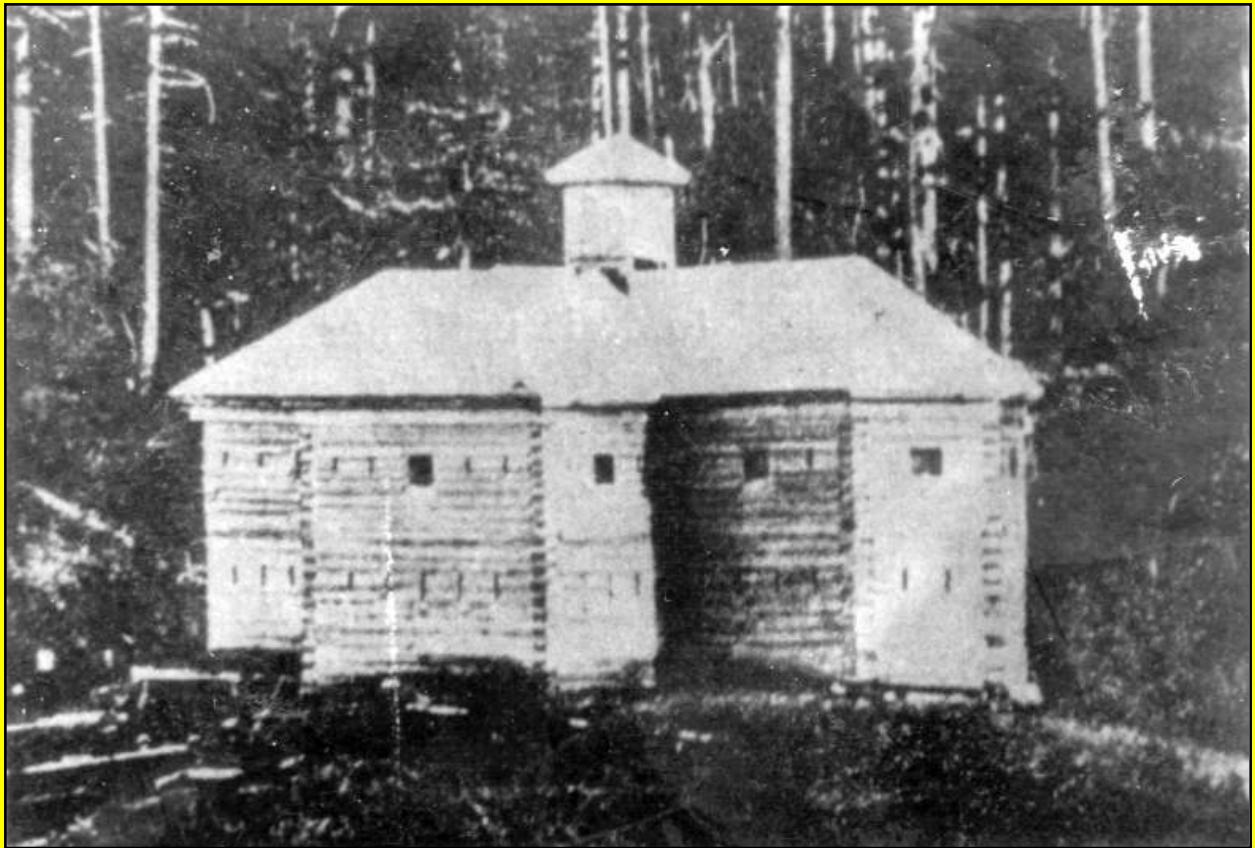


PINKNEY LUGENBEEL

“THIS PLACE IS ROMANTIC AND WILD”

An Historic Overview of the Cascades Area,
Fort Cascades, and the Cascade Townsite,
Washington Territory.



“THIS PLACE IS ROMANTIC AND WILD:”
AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE CASCADES AREA,
FORT CASCADES, AND THE CASCADES TOWNSITE,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY

By
Stephen Dow Beckham

Report to

Portland District
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

under
Contract No. DACW57-c-0083

Heritage Research Associates
2393 Emerald Street
Eugene, Oregon 97403

April 10, 1984

Heritage Research Associates Report No. 27



**The Upper Blockhouse (Fort Lugenbeel) occupied a prominent position over the small civilian community at the Upper Landing.
(courtesy Oregon Historical Society)**

UPPER BLOCKHOUSE (FORT LUGENBEEL)

The Upper Blockhouse, also known as Fort Lugenbeel, stood at the Upper Landing in Section 37, T.2N., R7E. The structure was located atop a hill overlooking the small islands at the head of the portage along the north bank of the Columbia River. The site was first used for military purposes when in 1847, during the Cayuse Indian War, volunteer soldiers established Fort Gilliam at the Upper Landing. Also known as "The Cabins," these crude buildings sheltered troops and supplies destined for service in the conflicts farther to the east. (Victor 1894:157-158).

During the outbreak of the Indians in March, 1856, the military had no garrison at this site. Civilians fortified up in the Bradford store while the Indians burned many of the pioneer buildings scattered about the area. By June 17, 1856, however, the Army had moved in with determination. On that date Bvt. Lt. Col. George Nauman found Bvt. Maj. Pinkney Lugenbeel in command. 1st Lt. Alexander Piper had 47 men of C Company, Third Artillery. Lugenbeel, Capt. F. E. Patterson, and Capt. D. Woodruff commanded an additional 244 men, most of whom were being outfitted for the Indian campaigns in the Yakima War. Nauman noted:

Besides the troops there are 20 employe(e)s in the Quartermaster's Dept., who are represented to be entirely reliable and are well armed. There were at the post 12 mules and one horse for current service. Supplies when wanted have been readily procured from below, and none was anticipated. Two mountain howitzers were in charge of Lieut. Piper, with an abundant supply of ammunition, all of which were in excellent condition.

A very excellent blockhouse was being constructed with accessory defences, making, indeed, what might with propriety be called a fort. The armament was to consist of some 6 pdr. and one 12 pdr. howitzer. (Nauman 1856).

By August, 1857, the Upper Blockhouse consisted of two structures: (1) the Blockhouse, used as Company Quarters, and measuring 5x36 feet with single rooms on both floors, and (2) the Officers' Quarters, a one-story building of three rooms, 16 x 16, 16 x 14, and 10 x 14 feet (Cross 1857). In 1858 Col. Joseph K. F. Mansfield reported favorably on these buildings and found a sergeant and eleven privates on detail (Manfield 1858).

In his inspection of the post in June, 1859, D. R. Ramson found the main blockhouse made of hewn logs, unfinished in its interior, and settling in one corner. He wrote:

Near it is a one story frame building (Officers quarters) 32 x 17½

feet containing two rooms and a small kitchen 10 feet deep. It is lined with boards but unpainted. It is in fair repair, but is not now used as Officers Quarters. The Block House and this last described building are on private land. There is a small guard there — but as soon as there becomes no permanent necessity for a force there, the officers quarters might be taken down and the materials removed to the post (Fort Cascades). The Block House may be of use as a rallying point for the inhabitants in case of an alarm (Ransom 1859).

The date of withdrawal of troops from the Upper Blockhouse is unknown. It occurred between June, 1859, and the summer of 1861, when military forces were withdrawn from the entire Cascade area for service in the Civil War (Anonymous 1878). The Upper Blockhouse became a sentinel conjuring up images of past days of soldier life on the Columbia. The old building, slowly rotting away, stood unto the early twentieth century (Monaghan 1983).

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY ANNUAL REUNION, JUNE 10th, 1886.

PINCKNEY LUGENBEEL

No. 1044 — Class of 1840

Died, March 18, 1886, at Detroit, Mich., aged 66.

COLONEL PINCKLEY LUGENBEEL, retired list United States army, died at his residence, in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on the eighteenth day of March, 1886, of non-assimilation of food. Colonel Lugenbeel was born at Liberty, Frederick County, Maryland, November 16th, 1819. His father was Dr. John Lugenbeel and his mother, *nee* Pamela Poole, both of Maryland. These are his immediate progenitors. The exalted character of the man, however, needs no search for his ancestry. The cold records of the army show that he was appointed a cadet, was graduated with honors, in the class of 1840; promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Fifth Regiment of Infantry July 1, 1840; promoted to Second Lieutenant same regiment September 22, 1840; served one year in the Florida Indian war; thereafter at Fort Gibson, Winnebago and Gratiot till 1845; in military occupation of Texas, 1845 to '46 — throughout the war with Mexico; promoted to First Lieutenant June 30th, 1846; was engaged in the battle of Monterey, September 21, 22, and 23, 1846; (appointed Regimental Adjutant, February 1, 1847) siege of Vera Cruz, March 9 to 29, 1847; capture of San Antonio, August 20, 1847; battle of Churubusco, August 20, 1847, where he was wounded; (brevetted a Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in those battles) battles of Molino del Rey, September 8th, 1847 storming of Chapultepec and assault upon the city of Mexico, September 13, 1847, and its capture, September 14th, 1847; (brevetted a Major for these battles); served at East Pascagoula, Mississippi, in 1848; at Fort Belknap, 1851 to '51; at Fort Washita in 1851; at Fort Belknap, 1851 to '53; Fort McIntosh, 1853 to '54; and at Ringold barracks, 1854 to '55; served at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, 1855; Fort Cascade, 1856; engaged in its defence March 28, 1856; on Yakima expedition, 1856; at Fort Dalles, 1856 to '59; and at Colville, in command, 1859 to '64; served during the war of secession; in command at Fort Vancouver and engaged in drilling and instructing volunteers to June 1, 1863; promoted to Major Nineteenth Infantry December 31, 1862; served on expedition into Snake Indian country to construct Fort Boise, 1863; Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for Oregon and Washington Territories from June, 1863, to June 1, 1864; as Superintendent Regimental Recruiting Service and Acting Assistant Inspector-General of District of Michigan at Fort Wayne to June 1, 1864; in command of battalion at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, 1865; served as Acting Judge Advocate, department of Georgia, July, 1865, to January, 1866; at Fort Gibson, 1867; promoted to Lieutenant General, June 25, 1867; was transferred to First Infantry, March 15, 1869; promoted to Colonel Fifth Infantry,

December 15, 1880; retired from active service February 6, 1882.

The foregoing is an epitome of his military history, involving a great diversity of duties, in which he displayed his remarkable character, a character so admirable, indeed, that few can attain unless blessed with the rare combination of his nature, wisdom and erudition. Our fields of duty after graduation having been so widely separated that a proper characterization of his life on my part is scarcely possible, therefore, reminiscences of his youth must be indulged in as forecasting his after career. Beginning with his *academic* course under his *Alma Mater*, no one gained equal esteem and respect with all his class. In the attrition of fellowship during cadet life the personal characteristics are along thought of in the basis of esteem, of which Cadet Lugenbeel won the crown.

Well and fondly must be remembered his family and graceful badinage in which he was wont to indulge while imparting his lessons of wisdom and encouragement to all his classmates when suffering from some chagrins, disappointments, or fears. It seems not amiss here to say that the primary principle inculcated by his *Alma Mater* was to be positively *positive* — a sequence of this arose as a take-off, his favorite expression “*what do you know?*” till it became his characteristic. His favorite studies were in the ethical department, moral philosophy, political economy and international law, all of which he was fond of discussing — showing the bent of his mind, a quality which in civil life would have adorned the bench. Pre-eminent in these and in the tactics of artillery, infantry and cavalry, he was the tactician of his class, not the tactician of rote, but of spirit and essence. In evidence, he alone was called out of the ranks as a private, with musket in hand, by our accomplished commandant, Captain C. F. Smith, to drill the *corps* at its last battalion drill in graduation before the *Board of Visitors*.

This pre-eminence Lugenbeel bore ever, as an officer of the army. The Fifth Infantry was therefore fortunate in his assignment to it. In confirmation of this, it is noticeable that he became its Adjutant February 1, 1847, appointed by that heroic veteran, Colonel James S. McIntosh, and he so continued until 1855. It is befitting here to mention that the office of a Regimental Adjutant is one which aids the Colonel in creating and maintaining that *military esprit* so essentially characteristic of a regiment like that of the Fifth Infantry, which so distinguished itself in the Mexican war, under so renowned a chieftain as General Scott, — “*ell Scotte Grande*,” as the enemy styled him, in alleviation of their defeats. The campaign of General Scott — a model for all military students — conquering the proud capital of our sister republic, with the mingled joys of victors and pity for the vanquished, Adjutant Lugenbeel bore a conspicuous part, engaging all his zeal, intelligence and bravery.

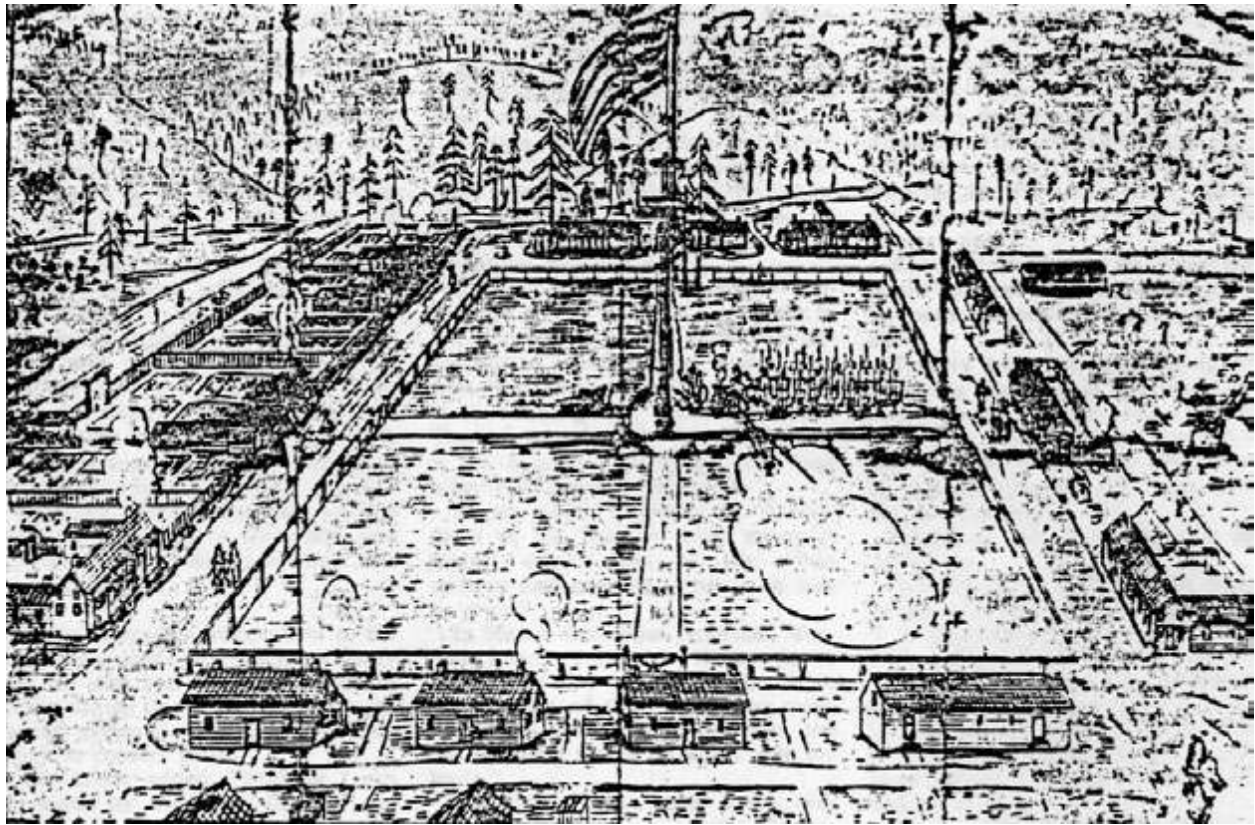
In the great and all but decisive battle of Churubusco he was severely wounded. His military record shows him to have been breveted a Captain for this battle, and a Major for the battle of Chapultepec and assault and capture of the city of Mexico. On the increase of the army in 1855 — the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, himself a hardy and distinguished soldier, selected Adjutant Lugenbeel for promotion of the new regiment, the Ninth Infantry Distinction thereafter attended every service, whether at post or in campaign — continuing throughout the great war of secession — immeasurably the greatest war that ever happened in the history of mankind. His

service therein, however, was mostly on the Pacific coast, California and Oregon, a region so distant as to escape public attention. Tracing his military record, it is seen that he finally became the Colonel of his first regiment, the Fifth Infantry, which he appreciated with peculiar satisfaction. From this position he retired from active service February 6, 1882, having served over forty-two years.

While a lieutenant he united himself in marriage September 5, 1843, and at his death he leaves a wife and four children, two sons and daughters, to grieve for the loss of "*one of the best men, especially in his family,*" as written by a very distinguished officer of his regiment. Truly, indeed, was Colonel Lugenbeel no common man. He was not of those who struggle to make their merits known; he hankered not for public honors; he had the philosophy to disdain the corroding cares of exalted life, for which nature fitted him. Pure in heart and sound in head, he left his worth to bloom in after life. While resting in his retirement from active duty, he had the solacing retrospect of a useful, dutiful life in the service of his country, conscious that he had won the crown which should accompany old age, as "*honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.*" When his "*Alma Matre*" shall call the roll of class 1840, there will answer and appear no name more really worthy than that of Pinckney Lugenbeel. His character diffusing its beneficial light as ever to all around. All praise is his due, though unexpressed, it is left with his God.

Liquor-peddlers, desertions, vexed commanders of Fort Colville

First U. S. Army Post in N. E. Washington



FORT COLVILLE was depicted in this sketch, the original of which is owned by W. Lon Johnson of Colville, retired Superior Court judge. Creases caused the vertical lines across the picture. (Courtesy U. of Washington Library)

by **LUCILE McDONALD**

FOUNDING of the first American military post in Northeast Washington is described in a 99-year old letter book recently presented to the Seattle Historical Society by Maj. and Mrs. Franklin A. Hoffman of 3026 43rd Ave. W.

The volume contains copies of correspondence written at Fort Colville in Stevens County between 1859 and 1863 by three successive post commanders, Brevet Maj. Pinkney Lugenbeel of the Ninth Infantry, Maj. James F. Curtis of the Second Infantry, California Volunteers, and Maj. C. H. Rumsell of the First Washington Territorial Volunteers.

Lugenbeel founded the post, at first called Harney Military Depot, 14 miles

southeast of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Fort Colville. The major arrived with four companies of infantry at the flat near Mill Creek, about three miles from the Colville River, June 21, 1859, and commenced erection of log barracks.

The soldiers had been sent to protect the American Boundary Survey Commission from the Indians, who, since the defeat of Col. Edward J. Steptoe in the previous year, had maintained a hostile attitude toward the whites.

Troops remained at the post until 1881. The site was abandoned officially the following year.

One of the first letters in the book describes Lugenbeel's departure from Fort Walla Walla June 13, 1859, on his march

to the joining of the Palouse River and the Snake. The next 46 miles, he said, was over "a good natural road," but he could see no value to the country. "It can never be settled and is a good only for grazing," he wrote.

The expedition was detained four days at the Snake, one day because the wind blew so hard the boats could not cross. The entire fourth day was required to get the beef cattle to the other side of the stream, as many of them could not be induced to swim.

By June 24 Lugenbeel had completed a reconnaissance and chosen the site for the post. His men were cutting timber and making shingles to roof the quarters. The major said a sawmill was three miles away and a grist mill 10 to 12 miles away.

"Flour can be obtained at 14 cents a pound . . . It is not as white and well-bolted as that from Oregon," Lugenbeel reported, "but palatable and nutritious."

A priest living in the vicinity called at the post and told the major it was fortunate for the settlers that his command had arrived as soon as it did because "the Okanogan Indians are in the habit of fishing here and always have behaved in the most insolent manner toward the whites."

A July 8 letter said that quarters were progressing. The quartermaster's subsistence warehouse, bakery and blacksmith shop would be finished in a few days. Soldiers had burned 25 barrels of lime and a brick-yard was in operation. two other parties were making hay.

Letters throughout 1860 were routine, but in January, 1861, presence of the American boundary expedition in the vicinity furnished excitement and some detachments went as escorts for the surveyors.

March 31, Lugenbeel said: "I have the honor to report a drunken row between

some miners seven in number, and some lake Indians, nine in number, on the Columbia River immediately above the 49th parallel, which resulted in the death of two miners, two severely injured and two slightly wounded. Four Indians were killed and one was wounded. The remaining whites and Indians both retreated, the Indians to the mouth of the Kootenay, and the miners to the opposite of the river from the fight.

"Captain (J. J.) Archer and 60 men went to the scene to quiet them and ascertain the facts.

"I regret to say that similar occurrences may take place at any time so long as liquor is introduced into Indian country and Indian testimony will not be taken to convict whiskey dealers . . . From all I can learn the whites brought on the fight by crossing the Columbia River for the purpose, as they expressed it, of 'rushing' the Indian village."

By April 14 the major said all was quiet, but "liquor is abundant and numbers of bad white men infest this whole country."

In July Lugenbeel complained to the commissioners of Spokane County that no one had been punished for selling liquor to the Indians, although he had gathered "most positive testimony to convict them."

The major added: "Nothing I can do, aided by the sober Indians, can prevent the young men from committing depredations while under the influence . . . Should the whiskey traffic continue, I am confident that war will ensue.

"Do you feel able and willing to meet it?" he asked the commissioners.

Lugenbeel was able to place the problem in his successor's hands, when he and his 355 regulars were withdrawn in October, to participate in the Civil War.

Major Curtis was two weeks coming

from Walla Walla. Lugenbeel relinquished command to him November 18. One of Curtis' first acts was to discharge the post sutler for "avowed and undistinguished secessionism."

The mail contractor quit in December and Curtis had to arrange for a soldier to ride to the Snake River and meet another soldier from Walla Walla with the mail.

Letters for the British contingent on the boundary commission also were brought by way of Walla Walla. The English commission was in winter quarters 15 miles from the American military post.

Licquor troubles continues. January 22 Curtis ordered a sergeant to try to catch up with a pack train belonging to a man named Newell who was reputed to have five or six animals carrying full loads of liquor. The sergeant was to "start the heads of the kegs," if he found any, "and otherwise destroy the cargo."

Curtis wrote February 4: "Second Lieut. John M. Henry is in custody of the sheriff for homicide of a citizen of the neighboring town (probably Pinkney City, then the county seat) whom he killed with his knife."

In April Curtis said there was nearly a repetition of the miner-Indian trouble, and one miner was missing. "The vile liquor manufactured near the military reserve needs abatement," he added.

Two days later seven soldiers deserted the post. Lieutenant Stewart pursued them 50 miles and brought them back two days later. Stewart also brought back a gambler named Pomeroy, "who was assisting their escape by acting as their guide and packing their blankets and provisions."

With 11 prisoners in the guardhouse, Curtis asked for instructions, especially

about what to do with "Citizen Pomeroy."

By May 2 the major had 13 prisoners in the guardhouse awaiting court martial. Some had been there three and a half months.

Letters do not indicate how Curtis disposed of his problems. Major Rumsill arrived July 12 and Major Curtis departed for Fort Vancouver. Rumsill lost one man at Palouse Crossing by desertion.

Rumsill immediately was impressed by the scope of the liquor problem and its potentialities in rousing the Indians.

Traders were scattered along the Columbia River some 100 miles, the major wrote. If he sent out a detachment they always heard about it in time to cache their liquor. He wished he had 30 mounted men who could pay surprise visits.

November 12 Major Rumsill declared:

"The whole country has been drunk for the past ten days, Indians and all. It is impossible to keep liquor from the Indians when it is in the country . . . I am very much in want of horses, as parties who dispose of liquor to the Indians come within 50 or 60 miles of the post with pack animals and decamp before I can reach them with men on foot."

The traveling whiskey-dealers followed the miners, Rumsill wrote. "They are a class of men who are perfectly lawless. I would like the means of hanging a few of them."

Rumsill worried through the winter. Four feet of snow sometimes lay on the ground. Several men attempting to desert were confined to the fort. Provisions ran low in March.

The last letter in the book told of three privates, deserters, escaping from the guard house.

IDAHO

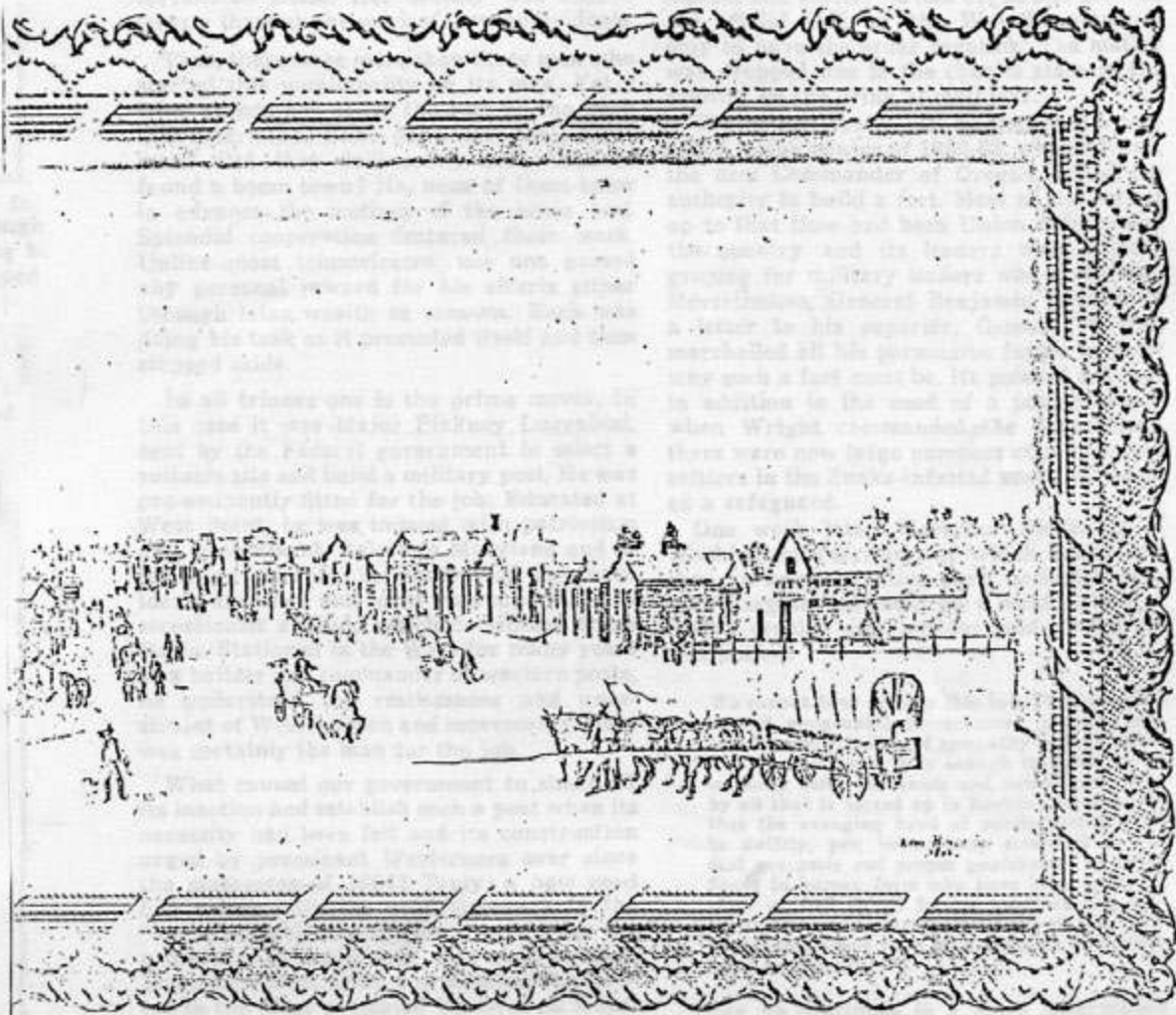
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THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE IDAHO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Boise Centennial Issue



"Three men, together riding
Can win new worlds at will;
Resolute, ne're dividing,
Lead and be victors still."

'Tis STRANGE how many times that number three has figured to make an historical movement a success. From ancient times to modern, triumvirates have made their efforts tell. Such was to be the fortune of Boise. Her destiny was shaped largely through the work of three individuals.

True, there were more than three men who started this municipality on its way. Yet a triad stands out above the rest as the push that determined Boise. Who were these three men? Did they deliberately set about to found a boom town? No, none of them knew in advance the motives of the other two. Splendid cooperation featured their work. Unlike most triumvirates, not one gained any personal reward for his efforts either through later wealth or renown. Each was doing his task as it presented itself and then stepped aside.

In all triunes one is the prime mover. In this case it was Major Pinkney Lugenbeel, sent by the Federal government to select a suitable site and build a military post. He was pre-eminently fitted for the job. Educated at West Point, he was imbued with patriotism and discernment. Raised in Maryland and of Southern parents, he understood Southern ideals and men, and could thus cope with the secessionist attitude which dominated Boise Basin. Stationed in the West for many years as a builder and commander of western posts, he understood the restlessness and unrestraint of Western men and movements. Here was certainly the man for the job.

What caused our government to shake off its inaction and establish such a post when its necessity had been felt and its construction urged by prominent Westerners ever since the massacres of 1854? Truly, a new need had arisen with the gold discovery in the "basin", but the old exigency, a fort for the protection of emigrants, was real enough. The government acted now because the leaders in the West presented the need so forcefully and insistently that even the over-worked Stanton, Secretary of War in Lincoln's cabinet, took notice of their demands and replied by an authorization.

Good fortune also favored the enterprise. General George Wright, formerly in command of the Oregon department of the national army, now

had charge of the whole Pacific Coast district of which Oregon was a major part. While in charge of the Oregon department (present states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho) he had urged and secured the official O.K. of the War Department, only to have the order revoked. The matter was dropped due to the chaotic state of the country on the brink of civil war.

The nation was in just as disturbed a condition in the winter of 1862-63, when Alvord, the new Commander of Oregon, asked for authority to build a fort. Most of the battles up to that time had been Union defeats and the country and its leaders were blindly groping for military leaders who could win. Nevertheless, General Benjamin Alvord, in a letter to his superior, General Wright, marshalled all his persuasive forces to show why such a fort must be. He pointed out that in addition to the need of a post at Boise when Wright commanded the department, there were now large numbers of miners and settlers in the Snake-infested area that needed a safeguard.

One week later, Governor Pickering of Washington Territory, of which Idaho was then an administrative part, backed up Alvord's arguments and drew a lurid picture of Snake cruelty and murder and demanded retribution.

We cannot bear to hear this tale [Snake butchery of emigrants] of accrued cruelty told, without every feeling of sympathy being aroused . . . My dear sir, It is enough to make us all instantly raise our hands and voices and swear by all that is sacred up in heaven and on earth that the avenging hand of public justice shall be swiftly, yes, immediately stretched out to deal energetic and proper punishment of those fiends in human form who have been guilty of these as well as all former murders and robberies on these emigrant roads for all time past since these roads have been traveled by Pacific coast emigration.

Then he continues in a more determined strain demanding that, "General Wright, in the name and on behalf of the population of this Territory, I want immediate retributive justice done in these cases of brutal murders and robberies," and concludes with the practical suggestion, "I respectfully request you will authorize General B. Alvord to establish a military post at Fort Boise."

Wright saw the need as clearly as Alvord or Pickering, but it was not a simple proposition of directing Alvord to construct a post.

Appropriations by Congress on the recommendation of the War Department were necessary before such a base could become a reality.

The Pacific coast commander acted at once. He instructed his quartermaster-general to prepare estimates for the post, and on November 8, 1862 in a letter to Adjutant-General Thomas at Washington, D.C., whole-heartedly endorsed Alvord's views and urged action.' For another month and a half Wright waited, but no authorization was forthcoming. He writes again, December twenty-third,

General: I have already forwarded estimates and asked for authorization to establish a military post at or near Fort Boise, on the Snake River. The great necessity for a strong garrison in that quarter is daily becoming more apparent. In the very heart of the mining districts of the north and on a route by which vast emigration from the East approaches that country, a strong military force can afford protection to all against those wandering bands of Indians which infest that section, and maintain peace between races.

Almost a month later the silence of the War Department is broken. A telegram to Wright (January 14, 1863) states, "The Secretary authorizes the establishment of military posts at Fort Boise and Klamath Lake, if you deem it necessary."¹ Two days later the welcome news is relayed to Alvord who immediately lays plans for executing the order.

ALVORD'S FIRST DUTY was to choose an approximate location. Probably by correspondence with some resident in Boise Basin he concludes that, "The best site, it is said, will be some forty miles east of the old fort up the Boise River, where wood, water, grass, and cultivable land can be found." The Oregon General also decides to send the bulk of his forces to the Snake Country, one under Colonel Maury to wage war on the savages and another under some leader yet to be picked to construct the post. Alvord has the man spotted but fears the job won't warrant the man. "I would be pleased to send Bvt. Major Lugenbeel, Ninth Infantry, to command at Fort Boise as he has had in the construction of Fort Colville and elsewhere much experience and is admirably qualified for the duty. But he is entitled to promotion. and the order is looked for in a few weeks which would take him away." Wright too prefers Lugenbeel and takes a chance that headquarters at

Washington will allow the Major to finish the job at Boise and designates him for that work. At the same time, in order to forestall any rift in his plans, General Wright writes the Adjutant-General,

I have directed General Alvord to send Maj. P. Lugenbeel as Commander, and Capt. W. B. Hughes as quartermaster to build the new post at Boise. Major Lugenbeel and Captain Hughes are very industrious, active and economical, with much experience in planning and building, and peculiarly adapted to this duty. It is quite probable that Major Lugenbeel has been promoted; should such be the case I hope you will authorize me to keep both him and Captain Hughes for this important duty.

In accordance with his instructions Lugenbeel, with three companies of Washington infantry and one of cavalry, among whom were engineers and artisans, left Fort Vancouver June 1, 1863 by water for Wallula. On departure Alvord hands him the following orders:

Major: You have received Special Orders from these headquarters, directing you to proceed to establish a military post in the vicinity of Fort o Boise. The selection of the site is left entirely to your discretion, being satisfied that you will pay due regard to salubrity, military defense, and the protection of the frontier. You are fully possessed of my views as to the necessity of great economy in the building of the temporary quarters for five companies which should be erected at that post.

Thus we see the full responsibility of a wise choice and intelligent execution of that choice rested on Lugenbeel. We shall soon-see how well he acted.

The expedition left Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia, June 8, and trekked its way over the Blue Muntains to Old Fort Boise following the trail of the fur traders and Oregon bound emigrants. While in the vicinity of present day Huntington, at old Express Ranch, the corps met William Rockefeller, a cousin of John P., and at his request a squad of soldiers were sent after a band of robbers belonging to a notorious gang of Jimmy Robinson." They caught the highwaymen in some willows near Huntington. Later the bandits escaped.

June twenty-eight found the expedition on an

island in the Boise river just west of the present Boise city." For the following six days Lugenbeel and his engineers, accompanied by Sherlock Bristol, who claims he was summoned to suggest likely sites, made a search for a desirable location." Finally, on Independence Day, the very day that Vicksburg surrendered to Grant, and Lee was being defeated at Gettysburg, Lugenbeel made his selection. Thus while the nation was rejoicing over two great victories that were to doom the Southern cause, out in a wilderness in Idaho a military chieftain of that victorious nation was founding a post which evolved into a town and a year and a half later became the capital of Idaho Territory.

Reasons that made Boise a center of Shoshoni Indians caused its choice as a military post for the whites who were determined to control those Indians. On the most feasible trans-continental route through southern Idaho, at a point convenient for communication with valleys and mines to north, south, and east, as well as the Boise valley that stretched to the west, with abundance of water supply and building materials near, and with a sheltering mountain range at its back, this spot proved an ideal one for a fort.

News of Lugenbeel's selection spread rapidly to the few farmers in the Boise valley and the miners in Boise Basin. Eight far-seeing men met in a cabin belonging to William L. Ritchey and Tom Davis, July 7, and laid out a town between the Ritchey-Davis ranch and the new government reservation." The original plan shows a townsite with a main road, running parallel to the river three-quarters of a mile distant, on either side of which were five blocks.

It is from this group of incorporators that Henry C. Riggs, the second member of the Boise triad, comes. He was instrumental in laying off the town site and he it was who suggested Boise City as a fitting name for the embryo town." Riggs carried on the work where Lugenbeel was to leave off. He aided business associates and built one of the first stores in Boise. His greatest service was his fight as a member of the 1864 legislature to make Boise the territorial capital.

The incorporators used every inducement at their disposal to attract settlers. They donated generous sites to prospective business men. The town was but a few days old when its founders persuaded Cyrus Jacobs to divert his merchandise intended for Idaho City to Boise in return for a building lot." This he did, his tent



PINKNEY LUGENBEEL

being the town's first store. Letters were sent to individuals of the 1863 legislature inviting them to visit the new town as it considered itself a candidate for the seat of the territorial government.

Now let us return to Lugenbeel. The task of selecting a suitable site was child's play compared to the difficulties that now confronted him. His first need was materials for the five company post. There was no saw mill in the vicinity, so the Major built one seven miles up Cottonwood Creek at the edge of the timber line." It was a mule driven contraption, since available water power was lacking." By the twenty-sixth of July, three weeks after the selection of the post site, he had the saw mill and a lime kiln in operation. But in order to get the lumber from mill to government reservation, a road had to be constructed down the mountain gorge through which the creek had cut its course. Lugenbeel's plans called for quarters for five companies and for male and female helpers not members of the army, for barns and a corral, and a bakehouse. Since the quarters for officers and men were to be built of sandstone, a quarry had to be maintained in addition to the already mentioned saw mill

and kiln. Thus we see that Major Lugenbeel had to manufacture his building materials as well as supervise the construction of the garrison.

This alone was a real man's job but circumstances decreed other obstacles to be overcome. During the period of the Owl War the government had depreciated its paper currency by its wholesale issuance of that commodity without a suitable gold reserve in the treasury. This alone would have caused a difference in the purchasing power of paper and gold. But in the gold camps of the West, miners had become so accustomed to gold as the medium of trade and had developed such a complex against anything but hard money that the difference in value of the two was even greater on the frontier than in the industrial East. Let us see how this affected Lugenbeel's task.

Some difficulty is experienced in building the post in consequence of the low rates of legal-tender notes. In that country they bear a nominal value. The depreciation of Government currency not only embarrasses the quartermaster's department, but also tends greatly to disaffect the men. The difference between their pay and the promises held out by the richest mines perhaps on the coast (the proximity of which makes them all the more tempting) is so great that many desertions occur. At last date about fifty desertions had occurred . . . On account of the great number of desertions, he had been compelled to hire more citizen employees than he had intended."

In speaking to his little daughter of the desertions, Lugenbeel says, "Three of the soldiers' wives ran away. One of them carried off her husband with her. I think two of them would like to get back again."

The Major's only solution for this labor shortage was to hire civilians. As long as the water supply was plentiful in the mines, civilians were not going to work for the Government in any numbers when the lure of a gold strike ever loomed before them. Luckily for Lugenbeel the water at the mines became scarce, and the fort was rapidly assuming form when the Major was

transferred in October by an order from Washington, D.C. A later order was given for his return but revoked before it became effective. This alert army man had fulfilled his service as a founder of Boise in his choice of location and energetic pushing of post construction.

A year after the coming of Lugenbeel and Riggs, the third member of the triangle of founders appears to fit into his niche of service for Boise. He is who, side by side with Riggs, visualized a greater Boise; after perceiving the vision i.e. worked to accomplish its fulfillment. His every effort was centered on a law-abiding as well as a larger Boise. This youth, for so he was in years, was James L. Reynolds. He became instilled with the pipe dreams of Riggs and Jacobs, and as editor of the first Boise city newspaper, *The Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman*, became the publicity medium of the town. By his editorials he aroused and informed public opinion of pertinent matters of the hour. And though his statements were often rabid and personal, such directness was needed to impress the land-and-gold-engrossed settlers who were trying to establish themselves in an untamed region that vital social and political evils existed.

His chief claim to recognition is his fight to arouse the public of the Boise region to secure the capital while that was still possible and to stamp out gang lawlessness. Even though Boise City escaped much of the unrestraint of the mining towns in the "basin," her government was run by the Opdyke gang that terrorized in order to secure wealth and maintain its hold on local offices.

Thus we have viewed Boise's three outstanding founders, Lugenbeel, Riggs, and Reynolds, and the contribution of each. Lugenbeel remained on the scene only a short time but that brief period was a determining one. Riggs was the only one of the triune who nursed the infant Boise through its early stage of development; Reynolds made this frontier post known to outside people, gave Riggs support in securing the capital, and fought to make it a clean place to live in.

LETTER FROM PINKNEY LUGENBEEL TO HIS DAUGHTER IRENE

FORT BOISE, IDAHO TERRITORY

July 27, 1863

My darling little daughter:

By the last express, I received your letter — one from Hattie — one from Jackey and one from our darling mother. I also received a letter from you, some three weeks since and am very much obliged to you for these tokens of remembrance.

The examination in your school must have taken place long since, but I have not heard one word about it. However, I am certain that both yourself, Hattie and Jackey, did well and will continue to do well with your studies. As your mother has a good deal to do and is not very strong, you should try hard all the time to be very good yourself and also do all you can to induce your sister and brother to do so likewise.

I will not be able to get a Newfoundland dog for Jackey, as this place is too hot for wooly dogs to live here — they are only good in places where we have plenty of rain and very little dry weather. This place is a good deal like Texas. The air is dry and hot and we always have a slight breeze blowing.

The new fort is getting along slowly, but we are about ready to go to work in earnest. The saw mill was started yesterday and will commence sawing at once. The adobe yard is ready and we commence today to make adobes. The lime kiln is built and we can now burn lime whenever we need it. The Quartermasters corral is about two thirds done. The blacksmith shop will be finished when we get shingles to cover it. The bakehouse is being built now and will soon be ready to run. We have given a contract to some people to cut and stack up all the hay on a large island. We have also given a contract to some people to make shingles and when the saw-mill gets to running well, we will be able to go to work and build quarters for officers and men to live in.

The quarters for the officers and men are to be built of sandstone. The quarters for the laundresses will be built of logs. I think that I will have all the houses we will need this year, built before snow falls and next year, if any more people came here, we can build houses for them.

I believe that all kinds of vegetables can be raised here next year. Tell Lieut. Mears and Moss to save me all kind of seed for my garden next year, as I am too poor to buy any seed and we must have some vegetables next year to keep off the scurvy. I was very sorry to hear that Miller of "A" Co. had been so badly injured. He was such a good man and your father thought a great deal of him.

We have a man working for us here who was a little drummer boy in the 5th Infantry band in 1847-8. He is a big, strong man now. I meet a great many people here who I have met years ago and there are hundreds and hundreds of persons in the mines who know me.

Mr. Field has been sick, but is well again. Mr. Redway and Mr. Slocum mess with us. They have their store so nearly completed, that they have been selling goods

for some time. They can very easily sell all the good that they can haul here. A great many oxen and mules have died on the road between here and Walla Walla. One man who was hauling for us lost 48 oxen by death and did not make a much in hauling for us, as he lost by the death of his oxen. A number of our mules have also died and we cannot tell what is the matter with them. I think they were poisoned by eating some kind of weed.

They have laid off a town in this valley and called it Boise's City. I believe they have given me some three or four lots. If the town ever becomes worth anything, I will give the lots to you children. There will be a town somewhere in this valley which will be of good size, but where it is to be remains to be determined. D. Steinberger has been made a surgeon and has gone to Fort Hall with Col. Maury. The Colonel left with is command on Friday and went three miles. I have not heard from them today, but suppose they have gone towards Camas Prairie.

We have very few soldiers here now. Not half as many as I should like to have and nobody appears to have any idea of enlisting. I bought five shirts yesterday, so I will have plenty for this year. Two button will come off and my stockings will have holes, so you should be here to mend my clothes and keep the buttons on. I would do all these things myself, however, if I only knew that you three children were at good schools and were studying hard. Mrs. Borton is here with us and is getting a little more comfortable every day. I will soon be able to build her a house, like the one she had in Colville, when she will be very comfortable. Three of the soldiers' wives ran away. One of them carried off her husband with her. I think that two of them would like to be back again. A great many people in the mines are out of employment. They must either beg or steal until the water rises, or they must go somewhere else, where their labor is needed.

I am very glad to hear that your mother is making jelly, jam and preserves. I hope she will also make some pickles and catsup. They will all be very useful out here where we have nothing.

I have not yet seen any nice gold specimens. Boise's mines have nothing but fine gold in them. When I go to the mining towns I will see if I cannot get something nice to send. The mining season is nearly over now until the water rises, but there is a great deal of gold in the mines, only a very small portion has been taken out.

Yesterday, I rode over the hills about 4 miles to see some hot springs. I saw two red sulphur springs — three white sulphur springs and several other springs that did not contain mineral water. The water was all not, and the water in one spring was boiling hot. It would be a nice place to wash clothes. but the water is too hot to bathe in. They have several gardens in this valley, but they sell vegetables at 40 to 50 cents per pound. Anything will grow here and we can therefore have very nice gardens next year. We have a very fine place for a large garden up the creek from the post and about one fourth of a mile distant. I have also a little mule for Jackey, Hattie and yourself to ride. He is very gente. I saw a little donkey yesterday which came from Missouri. It has enormous ears, but was very good-natured.

A good many women and children are coming across the plains, but I have not yet seen any educated people, or any one who could teach music. The music teachers of Capt. Seidenstriker's Company was accidentally killed on the road.

You must be very good children and not gie your mother any trouble and try to learn something every day. Give my love to our darling mother and kiss the dear little brother and sister for me. Hope Ellen cooks well and gives you plenty to eat. You must all get fat and round like little pigs.

Your Affectionate Father

(The photostatic copy of this letter was obtained by Mr. Barlett Sinclair, Register of the U. S. Land Office, Boise, Idaho, in 1923 from Mrs. Irene H. Miller of New York City, granddaughter of COL. Pinckney Lugenbeel. The Miss Irene Lugenbeel, to whom it was written, being her mother. This letter is now in the files of Idaho State Historical Society.)

(Chronicales of Oklahoma, Vol. 24, 1946-47)

COLONEL PINKNEY LUGENBEEL

By Carolyn Thomas Foreman

Pinkney Lugenbeel, who served at Fort Gibson, Fort Washita and Fort Towson, Indian Territory, bore as his given name that of one of the most celebrated families of Maryland. "William H. Hoty, Jr., assistant director of the Maryland Historical Society, wrote:

I am sorry to say that we are unable to discover any information concerning a possible connection of Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel with the distinguished family of Maryland. . . . It does seem probable that he came from Frederick County, and material dealing with that section of (he state Includes numerous mentions of several of the Lugenbeels. . . The register of the German Reformed Church of Frederick County records vital statistics of various Lugenbeels . . .

Among the pension records of the National Archives is a file¹ which gives the names of Lugenbeel's parents as John and Pamela Lugenbeel, and his birth occurred on November 20, 1819, at "Liberty," Frederick County, Maryland.

Lugenbeel was appointed to the Military Academy from Ohio and studied there between September 1, 1835, and July 1, 1840. Upon graduation he was assigned to the *Fifth Infantry with the rank of brevet second lieutenant*.

Lieutenant Lugenbeel sailed from New York aboard the ship *General Parkhill* in October, 1840, for Pilatkin, Florida, via Savannah. He had been promoted from brevet to second lieutenant on September 22 and in December he was reported on duty with Company E, Eighth Infantry, at Camp Riley, near Fort King, Florida.²

In 1841 he was sent to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. During the following years he was stationed at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, and Fort Gratiot, Michigan, where he spent four years.³

At the age of twenty-four Lieutenant Lugenbeel was married on September 5, 1843, to Miss Harriet E. Williams at Detroit. She was twenty-two and the daughter of James Williams. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend George Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and witnessed by Samuel P. Hastings and Doctor Suto of the U. S. Army.⁴

¹ Lugenbeel, Pinkney, WC 227-331.

² *Army and Navy Chronicle*, Washington City, October 15, 1840, p. 255; *ibid.*, November 19, 1840, p. 335; *ibid.*, December 3, 1840, p. 367.

³ Fort Cratiot was at the outlet of Lake Huron in the present-day Port Huron, Michigan, about forty or fifty miles from Detroit.

⁴ Detroit Public Library, Wayne County Archives, Vol. 6, p. 183, marriage records prepared in 1936 by Michigan Works Prepress Administration; *Army and Chronicle & Scientific Repository*, September 14, 1843.

From 1845 to 1846 Lugenbeel participated in the military occupation of Texas and as a first lieutenant took part in the War with Mexico at the Battle of Monterrey, the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of San Antonio, on August 20, 1847. The same day he was wounded in the Battle of Churubusco, where he was brevetted for gallantry and meritorious conduct in that fight and at Contreras. On September 8, 1847, he fought in the Battle of Molino del Dey; five days later he participated in the storming of Chapultepec Palace and was brevetted major for gallantry.

Lugenbeel next served as adjutant of his regiment at East Pascagoula, Mississippi, until 1848, when he returned to Fort Gibson; he was stationed at Fort Washita in 1849, and at Fort Towson in the Choctaw Nation the same year.⁵

The following years found him at garrisons in Texas before he was sent to Fort Monroe, Virginia. He became captain of the Ninth Infantry March 3, 1855, and served on frontier duty at Fort Vancouver; in the defense of Fort Cascades, Washington; on the Yakimi Expedition and from 1856 to 1859 at Fort Dallas, Oregon, before going to Fort Colville, Washington Territory.⁶

During the Civil War Captain Lugenbeel was on duty in the Northwest where he was engaged in training volunteers part of the time; he became a major of the Nineteenth Infantry December 31, 1862, and went on an expedition into the Snake Indian country for the purpose of constructing Fort Boise, Idaho.⁷

Indian depredations had become so serious that the government was compelled to construct a central inland post for the distribution of military stores and the present site of Boise City, Idaho, was selected. Captain B. L. E. Bonneville extolled the country about "Boisee" (or Woody River) as "the most enchanting he had seen in the Far West; presenting the mingled grandeur and beauty of mountain and plain; of bright running streams and vast grassy meadows waving in the breeze."⁸

⁵ Fort Washita was established in April, 1842, on the left bank of Washita River, twenty-two miles above the mouth, in Chickasaw District, Choctaw Nation.

⁶ Companies C., C., and 1 of the Ninth Infantry were engaged August 15, 1858, on the Yakima River, Washington Territory (Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, Washington, 1903, Vol. 2, p. 403).

⁷ The first Fort Boise was a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was built on the river bank of the Boise River in the spring of 1834 by Thomas McKay, stepson of Dr. John McLoughlin, factor at Fort Vancouver. The post was removed below the mouth of Boise River and reconstructed of adobe on the east side of Snake River in 1837. It was an important station on the Oregon Trail, but with the decline of the fur trade its value was greatly diminished and when it was almost destroyed by a flood in the Snake River in 1853. It was only partly repaired (Reuben Gold Thwaites, *Early Western Travels*, Farnham's Travels in the Great Western Prairies, Vol. XXVIII, Part I, p. 321, note 199; J. C. Fremont, *The Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Oregon and California* (Buffalo, 1851 p. 233; Raymond W. Settle, *March of the Mounted Riflemen* (Clendale California 1940), p. 199 note 205.

⁸ Washington Irvine, *The Adventures of Captain Bonneville* (Philadelphia, 1870), p. 161.

With the advance guard of the expedition was Hermann L. Judell, a German youth of seventeen, who had been mustered into Company D, First Washington Infantry, in February, 1862, after he had overcome technicalities of age limit. This body of troops preceded Major Lugenbeel and covered one thousand miles through the Northwest before it entered Boise Valley in March, 1863. The main force, under Lugenbeel, left Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, and crossed the Snake River in May, 1803; it was made up of four companies of Oregon cavalry and six of California infantry. Establishing the garrison and preserving peace in the country presented many difficulties, as the Shoshones, with some Blackfeet, Diggers and Bannocks frequently attacked the settlers. Judell in later life wrote:⁹

The day I entered Boise Valley . . . is still very vivid in my memory. There were then but three white men in the valley; two old Canadian trappers and a venerable Yankee. The site of that which later became Boise City, looked just like the balance of the valley, a flat sage-brush country with a shelf-like bluff at the foot of the hills, to the north and the Boise river . . . to the south . . . We were out on Indian hunts week after week and I can assure you that our men suffered much through privation and lack of necessities . . .

Boise Barracks, as it came to be known, was established in July, 1863, about forty miles east of the original Hudson's Bay Company post, and is now within the limits of the capital of Idaho.¹⁰

From Fort Boise on July 27, 1863, Major Lugenbeel wrote to:¹¹

My darling little daughter:

By the last express, I received your letter, one from Hottle, one from Jackcy and one from our darling mother . . . I will not be able to get a Newfoundland dog for Jackcy, as this place is too hot for woolly dogs to live here . . . This place is a good deal like Texas. The air is dry and hot and we always have a slight breeze blowing. The now fort is getting along slowly, but we are almost ready to go to work in earnest. The saw mill was started yesterday and will commence sawing at once. The adobe yard is ready and we commence today to make adobes. The lime kiln is built and we can now burn lime whenever we need it.

⁹ Thomas Donaldson, *Idaho of yesterday* (Caldwell, Idaho, 1941), pp. 24, 39, 319-50.

¹⁰ LeRoy R. Hafen and Carl Coke Rister, *Western America*, (New York, 1941), p. 467.

¹¹ *The Boise Idaho Sunday Statesman*, February 18, 1863, The newspaper printed a facsimile of the first page of Colonel Lugenbeel's letter written a fortnight after he selected the site of Fort Boise. The title of the article which ran across the page in large type read "Lugenbeel Had Visions of Prosperous City When He Located Ft. Boise."

HISTORY OF FORT RANDALL

By Carleton W. Kenyon

M.A. Thesis University of South Dakota, 1950

On the day previous to the departure of the 22nd Infantry over 300 troops of the 1st Infantry, including Headquarters, Band, and Companies C, D, G, I, and K, arrived under the command of Lt. Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel from Forts Brady and Wayne in Michigan and Fort Porter in New York; The 1st Infantry immediately upon arrival took over the guard duty relinquished by the 22nd Infantry at the Indian agencies. In 1875 as a result of the illegal entrance of whites in the Black Hills, the garrison was increased to over 500 soldiers by the addition of recruits from Fort Columbus, located in the harbor of New York City. The main portion of these recruits was distributed among other forts, and the strength of the garrison at Fort Randall remained around 230 troops until the departure of the 1st Infantry and its replacement by the 25th Infantry in May, 1880. Lt. Col. Lugenbeel acted as post commander until October, 1879 when he was relieved by Col. William R. Shafter who was transferred six months later along with the 1st Infantry garrison.²

The events which shaped the period from 1874 to 1880 must now be considered. Relations with the Sioux remained peaceful for the most part in western Dakota Territory throughout 1874. The majority of the hostile bands who had not located on reservations along the Missouri River had either gone north near the Canadian border, or had located in the region of the Yellowstone River. Bands of hostile Sioux, however, continued to make raids, especially along the Platte River. To prevent this intrusion, the War Department made the momentous decision to locate a military post in the Black Hills. Such a post, it was held, would constitute a central position in the heart of the Indian lands from which the Indians could be more readily controlled. The War Department made these plans despite the fact that they would be in violation of the treaty of 1868.³

The task of locating a suitable post in the Black Hills was assigned to Lt. Col. George Ouster and the 7th Cavalry, then stationed at Fort Abraham Lincoln. Custer and his command of 1,200 soldiers set out from their post on July 1 and made a reconnaissance of the Black Hills, returning to Fort Abraham Lincoln on August 22. The discovery of gold on July 30 on French Creek by persons identified with the expedition transcended all other incidents in importance.⁴

The news of the gold discovery spread like the wind to other parts of Dakota Territory and to surrounding areas. Even before the return of the Custer military force

2 Monthly Post Returns, June, July, 1874.

3 Report of General Phil Sheridan, quoted in Kingsbury, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 882-883.

4 Robinson, op. cit., pp. 407-413; Kingsbury, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 883-890; W. M. Wemett, "Custer Expedition to the Black Hills in 1874. *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*. VI (July, 1932). 292-302.

to Fort Abraham Lincoln, there were indications that prospectors and adventurers would begin to enter the Black Hills in large numbers. Since the entrance of the whites into this region would be a patent violation of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 and would react adversely upon the Sioux, the Government took immediate steps to intercept all trespassers.

In spite of such precautions, parties of gold seekers began to slip into the forbidden region. The first of these was the

"Gordon Party," which assembled in Sioux City in the fall of 1874. It left for the Black Hills in October, 1874, via Covington, Nebraska, and arrived at French Creek in December. Two members of the party at once returned to Sioux City by way of Yankton to obtain supplies and recruits for the group.⁵

Lt. Col. Lugenbeel, commander at Fort Randall, learning of the presence of the Gordon expedition in the Black Hills through Cheyenne Indians at their agency at Fort Bennett, decided to send out troops to remove the intruders. Accordingly Companies C, G, and I of the 1st Infantry were mounted and placed under the command of Captain Walker, and sent to the Black Hills to apprehend the miners.⁶ Other soldiers of the 3rd Cavalry and 9th Infantry were likewise dispatched to work in conjunction with Captain Walker's command in locating and placing the trespassers under military surveillance. A detachment of Captain Walker's mounted force pursued the miners in the Black Hills but was forced to give up any further effort when its rations became exhausted at Box Elder Creek.⁷

Other detachments were sent out from Fort Randall during the winter and spring of 1875 to eject trespassers from the Sioux Reservation and to confiscate their supplies. One detachment, working with a detachment of cavalry from Fort Robinson, was caught in a blizzard, which recorded a temperature of 40° below zero. As a result 24 empty saddles were counted among the cavalry and 40 of the soldiers were returned to Fort Randall to be hospitalized for frozen limbs.⁸

Lt. Col. Lugenbeel had orders to stop the Gordon relief expedition which was restocking in Sioux City during the spring of 1875. Gordon and his party of 150 well-organized and armed recruits started for the Black Hills, but were overtaken May 25 on the south bank of the Niobrara River, near Gordon, Nebraska, by a company of infantry under Captain Walker and two troops of Cavalry from Fort Robinson under Captain Mills with a battery of two Catling guns. All the wagons, arms, and supplies were destroyed and the members of the party were taken prisoner and led to Fort Randall. Since the party was captured in Nebraska outside the limits of the Great Sioux

5 Kingsbury, op. cit.. Vol, I, pp. 893-894.

6. Monthly Post Returns, April, 1875.

7. Annie D. Tallent, *The Black Hills*. Nixon-Jones, St. Louis, 1899, PP. 99-100.

8. Agnes Wright Spring. *The Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage and Express Routes*. Arthur H. Clark Co., Glendale, Calif., 1949, PP. 47-46.

Reservation, this seizure was generally regarded as illegal and much ill will was displayed, especially in newspapers, against the troops at Fort Randall.⁹

The garrison of 250 troops at Fort Randall was kept in continual movement during the summer of 1875 as the troops were detached on numerous expeditions to capture trespassers and protect the Indian agencies and settlements. In May the garrison was strengthened by the arrival of Captain F. W. Benteen, with Companies A, E, and H of the 7th Cavalry, which had been sent to the fort from the Department of the South and Gulf to aid the 1st Infantry. The more mobile cavalry helped immeasurably in the double duty of coping with both the hostile Sioux and the trespassing whites. The 1st Infantry at the fort, as well as other companies at Fort Sully and the Lower Brule Agency and the 1th Cavalry troops, patrolled an immense area extending from the mouth of the Niobrara River to the foothills of the Black Hills and up the Missouri River to a point above Fort Sully. In July Captain Benteen and Company H of the 7th Cavalry were ordered out to patrol the Black Hills area, and Company D of the 1st Infantry was sent to picket the country from the South White River to Wounded Knee Creek. The 7th Cavalry returned in August with 40 captured miners. Little resistance from the Indians was encountered in this area during this period. In fact, the Sioux were even friendly at times and often cooperative.¹⁰

Any miner or emigrant captured within the bounds of the Great Sioux Reservation was promptly taken to Fort Randall and put off the Sioux Reserve after signing a parole and promising not to return. If any person so released was captured a second time, he was immediately escorted to Yankton and turned over to the civil authorities at the capital for trial.¹¹ The troops were given strict orders to enforce the Government policy of preventing entry into the Sioux Reservation, and carried out this command strictly during 1874 and the first half of 1875, even with harshness at times. However, by the fall of 1875" laxness set in and the orders were enforced only in a perfunctory manner with only an occasional arrest.¹²

In the meantime, while the Government was following this rigid policy against trespassers, attempts were made to buy the Black Hills from the Sioux. A commission, headed by William B. Allison, attempted to obtain mining rights to the Black Hills from the Indians but the monetary demands made by the Sioux tribes were too exorbitant to come to any fair agreement. As negotiations bogged down, the military relaxed its

9. Tallent, op. cit., pp. 120-122: Yankton Press and Dakotian, May 30, June 2, June 5, 1875; John L. Cox, *Soldiering in Dakota Territory in the Seventies*. North Dakota Historical Quarterly. VI (October, 1931), 65-67; Monthly Post Returns, May, 1875. See also O. W. Coursey (compiler and editor), *The First White Woman in the Black Hills. As Told By Herself, Mrs. Annie D. Tallent*. Mitchell, Educator Supply Co., 1923.

10. Yankton Press and Dakotian. May 1, July 19. August 28, 1875; Monthly Post Returns, May to July, 1875.

11. Report of Major General A. H. Terry, *Report of the Secretary of War, 1875*, in *House Executive Documents*, 44 Cong., 1 Sess., Vol. 1, pp. 59-69.

12. Kingsbury, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 917-919.

vigil over the Sioux lands, and white trespassers flooded into the Black Hills in increasing numbers.¹³

The failure of the Government to conclude a treaty in September, 1875 relieved the troops at Fort Randall of the rigorous duty of patrolling. In the meantime, the Government demanded all Indians to return to their several agencies. The Sioux, however, became increasingly more hostile and were assembling in the Powder River region. The ensuing "Black Hills War" resulted in the annihilation of Custer's command at the Little Bighorn and the dispersal of the Sioux.¹⁴

A treaty, negotiated in the fall of 1876 with the Teton Sioux for the session of the Black Hills, was ratified by the Senate in February, 1877, thus officially ending the hostilities.

The Black Hills treaty also called for the removal of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands to new agency locations along the Missouri River. The Secretary of Interior had recommended such a removal in 1875 in order to save the cost of transporting the annuity goods to the interior. Spotted Tail and his Brules were then located at their agency on the upper waters of the White River whither they had moved in 1871. Red Cloud and his Oglalas were located on the Platte River in northwestern Nebraska a short distance from Fort Laramie. In May, 1877, a commission was appointed by the Government to examine the country along the Missouri River for suitable points for agencies. The commission consisted of D. H. Jerome of the Board of Indian Commissioners, J. H. Hammond, superintendent of Indian Affairs in Dakota Territory, and Lt. Col. Lugenbeel, commanding officer of Fort Randall. The commission recommended as a suitable site for the Red Cloud Agency a point near Tellow Medicine Creek and for the Spotted Tail Agency a place near Whetstone Creek. These points were selected for their remoteness from whiskey-sellers as well as their proximity to a large supply of timber and fuel.¹⁵

Red Cloud and his people accordingly during the following winter encamped near the mouth of Yellow Medicine Creek,(?) midway between the White River and the Great Bend, while Spotted Tail and his followers located at the old Ponca Agency. Both bands were, however, disgruntled over these sites and refused to remain there. Therefore, a new commission, appointed in 1878 and headed by Major General Stanley, located Red Cloud's Agency at White Clay Creek in the southwestern part of Dakota Territory and Spotted Tail's Agency on the Rosebud.¹⁶ Company E, 1st Infantry from Fort Kandall was used to escort Red Cloud's band in December, 1878, to its new agency which became known as the Pine Ridge Agency. Company A, 1st Infantry, was also used to escort the surveying parties which fixed the boundaries of the new agencies in May, 1879.¹⁷

13. Robinson, op. cit., pp. 416-421; Kingsbury, op. cit.. Vol. I, pp. 911-917.

14. Robinson, op. cit., pp. 442-427.

15. Report of the Secretary of Interior. 1877. in House Executive Documents, 45 Cong, 2 Sess., Vol. 8, pp. 415; Reports of Colonel Lugenbeel, *Report of the Secretary of War*, 1877. in *House Executive Documents*, 45 Cong., 2 Sess., Vol. I pp. 564-565.; Kingabury, op. cit., Vol. I pp. 799-806.

16. Robinson, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 444-445.

17. Monthly Post Returns, December, 1878, May, 1879.

In addition to its duties in patrolling the Great Sioux Reservation during the earlier part of the gold rush, the garrison was also kept busy in guarding white settlements and friendly Indians, especially the Poncas, against the Sioux. No sooner had the 1st Infantry taken up station at the post in June, 1874, than a detachment of 20 troops from Company C was sent to the Ponca Agency, 20 miles south of the fort, where the Poncas were under continuous attack from roving bands of Sioux. The Sioux were numerically larger and stronger than the Poncas and took advantage of their superiority through frequent raids on the Poncas and their herds. At the time the 1st Infantry detachment arrived at the Ponca Agency during the summer of 1874, a Sioux raiding mission had stolen eight of the finest of the Ponca horses. The latter in retaliation pursued the marauders and regained the stolen horses. Shortly afterward another band of Sioux, numbering between 200 and 300 warriors, was reported heading from the Black Hills toward the Ponca villages, seeking revenge for the loss inflicted by the Poncas. A detachment of soldiers from Fort Randall arrived in time to repel the Sioux by means of an antiquated piece of artillery. To prevent any Sioux foray against the settlement at Niobrara, Nebraska, Company K was sent from the fort to that locality.¹⁸

Troops from the fort were stationed at the Ponca Agency but these failed to deter the Sioux who continued their raids. On June 7, 1875, a party of 150 Brule Sioux was reported to have attacked the Running Water settlement and to be headed for the Ponca Agency. Lt. DeRudio and a detachment of the 7th Cavalry at once left the fort to capture and punish these marauders but they failed to sight the Sioux band.¹⁹ The next month a formidable group of over 200 Brule Sioux attacked the Ponca Agency. Most of the Poncas were absent on a hunt but Sgt. Danres and a detachment of 10 men of Company G, 1st Infantry, then stationed at the agency, repulsed the attacking Sioux with the aid of the old field piece which discharged old boiler-rivets.²⁰

During 1876 the soldiers at Fort Randall were distributed among the Indian agencies and settlements where most needed, especially along the Niobrara River. Company D was sent to Fort Sully. Companies G and K were sent to the Standing Rock Agency in August to disarm the Indians there. Here the Indians were relieved of their arms and their ponies without a shot being fired, primarily because of the reinforcements furnished by the 21 reorganized 7th Cavalry and other infantry regiments.²¹

Company C of the 1st Infantry was later on temporarily sent to Fort Sully but Companies E and I remained at the fort to take care of any likely disturbances at the Ponca Agency where Sioux bands continued their raids. In May, after a serious pillage of the Ponca village, Company I under Captain Walker was sent in force to guard the

18. Cox, op. cit., pp. 63-68; *Dakota Gleaner*, July 23, 1874; Monthly Post Returns, July, 1874.

19. *Yankton Press and Dakotian*, June 9, 14, 1875.

20. Ibid., July 10, 1875; Report of Major General A. H. Terry, *Report of the Secretary of War*, 1875, in *House Executive Documents*, 44 Cong., 1 Sess., Vol. I, pp. 04- 65; *Report of the Secretary of Interior*, 1875, in *House Executive Documents*, 44 Cong., 1 Sess., Vol. 1, p. 751.

21. Cox, op. cit., p. 69

Ponca Agency and to protect settlers along the Niobrara River.²²

The intertribal difficulties between the Poncas and Sioux were finally settled in 1877 by the removal of the Ponca tribe to the Quapaw Reservation in Indian Territory. This was accomplished under legislation enacted by Congress in 1876. In April, 1877, Company I of the 1st Infantry under Captain Fergus Walker was given mounts and sent to the Ponca Agency to carry out the removal order. The agency supplies were packed and sent by train from Columbus, Nebraska, to the new Ponca Reservation. Captain Walker and his troops escorted the Ponca tribe of over 700 people, who traveled by pony to Columbus, after which they returned to their post in June. While most of the halfbreed Poncas had left willingly, some of the full bloods refused to move from their reservation and several had to be arrested and detained in the guardhouse at the fort before the remainder complied with the order to move.²³ Later in 1879 Chief Standing Bear and 35 of the Ponca tribe escaped from their reservation in Indian Territory and returned to their old reservation in Nebraska. The courts upheld their action and the Ponca tribe was allowed to return to their old agency.²⁴

Troops from Fort Randall continued to be used for the protection of white settlements and at times were called upon for escort duty and police protection outside Dakota Territory and Nebraska. Because of these services the personnel of the fort at times became so reduced in number that even the Regimental Band of the 1st Infantry was used to perform guard duty and was required to assist in starting the Ponca tribe on the way to its new reservation in Indian Territory. Settlers along the Niobrara River frequently called for detachments of soldiers to protect them from marauding Indians. To protect the settlers better in that vicinity, particularly in Holt County, Nebraska, Company I established a camp on the Keya Paha River, 28 miles west of the fort, in June, 1879.²⁵

Escort duty was also performed during this period by the troops for Indian prisoners who were brought down from the upper Missouri River region. The outbreak of the Nez Perces under Chief Joseph in 1877 in Idaho had resulted in their capture by General Miles who had been sent to round them up and put them on a reservation. The small tribe of 87 men and 254 women and children was sent down the Missouri River under military escort on its way to Indian Territory.²⁶ Captain Johnson and two companies of the 1st Infantry were used as a portion of the military escort that accompanied from Bismarck to Fort Leavenworth.²⁷ Another detachment of troops from the fort was sent to escort Nez Perces captives to their winter quarters at the Lower

22. Report of Colonel Lugenbeel, op. cit., pp. 564-565.

23. Loc. cit.; *Monthly Post Returns*, May, 1877; *Yankton Press and Dakotian*, April 9, 24, 1877; Barrett, op. cit., p. 20-24.

24. Grant Foreman. *The Last Trek of the Indians*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1946, pp. 252-253; Earl W. Hayter, "The Ponca Removal," *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*, VI (July, 1932), 262-276; Barrett, op., cit. pp. 23-25.

25. *Monthly Post Returns*, June, 1879.

26. Paul I. Wellman, *Death on Horseback*, Lincott, New . . .

27. *Yankton Press and Dakotian*, December 1, 1877.

28. *Ibid.*, December 3, 1877.

Brule Agency.²⁸

The soldiers at Fort Randall also performed duties other than those incidental to a frontier post. In July, 1877, a serious railroad strike in Chicago prompted President Hayes to send federal troops from remote regions into the strike area to protect property against the rioters. Companies C and E of the 1st Infantry at Fort Randall, consisting of 60 soldiers under the command of Major Offley, were among the troops ordered to Chicago on July 27. Nothing of importance, however, occurred after the arrival of the federal forces and so the troops from Fort Randall were returned to the post in August.²⁹

By 1878 most of the Teton Sioux had either been placed upon reservations or were sufficiently overawed to render unnecessary any further military expeditions. However, troublesome forays were kept up by several Sioux bands in the Black Hills region, especially along the wagon roads leading to the Black Hills from Fort Pierre and Bismarck on the Missouri River and from Sidney, Nebraska, resulting sometimes in the capture of wagons. Little bloodshed, however, took place. Presumably these Indians came from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. To stop these ambushes and prevent any other hostile acts of the Sioux,

General Miles conducted a small expedition into the area in Companies C and I of the 1st Infantry under Captain Johnson left Fort Randall in January, 1878, to form part of his force. These two companies returned to Fort Sully the following May but marched to Bear Butte in the Black Hills shortly thereafter to establish a summer camp and take up stations in that vicinity. Two companies of soldiers from the fort were also ordered to stop the ambushing along the routes to the Black Hills but accomplished little because of their small size and their immobility and so were returned to the post in November, 1878. Later in the fall another force in the form of Company E was sent to the Red Cloud Agency but with no better results.³⁰

The peaceful Yankton Indians on their reservation across the Missouri River from Fort Randall caused a detail of troops to be sent out during the summer of 1878. The Yanktons had various grievances against their agent, Major Douglass, mainly due to the delay of annuity payments and the poor quality of subsistence furnished by him. A few of the tribe wished to leave for the Omaha Agency but were forbidden to do so by Major Douglass. Appeals by the Indians to the commander at Fort Randall to remedy their situation were of no avail. Some of the tribe finally left their reservation in September, intent on reaching their friends at the Omaha Agency to the south. Major Douglass at once called upon Fort Randall for soldiers to prevent their departure. Major Offley, temporarily in command of the fort during the absence of Lt. Col. Lugenbeel who was on service elsewhere, complied with the request and ordered out a detachment to move against the Yanktons. The departing Yanktons, on hearing of this military movement, stopped at Springfield where they held a dance and then returned to their agency before the troops could overtake them.³¹

29. Report of Colonel Lugenbeel, op. cit., pp. 564 to 565; Monthly Post Returns, July and August, 1877; *Yankton Press and Dakotian*. July 28, August 20, 1877.

30. Kingsbury. op. cit.. Vol. II. pp. 1029-1030; Monthly Post Returns, May, August, November and December, *Yankton Press and Dakotian*, January 10, August 7, 1878.

31. *Yankton Press and Dakotian*. August 7, September 16, 1878.

The 1st Infantry which garrisoned Fort Randall under the command of Lt. Col. Lugenbeel, in spite of its patrolling and escorting activities, found sufficient time to make noteworthy improvements in the structure of the fort itself. The quarters at the post, ample for five companies of soldiers, were increased by adding 12 sets for officers in 1877. New buildings were erected to replace several old quarters which were torn down. The old guardhouse towards the river front was moved to the northwest corner of the parade ground and remodeled. A few more spacious barns were built for the housing of the mules. A post cemetery was laid out on a hill nearly a mile behind the fort. A picket fence 900 feet long was erected around the cemetery, the ground was improved by planting trees and making walks, and 87 new lettered headboards were placed over the graves. A new sawmill and shed were built. Water was obtained from the Missouri River and forced by steam pump into a reservoir on the summit of a bluff behind the post. From the reservoir the water was pumped by hand pumps into water wagons which distributed the water as needed to the garrison. The commanding officer's house was remodeled and made into a two-story veranda building. All other quarters, buildings, and yards were fenced with white picket fences. A swimming pond and bathhouse were built at the warm springs in back of the enlisted men's quarters on the south side of the fort. The swimming pond was used for skating in the winter.³²

In addition to the improvements in the post proper, the 1st Infantry erected a combined chapel, library, and lodge building. This new structure was laid out and erected by the post carpenter, George Bush, a discharged soldier of the 1st Infantry. The idea for the new chapel, as the building later came to be known, was given by the commanding officer, Lt. Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel. Money for the chapel came from the post slush fund, from excess allowances and rations due the soldiers, from donations given by the remainder of the regiment at other posts, and from subscriptions from private civilian sources. The chapel was built on a grass level, in the form of a cross, just outside the enclosure of the post's buildings on the northwest corner. Yellow chalk rock from nearby quarries was used for the main outside part of the chapel. The chalk was hauled by the quartermaster department from the hills about two miles south of the fort, and sawed by a circular saw borrowed from the government supply and powered by a treadmill worked by an old government mule. The chalk was sawed into blocks two and a half feet thick. Timber for rafters in the roof was taken from trees on Cedar Island and other islands on the Missouri River near the fort. The detail of woodchoppers at Cedar Island was protected by a detachment of troops in order to ward off horse and wood thieves. The timber was floated down to a spot near the fort and sawed at the post sawmill. The rafters were mainly of red cedar. Black walnut was imported from the East for the arching beams and interior woodwork. No nails were used in the entire construction.

The chapel was divided into three sections. The center room was to be the Odd Fellows' Hall; the east wing was used as a church; and the west wing as the post library.

32. Report of Colonel Lugenbeel, op,* cit., pp. 565-565; Charles F. Hackett, *"Along the Upper Missouri River in the '70s,"* S. D. H. C.. Vol. VIII, pp. 30-31; *Sioux City Journal*. June 20, 1926; *Yankton Press and Dakotian*. February 27, April 15. 1880.

The structure was built in the form of a cross, as in cathedral style, and was about 76 feet long and 52 feet wide, with the cross 25 by 48 feet. A bell tower with a winding stairway was erected and used as a watch tower. A bell and a large organ were installed. A choir loft of black walnut was put in the chapel under the high arches. Black walnut pews, two and a half inches thick, were placed in the chapel. The chapel was intended for all faiths and bore outside its entrance the inscription, "Christ Church — Erected by First U. S. Inf. 1875. From the building a pebble-outlined walk led to the parade ground and the commanding officer's house. The whole project was completed at an estimated cost of \$20,000.³³

Life at Fort Randall during this period moved with little of the regular monotony which frontier posts of the time were accustomed to. Although few comforts and practically no luxuries were known to the men, efforts were made, nevertheless, to enliven the garrison life. Musical and dramatic entertainments were given by the Regimental Band of the 1st Infantry and dramatic troupe at the post. Band concerts by the band were given almost nightly. A dramatic troupe, made up mainly from the civilian personnel of the quartermaster and commissary departments, entertained the garrison on holiday occasions with such dramatic productions as "The Momentous Question" and "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." Fancy dress balls and grand masquerade dances were held in the commodious hall at the hospital. At these ceremonious affairs the garrison officers were in full dress uniforms; the invited women guests from Sioux City and Yankton were in ball gowns imported from the East so as to do justice to the pomp and ceremony attendant to the occasion. Many persons were invited from neighboring towns in Dakota Territory and from Sioux City to take part in the festivities. Civilian personnel employed at the fort in position of engineer, blacksmith, interpreter, telegraph operator, and teamsters added much to the social life of the fort. Neither was education neglected at Fort Randall. A post school with 42 pupils was held under the direction of the post chaplain and an assistant. The chaplain and his assistant also conducted a Sunday school. During the last year in which the 1st Infantry was stationed at the post an academy was formed out of the post school for elementary pupils and placed under the direction of Professor Eugene P. Messir, a native of France. The customary intemperance at army posts was prevented by the closing of the canteen of post trader's bar under order of Lt. Col, Lugenbeel and the disallowance of all alcoholic sales by traders.³⁴

Fraternal organizations continued to take up much of the leisure time of the soldiers during the winter, A Good Templars Society lodge was again started to combat the liquor influence in 1874. A lodge, named the Frontier Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized and seemingly had salutary effects upon the intemperance habits of the garrison. On October 11, 1876, the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Dakota Territory assembled at Fort Randall for a two-day period. The Odd Fellows' Lodge at the post received the Dakota members at White Swan, a small settlement a mile north and east across the Missouri River from the fort, and regaled

34 Lugenbeel, op. cit., pp. 564-565; Hackett. op. cit., p. 31; *Yankton Press and Dakotian*. March 27, 1877, February 1, 1878, August 12, 16, October 29, 1879, January 2, 9, 1880.

them with supper at the hotel. The hotel, a log shack called the Chamberlain Hotel, was used as a temporary stopover and meeting place, and the next day the visiting members were escorted to the fort where the regular meetings were held. The annual lodge meeting was concluded with a ball in which all the representatives of the 11 Dakota Lodges participated.³⁵

The garrison at the fort was also occupied with post duties other than those of a purely military character. The post gardens were extended, much to the delight of all at the post who had little in the way of fresh food, outside that furnished by the beef herd. Thirty acres were under complete cultivation, with each company planting and maintaining its own garden. In 1879, however, the post gardens were consolidated into one large regular post garden. During the year 1876 the thirty acres under cultivation produced over 3,000 bushels of potatoes and the following year yielded over 7,000 head of cabbages. One officer, Lt. Hugh R. Reed of Company E, 1st Infantry, found time during his leisure moments to write a volume on signal tactics, intended for the use of officers and enlisted men of the military and naval forces of the United States. It was published by the Government.³⁶

The fort was kept in touch with the outside through the Missouri River steamboats and the transportation routes from Yankton to White Swan. Travelers on boats stopped occasionally at the fort, and regiments of troops headed for service farther up the Missouri River also stopped at the post for supplies. Thus in August, 1876, the 11th Infantry from Texas stopped on route to the Cheyenne Agency where it reinforced the garrison.

The stage of the Missouri River Stage Company, later called the Northwestern line, ran daily from Tankton to White Swan in the late 1870's. This stage line, carrying both mail and passengers, completed a one-way trip in about 16 hours. Stopping places for the line were maintained at Lakeport, Bon Homiae, Springfield, Emmanuel Creek, Choteau Creek, Tankton Indian Agency, and White Swan, at which point passengers and mail were ferried across Missouri River by skiffs or flatboats to Fort Randall. The stage line from Fort Randall continued on to Fort Sully on a semi-weekly basis with stations at Fort Pierre and other intermediate points. The Northwestern Line was discontinued in 1877 to be replaced by the W. W. Marsh & Company stage line. This stage line ran until 1879 when it was taken over by the Wyoming Stage Company operated by William Kramer.³⁷

On May 2, 1879 two notable events occurred at the fort. One was the inspection of the post and a review of the garrison by General Sheridan and Terry and a staff of officers. This inspection group found everything in good shape, for the fort was at this time probably the best constructed and garrisoned post on the upper Missouri River. The other event was the marriage of Miss Hattie Lugenbeel, the daughter of the

36. *Yankton Press and Dakotian*, December 29, 1877, August 7, 1878, May 30, 1880; Lugenbeel, op. cit., pp. 564-565.

37. The post office for Fort Randall was maintained at White Swan, a small settlement which consisted of from four to five buildings, including a trading store, hotel and post office. *Yankton Press and Dakotian*, June 4, August 31, 1876, April 2, May 30, December 2, 1877, July 7, 1879.

commanding officer of the fort, to S. H. Gruber. This wedding was the first to take place in the post chapel. The Sioux missionary, Bishop William H. Hare, officiated. The chappel was tastefully decorated for the occasion by the ladies of the garrison. After the ceremony a ball was held.³⁸

In May, 1880, the 1st Infantry at Fort Randall was ordered to exchange stations with the 25th Infantry which was stationed in the Department of Texas. By May 31 the entire battalion of the 1st Infantry had assembled at Fort Randall, except for skeleton companies continued at Fort Randall and at several posts up the Missouri River, and on that date boarded a steamboat on its way to the new post. Colonel William Shafter was in command at the time, having replaced Lt. Col. Lugenbeel the year before. Most of the departing troops were elated over the prospect of relief from the cold climate of the Dakota winters. Captain John Hamilton and 84 soldiers of Company E., however, remained at the fort until the 25th Infantry arrived.³⁹

The departure of the 1st Infantry in 1880 coincided with the attainment of stability among the Teton Sioux and other Indians on the northern plains. Although small bands of irreconcilables continued from time to time to harass the frontier settlements, their infractions were of minor consequence to the military. Frontier forts were still necessary along the upper Missouri River but only in a routine manner. The 1st Infantry at Fort Randall had served throughout the period of the last full scale war with the Sioux so that its departure marked the end of an era in the history of Dakota Territory. The accomplishments of the 1st Infantry had been noteworthy. Moreover, Lt. Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, the commanding officer of the fort from 1874-1879, had been well liked by the settlers. A county in the southwestern part of the territory was named after him.⁴⁰

38. *Yankton Press and Dakotian*. May 1, 2, 1879.

39. *Monthly Post Returns*, May, 1880; *Yankton Press and Dakotian*. April 28, May 25, June 1, 1880.

40. Robinson, *Encyclopedia of South Dakota*, p. 499, Lugenbeel county was later changed to Bennett county.

Data for Col. C. H. Bonesteal, 10th Infantry,
Schofield Barracks, T.H.,
October 13, 1938.

LUGENBEEL, PINKNEY
WC- 227381

Born: November 20, 1819 in Frederick County, Maryland

Enlisted: July 1, 1840

Retired: February 6, 1882

Colonel, 19th Infantry in 1862

Died: March 18, 1886 in Detroit, Michigan

Widow, Mrs. Harriet Lugenbeel, pensioned and died
December 14, 1888, survived by 4 children, names not shown.

No further record.

Lieutenant Colonel Pinkney Lugenebeel, of the First
 Regiment of Infantry, having applied for a certificate on
 which to ground an application for leave of absence, I do
 hereby certify that I have carefully examined this officer, and
 find that he is suffering from the consequences of an attack
 of apoplexy, which he had nine months ago, and which had
 paralyzed face, tongue and upper extremity on one side. He has
 recovered all but the free use of his tongue. Besides he is suffering
 from chronic catarrh and bronchitic asthma, which are un-
 favorably affected by this climate. In consequence thereof he
 is, in my opinion, unfit for duty. I further declare my belief
 that he will not be able to resume his duties in a less period
 than four months, and that a change of climate is necessary
 to prevent permanent disability.

(Signed) A. C. Girard,
 Capt & A. Surg. ap. 10.

Dated at Fort Randall, A.T.
 this 17th day of December 1877.

True copy. }
 M. D. a. g. o. }
 July 22/86 } Asst. Adjutant General.

non remarried

they have known of and seen the said Harriet Lugenbeel, and have been intimately acquainted with the neighborhood in which she resides, and she has not remarried since the death of her husband as they verily believe; that they have never known, heard of, or in any way ~~said from~~ been informed of such marriage.

On this 29th day of June A.D. 1886, }
personally appeared before me }
the said Edward C. Wacker and }
De Witt C. Holbrook who }
subscribed this affidavit and who }
did separately depose and say }
that the same is true. }

Edward C. Wacker
De Witt C. Holbrook

Witness my hand and my official seal as
Notary Public at Detroit this
day,

Geo. B. Shesby
Notary Public
Wayne County,
Michigan,

004310-0274

ORDER AND BILLING FOR COPIES OF VETERAN'S RECORDS		Please read the information and instructions on the back before completing this form. Mail the complete set of this order to Military Service Records (NNCC) Washington, D.C. 20408		Date received by National Archives 1-31-83	
1. CHECK RECORD DESIRED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PENSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION (Service before 1856 only) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY		REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN			
		2. VETERAN (Give last, first, and middle names) LUGENBEEL, Pinkney		3. STATE FROM WHICH SERVED MD	
		4. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH HE SERVED Civil War or Indian Wars in WA Terr.		5. IF SERVICE WAS CIVIL WAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNION <input type="checkbox"/> CONFEDERATE	
PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, IF KNOWN					
6. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED (Name of regiment or number, company, etc., or name of ship) Lt. Phil Sheridan, 1st Territory 1850's, Ft Lugenbeel, Columbia River GARRISON		7. BRANCH IN WHICH HE SERVED <input type="checkbox"/> INFANTRY <input type="checkbox"/> CAVALRY <input type="checkbox"/> ARTILLERY <input type="checkbox"/> NAVY West Point		8. KIND OF SERVICE <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEERS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULARS	
9. PENSION OR BOUNTY LAND FILE NUMBER		10. DATE OF BIRTH Nov 16, 1819			
11. PLACE OF BIRTH (City, county, State, etc.) Liberty, Frederick Co, md		12. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT HARRIET			
13. DATE OF DEATH MAR 18, 1886		14. PLACE OF DEATH (City, county, State, etc.) Detroit, Mich		15. PLACE(S) VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE Frederick, md	
16. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS. GIVE LOCATION (City and State)					
17. NUMBER OF THESE BLANK FORMS YOU WOULD LIKE SENT TO YOU		Do NOT write below - Space is for reply to you.			
18. YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS Robert A. Lugenbeel 2406 Sycamore St SE Lacey WA 98503		RECORDS ENCLOSED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PENSION <input type="checkbox"/> BOUNTY LAND <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> THIS IS YOUR BILL NUMBER OF COPIES FROM WHICH COPIES WERE REPRODUCED complete AMOUNT DUE \$5.00 Please remit the above amount in the enclosed addressed envelope with the white copy of this form.			
Print or type your name and address within the block below. (add ditz) Robert A. Lugenbeel 2406 Sycamore St SE Lacey WA 98503		<input type="checkbox"/> WE WERE UNABLE TO COMPLETE YOUR ORDER RECORDS SEARCHED FOR BUT NOT FOUND <input type="checkbox"/> PENSION <input type="checkbox"/> BOUNTY LAND <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY			
<input type="checkbox"/> We found _____ pension or bounty landfiles and _____ military service files of the same name (or similar variations). You may order copies by returning the enclosed, marked forms. <input type="checkbox"/> When we are unable to find a record for a veteran, this does not necessarily mean that he did not serve. You may be able to obtain information about him from the State archives. <input type="checkbox"/> See attached forms/leaflets/information sheet. <input type="checkbox"/> Please complete items 2 (give full name), 3 and 4, and resubmit. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____					
SEARCHED 22-83 DATE 2-22-83 CASHIER		FILE DESIGNATION Lugenbeel, Pinkney NC 227-381			

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD

CUSTOMER

NATF Form 26 (8-79)

ARREARS OF WIDOW'S PENSION.

ACT OF JUNE 7, 1884

2011.381
Pinkney

Pensioner *Harriet Lugmbeel*
169 Lafayette Ave,
P. O. *St. Louis,*
County *Wayne*, State *Mich.*

Soldier *Pinkney Lugmbeel* ✓
Rank *Col.* ✓, Co. _____
Regiment *5th U.S. Infy.* ✓

Allow arrears of pension at the rate of \$ *30* per month from *Mar. 19*, 18*86* ✓
and \$ _____ per month from _____, 18____, and ending *June 9*, 18*86* ✓
AND two dollars a month additional for each child, as follows:

By former marriage	Born, _____, 18____	Commencing, _____, 18____
	Sixteen, _____, 18____	Ending, _____, 18____
	Born, _____, 18____	Commencing, _____, 18____
	Sixteen, _____, 18____	Ending, _____, 18____
By last marriage	Born, _____, 18____	Commencing, _____, 18____
	Sixteen, _____, 18____	Ending, _____, 18____
	Born, _____, 18____	Commencing, _____, 18____
	Sixteen, _____, 18____	Ending, _____, 18____

Was pensioned *Nov. 15*, 18*86* at \$ *30* per month from *June 10*, 18*86* ✓
and \$ _____ per month from _____, 18____, and two dollars additional for each
child, as above stated.

2011

Submitted for allowance *Sept. 25*, 188*8*

Wm. Smith

A. W. Wilkinson
Examiner.

Approved *Oct 4*, 188*8*
L. B. Decker ✓
Legal Reviewer.

Approved *Oct 6th*, 188*8*
Wm. Smith
Re-Reviewer.

17740-10 m

WIDOW'S PENSION.

Claimant Nazick Sugrue Soldier Pinkney Sugrue
 P.O. 169-124th Ave. Rank Private Co. 1st U.S. Inf.
 County Wayne State Mich Regiment 1st U.S. Inf.

Rate, \$ 20 per month, commencing June 10, 1886, and two dollars a month additional for each child, as follows:

By former marriage.	Born,	18	Commencing	18
	Sixteen,	18		18
	Eighteen,	18		18
	Sixteen,	18		18
By last marriage.	Born,	18	Commencing	18
	Sixteen,	18		18
	Eighteen,	18		18
	Sixteen,	18		18

Payments on all former certificates covering any portion of same time to be deducted.

All pension to terminate, 18, date of

RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY:

Name Reverend Bishop Fee \$ 20 Agent to pay
 P.O. Washington D.C. Articles filed June 10, 1886

APPROVALS:

Submitted for admission Oct. 1st, 1886, Reverend Bishop, Examiner.
 Approved for Admission, origin of Apoplexy & Asthma accepted, Marasmus due to Apoplexy & Asthma which has been legally accepted,
Service. Rec'd 1st U.S. Inf. John Campbell
Oct. 22, 1886 Legal Reviewer. Nov. 9, 1886 Medical Reviewer.

IMPORTANT DATES:

Enlisted July 1, 1840 Invalid application filed None, 18
 Mustered Oct. 25, 1867 Invalid last paid to, 18
 Discharged Feb. 6, 1862 Former marriage of soldier, 18
 Died March 18, 1886 Death of former wife, 18
 Declaration filed June 10, 1886 Claimant's marriage to soldier Sept. 5, 1843

0348 [8-218.]
Ex'r.

No. 340593

Acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873.

✓
Harriet Lugenbeel
74 Edmund Place, Detroit, Mich
Widow

Pinkney Lugenbeel
Capt. 9 U.S. Inf.
Col. 5 U.S. Inf.
Retired officer U.S.A.
Died at Mexico 19 U.S. Inf.
Lt. Col. 1 U.S. Inf. Old War Mex. War
Mar 18-86 Paralysis
No other claim.

June 14, 1886 M.O. Roberts,
1/31 2/94 Clerk.
BOARD OF REVIEW
OCT 2 1886

Application filed: June 10, 1886

Attorney: Allen Rutherford

P. O.

City.

FILED

P.

(12371-8,000.)

State of Michigan, }
COUNTY OF WAYNE.

Return of a Marriage.

No. 1009

1. Full Name of Bridegroom, Pinkney Lugenbeel
2. Residence at time of Marriage, Detroit, Mich
3. { Age, 24 years
(Color), not given
4. Birthplace, " "
5. Occupation, U. S. Army (Lieut)
6. { Full Name of Bride, Harriet E. Williams
(Maiden Name, if a Widow),
7. Residence at time of Marriage, Detroit, Mich
8. { Age, 22 years
(Color), not given
9. Birthplace, " "

The parties above named were joined in matrimony at Detroit
by me, this Fifth day of September A. D. 1843

IN PRESENCE OF

Samuel P. Hastings }
D. Suter } U. S. A.

Signed, Geo. Duffield
Pastor of the Pres. Church, Detroit

CLERK'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF WAYNE.

Received for Record the
day of Sept. 18...
and recorded in Liber F of Marriages,
on Page

Clerk.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
COUNTY OF WAYNE,

I, John J. Enright

County Clerk of the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, do hereby certify, that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Record of the Certificate of Marriage of the above named parties, as appears of record in my office. That I have compared the same with the original record, and it is a true transcript of the whole thereof. AND I FURTHER CERTIFY, That said record is kept in this office in pursuance of the provisions of the Laws of this State.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of
said County at Detroit, this 29th
day of June A. D. 1846.

John J. Enright Clerk.
By Mrs. May, Sp. Clk.

3389 A.C.P. 1886-
returned herewith -
Claim No. 340,573.

Headquarters of the Army,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 22, 1886.

Statement of the military service of Pinkney Lugenbeel, late
of the United States Army, compiled from the records of this office:

He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, and appointed Private and Lieutenant
5th Infantry, July 1, 1840; promoted 2nd Lieutenant, September 22, 1840; 1st Lieutenant, June 29,
1846; accepted appointment as Captain, 9th Infantry, April 16, 1855; promoted Major, 19th Infy.,
December 31, 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel June 25, 1867; transferred to 1st Infantry, March 15, 1869,
and promoted Colonel 5th Infantry, December 16, 1870. He was placed upon the retired list
as Colonel, *infra*, being over 62 years of age. (See 1244-Rev. Stat.) The records of this office
fail to show his station and duties from date of appointment as 2nd Lieutenant until
August 7, 1844, upon which date he joined his regiment in Wisconsin, and served therewith at Fort
Winnebago, to September 27, 1844, in Michigan, to August 20, 1845, in the Military Occupation of Texas and
War with Mexico (wounded in the shoulder August 20, 1847, at the battle of Chumbecho) to July 1848, at
East Pascagoula, Miss. to October 5, 1848, in the Indian Territory to Sept. 27, 1851, in Texas. (on leave
May 1, to Sept. 1, and on detached service to October 25, 1852) to May 17, 1858, when he left to join the 9th Infy.,

He assisted in organization of regiment and was on regimental recruiting service to November, 1858, with
regiment in Washington and Idaho territories and Oregon (being engaged in expeditions against the Yakima
Indians in 1856, and Snake River Indians in 1863) to October 1863; arrived East and on duty with regiment in
Michigan to April 1865, and in the field summer to July 1865; Acting Judge Advocate Adjutant of Georgia, to
December 1, 1865; with regiment in Arkansas, and in the Indian Territory, to March 1867; in Michigan to June
19, 1874, and in Dakota to January 1877; on sick leave to May 14, 1878. Copy of Certificate from Asst Surgeon A. C.
Givard, *infra*, herewith, with regiment in Dakota to July 1, 1880, at San Antonio, Texas to Sept. 7, 1880.
Commanding Recruiting Depot, Davis Island, N. Y. to January 31, 1881; on Coast-Marked duty in N.Y. City, to June
10, 1881, and assuming orders to February 6, 1882, when placed on the retired list. He is reported by Captain
A. C. King, P. Company, to have died at Detroit, Michigan, March 18, 1886, of "Marasmus senilis."

P. L. G.
Asst. Adjutant General

For the
Commissioners of Pensions.

3

3

Widow's Declaration for Pension

This must be recorded before a Court of Record or some Officer thereof having Custody of the Seal.

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, 99

ON THIS 5 day of June, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and eighty five

personally appeared before me

of Wayne

aged Twenty Nine

Harriet Lugenbeel Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County

years, who, being duly sworn according to law, makes the following declaration in order to obtain the

Pension provided by Acts of Congress granting pension to widows: That she is the widow of Shadrach Lugenbeel who was appointed in the Reg Army Sept 1 1835 and retired as Col. of the 5th Ill. Infy Feb 6 1882 by reason of long continued and arduous service Contracted Paralysis which caused his death State nature of wounds and all circumstances attending them, or the disease and manner in which it was incurred, in either case showing soldier's death to have been the sequence.

on the 18 day of March 1886 D.

who bore at the time of his death the rank of Col. U.S.A. Retired

that she was married under the name of Harriet Williams to said Shadrach Lugenbeel

on the 5th day of September A. D. 1845 by the Rev. George Russell at Detroit Michigan there being no legal

barrier to such marriage; that neither she nor her husband had been previously married. (If either have been previously married

so state, and give date of death or divorce of former spouse.)

that she has to present date remained his widow; that the following are the names and dates of birth of all his legitimate children surviving who were under sixteen years of age at father's death: No children

Twelve years at the time of death of Shadrach Lugenbeel as stated

of soldier by	born	18
of soldier by	born	18
of soldier by	born	18
of soldier by	born	18
of soldier by	born	18
of soldier by	born	18

That she has not abandoned the support of any one of her children, but that they are still under her care or maintenance.

(For each child, as are not under her care, should submit)

that she has not in any manner engaged in, or aided or abetted, the rebellion in the United States; that No

prior application has been filed. (If prior application has been filed, submit by soldier, or widow so state, giving number assigned to it)

that she hereby appoints, with full power of substitution and revocation,

Allen Rutherford, of Washington D. C.

Attorney to prosecute the above claim; that her residence is No. 74 Edmund Place

Detroit Michigan and her Post Office address is Detroit Michigan

Harriet Lugenbeel

(Signature of Claimant)

(Two witnesses who can write must sign here.)

PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

TAKE NOTICE.—The affidavit should, if possible, be in the handwriting of the affiant; the marginal instructions must be carefully observed before writing out the statement. All the facts in possession of affiant as to the origin and continuance of the disability should be fully set forth, and the dates of treatment should be specifically given. If the affidavit is prepared from memoranda in possession of the physician, that fact should be stated.

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, SS:

In the Pension Claim No. 340593

Harriet Lugenbeel widow late of
Col Pinkney Lugenbeel 5th M. I. A.
(Company and Regiment of service, if to the army; or vessel and rank if in the navy.)

Personally came before me, a Deputy Clerk in and for the aforesaid
County and State Calvin P. Caten Justice of the Peace

whose Post Office address is number 380 Jefferson Avenue
well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares in relation to aforesaid case as follows:

That he is a Practising Physician, and that he has been acquainted with said soldier for about 14 years, and that
I did not know Col Pinkney Lugenbeel
(here embody all the facts known to the affiant in accordance with the marginal instructions. No omissions or interpositions will be permitted
previous to his enlistment. I did not

know of his suffering from any disability
when I first knew him in 1867. I have
been his family physician for the
past five years and the Col. was
obliged to take some kind of medicine
nearly all the time during the past five
years. When I was first called to see
him I found him suffering from general
debility. That is he was never had
a poor appetite, nervous, digestion poor
and a general feeling of malaise.
He did not fully recover. It was able
to be about 1/2 most of the time until
a few weeks before his death.

I wrote the first prescription for Col
Pinkney Lugenbeel July 1881 and
prescribed for him at short
intervals from July 1881 up to
the time of his death March 1885.
I believe that the general debility
from which he was suffering in 1881
and which terminated in his death
in 1885 caused by death was the
result of injuries and exposure
while in active service previous to
1881. The above facts are taken from
my ledger case.
+ I also found at my first examination
in July 1881 a partial paralysis of the tongue.

NOTES.
The Physician's Affidavit must show the following facts:
1st. Whether or not he knew the soldier prior to enlistment; the length of time he has known him; how intimately and what opportunities he has had of observing his physical condition; whether as his family physician or as a neighbor; and how near he has lived to him. If he knew that the soldier was a soldier at enlistment, he should so state, adding, if true, that he had been around, he would have known it.
2d. If treated claimant while in the service either as his regimental surgeon or while claimant was borne on furlough, that fact should be stated. The claimant's physical condition at such times should be clearly shown, as well as the character or use of medicine and dates of treatment.
3d. If he has treated soldier since discharge he should so state, giving the date of his first treatment; what his physical condition was at the time, with complete diagnosis of the disability; the period during which he treated him; should be stated, with dates as far as possible, of the prescriptions.
4th. The extent to which the claimant has been unable to perform manual labor during each year from discharge to the present time.

Ex'r. [3-218.]
No. 340593
Acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873.

Harriet Lugenbeel
74 Edmund Place, Detroit, Mich.
Widow
Pinkney Lugenbeel
Capt. U. S. Inf.
Col. 3rd U. S. Inf.
Retired officer U. S. A.
Died at Major 1st U. S. Inf.
Lt. Col. 1st U. S. Inf. Old War Mex. War
Mar 18-86 Paralysis
No other claim.

June 14, 1886 M. O. Roberts,
1/31 2/94 Clerk.
BOARD OF REVIEW
JUL 2 1886

Application filed: June 10, 1886
Attorney: Allen Rutherford
P. O. City.
ATTY FILED

Ex'ternal
[3-218.]
Ex'r.
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Acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873.

Harriet Lugenbeel
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Retired officer U. S. A.
Died at Major 1st U. S. Inf.
Lt. Col. 1st U. S. Inf. Old War Mex. War
Mar 18-86 Paralysis
No other claim.

In Dec. Clerk.
June 14, 1886 M. O. Roberts,
1/31 2/94 Clerk.
BOARD OF REVIEW
JUL 2 1886

Application filed: June 10, 1886
Attorney: Allen Rutherford
P. O. City.
ATTY FILED

V
(3-232.)

No 227,381

~~DEAD.~~ V

Harriet Lugenbeel
Widow

of
Pinkney Lugenbeel
Rank

Company
Regiment 5 U.S. Inf.

Rate per month \$ 30

Commencing June 10 1886

Ending

Certificate dated Nov 15, 1886
and sent " 18", 1886.

Payable at Detroit Agency.
Fee \$25



Detroit May 28th 1889.
Jas. Tanner Esq
Com^r
U.S. Pension Office

Dear Sir,

In making application to Col. McKinstry our Pension Agt here, he requested that as he understood the question of legality of claims and of recent rulings conflicting therewith, he therefore preferred that this special case be reported to you for decision & instruction -
Memo^r

Harriet Lugenbeel, widow of Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel drew pension under warrant # 227.381 - said warrant dates time for payment of pension June 10. 1886. She died Dec. 14. 1888. There was due her from Sept 10 to Dec 14/88 - besides widows arrears of pension - certificate therefor was issued Oct. 19/88 - for such dues from March 19 to June 9 - but in consequence of illness was not presented to Pension Agt for payment.

Will you please examine
into this matter and if the heirs
at Law are entitled to the back
pay please so instruct the proper
department and have furnished to
me the blanks to fill up in such
cases made & provided - ^{you}
will much oblige by giving this
matter your earliest & careful
attention.

Respectfully Yr

J. L. Lasier.

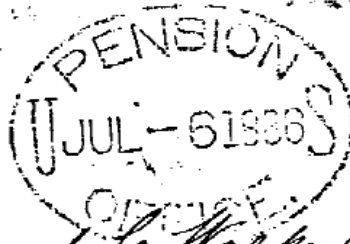
one of Ex^{rs} Est

Harriet Luganbeel Dec

755 Woodward

Schott M

P.S. Mrs. L. left 4 heirs - and an
Estate valued about \$10,000⁰⁰



State of Michigan }
County of Wayne }

Edward C. Walker and O. Pitt
C. Holbrook being duly sworn each
for himself doth depose and say that he
was present at the marriage of Pinkney
Lugenbeel, then a Lieutenant in the United
States Army and Harriet E. Williams, both
of whom then resided in the City of Detroit
State of Michigan; that they witnessed said
marriage ceremony as near as they can
remember in the year Eighteen hundred
and forty three (1843); that the said ceremony
was performed by the Rev. George Duffield,
~~now deceased~~

That these deponents have been well acquainted
with the said Pinkney and Harriet Lugenebeel
ever since said marriage, and that they have
lived together as husband and wife ever
since, until the death of said Pinkney
Lugenbeel, as each of these deponents verily
believe; and each of these deponents further state
that since the death of the said Pinkney Lugenebeel

9

Physicians are required by the Board of Health to fill out this Certificate accurately, and deliver it to the Health Officer, within twenty-four hours after death of the person to whom it relates.

MAXIMUM PENALTY for neglect of so doing, \$500.

Certificate of Death,

No. _____

FOR THE MONTH OF March IN THE CITY OF DETROIT, MICH.

1. Name, Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel Color White
 2. Sex, Male Married yes Single _____
 3. Age, 67 years 4 mo.
 4. Name of Father of Deceased John Lugenbeel Nativity American
 5. Name of Mother of Deceased David Lugenbeel Nativity American
 6. Occupation of Deceased Col. U.S.A.
 7. Place of Birth of Deceased (Town, County, State,) Liberty, Frederick County Md.
 8. Name of Wife of Deceased Harriet Lugenbeel
 9. ~~Name of Husband of Deceased~~
 10. Date of Birth Nov 20. 1819 Date of Death March 18-1886
 11. Cause of Death Malariae
 12. Duration of Disease 3 months
 13. Place of Death 74 Edmund Street, First Ward.
 14. Place of Burial Greenwood cemetery Detroit Mich.
 15. Undertaker T.H. Roberts 7224 Woodward av. Detroit
- Residence of Physician, 280 Jefferson av.
 Detroit, March 18 1886 O.P. Eaton M. D.,
 Attending Physician
 Burial Permit No. 16248 Date _____ 1886 To be Buried Mar 20 1886

No Burial Permit will be issued upon this Certificate unless correctly filled out, signed and returned by the attending Physician or Coroner.

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GENEALOGICAL RECORDS, send for a free catalogue with
name and full description of family groupings and data.

FAMILY GROUP NO.

Husband's Full Name JOHAN PETER LUGENBEE

This Information Obtained From:

Source	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Husband
PETER'S WILL	Birth	12	JUNE	1730	GROSSBUNDENBACH	GERMANY	
FRED. CO. MD. COURT HOUSE	Chr'd		1745	GROSSBUNDENBACH	GERMANY		
NAMES IN STONE VOL. 2	Mar.		c. 1753	UNIONVILLE METH. CH.	FREDERICK CO. MD		
PA-SHIP'S PASSENGER LIST	Death	13	JULY	1802	UNIONVILLE LUGENBEE FAM. CEM. #2	UNIONVILLE MD	
ATLANTIC BRIDGE TO GERMANY VA	Burial				Now on FRANK CLARK FARM	UNIONVILLE	
HIST. OF FRED. CO. MD - SCHARFF	Places of Residence			GROSSBUNDENBACH, GER.	UNIONVILLE, MD		
1790 FRED. CO. MD CENSUS	Occupation			MECHANIC - FARMER	Church Affiliation	METHODIST	Military Rec.
1800 FRED. CO. MD CENSUS	Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.						
	His Father			KILLIAN LUGENBIEHL	Mother's Maiden Name	ELIZABETH	

Wife's Full Maiden Name CATHERINE

Wife's Data	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth			c. 1733				
Chr'd							
Death	30	APRIL	1809	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK CO.	MD	
Burial					LUGENBEE FAM. CEM. #2	UNIONVILLE MD	
Compiler	Bonnie Knox						
Address	432 CATALINA						
City, State	WOOSTER OH						
Other husbands, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.							
His Father							
Mother's Maiden Name							

Sex	Children's Name in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Data	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Children
1	SALOMY Full Name of Spouse*	Birth			c. 1757	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
2	CATHERINE Full Name of Spouse*	Birth			c. 1758	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
3	JACOB Full Name of Spouse*	Birth							
		Mar.			1759	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Death			JUNE 1805	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Burial			JUNE 1805	FRANK BARNES FARM	NEW WINDSOR CEM.	#137	
* 4	JOHN Full Name of Spouse*	Birth			6 OCT 1760	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Mar.			4 SEP 1790	LINGANORE METH. CH.	UNIONVILLE	MD	
	SARAH WORMAN	Death			21 JUNE 1821	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Burial							
5	MARY Full Name of Spouse*	Birth			1766	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Mar.							
		Death			MAY 1774	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Burial			MAY 1774	FRANK BARNES FARM	NEW WINDSOR CEM. #137		
6	PETER Full Name of Spouse*	Birth			28 AUG. 1779	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Mar.			14 JUNE 1809	LINGANORE METH. CH.	UNIONVILLE	MD	
	ELIZABETH WORMAN	Death			17 AUG 1851	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Burial			AUG 1851	LUGENBEE FAM. CEM. #2	UNIONVILLE	MD	
7		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
8		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
9		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
10		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							

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FAMILY GROUP NO. _____ **Husband's Full Name** JOHN (JOHANNES) LUGENBEEL

This Information Obtained From: _____

Source	Birth	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Husband
JOHN'S WILL	Birth	6/5	OCT	1760	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
FREDERICK CO. COURT HOUSE	Ch'nd							
NAMES IN STONE	Mar.	4	SEP	1790	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
MARRIAGE RECORDS - FRED. CO.	Death	21	JUNE	1821	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
CHURCH RECORDS	Burial	JUNE	1821		LINGANORE METH. CH. CEM.	UNIONVILLE	MD	
HIST. OF FRED. CO. MD. SCHAARF	Places of Residence	UNIONVILLE MD						
LUGENBEEL FAMILY BIBLE	Occupation	FARMER		Church Affiliation	METHODIST			
	Other wives, if any, No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.							
	His Father	JOHAN PETER LUGENBEEL			Mother's Maiden Name	CATHARINE		
	Wife's Full Maiden Name	SARAH WORMAN						
	Birth	13	AUG	1772	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	Ch'nd							
	Death	9	JUNE	1833	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	Burial	JUNE	1833		UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
Compiler	BONNIE KNOX							
Address	432 CATALINA							
City, State	WOOSTER OH							
Date								
	Her Father	ANDREW WORMAN			Mother's Maiden Name	BARBARA PENNYPACKER		

Sex	Children's Name in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Date	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Children
1	MOSES	Birth	16	JAN	1791	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.	5	OCT	1815	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	1. ARI McDANIEL	Death	27	FEB	1868	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Burial	FEB	1868		MT. OLIVET CEM.	FREDERICK	MD	
2	JOHN G.	Birth	26	DEC	1792	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.	12	MAY	1814	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	RAMELA POOLE	Death	26	DEC	1871	WADSWORTH	MEDINA	OH	
		Burial	DEC	1871		WADSWORTH CEM.	MEDINA	OH	
3	SUSANNAH	Birth	17	MAY	1794	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.	19	MAY	1814	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	JOHN N. WARNER	Death	10	JUNE	1861	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Burial	JUNE	1861		LINGANORE CH. CEM.	FREDERICK	MD	
4	ELIZABETH	Birth	4	SEP	1795	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.	3	JAN	1816	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	JOSEPH HARTSOCK	Death	17	JULY	1874	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Burial	JULY	1874		UNIONVILLE METH CEM.	FREDERICK	MD	#133
5	WILLIAM L.	Birth	7	APR	1797	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.	26	JUNE	1819	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	MARGARET SHRIMER	Death	31	DEC	1847	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Burial		1847		UNIONVILLE METH CEM.	FREDERICK	MD	
6	MARGARET	Birth	17	JAN	1799	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.	12	SEP	1817	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	DANIEL JUSTICE	Death	27	FEB	1878	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Burial		1878		UNIONVILLE METH CEM.	FREDERICK	MD	#133
7	PETER	Birth	16	JAN	1803	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.	6	MAR	1821	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	EVE LOY	Death	8	MAR	1832	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Burial	MAR	1832			FREDERICK	MD	
8	MARY	Birth	c	1804	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD		
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.	25	MAY	1824	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	SAMUEL EUBY SR.	Death	13	APR	1884	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
		Burial	APR	1884			FREDERICK	MD	
9	ANDREW	Birth	11	SEP	1807	UNIONVILLE METH CEM.	FREDERICK	MD	#133
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.	11	SEP	1832	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	ELIZABETH BALTZEL	Death	10	DEC	1863	TIFFIN	SENECA	OH	
		Burial	DEC	1863		TIFFIN	SENECA	OH	
10	BASIL	Birth	11	MAR	1807	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD	
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.	10	JAN	1832	EV. LUTH CH. MIDDLETOWN	DELAWARE	OH	
	SAVILLA SCHMIDT	Death	4	MAR	1892	LIBERTY TP.	DELAWARE	OHIO	
		Burial	MAR	1892		LIBERTY TP.	DELAWARE	OHIO	

FAMILY GROUP NO.

Husband's Full Name JOHN G. LUGENBEEL

This Information Obtained From:

Year	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Husband
1834	TO	WADSWORTH	OHIO	Birth	26 DEC 1792	UNIONVILLE FREDERICK MD	
1850	DEL. CO. OHIO CENSUS			Ch'nd			
P. 169	DEL. TP.			Mar.	12 MAY 1814	UNIONVILLE FREDERICK MD	
UNIONVILLE METH. CH. BURIALS				Death	26 DEC 1874	WADSWORTH MEDINA OH	
MARION CO. OH. MAAR. REC.				Burial	1874	WADSWORTH CEM. MEDINA OH	
SUMMIT CO. OH. LAND RECORDS				Places of Residence	MARYLAND - OHIO		
DAR RECORDS - BRICE POOLE				Occupation	JUDGE	Church Affiliation M.E.	Military Rec.
JOHN'S DEATH RECORD				Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2) etc.			Make separate sheet for each mar.
PINKNEY'S DEATH RECORD				His Father	JOHN LUGENBEEL	Mother's Maiden Name	SARAH WORMAN

SUMMIT CO. JUDGE 1861-64

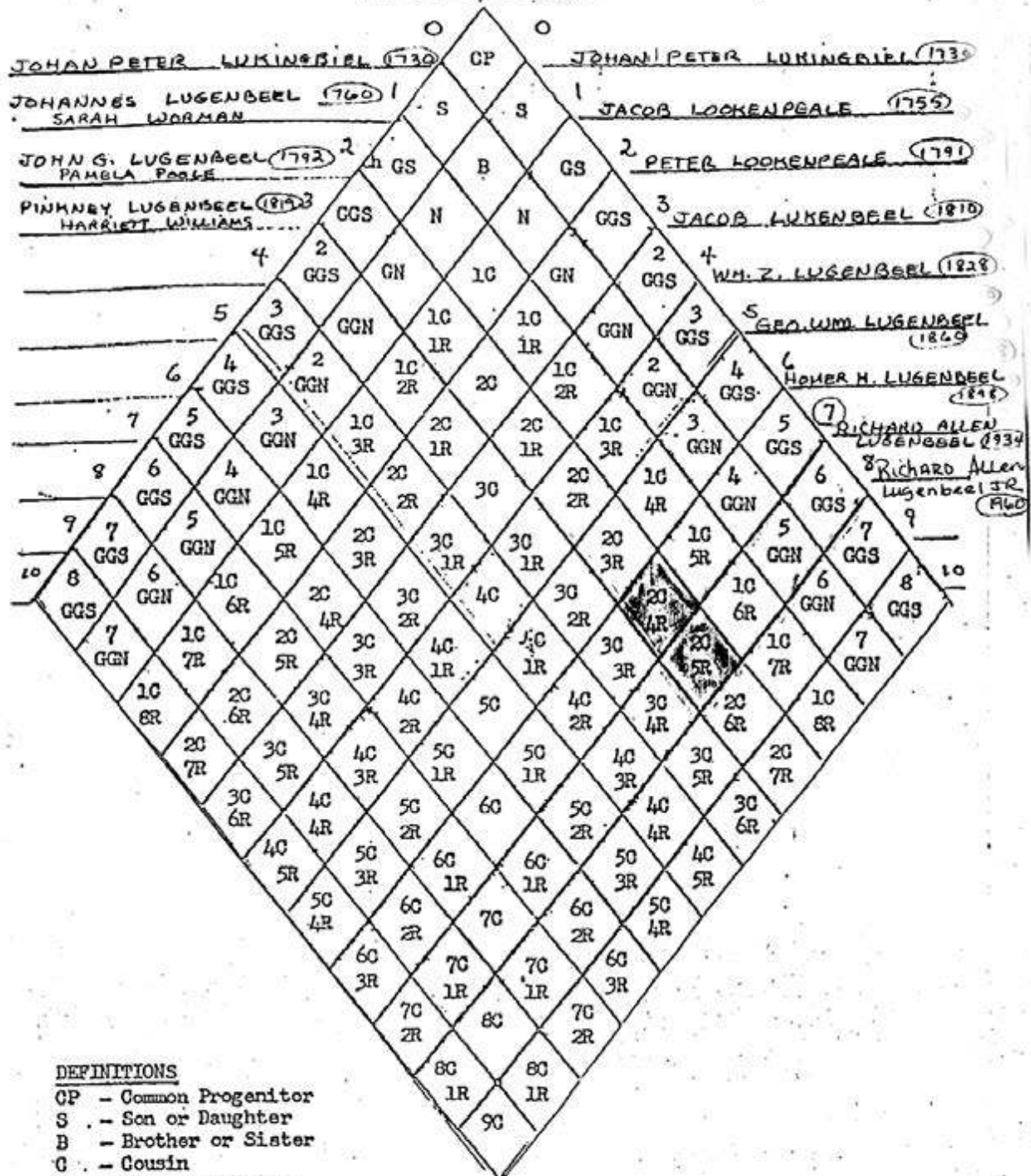
Wife's Full Maiden Name PAMELA POOLE

Year	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth	27 SEP 1796	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD			
Ch'nd							
Death	26 APR 1888	WADSWORTH	MEDINA	OH			WESTERN STAR
Burial	1888	WADSWORTH CEM	MEDINA	OH			
Compiler	CONNIE KNOX	Places of Residence					
Address	432 CATALINA	Occupation if other than housewife			Church Affiliation		
City, State	WOOSTER OH	Other husbands, if any. No. (1) (2) etc.					Make separate sheet for each mar.
Date		Her Father	BRICE POOLE	Mother's Maiden Name	ACHSAH JAMES		

Sex	Children's Name in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Date	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Children
1	EPHRAIM Full Name of Spouse*	Birth	11 FEB 1815	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD			
		Mar.							
		Death	10 AUG 1821	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD			
		Burial	AUG 1821	UNIONVILLE METH. CEM.	FRED.	MD			
2	HENRY Full Name of Spouse*	Birth	c 1817	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD			
		Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
3	SUSAN C. Full Name of Spouse*	Birth	c 1822	UNIONVILLE	FREDERICK	MD			
		Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
4	LUCRETIA Full Name of Spouse*	Birth	c 1830						
		Mar.	16 MAY 1850	LIBERTY TP.	DELAWARE	OH			MOVED TO IOWA
		Death							
		Burial							
5	PINKNEY Full Name of Spouse*	Birth	20 NOV 1819	LIBERTY TP.	FREDERICK	MD			
		Mar.	5 SEP 1843	DETROIT	WAYNE	MICH			
		Death	18 MAR 1886	DETROIT	WAYNE	MICH			
		Burial	MAR 1886	ELMWOOD CEM	DETROIT	MICH			
6	HARRIET E. WILLIAMS Full Name of Spouse*	Birth	7 FEB 1831	LIBERTY	FREDERICK	MD			POET
		Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
7	EUGENIA Full Name of Spouse*	Birth	c 1832	LIBERTY	FREDERICK	MD			
		Mar.	1 JAN 1860	LIBERTY TP.	DELAWARE	OH			
		Death							
		Burial							
8	ELIAS HEUER Full Name of Spouse*	Birth	1832						
		Mar.	18 OCT 1849		DELAWARE	OH			
		Death							
		Burial							
9	DANIEL L. KLINE Full Name of Spouse*	Birth							
		Mar.	23 AUG 1860		MARION	OH			
		Death							
		Burial							
10	JAMES RUSSELL Full Name of Spouse*	Birth							
		Mar.	17 MAY 1846		MARION	OH			
		Death							
		Burial							
	MARY Full Name of Spouse*	Birth							
		Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
	JAMES THOMAS	Birth							

Sex	Children's Name in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Date	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Children
1	JAMES P. Full Name of Spouse*	Birth			c 1845	DETROIT	WAYNE	MICH	
		Mar.							
		Death			1893	DROWNED - LAKE ERIE			
		Burial							
2	JOHN G. Full Name of Spouse*	Birth			c 1847				RES: AUBAMM 1898
		Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial				ELMWOOD CEM.	DETROIT	MICH	
3	HARRIET Full Name of Spouse*	Birth			c 1849				1933 RES. IN PORTLAND OREGO
		Mar.							
		Death							
	GRUVER	Burial							
4	M. IRENE Full Name of Spouse*	Birth			c 1851	FT. GIBSON	CHEROKEE NATION		RES: DETROIT
		Mar.							
		Death							
	HUTCHINGS	Burial							
5		Birth							
		Mar.							
	Full Name of Spouse*	Death							
		Burial							
6		Birth							
		Mar.							
	Full Name of Spouse*	Death							
		Burial							
7		Birth							
		Mar.							
	Full Name of Spouse*	Death							
		Burial							
8		Birth							
		Mar.							
	Full Name of Spouse*	Death							
		Burial							
9		Birth							
		Mar.							
	Full Name of Spouse*	Death							
		Burial							
10		Birth							
		Mar.							
	Full Name of Spouse*	Death							
		Burial							

FAMILY RELATION CHART



DEFINITIONS

- CP - Common Progenitor
- S - Son or Daughter
- B - Brother or Sister
- C - Cousin
- N - Nephew or Neice
- GS - Grandson or Granddaughter
- GN - Grandnephew or Grandneice
- GGS - Great grandson or Great granddaughter
- GGN - Great grandnephew or Great grandneice
- R - Times removed