grade. Field Grade O, M, G, Nurses and Civilian Employees. Names to be listed here consecutively, beginning with No. 1.

2d Class: Noncommissioned Officers down to and including Color Sergeant (see A. R. Par. 9).

3d Class: All enlisted men below Color Sergeant (Par. 9, A. R.), are listed according to unit formation of the Company, and in alphabetical order.

To be filled in by Organization: Give full name of organization, address, telephone number, and telegraphic designation.

To be filled in by Headquarters (Port of Embarkation): Give name of company or detachment, and its designation.

To be filled in by: Give name of company or detachment, and its designation.

NAME AND SERIAL NUMBER (Last, first, middle initial, and service number)

Rank or Grade

Organization

Notify in case of emergency (Give name in full; for example: Mrs. Mary A. Smith)

Relationship

Address (Number, street, city and state. Do not abbreviate)

Notes: Give double space between entries. All typewriting must be in CAPITAL LETTERS.

18.	LA BREC, MILTON J. 87,531	PVT. INF.	CAMP LEWIS DETACHMENT 340TH INFANTRY	MR FRED LABREC	FATHER	EDNA, WASHINGTON
19.	PETERSON, OSCAR 2,277,803	C.PVT. ENGINEERS	"	MRS MARTHA PETERSON	MOTHER	GAHETT, IDAHO
20.	HAMLIN, FRANK B. 78,680	CORP. INF.	"	MRS DORA E. HAMLIN	MOTHER	2302 THIRD STREET, LEGRANDE, OREGON
21.	BAILEY, DAVID O. D. 79,713	PVT. INF.	"	MRS FLORA BAILEY	MOTHER	1625 SEVENTH AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
22.	SCHULER, CHARLES H. 75,287	PVT. INF.	"	MR JACOB SCHULER	FATHER	PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON
23.	VAN GUNDY, JESSE H. 3,137,916	PVT. INF.	"	MRS SUSAN VAN GUNDY	MOTHER	1560 FRANKLIN STREET, DENVER, COLORADO
24.	WAINWRIGHT, ERNEST G. 77,162	PVT. INF.	"	MRS ANNA WAINWRIGHT	MOTHER	8425 RANDER AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
25.	HEISER, LOUIE E. 3,136,902	PVT. INF.	"	MRS MARGARET HEISER	WIFE	WAPATO, WASHINGTON
26.	SWARTZ, ARTHUR L. 186,701	PVT. ENGINEERS	"	MR MILTON CHRISTIE	FRIEND	455 ADLER STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON
27.	WHITE, FRANCIS E. 3,141,696	PVT. INF.	"	MRS SARAH WHITE	MOTHER	1428 VAN BUREN STREET, MISSOULA, MONTANA
28.	COTTON, EARL L. 75,845	PVT. INF.	"	MR LEONARD COTTON	FATHER	MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON
29.	BELL, WILLIAM 74,845	PVT. INF.	"	MRS ANITA HEISER	SISTER	JORDAN, MONTANA
30.	PUCKETT, JAMES F. 3,128,550	PVT. INF.	"	MR JAMES PUCKETT	FATHER	DORR, MONTANA
31.	PAULL, ALBERT 83,855	PVT. INF.	"	MRS CELINA PAULL	MOTHER	425 "B" WEST GOLD STREET, BUTTE, MONTANA
32.	GRONVOLD, OLE (NUMBER UNKNOWN)	PVT. INF.	"	MR OLE GRONVOLD	UNCLE	UNDERWOOD, MINNESOTA
33.	BELEYA, JACK L. 84,009	PVT. INF.	"	MR JACK BELEYA	FATHER	1935 EAST SEVENTH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
34.	HIATT, CHARLES W. 3,127,773	PVT. INF.	"	MRS AMELIA HIATT	MOTHER	UNION, OREGON
35.	BOUZEN, JOSEPH OCTAVE 84,409	PVT. INF.	"	MR FRANK BOUZEN	FATHER	CHARLES, MICHIGAN

(AUTHORITY FOR MOVEMENT TO U.S.)

TROOP MOVEMENT ORDER NO. 18, PAR. 2, HQ. A.B.C., A.E.F., 7 MARCH, 1919

Form A. G. O.

Total Officers: 1

Total Enlisted: 1

Total: 2

ANCESTRY.COM, RECORD CAN BE FOUND AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT COLLEGE PARK; COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND; RECORD GROUP TITLE: RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, 1774-1985; RECORD GROUP NUMBER: 92;

Mail or Box Number: 151

DECLASSIFIED Authority NND 785095

Moving forward to 10 September 1929, Albert and Lydia applied for a marriage license in Silver Bow County, Montana. Albert George Paull is 34, born in San Francisco, California, with this being his first marriage, his father is Richard Paull and his mother Slivia Moyle. Lydia Jane Kennedy is 21 and a divorcee, born in Garden City, Finney County, Kansas and her maiden name was Keiser. Her father is shown as Jacob Keiser and mother is Dora Shleing. When getting Montana license A19632, Albert and Lydia both lived in Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana. On 11 September 1929, their marriage was solemnized in Butte, Montana by Charles G. Cole, Minister.

During the 1930 census the family was living in Billings City, Yellowstone County, Montana with Lydia's mother, Dora Kaiser on South 29th Street. Dora was listed as a widow since in 1928 her husband Jacob Kaiser passed.

On 12 August 1930, Albert and Lydia had great joy with the birth of their first son Albert Arthur. Seven days later they experienced great sorrow with the death of their son Albert Arthur on 19 August 1930, in Billings, Montana. Baby Albert was buried at Mountview Cemetery in Billings, Montana on Wednesday, 20 August 1930. The Salvation Army was in charge of the service at Smith's Funeral Chapel.

They later had a second son named Donald Albert who was born in 1931. In the 1933 Billings, Montana City Directory, Albert & Lydia were living at 924 South 29th. The family then

moved to 414 Shields Avenue in the 1934 Billings directory.

In 1940 the family moved to Vancouver City, Clark County, Washington. Albert is a wood worker at a local paper mill. When Albert filled out his registration card for World War II, he was living at 1815G in Vancouver, Clark County, Washington. He filed his registration card on 27 April 1942, at the Local Board and he was given the serial number U1012.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)			
SERIAL NUMBER	1. NAME (Print)		ORDER NUMBER
U 1012	Albert	Paul	
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)			
1815-G- Vancouver, Clark, Wash.			
(THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL)			
3. MAILING ADDRESS			
same			
(Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)			
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS	6. PLACE OF BIRTH	
1226	47	Casper, Calif.	
DATE OF BIRTH		(Town or county)	
April 22, 1895		California	
(Mo.) (Day) (Yr.)		(State or country)	
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS			
Mrs. Con Kaiser - 705 E. 17th Vancouver, Wash			
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS			
none			
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.			
D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 4-1-42)	(over)	16-21630-2	Albert Paul
			(Registrant's signature)

On the 1950 Federal census for Vancouver, Clark County, Washington, Albert is 54, and a patient at the Veteran's Administration Hospital in the Neuropsychiatric Ward.

Then on 11 November 1951, in Grants Pass, Josephine County, Oregon, I find Albert Paull who is divorced and Venita Colvig a widow with this being both of their second marriages. They tied the knot in Grants Pass, Oregon.

At this time, I have not discovered what brought Albert to Southern Oregon or when he arrived prior to his marriage to Venita. Did he know the widow Venita's husband? Was it because White City Camp Domiciliary VA hospital offered what he needed? Maybe it was the weather for his health as Vancouver is wetter than Southern Oregon. Did he work at the VA? These are still questions which are unanswered while researching Albert Paull.

Then on 4 March 1952, in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon Albert died at the age of 56, in the Veteran's Administration Hospital. His body was returned to Camp White for burial. On Albert's death certificate his usual address was 313 S.E. "J" St., Grants Pass, Josephine County, Oregon. His wife was Venita, and he was a veteran of WWI.

On Friday, 7 March 1952, the first service was conducted at the Camp White Chapel along with the first burial following at Camp White Cemetery. There are two obituaries for Albert. I find the Montana one quite interesting and explains why he moved to Washington from Montana for his health benefit. Albert seems to have experienced trauma while serving our country in the military as it mentions he was in several major engagements in France and was gassed along with also being shell shocked. Albert was an active member in the American Legion Post No. 1 in Silver Bow, Montana before moving to Vancouver.

Printed in the:
The Montana Standard
7 March 1952, Page 5
Butte, Montana

Albert (Nip) Paull Called by Death

Albert (Nip) Paull, former Butte resident for nearly 30 years and veteran of World War I, died late Tuesday in a veterans hospital in Portland, Ore., according to word received by relatives in the Mining city.

Mr. Paull was born in California and came to Butte with his parents when he was a child. He was educated in Butte schools and was among the first to volunteer for service when the United States entered the war against Germany.

He saw action in several major engagements in France and was gassed. He returned to Butte where he worked for a time in the mines but due to "shell shock," a heart condition and the war gas, he left for the coast about 25 years ago to benefit his health.

Since that time he has received treatment in several veterans hospitals and was a patient in one for the last five years. He made his home in Vancouver, Wash. Funeral services will take place Friday in Portland.

Interment will be Camp White, Ore., military cemetery and full military honors will be accorded Mr. Paull, before leaving Butte, was active with Silver Bow post No. 1, American Legion. He had many friends in Butte.

Surviving relatives include his widow, two sons, Don and Leslie in Vancouver; a brother, Richard (Bud) Paull, and brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Tudor of Butte. Mrs. Tudor left to attend the funeral.

It seems the source of the Montana obituary had a more intimate knowledge of Albert Paull's life from him living in the Butte, Montana area for nearly 30 years. His nickname shows as "Nip," and it mentions his military service, health, and his working in the mines. The Montana obituary is showing his widow, two sons Don and Leslie in Vancouver, a brother Richard (Bud), brother-in-law and sister, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Tudor (his half-sister Florence Mabel Paull). Florence came to Southern Oregon for the service. The Medford obituary mentions his widow and son Donald in Vancouver.

Back to the twist on Albert's biological father. Albert's mother, Senia Moyle married a man named Edwin Rowe. They were married on 20 November 1894, by P.H. Kean, a Justice of the Peace in San Andreas, Calaveras County, California. The record is in Marriage Book 'E' on page 238. I have not found Edwin Rowe's birth or death location.

Printed in the:
Medford Mail Tribune
6 March 1952, Page 13
Medford, Oregon

Camp White Patient Dies; Burial First In New Cemetery

Albert Paull, 56, a member of the Camp White domiciliary, died at the Veterans Administration hospital in Portland, Tuesday.

Funeral services will be held in the Camp White chapel at 2 p.m. Friday, with Chaplain Henry Anderson officiating.

Burial will follow in the new Camp White cemetery east of Eagle Point. Graveside services for Mr. Paull will be the first at the new veterans plot, which was started last year and will be completed soon. The funeral service tomorrow will be the first conducted from the Camp White chapel. The new cemetery will be dedicated on Memorial day. In World War I

Mr. Paull was born in California on April 22, 1895. He served as a private in Company G, 127th infantry, from 1917 to 1919. His survivors include his wife, in Grants Pass, and a son, Donald, in Vancouver, Wash.

Members of veterans organizations and friends have been asked to attend the services tomorrow. A spokesman for the Military Order of Cooties and Lady Bugs said their members are to attend.

Conger-Morris funeral home is in charge of local arrangements.

Albert was raised by Richard Paull along with his mother Senia. Albert also raised Lydia his first wife's children Walter Lawrence (1926) and Leslie David (1928) Kennedy after they married. I further found that they also went by the last name of Paull. What a blended family Albert lived in and cared for during his life.

Enl. in Mont. N.G. organ. already in Fed. Service.

On. Calif.

(over) PP 2

ORIGINAL

APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE OR MARKER
(Please make out and return in duplicate)

CHECK TYPE REQUIRED
(See Instructions attached)

☐ UPRIGHT MARBLE HEADSTONE
☐ UPRIGHT GRANITE HEADSTONE
☒ FLAT MARBLE MARKER
☐ FLAT GRANITE MARKER
☐ BRONZE MARKER (NOTE RESTRICTIONS)

ENLISTMENT DATE
6-2-17

DISCHARGE DATE
4-27-19 *Hon.*

SERIAL No.
83-853

PENSION No.
C-233 390

STATE
Mont.

RANK
Private

COMPANY
G

EMBLEM (Check one)
☒ CHRISTIAN
☐ HEBREW
☐ NONE

NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)
PAULL, Albert (NMI)

DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year)
4-22-95

DATE OF DEATH (Month, Day, Year)
3-4-52

NAME OF CEMETERY
VA Cemetery, Camp White, Oregon

LOCATION (City and State)
Camp White, Oregon

NEAREST FREIGHT STATION (City and State)
Medford, Oregon

POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE
VA Domiciliary, Camp White, Oregon

SHIP TO (I CERTIFY THE APPLICANT FOR THIS STONE HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH ME TO TRANSPORT THE STONE FROM THE FREIGHT STATION TO THE CEMETERY)
VA Domiciliary, Camp White, Oregon

DO NOT WRITE HERE

FOR VERIFICATION
MAR 12 1952

ORDERED
GREEN MOUNTAIN, VT. 5- MAY 1952

B/L
6563134

SHIPPED

DATE OF APPLICATION
3-6-52

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE
R. H. RUFFIN, Domiciliary Officer

ADDRESS (Street, City, State)
VA Domiciliary, Camp White, Oregon

DDMG FORM 623
REV 6 NOV 45

IMPORTANT—Complete Reverse Side

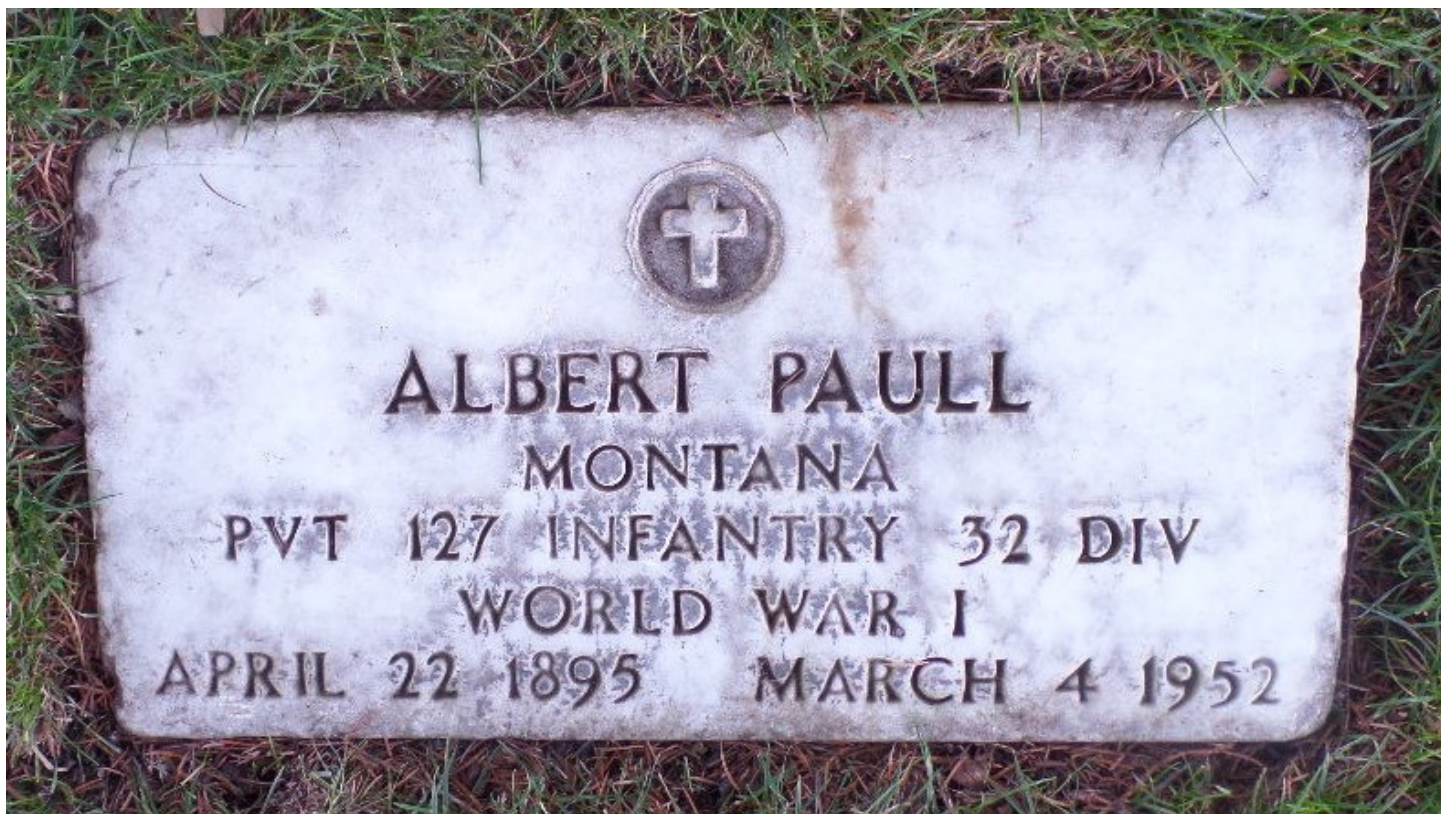
16-11453-5 GPO

Age at enl. 22 yrs. 2 mos.

AGRS-DN-R 3/21/52 AC

**Return to: OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
MEMORIAL DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.**

Ancestry.com, National Archives at Washington DC; Washington DC, USA; Applications for Headstones For U.S. Military Veterans, 1925-1941; NAID: 596118; Record Group Number: 92; Record Group Title: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General



Find a Grave, images Memorial ID 3891469