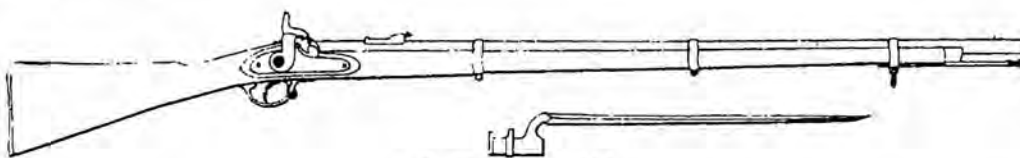




Lt. Warren Onan

Company C
154th New York Infantry Volunteers
5th United States Infantry



Enfield Rifle. M.L.

The American Civil War is the second most written about event in human history. I'm not going to add to the body of knowledge. For the story of the 154th New York Infantry Volunteers, see "The Hardtack Regiment" by Dunkelman and Winey [BOOK0022]. This is my place to give a great deal of thanks to Mark Dunkelman for his help. He was prompt, energetic and unselfish with correspondence. He is a great lover of the Civil War as history and organizer to memorialize those who fought. His depth of knowledge brought me what I had to know to complete this story.

What I can try to do is describe a little of what life in the Civil War was like for Warren. His age and organization skills got him a commission on enrollment. While conditions were uncomfortable and dangerous, he was not in the same position as front line foot soldiers. He stayed reasonably healthy. He was sick for two months in November and December, 1862 at Fairfax, VA with Typhoid fever; and was injured by being thrown from his horse on November 29, 1863 at Taylors Gap, GA. The hernia resulting from the horse accident would be the cause of future disability claims.

Warren was enrolled at Jamestown, NY on Aug 19, 1862 with the rank of Second Lieutenant. He and the 104 men with him became company C. Shortly after that, in November 1862, he was detailed as Chief of Ambulance of the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division of the 11th Army Corps. He remained in "detached service" throughout the war. This would have put him in touch with 4000 to 5000 men, including the 1000 of his 154th NYV regiment. In spring 1864, Warren's corps was combined with the 20th Army.

Emory Sweetland was a member of the 154th NYV. After the war he gave a talk which was preserved by Lyle Sweetland of South Dayton, NY. These comments would represent exactly the situation Warren lived with. I have edited these comments slightly for readability only. Here are Sweetland's comments.

"The subject assigned me tonight may seem at first glance to be of small importance but when we remember that at least three quarters of all the enlisted soldiers of our armies were some time an inmate of those field hospitals we can readily see how necessary they were to the success of the army.

The fist would be powerless to strike without the arm and the body behind it. So the army would be nearly powerless without the teamster to carry along the rations and the ammunition and supplies; the pioneers to build our roads and bridges and lay our pontoons; and lastly the field hospital to care for wounds and sick until such times as they could be sent to permanent hospitals in the rear.

There have been many stories written of the heroism of the men who stormed Lookout Mountain or held the bloody angle at Gettysburg – all honor to them; but surely we should not forget the men who through storm of shot and shell took a wagon load of ammunition to the front to fill the empty cartridge boxes or the men who laid the pontoons under fire or of the trained nurse who faced the deadly Typhus fever of camps – the black measles the small pox – or the infection of gangrene, far deadlier than rebel bullets. I have seen men refuse to charge the rebel works, but I have never seen a trained nurse refuse to care for those suffering from the most deadly disease. Nearly three men died in the army by disease where one was killed by a bullet.

The Second Div. 20th A.C hospital in the field was the best equipped of any in Sherman's Army and a description of it and how it was run may prove interesting to you tonight. At its head was an old surgeon of experience assisted by seven assistant surgeons -- one chief steward who drew all medical supplies and distributed a portion to each regiment in the Div. and also had general charge of the hospital – two dispensing stewards – four clerks who kept a complete record of every case in the hospital about twenty nurses and cooks –and about the same number of pioneers, who cleared the ground and erected the tents and made themselves generally useful -- an ambulance corps of 10 ambulances and 20 stretcher bearers to carry the sick and wounded -- one medical wagon and ten army wagons to carry tents and medial supplies. These men were picked men and under proper officers were under as good discipline as any crack regiment. Every man had his particular duty to do.

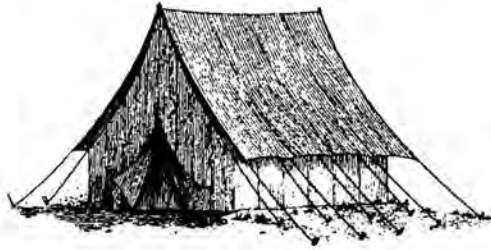
On the march, the sick and wounded were carried in ambulances and wagons and but little could be done for them except to give them water and something to eat at dinner time. When it was near camping time the surgeon would ride on ahead and pick out some good camping ground, near water if he could, and pioneers would clear the ground of brush and logs. The wagons would all draw up in line all facing one way and about thirty feet apart.

The ambulances would form another line parallel to the wagons and about on hundred feet from them. Between these the white hospital tents would arise as if by magic. Upon the ground large rubbers would be spread and then blankets. Then the poor sick and wound men would be unloaded and placed upon them. The flaps of the tent would be thrown back and a large fire built in front of each tent, giving it a cheerful look. The patients were washed and fed. The doctor and steward would go around and see who needed medicine and nurses were stationed to care for them during the night.

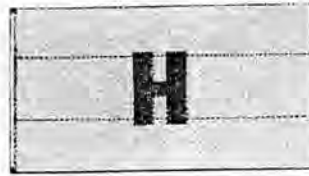
Hospital in the field: First a good location is chosen and our white tented city is laid out with great regularity with streets well swept and drained by ditches. Everything is kept scrupulously clean. Two rows of cots are built in each tent with an alley way in the center. The cots were built by driving four crotched posts with sticks across at each end. Upon these we put hoop poles. Upon these fine brush, then blankets. Two nurses were detailed for each tent. They were required to be quiet. No whispering or talk. They give the patient his medicine regularly, write the patient letters and care for all his wants. Nourishing food is given. The doctor and hospital steward are around many times a day.

Hospital in action: We send to the rear all the sick and wounded if possible. We have moved up with the soldiers. The wagons are all sent to the rear except the medical

wagon. The action begins. Soon the stretcher bearers bring in the wounded or the wounded hobble back using their guns for crutches. Some spot is chosen near the line of fire. The pioneers clear the ground of brush and logs and the wounded men in rows on the ground with just room to pass between. All the doctors stewards and nurses are busy doing up the wounds with bandages, tying arteries and removing bullets. The amputation table is place beneath some tree and two old surgeons are cutting off the legs and arms of those badly wounded. The stretcher bearers continue to bring in the wounded who are calling for water, water. The pioneers area busy bringing it. Soon we have hundreds of wounded and dying. The firing increases and comes nearer. Our lines are pressed back. Bullets fly thick and fast in out hospital and amid the leaden hail the wounded are moved to the rear to a place of safety. If the army presses the enemy back, soon we have hundreds of rebel wounded to care for in addition to our own.



Hospital Tent

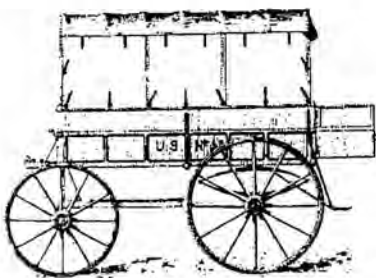


GENERAL HOSPITAL FLAG, U.S.

Hospital Flag

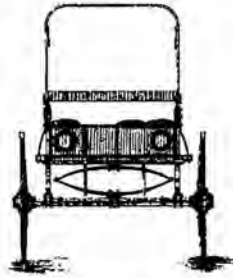
Since Warren's responsibilities included ambulances; we have this more specifically on the subject.

"Wounded were evacuated from the front line by stretchers similar to those used today. As soon as possible, the more severely wounded were placed in ambulances of which the most common type was the two-horse. This ambulance was a stout spring wagon with two leather covered seats the whole length. Hinged to the inner sides of these seats was a third leather covered seat which could be let down so that men could sit facing each other or three men could lie down length wise. In the rear of each ambulance under each seat was a water keg, and in front under the driver's seat was a supply of beef stock and hospital stores. On each side of the ambulance was hung a canvas covered stretcher. The whole ambulance was neatly covered with white canvas bows." "They Fought For The Union" by Frances A. Lord, Bonanza, 1960

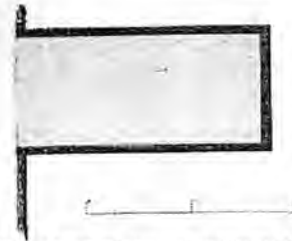


The "Wagon" or "Ambulance" wagon

Ambulance



The stretcher



AMBULANCE FLAG AND GUIDON, U.S.

Ambulance Flag

It is not known if Warren's experiences included ambulance trains, but this description finishes off the subject.

"The ambulance trains were manned by officers and men detailed from the line. Each corps had its own ambulance train; in 1863 each corps in the Army of the Potomac had three trains (one per division); each train was equipped with 40 two-horse ambulances. The ratio of distribution of ambulances was about three per regiment. The forage and rations for the ambulance train were carried in four-horse wagons. Enlisted men were

selected for the ambulance duty proportionately from the regiments. Each ambulance and wagon had a driver and two stretcher bearers. In addition, each train had several blacksmiths and supernumeraries. The total force of the ambulance corps for an army corps was 13 officers and from 350 to 400 men, commanded by a captain. Each division train was commanded by a first lieutenant, assisted by a small number of second lieutenants and sergeants. All were mounted. In some corps a few older type four-horses ambulances could be found. The majority of wounded who had to travel by rail went in coaches or flat cars, but hospital cars were used with greater frequency as the war went on. The use of hospital boats was limited to four of the sea-going type although many smaller hospital craft operated on the inland lakes and rivers." "They Fought For The Union" by Frances A. Lord, Bonanza, 1960

Officer competency was a matter of regular review. Since Warren had no prior military training it is understandable that his fitness would be questioned. This is an interesting answer.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac
Stafford C. H. Va. March 29th 1863

Sir:

It has just been brought to my knowledge that 2nd Lieutenant Onan of Company _____ 154th Regiment N.Y. Vols, has been ordered before a military Board of Examination, to test his military knowledge etc. ____

He is at present chief of ambulances to the 1st brigade of the 2nd Division of this Corps. He has sufficient capacity for the duties he is at present assigned. Altho perhaps in other respects he may not be very bright for the usual military duties. I think that the interests of the service will be promoted by retaining him in his present position. He has now learned his duties with the ambulance corps. & if found deficient by the Board on other subjects he will probably be dropped and then we will have to have another officer detailed in his place, who in turn will have to learn the ambulance business.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient Servant
[signed] Geo. ???????
Surgeon, U.S. Vols.
Medical Director
Eleventh Corps.
Surgeon ??? Letterman will [???

Twice Warren asked for, and presumably received, permission for a leave.

Head Quarters ambulance Corps 1st Brigade ? Div
11 Corps Lookout Vally, Tenn. Feb 6, 1864

Brig Gen. Wm L Whipple

Sir I would respectfully ask leave of absence for (20) twenty days to go to Allegany, Cattaraugus New York on important public and private business which requires my personal attention at home. With the exception of four days at home, I have been in the Servis of the U.S. as a Vol. For Eighteen Month and for eight years previous to my entering the army I held an official position as Justice of the Peace, and during that time I entered over two thousand judgments, many of them unsettled, and a large number of them will expire by the Statute of Limitations between now and first of June next. And its my duty as Such officer to transfer Such Judgments to the County Clerks office, which will prevent a large loss to many persons, who have depended on my attention in[?] the matter

Yours Respectfully
Warren Onan Lt 154
NYV amb Corps 1st Brigade 2nd Div

Head Qurs Amb Corps 2 Brig 20th Corp
Atlanta Ga Sept 20th 1864
Gen.

I have the honor to most respectfully request that leave of absence be granted me for 20, Twenty days. As per Gen order no ???? D.C. To proceed to Cattaraugus County N.Y. for the purpose of visiting my family and providing for their comfort during the coming winter.
P.O Address

Alleganay
Cattaraugus County N.Y.
To Co. D. Whipple
Brig Gen A.A.G.
Dept of the Cumberland
I am very respectfully
Your ??? Servt
[signed] Warren Onan 2 Lt - 154 N.Y.V.
Comndg Amb Corps 2nd Brig ???

Then there is the kind of letter that personalizes the agonies of war. It is written from Cattaraugus County and bears no date, so it may have been written after the war to support Bishop family claims for benefits. It is entirely hand written, in the form of an affidavit.

State of New York
County of Cattaraugus

To whom it may concern

I Warren Onan, Lieut of 154th Regt NY Volunteers and commanding ambulance corps 2nd Division 11th Army Corps Do hereby certify that I was present at the battle of Gettysburgh in July 1863 & was acquainted with Sergeant Lewis Bishop of Co. I. 154 NY Vols & that said Bishop was engaged in said battle as flag bearer for said 154 Regt & that said Lewis Bishop while in the line of his duty and in the faithful performance of his duty as color bearer was wounded by a musket ball passing through both legs and that I took charge of said Bishop and provided for him as well as possible at the time but that it became necessary to amputate one of his legs and that he died in space two or three weeks after being wounded as above stated, and that I have no doubt that he died from the effect of said wound

Warren Onan Lt 154
Regt N. Y. V. Com act Cpt
2d Div 11 Corps

The campaigns Warren's corps saw were some of the important ones of the war. Combat activities took him in a great counterclockwise 5000 mile loop as far west as Tennessee and as far south as Savannah, Georgia. The first actions of the 154th New York, at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg caused the greatest casualties. Less then one third the number they began with participated in The Grand Review of Sherman's Army in Washington DC on May 24, 1865.

To see a listing of his campaigns and activities, click here. {RESE0229}

He was mustered out near Bladensberg, MD on June 11, 1865, owed six months pay; which he received in Elmira NY on June 23. The homecoming is not recorded; but it is easy to imagine.

Beginning in 1881 Warren had several doctors in New York write affidavits to the effect that his hernia was caused by accident while he was in service. Correspondence continued while living in Moorhead with more affidavits from doctors, veterans he knew and pleas by Alzora for an

increase in his pension. In a lengthy affidavit at Moorhead in 1883, Warren explains that for 5 years before entering the army he manufactured and sold lumber. The hernia rendered him completely incapable of manual labor. It appears that his last pension payment was \$36.00 (per month) in 1910. [RESE0187]

NOTE: All illustrations from "The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War", Gramercy Books, 1983

[warciview.doc]
David W. Onan II
26 January, 1999

Warren Onan 1818-1910 RIN 269
Margaret Austin 1819-1904 RIN 270
 FGR 80



Warren
{ph19p1a}



Margaret
{ph19p2a}

Margaret

The little bit we know about Margaret comes from her obituary. Written by her daughter Alzora it says in part, "Margaret Austin was born in Scotland June 15, 1819 and was the daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Austin. When she was thirteen years of age her parents came to America, settling in Cattaraugus county, New York. In 1842 she married Warren ...". [OBIT0003] There is no illumination about what she did in life, her interests or activities beyond being the mother of 5 children.

They were married in Burton, Cattaraugus county, NY. The town changed its name in 1852 to Allegany. She and Warren spent all their life in that area until they moved to Minnesota, He in 1879 and she in 1880. The extraordinary event in her life was the Civil War. She and women everywhere had to support the children by taking over whatever their husbands at war had left. For Margaret this was 3 years essentially alone with the children. Virtually all the eligible male population were soldiers.

The children were:

Elizabeth C.	b. abt 1844	dd. 10 Feb 1862
Alzora (Zora)	b. 11 May 1848	dd. 18 Sep 1927
Adilia	b. abt 1850	Listed age 1 month in 1850 census.
Clara C.	b. 25 Aug 1850	dd. 4 Feb 1888
Edward Mills	b. 6 Jun 1855	dd. 5 Oct 1900
Lovina M.	b. 6 May 1857	dd. 19 Feb 1885

NOTE: The obvious conflict of dates between Adilia and Clara is not explained. Adilia's enumeration with the Warren Onan family in the 1850 census is clear. She is never mentioned again and no grave is found. Later family records mention only 5 children born in the family. Adilia could have been a visitor in the house or, I believe, a forgotten child.

Margaret was 61 years old when she moved to Moorhead. This would be a major dislocation today; and very difficult then. Whatever the conditions in rural Cattaraugus County or even the town of Allegany, it certainly would be different than the frontier of western Minnesota in 1880. West of Moorhead, across the Red River of the North, was the lawless and wild Fargo in Dakota Territory. Moorhead was genteel by comparison. It may have had mud streets but the buildings were permanent, unlike the tent town across the river. She lived in a frame house in town at 323 6th street, the corner of 6th and Garroway which also contained Warren's real estate office. There

she died after spending a year of declining health; attended by her husband, daughter Zora and son in law Charles Sikes.

Warren

He saw more of life than most men. Partly because his six foot frame extended his horizon but mostly because in his 92 years he chose to participate more. It began with rejecting farming which he was born to and found his interests with the 20% of people in the "other" occupations. He was a merchant, bureaucrat, judge and civil activist. In middle age he involved himself in the Civil War, being gone from home for 3 years. Well beyond the age when most people were dead, he moved his family to the frontier. There he restarted life again repeating many of the same activities.

Born 20 July 1818 while his parents were still in Pennsylvania where James had just obtained his citizenship; he soon was on his way to the Ithaca area of New York, where earlier Onans had settled. [OBIT0045] He attended school until he was 21 years old and began farming for himself in Tompkins County. By 1841 he had sold some farm land in Ischua New York and the presumption is that he had moved there. By 1846 he and Margaret made their home in Burton (later named Allegany), where in 1850 and 1855 he was listed as a Lumberman.

For a link to OBIT0045, click [here](#).

As a glimpse of his convictions we have the following.

"In 1853 the Sons of Temperance were merged with the Good Templars, with Warren Onan as Worthy Chief Templar. In 1854 Mr Onan was chosen delegate to represent the order at Albany, and with others were so far successful to get what was termed the "Maine Law" passed through both houses of the legislature, but the bill was vetoed by Governor Seymour." Cattaraugus Co History 1879 p 450.

Some indication of his standing in the community is indicated by his being made Justice of the Peace in 1856 and for the next 12 years. [RESE0072] . He became Postmaster of Allegany from 1858 to 1862 and again from 1868 through 1875. The 1860 census indicates he was a Lumberman on the Allegany river.

The American Civil War intervened in everyone's life and Warren was no exception. On July 1 1862 President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 volunteers to serve for 3 years. The next day New York Governor Edwin Morgan announced that 25 of the states 32 senatorial districts were to provide a regiment. [BOOK0022 p21] Still grieving for his daughter Elizabeth, Warren was among those who rallied to the call and incentives of money. He raised a Company of 104 men. He believed he could deliver these men to be enrolled and then leave; but was told he had to go fight on the line with them. [BIOG0004]

For Warren's Civil War story, click [here](#).

Although the war never physically touched his home, all soldier families faced a monumental readjustment. For Warren it was going back to the things he had left; done and undone. Warren was the Coroner for 6 years. He continued as Justice of the Peace and was re-appointed Postmaster. He went into the oil business from 1866 to 1869. The 1870 census lists him as a carpenter. In 1874 he advertised as a merchant.

WARREN ONAN,
Postmaster, Allegany, N. Y.
DEALER IN
TOBACCO, CIGARS, STATIONERY,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
NEWS OFFICE.
Dialer. Weeklies and Periodicals generally kept constantly on hand.

{RE210.JPG}

I have no idea what caused the move west. Maybe it was a promotion like this.

"Think of it, young men of the East, you who are measuring off tape for young ladies throughout the long and wearisome hours, barely earning your living. Throw down your yardstick and come out here if you would be men. Let the fresh breeze fan your brow, take hold of the plough, bend down for a few years to hard work with determination to win nobility, and success will attend your efforts. Is this too enthusiastic? Will those who read it say, 'He has lost his head and gone daft out there on the prairies?' Not quite. I have ridden many times over the great states of the Northwest; have seen the riches of Santa Clara and Napa west of the Sierra Nevadas; have looked out over the meadows of the Yangtze and the Nile, and can say, with honest conviction, that I have seen nowhere as inviting a field as that of Minnesota, none with grater undeveloped wealth, or with such prospects of quick development." George C. Coffin a Boston newspaper man in his book "Seat of Empire".

The last of this family's records in the east is a Sheriff's sale of property owned by him and brother Marcus in Ishua in 1879, and Margaret's sale of the home in Allegany in 1880.

Warren came to Moorhead Minnesota in 1879, a year ahead of Margaret. He was an agent of the New York Mills [MN] Land Company. Apparently he made this connection to benefit from the opportunities on homestead land; particularly to ex-soldiers. He could exploit his military position as a buyer, seller and agent. A business card for a partnership formed with his son in law, Charles Sikes, declared:

Onan & Sikes
Moorhead Minn.
General Dealers in Improved Farms and City Lots

Having personally examined large tracts of public lands we are now prepared to locate soldiers and citizens claims and furnish all necessary advice and instruction in respect to obtaining lands and claims under the U.S. Laws. Claim agents and general dealers in Minnesota and Dakota lands.

Warren was elected Justice of the Peace in 1882. He is listed in the 1884 City Directory as in the Real Estate business and had taken a soldiers homestead in Ransom County, Dakota. That year he helped organize what became known as the L. H. Tenney Post 103 of the Grand Army of the Republic. This culminated in the G.A.R. encampment of 1891 in Moorhead.

The life in the west saw Warren and Margaret lose three of their children. Lovina; in 1885, Clara in 1888 and Edward in 1900. Alzora remained to take care of their needs. She and her husband, Charles Sikes, moved into the family house during those final years. At various times, Alzora stated that Warren was unable to care for himself for several years. In a final Application for Reimbursement to the Commissioner of Pensions in Washington, DC, Alzora made claims on behalf of Warren for: Undertaker, \$65.50; Burial suit, \$17.00 and Nursing care (hers), \$5620.00. She was reimbursed for the Undertaker. [RESE0187]

It is obvious that Warren took the advantage of his previous experiences to a frontier community. Although they seemed to live comfortable lives, western Minnesota of the time had a lot of rough edges. Railway lines ran four directions out of Moorhead and so did telegraph. By the late 1880's, telephone was common.

When the Old Soldier died he was the oldest resident of Moorhead. "On Thursday [April 28] afternoon occurred the funeral services of the remains of Col. Onan and were held at the Sikes home on Sixth street south, where a large number of friends and neighbors gathered. L. H. Tenney Post, G.A.R., attended in a body. The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. D. McIntyre, while the G.A.R. took charge of the grave. Many beautiful floral tributes were sent in and the casket was covered with these tokens of love and esteem." [OBIT0002]

I could leave the story there, but calling Warren Colonel when his military rank 2nd Lieutenant, brevet to 1st, creates a question. He was often referred to as Judge or Colonel. My only answer is that the Civil War was a long way away in time and distance. Why not enjoy a little ego inflation.

21 January, 1999
[wamaview.doc]

WARREN ONAN.

An Old-Time Resident of Cattaraugus County.

Col. Warren Onan died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. H. Sikes of Moorhead, Minn., Tuesday afternoon, Apr. 26th, aged 91 years. He had been practically helpless for several years, but seemed as well as he had been at any time during the past year, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, the spark of life went out. The funeral service was held on Thursday afternoon, at the Sikes home.

Col. Onan was born in Lancaster, Pa., July 20, 1818. His parents were James and Mary (Collins) Onan, natives of Ireland and Delaware respectively. James left home when he was 21 years old, starting for America to seek a new home for his father's family. On the way he was impressed into the British Navy. After serving three years he escaped from the ship at Rio Jane[iro] hiding in the mountains, three months later he took ship for America staying at Key West for about a year, after which he joined his father's family in Tompkins Co., N.Y.

After James was impressed into the British service, his father, Alexander Onan, left Ireland for America, settling with his family in Dryden, N.Y., where he bought a large tract of land and engaged in farming on an extensive scale, besides giving to each of his children a large farm. His children were, Samuel, Alexander, Charles, John, James, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah.

From Tompkins county, James went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was married, and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes; he also lived some time at Lancaster, Pa., where Warren was born, then returned to Tompkins Co., later on settling in the town of Ischua, Cattaraugus county, where he engaged in farming. He died in 1858, his wife in 1868. They were buried in the Pierce burying ground in that town. He was a prominent Free Mason of his day. Marcus H. Onan of Sabin, Minn., is the only survivor of the family of eight children, of which Warren was the eldest. Another brother, John, died a few days ago at Cadiz, this state.

Warren attended school until he was 21 years old, and then began farming for himself. When he was about 25 years old he sold his farm and went into the lumber business on the Allegany river, which he followed until 1860. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he raised a company of 104 men, going with them to Washington. He was appointed second lieutenant, his regiment being part of the Eleventh corps. He was later detailed as brigadier quartermaster for the second division of the corps., then to chief of ambulance and quartermaster of the second division; later on as quartermaster and commissary of the Twentieth corps hospital, which gave him the rank of colonel, which position he held until the close of the war. He was wounded while in Georgia, and had a severe attack of typhoid fever. He was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Ringold, Dalton,

Kenesaw Mountain, and the battles fought enroute to Atlanta with Sherman in his march to the sea.

After the war he came to Allegany and engaged in the oil business some three years; he was associate county judge for four years, justice of the peace 12 years, coroner six years, besides many local offices, serving as postmaster for 10 years.

In June, 1879, he went to Minnesota as agent for the New York Mills Land Co., settling at Moorhead. He took up a soldiers' homestead in Ransom Co., N. D., which he improved. He did a general land business for the Northern Pacific Railway Co., was city justice of Moorhead for four years, and generally interested in the history and growth of the city. In 1842 he was married to Miss Margaret Austin, a native of Scotland, who died a few years ago.

Col. Onan was a Republican in politics; a member of the G.A.R.; and a member of the I.O.O.F. He was an earnest advocate of temperance. His daughter Elzora (Mrs. C. H. Sikes) will be remembered in Ellicottville as the telegraph operator here some 35 years ago. Mr. Onan was an uncle of James Moffit of this village; whose mother was a daughter of James Onan.

From: *The Post*; Ellicottville NY, Wednesday, May 4, 1910

Source: Photocopy of newspaper obituary with correspondence dated 30 Sep 1996 from Mark H. Dunkelman

Note to reader: The **New York Mills** mentioned in the next to last paragraph is the town of New York Mills, Minnesota.

David W. Onan II
15 Oct 1996

Sources Onan

File Ref. #	Description
BIOG0004	" <i>Illustrated Album of Biographies of the Famous Red River Valley of the North and Park Regions</i> " by Alden, Ogle & Co., Chicago, 1889. MN Hist. Soc. Call #F605.129, p. 393
BIRT0012	Records Book 1817-1832 First Presbyterian Church, Ludlowville, town of Lansing, Tompkins co NY, Dewitt Hist. Soc., Ithaca NY abs by E. Martin
BOOK0022	"The Hardtack Regiment", Dunkelmann and Winey, Associated University Presses 1981
CENS0001	US census 1830, Tompkins co, NY abstracted by D. Onan II, Sep 1984
CENS0038	US census 1850, Conquest, Cayuga co, NY, abstract
CENS0039	New York State census 1855, town of Conquest, Cayuga co, abstracted
CENS0041	US census 1850, Dryden, Tompkins co, NY, abstract
CENS0050	New York State census 1825, town of Dryden, Tompkins co, abstracted
OBIT0002	Moorhead [MN] Citizen, Wednesday, May 4, 1910, p.1, col.5
OBIT0003	Moorhead [MN] Daily News, Thursday, 29 Dec 1904 p.3, col. 2
OBIT0018	Obituary Alexander J. Onan b. 1827
OBIT0045	Ellicottville [NY] Post 4 May 1910 by Alzora and Charles Sikes
RESE0001	Tompkins County Directory by Hamilton Child, Syracuse 1868
RESE0003	Cattaraugus co, NY, ed William Adams, New York State Library
RESE0004	Research of NY records by K. Campola May & June 1984 for D. Onan II
RESE0040	Transaction of the Huguenot Society of London Vol. 17, 1903. Registers of the Church Known as LaPatente in Spittlefields from 1689-1785, p.45 .and. Registers of the French Church, Threadneedle Street, London, Vol. 2, p. 206, 218, 230, 238, 241, 243. Vol. 2, p. 90, 126, 215
RESE0043	Huguenot Society of London, Quarto Series Vol. 52, The French Protestant Hospital: Extracts from the Archives of "LaProvidence" Relating to Inmates and Applicants for Admission 1718-1957 and to Recipients of an applicants for the Coqueau Charity 1745-1901, Vol 1, A-K.
RESE0044	Huguenot Society of Lodon Vol. 32, Registres des Quartres Eglises du Petit Charenton de West Street de Pearl Street et de Crispin Street, p.61
RESE0046	Huguenot Society of London Publications, Quarto Series, Vol. 50, The Archives of the French Protestant Church of London, p.78
RESE0047	Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. 21, Livre des Tesmoingnages de L'eglise de Threadneedle Street 1669-1789, p. 5, 8, 248
RESE0048	Transaction of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, No.5, Charleston 1897
RESE0050	Filby; Philadelphia Naturalization Records, James Onan, GB, QS, 20 Sep 1815
RESE0051	Research by Cabinet Genealogique, F.R. Magdelaine, Nimes, France
RESE0072	History of Cattaraugus Co 1879 & 1893, notes by D & J Onan
RESE0078	Map of town of Ischua 1972. Onan locations for reference only.
RESE0085	Letter 9 Feb 1943 from Raymond A. Wheeler of Ithaca NY to D. W. Onan (my grandfather) at Minneapolis MN
RESE0091	Letter 23 Jan 1943 from R. A. Wheeler
RESE0142	Newspaper story about Ray Onan abt 1984, author Cathie Bloom, paper unknown
RESE0153	Hypothesis of route followed by Onan family to Tompkins co NY to include Orange co, by D. Onan II, Jun 1994
RESE0155	Map, town of Dryden, DeWitt Hist. Soc., Ithaca NY by J. & D. Onan II, Oct. 1989
RESE0162	James Onan Petition to become a citizen and Oath of allegiance
RESE0163	Reconciliation of dates from census records by J. & D. Onan II
RESE0176	Report for Mrs. Howard J. Martin of Lansing, MI; records searched for Mary Collins and her antecedents by William and Vera Brown Jr., April 1995
RESE0182	Affidavit in Warren's handwriting, War Department, National Archives
RESE0186	Record and Pension Office, War Department. National Archives
RESE0187	National Archives Soldiers Certificate No.254535. Can No 4994, Bundle 37
RESE0208	Unknown Relationships, family group records, mostly Michigan, by D. Onan II
RESE0226	Census data and birth place; chronology & list of immigrants by D. Onan II

Warren Onan
 154 New York Infantry Volunteer Regiment
 Military Chronology Outline
 A compilation of records in file

Date	Place / Battle	Remarks
1862		
Aug 19	Jamestown NY	Mustered 5 th US Infantry
Sep 24	Jamestown NY	Mustered in 2 nd Lt Co C, 3 years
To Oct 31		Present
Nov-Dec		Detailed as Chief of Ambulance of 2 nd Brigade, 2 nd Div., 11 th Army Corp
Nov-Dec		Detached about Oct 25 as Ambulance Master, Nov 1 taken sick at Fairfax. Has not been on duty.
Nov-Dec	Fairfax VA	Contracted Typhoid fever
Nov 1	Fairfax VA	Letter from Headquarters 154 th by Lt.Col. C.C. Loomis to Col. A. Bushbeck of 1 st Brigade that Onan and no other officer has been detached from his command for ambulance service.
Dec 11-14	Fredericksburg VA	In battle lost by Burnside, Com C held in Grand Reserve; did not fight
1863		
Jan-Feb		Present. On detached service as Capt of ambulance Corps since Oct 25 1862. Back pay due from Aug 19/62 to Sept 26/62 by reason of joining for duty and having the requisite number of men enrolled
Mar 16	Camp John Manley VA	
Mar 29	Stafford C. H. VA	Letter from Medical Director saying that Onan has been ordered before a military board to examine his military knowledge. Says that while not the most knowledgeable about military affairs he knows ambulance well enough and if he is dropped they will have to train another man.
Mar-Apr		Present.
Apr 10		Absent. On detached service as Capt Ambulance Corps since Oct 20, 1862
May 1-3	Chancellorsville VA	First battle with casualties
May-Jun		Present. On detached service in Ambulance corps
Jul 1-3	Gettysburg PA	At the brick yard
Jul-Aug		Present. On detached service in ambulance corps.
Aug		Detailed Chief of Ambulance 2 nd Div, 11 th Army Corps and Acting Assistant Quartermaster until spring of 1864 when 11 th and 12 th were consolidated making the 20 th Army Corp
Oct 28-29	Wauhatchie TN	Battle
Sep-Oct		Present
Nov 23-27	Chattanooga TN	And Roseville campaign
Nov 25	Missionary Ridge	Battle
Nov 29	Taylor's Gap GA	Hernia caused by being thrown from saddle and dragged by stirrup made worse by subsequent travel
Nov-Dec		Present. On detached service in Ambulance Corps.
1864		
6 Feb	Lookout Valley TN	Requests 20 days leave to attend to Justice of the Peace business in Allegany. Approved Feb 13
Jan-Feb		Absent. On detached service in Ambulance Corps
Mar-Apr		Present. On detached service in Ambulance Corps
Apr 23	Lookout Valley TN	Mil. Telegraph from Col A. Bushbeck to Capt Elliott saying that Onan is suitable for detail in Ambulance Corps.
May 1		Transferred to Com K per regimental order
May 3-Sep 2		Atlanta Campaign GA
May 8-10	Rocky Faced Ridge	Battle
May 14-15	Resaca	Battle

May-Jun		Present Com K. On detached service in Ambulance Corp.
May 25-Jun 4	Dallas	Battle
Jun 9-Jul 2		Kennesaw Mountain Campaign
Jun 14-15	Pine Mountain	Battle
Jun 16-17	Golgotha	Battle
Jun 22	Culp's Farm	Battle
Jun 27	The Assault	Battle
Jul-Aug		Absent Com K. On detached service in Ambulance Corp
Jul 20	Peach Tree Creek	Battle
Jul 21-Aug 26	Atlanta	Battle
Sep 20	Atlanta GA	Requests 20 days leave to "visit family and provide for their comfort during the coming winter". Apparently approved.
Sep-Oct		Absent Com K On detached service in Ambulance Corp since Oct 22, 1862
Nov 15-Dec 21		Gen. Sherman's Savannah Campaign, GA
Nov 15-Dec 10	March to the Sea	Battle
Dec 9	Monteith Swamp	Battle
Dec 10-21	Savannah	Battle
Nov-Dec		Absent Com K. On detached service, etc.
1865		
Jan 26-Mar20		Campaign of the Carolinas
Feb 12-13	N & S Edisto River SC	
Jan-Feb		Absent Com K. On detached service, etc.
Mar 27	Snow Hill SC	Battle
Apr 26	Bennett House NC	Battle
Mar-Apr		Absent Com C. On detached service, etc.
Jun 11	Near Bladensburg MD	Muster out Com C. Due pay from Dec 31, 1864
Jun 23	Elmira NY	Swears he is not accountable or indebted to the US for money or equipment. (Must be payday)

RESE0060 - Battles
RESE0186 – Muster rolls
RESE0187 – Injury claims

David W. Onan II
12 January, 1999