

The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not responsible for the loss of or damage to any submitted material so please keep a copy for your records. Please include a note authorizing Anderson Historical Society to publish the material. We need two things from all members or those interested in local history: please be sure the Society has an updated email address and please spread the word to friends and neighbors about the Newsletter. Please contact us at: www.andersonhistorical.com.

Articles for the month of April 2024 are: 1) Early Photographers of Shasta County, Part 9 Payne to Southern Pacific Railroad Company, 2) Gold Rush Letter Charles Horatio Williams, Buckeye, June 27, 1859, 3) Olive Ella Lord, 4) Oliver D. Greene, and 5) Pearl Miller.

Early Photographers of Shasta County, Part 9

Payne – operated at Shasta in September 1869.

No biographical data or the identity of his first name was found concerning Payne. He was known to have entered into a short-term partnership with Jacob Benjamin Reiff at Shasta in September 1869.

Joseph P. Pleasants – operated at Shasta December 1854 possibly to August 1857.

Little is known about Dr. Joseph B. Pleasants. The middle initial is listed as P. in some citations. He was introduced to photographer Charles E. De Long in June 1854 at Railroad Hill and accompanied him to Comptonville in Yuba County later in 1854. Pleasant was at Shasta late in the year when he rented gallery space from Thomas Bass in the Eagle Hotel. Dr. Pleasants announced in August 1857 that he was opening a dentist office in Union (now Acata) and citing that he had previously practiced dentistry at Yreka, Crescent City and other locations in northern California. In October 1857 Dr. Pleasant announced he received equipment to take ambrotypes and shortly after announced he would be doing ambrotypes and melainotypes in nearby Eureka. Dr. Pleasant operated an ambrotype room in his dentist office in December 1857 and remained there until at least march of 1858 when he drops from sight.

James T. Pollock – operated in Shasta County in 1899.

James T. Pollock was born in 1870 and was primarily known as a Los Angeles County photographer. He appears to have operated his own studio for a few years prior getting married in 1890 to Anna M. White (born in 1870 in Ohio), who also became trained as a photographer. By 1895 the couple were operating the Garden City Foto Company in Los Angeles County. The company advertised

its mobility using a horse-drawn photographic studio. The reverse of their photographs stated, "is probably the best known Photograph Company on the Pacific Coast having made Photos in all towns between Los Angeles and San Francisco, along the coast, and through the San Joaquin Valley. All work strictly First Class. No poor work allowed to leave the studio. We make Photos anywhere and everywhere. We will Photograph your house, interior or exterior; your house and buggy; your family; your dogs and cats or anything you desire. Views of house and grounds taken from a 25-foot elevation, showing them to the best possible advantage. N. B. Having our own conveyance we are prepared to make Photos in the country as low as in town."

James appears to have done the traveling as Anna was living with her parents in the 1900 U. S. Census. The Garden City Foto Company ceased advertising around 1903 although James and Anna were listed as photographers in Los Angeles from 1904 to 1908. In the 1910 U. S. Census Anna was listed as widowed but no cause of death or date of death was found for James.

Charles Robert Pratsch – operated in Shasta County during January 1889.

Charles Robert Pratsch was born in 1857 in Pennsylvania and moved to Iowa with his parents, Charles August Pratsch 1833-1898 and Catherine Anna Dostman 1839-1920. In 1882 Charles married Mary L. Bordon 1862-1937 and moved to Washington along with his brother-in-law Lester L. Darling. Both families took up homesteads near Aberdeen in Gray's Harbor County.

Charles paid a photographer (John Wesley Tollman) \$300 to teach him the business in 1887 and in 1889 he traveled through northern California. Charles was a Shasta County in January 1898. By 1900 Charles had returned to his home where he was a hotel-keeper and built a studio. Charles operated the hotel well into the 1920s and had a sporting goods store with his two sons, Wallace K. 1890-1925 and Fred Vernon 1891-1977 (Charles also had two daughters, Jennie 1883-1888 and Catherine Ann 1905-1953). After 1930 Charles was the caretaker of the Laidlow Island Duck Preserve. Charles died in 1936.

Andrew Price



The Behrle Family by Andrew Price

As the above photograph clearly shows there was an Andrew Price, an “instantaneous photographer,” operating in Cottonwood and the Behrle family definitely resided in Shasta and

Cottonwood in Shasta County. The problem is that Peter E. Palmquist does not list Andrew Price as a Shasta County photographer. There is a famous photographer named Andrew Price from Sonoma County that traveled extensively but his photographs and stereographs were usually marked, Andrew Price, Photographer in print rather than script so there is a possibility these are two different people.

Andrew Price of Sonoma was born about 1843 in County Sligo in Ireland the son of Patrick Price 1814-1894. Andrew appears to have moved to America during the Civil War as he is listed as serving in the 162nd Ohio Volunteer Regiment. The regiment was raised in May 1864 for 100 days service. 35,000 Ohio National Guard troops were called to protect railroads and supply points to free regular troops for General Grant's Richmond Campaign of 1864. Andrew served at Tod Barracks in Columbus, Ohio and mustered out of service in September 1864. In 1873 Andrew settled in Healdsburg in Sonoma County and began a photographic studio. In 1875 Patrick registered as a photographer in San Francisco but quickly returned to Sonoma County. In 1876 he married Laura Mulligan 1855-1925 and had three children: Percy 1878, Arthur Lorenzo 1879 and Alfred 1882. Like many other early photographers Andrew also developed alternative business interests. Andrew was known to have served as a Justice of the Peace, an insurance agent and a real estate agent. One source cites Andrew left Healdsburg in 1900 for Berkeley while another states he became Forest Supervisor of Inyo County. By 1910 Andrew and Laura had returned to Sonoma County where Andrew was a real estate agent. Andrew died in 1919 and his stereographs are in important collections throughout California.

Progressive Art Company (Datesman) – operated from Redding from 1897 to 1899.

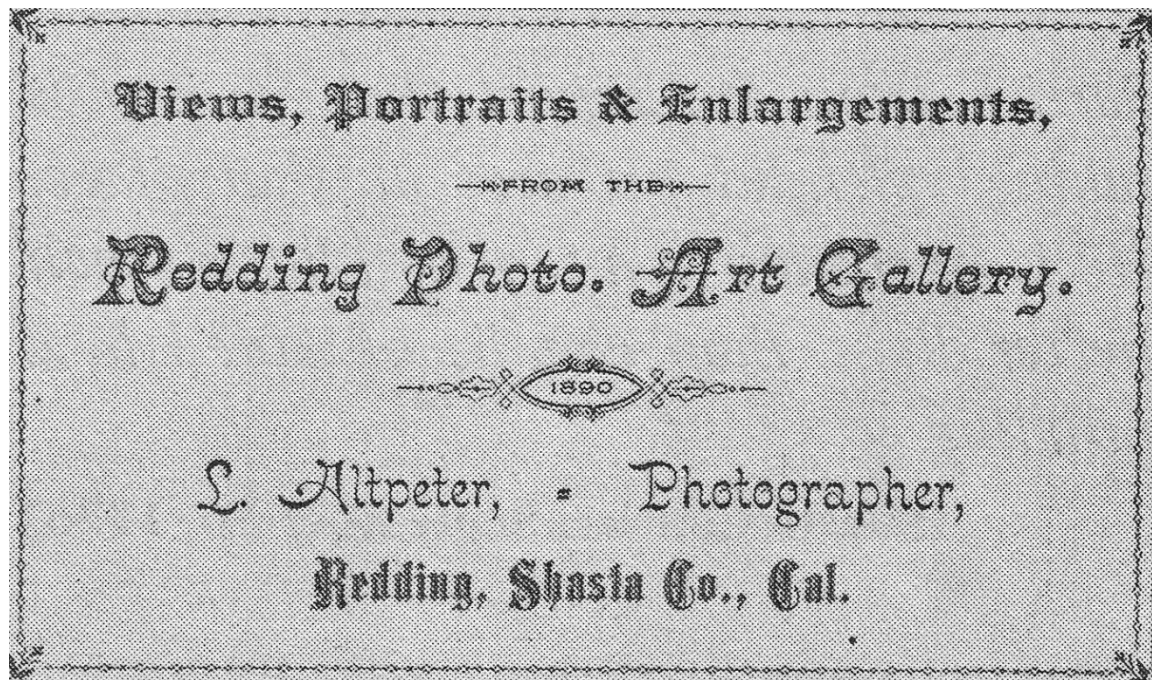
The Progressive Art Studio was the name of Peter Datesman's studio in Redding from 1897 to 1900. Biographical material is presented under the name of the artist.

Redding Photograph Art Gallery (Altpeter) – operated from Redding from 1890 to 1892.

In 1890 Louis P. Altpeter changed the name of his operation in Redding to the Redding Photo. Art Gallery and operated under that name until 1892. Biographical material about Altpeter is presented under the entry for Louis P. Altpeter.



Portrait of an unidentified woman with sun umbrella taken at Altpeter's Redding Photography Art Studio. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Trademark of Louis Altpeter's Redding Photograph Art Gallery dated 1890. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Reiff & Meyers – operated at Shasta from August to September 1869.

A short-term partnership between Jacob Benjamin Reiff and Jacob E. Meyer at Shasta in 1869. More biographical material is listed for each artist under their individual names.

Reiff & Payne – operated at Shasta September 1869.

A short-term partnership between Jacob Benjamin Reiff and Payne, whose first name is unknown. More biographical material is listed for each artist under their individual names.

Jacob Benjamin Reiff – operated at Shasta in 1869.

Jacob Benjamin Reiff was born about 1842 in Ohio. John registered to vote at Shasta in 1869 listing himself as an artist. Prior to moving to California Jacob may have been in Texas in 1866 as a J. B. Reiff was licensed as a photographer in Hallettsville and Huntsville. After 1869 nothing was found concerning Jacob.

During his time in Shasta County Jacob was associated for short periods with Jacob E. Meyers from August to September 1869 as Reiff & Meyers and with Payne, whose first name is unknown, in 1869.

John Delbert Reinhart – operated 1892 to 1897 from Red Bluff.

John Delbert Reinhart was born in New York about 1857 and the family moved to Minnesota in the 1860s. By 1874 John was working as a photographer at Chico in Butte County. From 1892 to 1897 he operated a studio in Red Bluff and often traveled to Shasta County. After 1897 John appears to have returned to Chico where he died from internal injuries sustained in a fall in 1901.

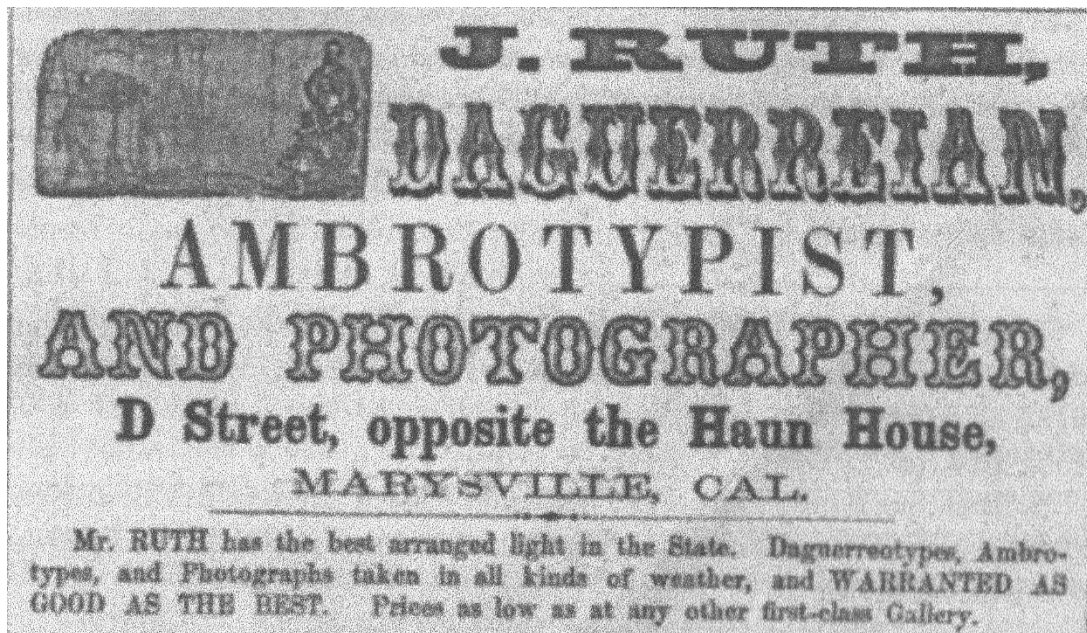


Photograph of Lewis Behrle's daughter Annie taken by J. D. Reinhart.



Trademark of J. D. Reinhart, Photo Artist.

John Ruth – operated at Shasta October 1853 to April 1854.



Advertisement for J. Ruth while at Marysville about 1857.

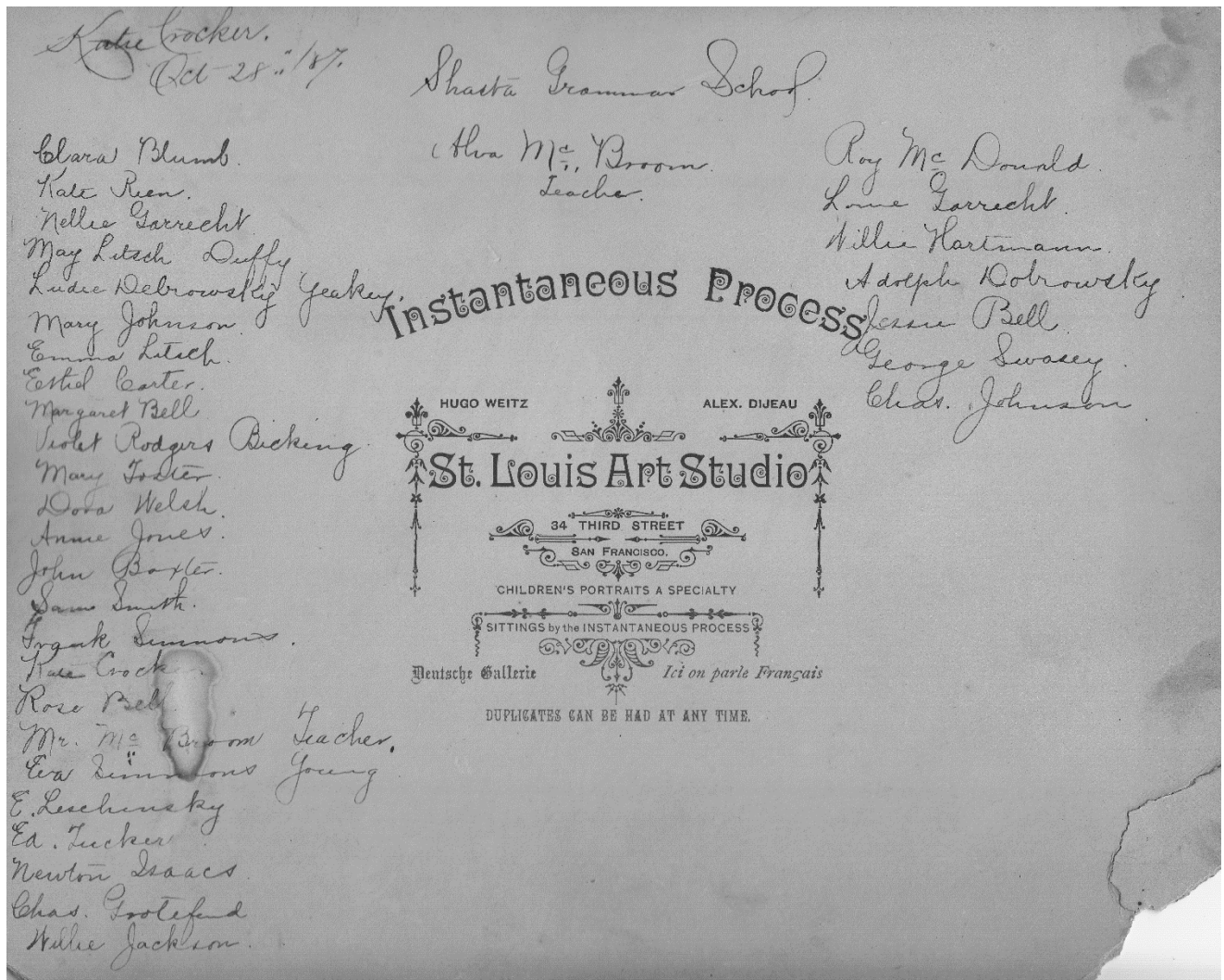
J. Ruth operated a studio in the Saint Charles Hotel in Shasta from October 1853 to April 1854 before opening a daguerreotypist studio in Marysville, Yuba County. Ruth was known to operate until about 1859 in Marysville. Prior to coming to Shasta County Ruth worked for a period in San Francisco.

J. Ruth probably was John Ruth born about 1826 in Kentucky who was on the 1852 California State Census as a miner in Yuba County. J. Ruth is often referred to as a native of Pennsylvania but that may be an error. John Ruth died at Marysville at the end of 1859 and was identified by his probate inventory as a photographer. The inventory included cameras, camera stands, daguerreotype plates, developing chemicals, lenses, frames, etc.

Saint Louis Art Gallery – operated in Shasta County c1880.



Shasta Grammar School in October 1887 taken by the St. Louis Art Studio of San Francisco. The photograph is included in the book as there were a number of photographers and companies that served specialized niches such as sports teams, mining, forestry and schools. Some of these professionals worked in Shasta County a number of times and their body of work is under-reported.



Reverse of the Shasta Grammar School photograph taken by Hugo Weitz and Alexander Dijeau's St. Louis Art Studio in San Francisco. Weitz & Dijeau were partners in San Francisco in the mid 1880s to about 1890. Hugo Weitz was born about 1852 in Prussia. He was naturalized in San Francisco in 1892 and after 1910 operated a gallery in Alameda County. Alexander Dijeau was born in 1861 in California of French parents. Alexander worked for a number of galleries before joining Weitz (the Imperial Gallery in 1878, with George D. Morse in 1882, and Robinson & Company in 1883). In later years Alexander was listed with Dijeau & Severin. By 1896 Alexander was transitioning first as a copyist in the Records office then into the Tax Collector's Office where he remained for at least thirty years. Alexander died in 1935.

Albert Salb – operated in Redding between 1910 and 1911.

Albert Salb was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1883 and came to the United States in 1886 (naturalized in 1892). In 1904 Albert was listed as a photographer in Portland, Oregon. In 1906 Albert married Ester E. Robinson and in 1908 to 1909 operated a studio in Salem, Oregon. In 1910 Albert

was listed as a ranch photographer in Los Angeles County and after that both he and Ester registered as photographers in Redding. Both Albert and Ester registered as members of the socialist party. From 1915 into the mid-1920s Albert and Ester operated in Sonoma County at Pentaluma and Santa Rosa. After 1928 Albert and Ester operated in Alameda County as photographers. After 1930 nothing was found on Albert.

Ester E. Salb (Mrs. Albert Salb)– operated in Redding between 1910-1911

Ester E. Salb was born in 1883 in Kansas City, Missouri as Ester E. Robinson. In 1906 Ester married photographer Albert Salb in Oregon. Ester was not listed with an occupation until after the 1910 U. S. Census. When both Albert and Ester registered to vote in Redding both were listed as photographers. From 1915 into the mid-1920s Ester was listed as a photographer in Sonoma County and from 1928 into the 1930s Ester was listed as a photographer in Alameda County. In 1942 and 1944 Ester registered as a photographer in Alameda County. Ester died in Alameda County in 1951.

John Byron Schweitzer- active in Shasta County 1896 to about 1899.

John Byron Schweitzer was born in 1873 in California. He was the son of Frank Schweitzer born about 1841 in Pennsylvania (died 1913) and Almeda Griffith born about 1842 (died 1886). John's father was a carpenter in San Francisco at the time of his birth. Peter Palmquist cites that John worked in Redding from 1896 to 1902 but John registered to vote in San Francisco as a photographer in 1899. During his time in Redding John's studio was known as the Elite Photo Studio. While John was working at Redding he appears to have joined the California National Guard during the Spanish-American War. In the U. S. Census for 1900 John was a photographer at Reno, Washoe County, Nevada. John again registered in San Francisco in 1901. After 1907 John was listed as working for the southern Pacific Railroad in San Francisco and Alameda County. In 1918 John was married to Octavine Schweitzer, a nurse born in California in 1874. John died in 1924.

John Calvin Scripture – operated at Red Bluff in 1888 and traveled in Shasta County. From 1890 to 1897 he possibly operated a branch studio at Redding.

John Calvin Scripture was born in 1828 in Connecticut and was a practicing daguerrotypist in Ohio by 1850. From 1854 to 1857 Scripture was practicing in Erie, Pennsylvania and from 1857 to 1860 in Meadville, Pennsylvania. Sometime during the first part of the Civil War Scripture decided to move his family (wife Rebecca and children William, Martha and Harriet) to California.

In May 1864 Scripture was active at San Andreas in Calaveras County. Scripture joined with W. B. Stillman (Scripture & Stillman) in May 1865 at Auburn in Placer County. The partnership was of short duration and Scripture moved to Dutch Flat in Placer County from September 1865 and worked until April 1866. While at Dutch Flat Scripture joined with Isaac Tibbets Coffin (Scripture & Coffin) but again it was of short duration. In early 1868 Scripture was working in Mokelumne Hill in Calaveras County.

With the aid of his old partner, Isaac Coffin, Scripture was able to lease the Cosmopolitan Art and Photograph Gallery in San Francisco in 1868. Scripture joined with H. H. Halsey (Halsey & Scripture) but soon there was a falling out between the partners and Coffin was left holding the long-term lease. Scripture returned to the Mother Lode Country and was at Mokelumne Hill in 1869 where he worked with William Zuber. Scripture was at Copperopolis in 1870, Angels Camp in 1870 to 1871, then Murphy's in 1872 (all three camps are in Calaveras County).

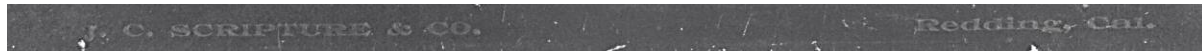
At Murphy's Scripture started to spend his summers photographing the Calaveras Big Trees until 1884. At Calaveras Big Trees Scripture created a popular stereograph series. In 1874 Scripture wintered at Mokelumne Hill and around that period started to travel to Nevada to expand his grow stereograph series. In 1876 Scripture wintered at San Andreas where he purchased a farm joining the North Grove of Calaveras Big Trees.

From 1884 to 1885 Scripture was at Stockton. In 1888 Scripture relocated to Red Bluff and began traveling in Shasta County. Scripture was believed to have settled in Redding in 1890 and possibly associated with Louis Altpeter in the Redding Photo Art Gallery.

In 1893 Scripture moved to Dunsmuir in Siskiyou County where he increasingly turned to farming. John Calvin Scripture died in Siskiyou County in 1909 at the age of eighty-one.



Boat at the juncture of the Pit and McCloud Rivers taken by J. C. Scripture. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Trademark of John Calvin Scripture.

Emil F. Seifert - operated in Redding in 1898.

Emil F. Seifert was born as Amile in 1862 in Saxony and immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1870. After the 1880 U. S. Census the name became Americanized to Emil. Emil was the son of John Gotlieb Seifert 1818-1908 and Hohanna Rosine Schneider 1828-1916 who settled in Oregon as farmers. The first notation as a photographer was in 1889 in Stayton, Oregon. In 1890 Emil was at Salem, Oregon, then in 1894 in Jackson, Oregon. In 1898 Emil was at Redding working as Seifert & Hudson. Nothing was found about the latter. From 1904-1907 Emil operated the Columbia Gallery in Forest Grove, Oregon as Seifert & Leopold. In 1910 Emil was operating a gallery at Cornelius, Oregon and in 1915 at Kings Valley, Oregon. In the 1920 U. S. Census Emil was in Merced, San Joaquin County, California but shortly afterward had settled at Independence, Oregon where he would spend most of the remainder of his life. In 1930 he still operated a photo gallery but in the 1940 U. S. Census he listed no occupation. Emil died in 1953 and appears never to have been married.

Seifert & Hudson – operated at Redding in 1898.

Seifert & Hudson was a short-term partnership between Hudson and Emil F. Seifert that operated at Redding in 1898. Biographical data is provided under the names of the individual artists.

Shasta County View Company (Allpeter and Anderson) – operated about 1886 from Redding.

The Shasta View Company was the name of the partnership of L. Allpeter (Lewis Altpeter/L. Alpeter) and probably Hugh S. Anderson that operated from Redding in 1886. The partners were known to have traveled to Trinity County. Biographical material is provided under the individual names of the artists.

S. S. Sloan – operated at Cottonwood in 1897.

No biographical data was found about S. S. Sloan other than he operated at Cottonwood and Corning in Tehama County in 1897.

C. A. Smith – operated in Shasta County from March to May 1887.

No biographical data was found about C. A. Smith other than he operated in Shasta County from March to May 1887 and was believed to be based at Sacramento.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company – operated from 1887 to 1950s

In 1887 when the Southern Pacific Railroad gained full control of the Oregon & California Railroad and connected the rail route between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, the coastal shipping companies responded by dropping their passenger rates below the cost of the railroad fare. In response the Southern Pacific Railroad, which had long believed in advertising and employing photographers, set up a new offensive using Shasta County's scenic views. Southern Pacific photographers began touting newly opened resorts at Castella, Castle Crag, Shasta Springs and others as early as 1887 in the booklet Shasta, the Keystone of California Scenery. This was followed by multiple pamphlets stressing the area's unique hunting and fishing but mostly promoting a new industry: tourism.

The Southern Pacific (after 1901 the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific were merged into the Union Pacific but still operated under its old name) assigned its own photographers such as C. F. Miller, F. A. Lathe, and H. H. Caine or contracted professional photographers such as Rufus Steele of Ashland, Oregon. In addition to pamphlets the Southern Pacific started their own line of post cards and in 1898 founded Sunset Magazine as a promotional tool of the railroad. Occasionally special rail cars would be assigned to photographers such as Putnam and Porteous of Los Angeles.



The depot at Keswick in 1916. Courtesy of the Southern Pacific Railroad.



The depot at Sims in 1916. Courtesy of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Charles Horatio Williams, Buckeye, June 27, 1859

Buckeye June 27 1859

Father and Mother Brothers and Sisters
I now take the opportunity to write you
a few lines to let you know that I am yet
in California and in good health I got
a letter from Hannah dated Dec 18 I was
very glad to hear that you were all well
at the time I got the letter I was very hard
at work a mining we have water but a
short time the digins are very good a bought
Buckeye when we have water I not doing any
thing at present the water has ben dried
up a bout a month I have some ditch
property here I intend to sel this fall
I dont now when I come home I like
to come home if I had my things
so that I could I got some money out
that I expect I get in next winter
and some never I had very good luck
to make money but not very good luck
to keep it I not write any more this
time I think I stop here this summer

Write to me as soon as you get
this and let me now all about
the folks and I answer it
you must excuse me for not
writing oftener I ^{will} write oftener
I like to hear from home often
yours C. H. Williams

Buckeye June 27, 1859

Father and Mother, Brothers and Sisters

I now take the opportunity to write you a few lines to let you know that I am yet in California and in good health. I got a letter from Hannah dated December 18. I was very glad to hear that you were all well. At

the time I got the letter I was very hard at work mining. We have water but a short time. The diggings are very good about Buckeye when we have water. I am not doing anything at present the water has been dried up about a month. I have some ditch property here I intend to sell this fall. I don't know when I come home. I like to come home if I had my things so that I could get some money out that I expect to get next winter and some never. I had very good luck to make money but not very good luck to keep it. I not write any more this time. I think I stop here this summer. Write to me as soon as you get this and let me know all about the folks and I answer it. You must excuse me for not writing oftener. I will write oftener. I like to hear from home often. Yours

C. H. Williams

Charles Horatio Williams was born in Massachusetts about 1827. He was the son of Luther Williams 1789-1873, a farmer in Massachusetts, and Lucinda Spaulding 1794-1887. Charles appears to have married Hannah W. Wheeler in 1849 in Massachusetts. It is not known when he came to California but the letter appears to indicate he had been mining in California for some time. In 1860 Charles was on the U. S. Census as a miner at Buckeye and was known to have been a part owner of a billiard saloon that he took as a payment for debts. In 1860 Charles sold the ditch property that he had been working with hired hands but does not seem to go home. In 1867 Charles registered to vote in Buckeye and was still listed as a miner and in 1870 Charles was still listed as a miner in Township Four in Shasta County. It was not until 1880 that Charles was again listed in Massachusetts. Charles died in Massachusetts in 1885.

In his letter Charles had received a letter from Hannah but it is not known if that was his sister Hannah M. Williams or Hannah W. Wheeler. No records were found indicating that Hannah W. Wheeler came to California and she was not listed in Massachusetts on the 1880 U. S. Census.

Olive Ella Lord



Wilder Warren Fish 1977.138.2

Supervisor 1904



Olive Fish (nee Lord) 1977.132.1

LORD, Olive Ella: born 1868 in Texas Springs. She was the daughter of Ulysses

Richard and Nancy J. Hufford. She moved with he family to the Shasta area where she took classes to teach. In 1888 Olive received her certificate and taught at in the Mountain, Igo and Bass districts. In 1892 Olive married Wilder Warren Fish (1866 Massachusetts) the son of Franklin Washington Fish and Lucy Ellen Adams. In 1894 Wilder received a homestead patent from the Government Land Office for 160 acres (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 28 Township 33 North Range 4 West MDM). Wilder was appointed Supervisor District 4 in 1904 and died shortly afterwards. Olive worked the ranch for two years before returning to teaching. She first taught at Delamar and taught up to her retirement in 1928 (other that two years in Ventura County and two years in Monterey County all of teaching was in Shasta County). After her retirement Olive moved to Berkeley then later to live with her daughter Ruth Ella. Olive returned to Shasta County when Ruth Ella began teaching at Shasta Union High School. Olive and Wilder had five children: Edward Warren 1893 (married Elsie Anna Lilienthal), Guy Irving 1895 (died 1896), Ruth Ella 1897, Beth Ellen 1901 (married Edwin Clifford Gregory), and Franklin "Frank" 1902 (married Corabeth Lavender). Wilder died in 1904 and Olive died in 1959; both are buried in the Redding Memorial Cemetery.

(12)(25)

LORD, Ulysses Richard: miner in Shasta in 1885. He was born about 1830 in Massachusetts. He was listed as a ditch tender in Texas Springs in 1866. In 1863 he registered for the draft as a miner but no town was given. In the 1870 U.S. Census he was listed as a miner on Shasta. In 1880 he was listed as the Hospital Steward for the Shasta County Hospital in Shasta. In 1885 he was again listed as a miner. In 1867 Ulysses married Nancy Jane Hufford, the daughter of John Hufford of Millville. In 1880 Nancy Jane was listed as a stewardess at the Shasta County Hospital. Ulysses and Jane had four children: Olive Ella 1869 (married Wilder M. Fish), Ulysses Richard 1870-1876, John 1874 and Nellie 1876 (married George Riley Lievsay).

Oliver D. Greene



Brevet Brigadier General USA Oliver D. Greene

Oliver D. Greene was born in New York in 1833 and his middle name was given as Duff and Davis (Davis being on the grave). He was appointed from New York to the US Military Academy where he was a cadet from July 1849 to July 1854. In July 1854 Oliver was commissioned a Brevet 2nd Lieutenant of Artillery and assigned to Fort Reading. Oliver was on sick leave from August 1854 to November 1854 so he did not report for duty until about December 1854. He was promoted to 2nd Lt. in November 1854 and in early 1855 transferred to Fort Washita in the Indian Territory. From 1856 into 1857 Oliver was assigned to Ft Monroe, Virginia.

In 1857 Oliver was assigned to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas and was active in the Kansas Disturbances (Bloody Kansas). In 1858 he was assigned to Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania, then on Expedition to Utah, then to Fort Leavenworth, and finally Ft Riley, Kansas. In 1859 Oliver returned to Fort Leavenworth before being assigned in November 1859 to the Coast Survey (serving until April 1861). Oliver was promoted to 1st Lt. in the 2nd Artillery in April 1861.

During the civil War Oliver was first assigned to Army of the Potomac for the Defense of Washington, D.C. Oliver took part in the Manassas Campaign in July 1861 including the Battle of Bull Run where he commanded company G. In August 1861 Oliver took a promotion to staff captain in the Adjutant General's Corps. His first assignment was Adjutant General of the Department of the Cumberland from November 1861 to July 1862 when he was on sick leave for two months. Oliver was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers under General Don Carlos Buell. After recovering Oliver was assigned as Adjutant General of 6th Corps in the Army of the Potomac. Oliver participated in the Maryland Campaign where he participated in the Battle of South Mountain and Battle of Antietam. At the Battle of Antietam he was the Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff for Major General William B. Franklin. The 6th Corps was in reserve but engaged during the back and forth fighting. Oliver was recommended for the new Medal of Honor with the simple citation "formed the columns under heavy fire and put them into position." The medal was not awarded until December 1893.

In July 1862 Oliver had been promoted to staff major in the Regular Army. After Antietam Oliver returned to the Adjutant General Corps in the Regular Army and was assigned to an inspection tour of the Department of the South from December 1862 to May 1863. From May 1863 to August 1863 Oliver was assisting at the Adjutant General's Office in Washington D. C. From August 1863 to May 1864 Oliver was Adjutant General of the Department of Missouri. While awaiting orders Oliver returned to duty as a Captain of Artillery from October 1863 to June 1864 and was on leave of absence September 1864 to September 1866. At the conclusion of the Civil War Oliver was given promotions to Brevet Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General for his services.

In September 1866 Oliver resumed assignments as a major in the Adjutant General Corps. From Sept 1866 to June 1884 he had a succession of assignments as Adjutant General in the Department of Arkansas, Department of Dakota, Department of the Gulf, Department of the South, and the Department of Columbia. Oliver was an assistant to the Adjutant General in Washington, D. C. from June 1884 to October 1888 and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in February 1887.

In October Oliver was Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri and from 1890 to 1897 Adjutant General of the Department of California. Oliver was promoted to colonel in July 1892. On Oliver's birthday in 1897 he was retired after reaching the maximum service age of sixty-four. Oliver and his wife Kate Rich 1840-1898 retired in San Francisco where Oliver died in 1904.



The Medal of Honor as issued from 1862-1896. The ribbon was changed in 1896 but the medal did not take its current form until 1904.



John Jackson and Pearl Miller 1989.57.1

MILLER, Pearl: wife of John Jackson "Jack" Miller. Pearl's maiden name was Street

and she was born in 1871 in Vacaville, California. Pearl was the daughter of William R. Street and Barsheba Pollard. Pearl studied to become a teacher at a branch of the Chico Normal School in Anderson and became a teacher at Ball's Ferry. Pearl's next teaching job was at the Aiken Gulch School in the Bald Hills. It was there she met her husband John Jackson "Jack" Miller and they were married in Shasta

John Jackson and Pearl Miller (nee Street, Mrs. John Jackson Miller)

County in 1899. Pearl quit teaching and moved to Harrison Gulch until 1906 when they moved to Ono to assist his aging father (Stephen Riley Miller) and sister (Adeline Boswell). Pearl again taught at the Sunny Hill School and later at Ono and Igo retiring after twenty six years of teaching. Pearl died in 1946.

MILLER, John Jackson "Jack": laborer in Ono in 1898. He was born about 1870 in

California. He was the son of Stephen Riley Miller and Julia Ann Simmons. He lived with his family in Colusa County and at Paskenta in Tehama County. About 1898 his family moved to Ono and he obtained work at Harrison Gulch as a miner. In 1899 Jack married Pearl Street daughter of William Riley and Barsheba Pollard Street. In 1906 the family moved to Ono where he worked as a miner at Sunny Hill and as a laborer. In 1918 the family moved to Anderson but by 1919 were back in Ono having purchased to Grave's house. Pearl worked as a school teacher at Aiken, Sunny Hill, Igo and Ono Schools. Pearl and Jack had two children: Elaine (Penne Elaine) born in Red Bluff in 1900 (taught district school in Ono in 1920) and Claude Jackson born about 1903 in Red Bluff. Pearl died in 1946 and Jack died in 1952.



Pearl Miller in upper right teaching at the Ono School 1974.57.109

