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WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD

PAMPHLET



**THE OFFICIAL HISTORY
OF
THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL GUARD
VOLUME 3
WASHINGTON TERRITORIAL MILITIA
IN THE CIVIL WAR**

**HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT
STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
CAMP MURRAY, TACOMA 33, WASHINGTON**

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VOLUME 3

WASHINGTON TERRITORIAL MILITIA IN THE CIVIL WAR

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CHAPTER I

POST INDIAN WAR REORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORIAL MILITIA

Based upon the experiences of the Indian Wars, Governor Stevens was instrumental in obtaining amendments to the Militia Laws of 26 January 1855 to provide authority for the Governor to call out the Militia in the event of an emergency. Through either oversight or design, this provision had been omitted from the original Militia act. The amendments were approved by the Legislative Assembly on 4 February 1858 and the complete text is as follows:

AN ACT SUPPLEMENTARY AND AMENDATORY TO "AN ACT ENTITLED THE MILITIA"

- SEC 1. Act to organize the militia, how amended. Term of office of the General Staff.
- SEC 2. County Assessor to make return to the adjutant general of all persons liable for militia duty.
- SEC 3. Who liable for militia duty.
- SEC 4. Formation and arming of companies and detachments. Number constituting a company or detachment. Officers of same Commission and oath of.
- SEC 5. When citizens of different counties may unite in the formation of a company.
- SEC 6. Colonel, lieutenant colonel and major, when to be elected; command of each.
- SEC 7. Companies to adopt what regulations. Oaths of members in actual service.
- SEC 8. Quartermaster general to forward arms to the county commissioners; how to be issued.
Commanding officer to make return to the quartermaster general. Upon resignation or removal, to account to county commissioners.
- SEC 9. Adjutant general and commissary general, duties of Quartermaster general, duties of. To have custody of all military property; to report to the Legislature the state of same. To report to the Governor the condition of the militia. Compensation of.
- SEC 10. Governor, when to forward arms to county commissioners. County commissioners to report to quartermaster general.
- SEC 11. Quota to each county.
- SEC 12. Staff of Governor, etc., rank and how appointed. Governor to fill certain vacancies. Persons failing to qualify, office declared vacant.
- SEC 13. Authority of Governor to call out the militia.
- SEC 14. Volunteers in active service to be governed by the rules and regulations of the U. S. Army as far as applicable.
- SEC 15. Repealing clause, proviso.

SEC 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, That the act entitled, an act to organize the militia, be, and is hereby amended by striking out in section (1st) first in said act the words "and each Council district in said territory shall constitute one regimental district"; and by striking out in section (10) ten all after the words "commissary general" and insert the words "who shall hold their office for three years, unless sooner removed by the Legislature", and that the remaining portion of said act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC 2. It shall be the duty of the county assessor of each county in this Territory, in taking the census of their respective counties, to make return in writing to the adjutant general of the Territory, of all persons in their respective counties who may be liable to militia duty as is hereafter provided; and for such service they shall receive such compensation as the county commissioners of their respective counties may deem just and proper, to be paid out of the county treasury.

SEC 3. Every white male citizen between the ages of (18) eighteen and (50) fifty, not disqualified by bodily infirmity, shall be liable to militia duty, and subject to be called upon for such purpose by the Governor, in case of emergency.

SEC 4. Whenever any number of persons liable to militia duty as aforesaid, not exceeding one hundred nor less than twenty five, shall form themselves into a company or detachment, for the purpose of permanent or temporary defense as volunteers, elect their own officers as hereinafter provided, and report the fact to the Adjutant general, he shall thereupon make a requisition upon the quartermaster general, to be approved by the Governor, for suitable arms for said company, which shall be issued as hereinafter provided for the purpose of such organization, fifty two persons and upwards to one hundred, shall constitute a company, and shall choose one Captain, one first and one second Lieutenant, four sergeants and four corporals; every less number shall be considered a detachment, and shall choose one Lieutenant, two sergeants and two corporals. Said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, unless sooner removed by a sentence of a court martial; and said captains and lieutenants shall be commissioned by the Governor, and on receiving said commission, each shall take an oath, to be endorsed on the back thereof, before an officer authorized to administer oaths, that he will support the constitution of the United States and faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

SEC 5. Whenever by reason of neighborhoods, it shall be more convenient for citizens of a portion of one county to join a company or detachment of an adjoining county, it shall be lawful for them to do so; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the company shall be deemed to belong to the county where the majority reside.

SEC 6. Whenever several companies organized aforesaid, shall be united together for active service, or otherwise, if two only, they shall proceed to elect a major to command the same; if four, to elect one major and one Lieutenant colonel, and if more than four and less than ten, to elect in addition to the aforesaid officers, one Colonel, who shall have command of all said companies so assembled together.

SEC 7. It shall be lawful for every organized company or detachment of volunteers to adopt such regulations for its government and discipline as they may see fit, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Brigadier General and they may impose fines for non-attendance at drill or review, the proceeds of which shall form a company fund, to be expended in ammuniton or other necessaries; and they may adopt such uniforms as are suitable for their particular service; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That whenever companies may be called for when in actual service, each member thereof shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the laws of the Territory, faithfully to discharge his duties, and to obey the lawful commands of the superior officers placed over him.

SEC 8. The quartermaster general shall, with the approval of the Governor, upon receiving from the adjutant general the returns of any volunteer company or detachment, organized as hereinbefore provided, forward to the county commissioners of the county wherein the same is formed, a suitable quantity of arms and equipments, of the kind required by said company or detachment; and it shall be the duty of such commanding officer to make return of such arms and equipments, showing their condition to the quartermaster general, at least one month before the meeting of the legislature of each year; and each commanding officer shall, upon the election of his successor, or his resignation or removal from office or disability to act, or upon disbanding, of his company or detachment, turn over such arms or equipments to the county commissioners, who may then cancel his bond; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That he shall be liable for all loss and damage not arising from the fortune of war or unavoidable accident. PROVIDED FURTHER, Each member of a detachment or company receiving arms or equipments, shall give his receipt to the commanding officer for same, which on their return, shall be cancelled; he shall, on failure to return them when called upon, pay double of the government valuation; said receipt to be received by the commissioners, in lieu of the arms and equipments from the commanding officer.

SEC 9. The adjutant general and the commissary general shall perform the same duties as the corresponding officers in the service of the United States, except as herein modified. The quartermaster general shall have the custody of all the military property belonging to the Territory, embracing arms and equipments, ammunition, ordnance and ordnance stores, and such as are not distributed among the several counties, he shall preserve in good order in some suitable place at the seat of the Legislature, until they are legally disposed of. He shall annually report to the Legislature the number and condition of said arms and other property embracing not only those in his custody, but also those issued to the several counties, and giving an abstract of the reports of the commanding officers of companies, and the county commissioners; with officers responsible for arms or property, and their securities, and the amount of their respective bonds; and shall annually report to the Governor the number of organized companies, the names of the officers, and the number of the rank and file in each, together with such other information relative thereto, as shall be in his possession. He shall receive for his services a reasonable compensation, to be allowed him by the Legislature.

SEC 10. On application of the board of county commissioners for any county, the Governor may, in his discretion, forward to them at the expense of the Territory, the whole or any portion of its quota of arms as, defined hereinafter, to be kept by them or issued to companies or detachments, under the same regulations as above provided; and it shall be the duty of such board to report annually to the quartermaster general the amount of arms and equipments received, on hand and issued, show to whom issues have been made, and the amount of the bonds taken, with names of the sureties.

SEC. 11. The quota of arms of each county, shall be in proportion to the number of persons liable to militia duty, as hereinafter provided.

SEC 12. The Governor may appoint his staff, consisting of two aids, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The Brigadier General may appoint his aids with the rank of Captain. The Quartermaster, adjutant and commissary generals may appoint their assistants and acting assistants, to rank the same as in the Army of the United States. The Regimental and Battalion commanders may appoint their commissioned and non-commissioned staff. The Governor shall fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation or otherwise, on the part of the officers elected by the Legislative Assembly, and provided for by this act, and in case any persons so elected shall fail to qualify within 10 days after he receives his commission, the office shall be deemed vacant, and it shall be competent for the Governor to fill the same by appointment; and it shall be the duty of such officer so elected or appointed, to notify the Governor of his having qualified.

SEC.13. Whenever, in case of emergency, the Governor shall deem it necessary to call upon the people of the Territory for active service, he shall have authority so to do, and the troops so called for shall be organized in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC.14. Whenever the volunteers of this Territory are called into service by proclamation of the Governor, they shall be governed by the rules and regulations that govern the army of the United States, as far as applicable.

SEC.15. All acts and parts of acts not in conformity to the provisions of this act, are hereby declared void; PROVIDED, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to vacate offices heretofore filled by the Legislative Assembly, under and by virtue of the said act entitled, "an act to organize the militia".

PASSED FEBRUARY 4th. 1858.

In the meantime, at its previous session in January 1857, the Legislative Assembly elected Hamilton H. J. G. Maxon, Brigadier General. Also Isaac N. Ebey was elected Adjutant General to replace James Tilton. He was later murdered by the Northern Indians on 13 August 1857 and Governor Stevens appointed George Gallagher to the vacancy. William W. Miller resigned in 1857 and Richard Lane was appointed by Governor Stevens to this vacancy. He also appointed J. J. H. Van Bokkelen Commissary General to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of H. K. Stevens. These appointments were continued by the Legislature in 1858 appointing each of the incumbents for another three years.

History does not appear to have recorded any of the Company or detachment formations as provided in the foregoing amended act, however, at least token compliance with both the Federal and Territorial laws must have been taken by the citizens as evidenced by continuous receipt of their quota of territorial arms in the years which followed. You may recall that the Territory received no heavy armament during the Indian Wars. From their quota allotted by the War Department in 1857 the following equipment was listed on the turn-over from the Governor to QM General in 1858:

LIST OF ARMS AND ACCOUTERMENTS TURNED OVER BY FAYETTE McMULLIN,
GOVERNOR TO QUARTERMASTER GENERAL FOR THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON:

2- 12 lb Mountain Howitzers	at \$165 each	330.00
2- 12 lb mountain howitzer carriages, complete	\$50 each	100.00
2- sets of implements and accouterments as follows:	at \$18 per set	36.00
2 gunners haversacks		
2 gunners pincers		
2 handspikes		
4 lanyards friction tubes		
2 fuze plug reamers		
2 priming wires		
2 sponge covers		
2 longes and rammers		
2 thumbstalls		
2 taurpaulins 5 x 5		
4 tube patches		
2 vent covers, leather		
6 packsaddles and harness, complete	at \$20 each	120.00
12 lashing lines and ropes (packsaddle)		
4 ammunition chests	do	
26 Percussion rifles and appendages	at \$12.88 each	334.88
26 rifle screw drivers		
26 wipers		
26 cones, extra		
2 ball screws		
2 spring vices		
2 bullet molds		
2 ammunition chests		
8 packing boxes		
2 packing cribs		
TOTAL		\$920.00

Evidence also of token compliance with the laws covering the enrollment of the militia was uncovered and which as a result of their being submitted the War Department annually resulted in the receipt of letters from the Ordnance Officer asking for their annual requisition. The following is typical of the type of letter received by the Governor:

ORDNANCE OFFICE
Washington Jany. 10,1861

His Excellency
The Governor of Washington Territory
Sir:

In order that arrangements may be made to answer the calls of the State and Territories for arms to be issued during this year under the laws for arming and equipping the militia, you are respectfully requested to inform this office what description of arms will be required by the Territory for the year 1861.

The quota assigned to the Territory for this year amounts to 137 muskets, from which is being deducted 1-4/13 muskets over-drawn on last year's quota their remain now due 135-9/13 muskets.

The States and Territories are credited with their annual quotas in terms of muskets. If other descriptions of small arms or field artillery are required, they are charged at their cost by their equivalent in muskets, as per accompanying statement.

* * * * *

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
F. K. Craig
Colonel of Ordnance

ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT:

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF SMALL ARMS, FIELD ARTILLERY, ETC., AT THEIR
EQUIVALENT IN MUSKETS

10 Percussion Muskets, including appendages, Cal. .69, equal to	10-2/13 muskets
10 Rifle Muskets, and appendages, new pattern, Cal. .58	10-9/13 do
10 Percussion Rifles and appendages, Cal. .54	9-11/13 do
10 Long Range Muskets, with sword bayonets, Cal. .58	13-5/13 do
10 Cadets' Muskets and appendages, Cal. .58	11-9/13 do
10 Hall's Carbines and appendages	13-1/13 do
10 Percussion Pistols and appendages	5-5/13 do
10 Sharpes' Carbines with appendages	23-3/13 do
10 Cavalry Sabres	6-7/13 do
10 Horse Artillery Sabres	4-3/13 do
10 Foot Artillery swords	3-1/13 do
10 Non-commissioned officer's swords	4-3/13 do
10 Musician's swords	3-5/13 do
10 sets of Infantry accouterments	3-1/13 do
10 sets of Rifle accouterments	2-1/13 do
10 sets of accouterments for long range rifles	3-6/13 do
10 sets of Cavalry accouterments	4-12/13 do
10 Horse Artillery Sabre Belts	1-1/13 do
10 Foot Artillery Sword Belts	1-2/65 do
10 Non-Commissioned officer's or Musician Sword Belts	73/130 do
1- 6 pounder gun	31-1/13 do
1-12 lb Howitzer	27-11/13 do
1- 6 pounder gun or 12 pounder Howitzer carriage, w/impl. & Equip.	25-5/13 do
1 - Mountain Howitzer Carriage with implements	9-11/13 do
1 - Caisson with tools and spare parts	29-9/13 do
1 - Travelling Forge with tools	34-5/13 do
1 - Battery wagon with tools	59-7/13 do
1 set of Artillery Harness for two wheel horses	5-2/13 do
1 set of Artillery Harness for two lead horses	4-4/13 do

CHAPTER II

OPERATIONS BY THE U. S. ARMY AGAINST THE INDIANS IN 1857-58

It may be recalled from the previous volume that Colonel George Wright, after the Volunteers were disbanded, left Lieut. Col. Steptoe in charge of the troops in the Walla Walla Valley. He occupied Fort Walla Walla about 20 November 1856 and received his supplies by boat from the Dalles. In the meantime J. W. Nesmith, late Colonel of the Oregon Volunteers, was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for both Oregon and Washington. Also the trouble with the Indians seemed to have ended. Also in 1857, General Newman S. Clark replaced Major General Wool as Department Commander of the Pacific. U. S. Troops at that time were distributed as follows: Three companies of the 9th Infantry were at Fort Simcoe, under the command of Major R. S. Garnett. Three companies were at the Dalles under Colonel Wright; Col. Steptoe's command consisted of one company of the 1st Dragoons, one company of the 3rd Artillery, one company of the 9th Infantry and one company of the 4th Infantry. He was augmented in the latter part of 1857 by a company of dragoons from Southern Oregon under the command of Captain A. J. Smith.

In April of 1858, Lieut. Col. Steptoe reported that he had received a petition from Colville, signed by forty persons, asking for protection from the Indians who had recently murdered two white men and had made several raids on government cattle in the area. He recommended an expedition through the country to the Colville mines, intending only to impress upon the Indians that a military power was still stationed in that area. He received permission and began his march from Fort Walla Walla on 6 May 1858 with about one hundred and thirty dragoons. He proceeded to the Nez Perce country, being ferried over the Snake River by a friendly Indian Chief. Disregarding a report that the Spokanes were opposed to his entering their country he proceeded northward until he found himself almost surrounded by about six hundred Indians in war paint. They had chosen their position overlooking a ravine through which the road passed. Colonel Steptoe called a halt and attempted to parley with the War Chief of the Spokanes who informed him they had heard he had come to the Spokane country to make war and that they would not let him cross the Spokane River. Withdrawing his troops to a distance he attempted to discuss the purpose of his visit without success and the Spokanes still refused to ferry him across the river. On the 17th of April he decided to return to Walla Walla and began his march in that direction. The Spokanes then decided he should not escape and attacked him. After considerable fighting and casualties on both sides, on the night of April 18th, with their ammunition running low, the regulars withdrew in the middle of the night, reaching the Snake River on the morning of the 19th and returned to Fort Walla Walla.

In June of 1858, General Clarke, after consultation with Colonels Wright and Steptoe, determined to make an expedition with a large force in an effort to subdue the hostile Spokanes and Yakimas. Accordingly he ordered three companies of artillery from San Francisco, one company of the 4th Infantry from Fort Jones, Calif. and another company of the 4th Infantry from Fort Umpqua, Oregon. These troops were concentrated at Fort Walla Walla and thoroughly drilled in Indian warfare. The command was given to Colonel Wright. At the same time a second expedition was decided upon, which was designated to go against the Yakimas simultaneously. These troops, numbering about 300 were placed under the command of Major Garnett. This command was to move from Fort Simcoe on the 15th of August towards Colville, through Yakima country with a view to driving the hostiles towards one center on the Spokane where they would be met by Wright's command. On the 7th of August, Captain Keyes with a detachment of dragoons was ordered to the Snake River crossing and erect a Fort. The point selected was at the mouth of Tucannon River and named Fort Taylor in honor of Captain Taylor who had been killed with Steptoe in his engagement with the Spokanes in April. Major Garnett's command consisted of Companies C, G and I of the 9th Infantry. When Colonel Wright began his march northward to Fort Taylor on 18 August, his command was composed of Companies C, E, H, I and a detachment of Company D, of the 1st Dragoons. Companies A, B, G, and K and M of the 3rd Artillery and Companies B and E of the 9th Infantry, numbering about 800 men. The Infantry and Artillery were organized as a Rifle Brigade and armed with Sharpe's Long Range rifles using the minie ball, both of which the Indians were unfamiliar with.

Before leaving Walla Walla Colonel Wright engaged a company of Nez Perce to serve as Scouts and guides. By the 31st of August he had reached a point in his march northward within twenty miles of the Spokane River, when the Indians showed themselves along the hills. Colonel Wright encamped his troops for a much needed rest. However, the Indians decided to give the troops no respite and began to mass their warriors on the crest of the hills about two miles distant from Wright's camp. On 1 September 1858, heavy fight ensued lasting until the 5th in which the regulars inflicted heavy casualties on the Indians with minor losses to Wright's' command. As a result the Spokane Chief "Gary", on the 7th through interpreters informed Wright that he desired to talk to him. Wright met "Gary" and immediately informed him that he was there to make war, not talk peace but that he was tired of war, he would talk peace but on his own terms. He than informed "Gary" that everything must be surrendered - arms property, women and children and that they must trust in his mercy. "Gary" then left to inform his people of Wright's edict. Colonel Wright also informed another Chief by the name of "Polatkin" of the same terms, but detained him for suspected murder.

On the 8th of September, Colonel Wright began his march towards the Spokane and after going about nine miles discovered that the Indians were driving their stock towards the mountains instead of surrendering. A skirmish followed in which about 800 horses were captured and herded back to camp where most of them were destroyed. As a result of being practically dismounted, the Spokanes agreed to a Council which began on 17 September at Wright's camp about 16 miles above Spokane Falls. Father Joset and Chief "Vincent" were present at the Council at which "Vincent" acknowledged the crimes of his people, said he regretted it and hoped for forgiveness. Colonel Wright said such would be granted but only under certain conditions. He than demanded that the men who struck the blow against Col. Steptoe be immediately surrendered. Also one Chief with four warriors and their families were to be turned over as hostages. After several other stipulations a treaty was prepared which was signed by Wright and by "Polatkin" for the Spokanes. A similar treaty was entered into with the Yakimas, but Kamiakin did not come into camp, fearing he would be taken to Walla Walla. After the conference, "Owhi" of the Yakimas came into camp and was immediately arrested for breaking his agreement of 1856. Wright then ordered "Owhi" to send for his son "Qualchin" to come into camp under a threat that he would be hanged if he did not comply. "Qualchin" showed up unexpectedly and was immediately hanged without trial. "Owhi" attempting to escape on the return march to Walla Walla was shot by one of Wright's officers and died an hour later. Upon his arrival at Fort Walla Walla he was met by the Palouses, who desired peace also. Colonel Wright refused to deal with them, but instead hanged several of them. Several Walla Wallas were also hanged by Colonel Wright as an example to their people. General Clarke continued his policy of keeping the country closed to settlement and it was not until 1859 when General Harney relieved General Clarke as General commanding the Pacific that it was again opened to settlement.

In the meantime, Territorial authorities were still trying to secure certain Chiefs responsible for the murders during the Indian Wars and 1855-56, but received little cooperation from the Commander at Fort Steilacoom. General Harney, however, indicated a willingness to cooperate as evidenced by the following letter:

Headquarters, Department of Oregon
Fort Vancouver, W. T., November 30th, 1858

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th inst., desiring the assistance of the Military force at Fort Steilacoom, in the apprehension of the two Indian sub-chiefs "Nelson" and "Kitsap", who were concerned in the massacre of a family on White river in 1855.

I have accordingly, directed the Commanding Officer at Fort Steilacoom, to cause these Indians to be arrested, and turned over to such Civil authority, as you may deem proper to designate, and I have further required that every assistance be given, hereafter, to the Civil authorities in the apprehension of Indians in case it is needed.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully, etc.

W. S. HARNEY
Brigadier General
Commanding

His Excellency, C. H. Mason
Acting Governor, Washington Territory
Olympia

During 1859 and 1860 the War Department continued to maintain large numbers of troops in Washington and Oregon to prevent further trouble with the Indians. In Washington regular army troops garrisoned the posts of Vancouver, Bellingham, Colville, Port Townsend, Steilacoom, Cascades and Walla Walla. According to the Report of the Secretary of War, the following troops were stationed in the north west (Department of Oregon) on 31 December 1860, under the command of Colonel George Wright, who maintained his Headquarters at Fort Vancouver:

At Fort Vancouver under the command of Major Wm. S. Ketchum - Companies A, B, C, D, G and M, 3rd Artillery; At Fort Vancouver under the command of Lieut. Wm. T. Welcker - Vancouver Ordnance Depot and detachment; at Fort Colville under the command of Major Pinkney Lugenbeel - Companies A, C, I and K, 9th Infantry; At Camp Pickett, San Juan Island under the command of Captain George A. Pickett, Company D, 9th Infantry; At Fort Steilacoom under the command of Lieut. Col. Silas Casey - Companies F and H, 9th Infantry; At Fort Walla Walla under the command of Major Enoch Steen - Companies C, E and I, 1st Dragoons and Companies B and E, 9th Infantry; At Fort Dalles under the command of Captain Joseph H. Whittlesey - Company H, 1st Dragoons and Company G, 9th Infantry; At Fort Yamhill, O. T. under the command of Captain David A. Russell - Company K, 4th U S Infantry; At Fort Hoskins, O. T. under the command of Captain Christopher C. Auger - Companies F and G, 4th Infantry; At Fort Cascades under the command of Captain Henry D. Wallen - Company H, 4th Infantry; At Camp Chehalis under the command of Captain Maurice Maloney - Company A, 4th Infantry; At Port Townsend under the command of Captain Lewis C. Hunt - Company G, 4th Infantry.

On 15 January 1861 the Departments of California and Oregon were merged into the Department of the Pacific under the command of Brigadier General Albert S. Johnston. In the meantime the regular army troops were being readied for service elsewhere. The following is a chronological happening of events pertaining to this territory from 1 January 1861 to December 31, 1865:

Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Terr. Jan. 5, 1861

General Joseph E. Johnston
Quartermaster General, USA, Washington D. C.

General: I take the liberty and feel it my duty to call your attention to the Fort Benton Wagon Road, as I believe from experience in the service, and crossing the plains frequently for the past thirty years, that the cost of sending recruits or horses to this coast by that route will be ten times as much as by the route from Fort Leavenworth via Forts Kearny, Laramie, Hall and Boise to this post; for by the boat to Benton each soldier will cost \$100 and each wagon the same; then to get mules or oxen for the wagons would be

double, the cost that it would be to Leavenworth. Purchase your horses, wagons and oxen or mules to transport your supplies at Leavenworth and if the transportation is not needed here on arrival, it can be sold at public auction for its full value in, the States. By this means each soldier will hardly cost \$10, whereas by the Fort Benton route each one would cost \$300 by his arrival here. One more suggestion. Could not the \$100,000 already appropriated, and not yet expended, be transferred to the old road I speak of? It is much the shortest and best route, and immigrants come through every season arriving by the end of September, their animals in very good condition. A post is to be established at Boise in the spring, and there will always be troops at Fort Hall to protect emigration, and all that are needed are ferries at these posts, and very little work on the road. There will then be grass, water, and all that is requisite for a military or emigrant road. I do believe that if the \$100,000 is expended and the Benton Road finished, that not ten immigrants will travel it for twenty years to come. But suppose you make the road from St. Paul to Benton, then you must establish a line of posts through the Sioux and Blackfoot country requiring at least 1,500 soldiers at a cost of half a million annually, and there would be a war at a cost of \$300,000,000 or 400,000,000 more. In a conversation with Major Blake, of the Army, who came by the Benton route with 300 recruits last summer, he spoke favorably of the route, and said he would apply to bring over horses from St. Paul via Benton to this Department. Now, I am satisfied that the cost by that route will be ten times as much as the route from Leavenworth, via Laramie, Hall and Boise, and in addition, the major's route is much the longest, and in the months of May and June from St. Paul west say 1,000 miles, you have much wet and marshy prairie, which I consider impassable. Starting in July, then, you could not come through the same season and wintering in the mountains northeast of us would cause much expense, the loss of many animals and much suffering among the men.

I am sir, respectfully, etc.

E. STEEN, Maj. 1st Dragoons, Comdg.

On January 6, 1861 the Commanding General of the Department of the Pacific directed that two of the Artillery companies stationed at Fort Vancouver would be immediately sent to San Francisco.

On January 10, 1861, Lieut. Col. Silas Casey advised General Johnston, the General Commanding the Pacific of continued activity by the Indians killing settlers and that his command at Fort Steilacoom consisting of two companies be increased for operations against the hostiles in the vicinity of the Muckleshoot river.

On 15 January 1861 Major Grier with 40 dragoons was ordered to proceed from Fort Walla Walla to the Umatilla to apprehend Indians who had recently stole horses, mules and property from the settlers. Simultaneously, Captain Whittlesey with 29 men was ordered from the Dalles on a similar mission on Willow and Bitter Creeks.

Steamer Pacific

Baker's Bay, Wash. Terr. Jan. 18, 1861

Captain James A. Hardie,
Actg Asst Adj Gen, Hq. Dept. of Oregon

Sir: I would respectfully state that a field operations of the military road from Walla Walla to Fort Benton will be resumed by the 1st of April and that an escort of not less than eighty men and two officers be granted me, under the instructions from the War Department, to protect my work and its operations, and that they may be provided with subsistence and clothing for fifteen months. I desire to leave Walla Walla by the 1st of April.

John Mullan

1st Lieut., 2nd Artillery, in charge of Military Road. Exped.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS
Washington D. C., Jan. 2, 1891

Honorable J. Holt
Secretary of War

Sir: In the latter part of December, I submitted to the Department, with a recommendation, the project of Lieut. Mullan, U. S. Army, in charge of the military road from Fort Benton to Fort Walla Walla, for continuing the operations during the ensuing season through the next winter and the following spring and summer (in all about fifteen months from 1st April next), together with an estimate of the expense of executing the work. The amount available for this operation, including the probable amount of sales of animals and other property at the conclusion of the field work, was estimated by Lieut. Mullan to be on 1st April next \$85,000. The sum was probably in excess about \$2,500. Having understood that the above-mentioned paper has been mislaid, and that it is desired I should submit a substitute for it, I beg leave to say that it is not in my power to state the exact number of assistants and employees and extent of outfit and the monthly cost of maintaining the party proposed by Lieut. Mullan, nor should I wish to make out a project in detail to govern that officer, as it might cramp him and impair the efficiency of his party. After a careful examination of his project I propose that the number of his assistants should be one less than he asked for, and that instead of employing a physician an assistant surgeon should be detailed to accompany his escort (100) strong, and be directed by the Surgeon General to attend the Civil employees of the party. Much of the work to be done upon the road consists of building bridges, and Lieut. Mullan proposed that the party should winter on the route, and be employed during that season upon those constructions, and resuming the other labors upon it in the spring, reach Fort Benton in time to descend the Missouri in the latter part of the summer. Whether more time would be lost by this plan of operations, or by returning to Walla Walla toward the end of the fall and discharging the party and reorganizing it again and taking the field in the following spring, it is difficult to decide. I propose, therefore, that discretionary authority should be given to Lieut. Mullan to send back to Walla Walla and discharge a portion or the whole of his party toward the approach of winter, and to enjoin upon him the strictest economy in his expenditures consistent with efficiency. The estimated expense of Lieut. Mullan's party was about, or near \$4,600 per month. The amount of the appropriation for the road now in the treasury subject to requisition is \$68,000. Lieut. Mullan requested that the sum of \$30,000 should be placed to his credit in New York.

He will probably require:

3 assistants (civil engrs. and clerk) at \$125.00 per mo	\$375
1 guide and interpreter, at. \$125 per mo	125
1 wagon master, at \$100 per mo	100
2 blacksmiths, at \$80 per mo	160
4 carpenters, at \$75 per mo	300
30 laborers and teamsters, at \$50 per mo	1,500
4 herders, at \$30 per mo.	120
2 cooks at \$30 per mo	60
50 enlisted men on extra duty at 35 cents per day	525
Subsistence of party, 47 hands at 50 cents per day	705
Contingencies at 10 percent	<u>397</u>
Total expense of party	\$4,367
Expense of party for 16 months	\$70,000
Estimated cost or outfit	<u>12,500</u>
Aggregate	\$82,500

I beg leave to suggest that Lieut. Mullan be instructed that the project submitted by him is approved, excepting the number of assistants, which should be one less than he proposes, and excepting the employment of a physician, if an assistant surgeon accompanies the escort; that the strictest economy be exercised by him in his expenditures, and that in no event should the amount of the appropriation be exceeded, and that he will in his discretion winter with the whole party enroute, or reduce it upon the approach of winter or return and disband it at Walla Walla.

Very respectfully, etc.

A. A. HUMPHREYS
Captain, Topographical Engineer, in charge

San Francisco, California
April 8, 1861

Major W. W. Mackall,
Asst Adjt Gen, Hq., Dept. of the Pac., San Francisco.

Sir: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions from the War Department, I am about to resume work upon the Fort Walla Walla and Fort Benton Military road, and anticipate taking the field from Fort Walla Walla at a date not later than the 5th proximo, and in conformity to a notification from the department that an escort of 100 men, 3 officers and a physician would be furnished me by the general commanding the Department of the Pacific, I would respectfully make requisition for said escort to join me at Walla Walla, or such other points as the interests of the service may permit. By the plan of operations submitted to and approved by the War Department, our field work will occupy a period of not less than fifteen months, but to provide against contingencies I shall take in the field supplies for sixteen months which will take the expedition to Fort Benton, enabling us to winter in the Bitter Root valley, or some other equally suitable point. Having reached the Missouri River, a period of two months will be necessary for a return to Walla Walla, and the supplies needed for these two months could be economically and judiciously shipped from Saint Louis in the spring of 1862, and for which a special requisition should be hereafter made. With a view to economy and a regard to the movements of the expedition into the Bitter Route Mountains, I have thought it best to start from Walla Walla with a wagon train with supplies for one-half the period, eight months, thus establishing a depot at the Coeur d'Alene Mission, from which point the train could return to the mouth of the Palouse for the remaining eight months, to be there shipped at a date depending upon the freshet of the Snake River, which last supplies would be thrown forward to the Bitter Root valley to cover our winter's wants. The train thus empty would be then occupied in moving the party leisurely toward our winter camp as the work progressed. I would therefore respectfully make a requisition for commissary supplies for the escort for a period of sixteen months with wagon transportation for eight months. The allowance of Pork or Bacon should not exceed one-third the meat ration, the remainder to be beef on the hoof. A judicious supply of antiscorbutics should be furnished. I would make requisition for clothing for twelve months and would ask that two pair of boots be allowed each man in lieu of the same number of pairs of shoes, the snows of the mountains rendering this necessary, looking forward to the comfort of the men, etc. Twelve month's supply of medicines would be ample for the entire period of the field work. A supply of ammunition sufficient to cover the ordinary allowance for target practice and the contingencies of the march through the Indian country should be had. I know not how we shall find the mood of the Indians, but I am confident that the elements of disturbance still exist to a certain extent with the Coeur d'Alene, but I trust our wants for ammunition may be limited to target practice alone. It would be well, provided it be not consistent with the interests of the department, could one of the officers who accompany the expedition be detailed from Fort Vancouver or Fort Walla Walla who could act as commissary and quartermaster to the escort, and with whom I could confer in arranging and directing such details as the wants of our movements suggest before we move into the field. Walla Walla is quite a good outfitting point, but to provide against contingencies, I shall mostly provide my civil party with its equipment from Portland, Oregon.

I have not entered into the minutiae as regards to special wants of the escort in each particular department, they being such, however, as are needed with a body of troops moving into the Indian country with wagon train transportation for a period of eight months. I would state that I leave for Oregon tomorrow, and shall without delay proceed to Fort Walla Walla, to there organize an expedition for the prosecution of the work on the road.

I am sir, respectfully, etc,

John Mullan
1st Lt., Second Arty, in charge of Military Road Expedition

HDQRS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC
San Francisco, April 8, 1861

SPECIAL ORDERS

NO. 50

1. A detachment of two subalterns, two sergeants, two corporals and ninety-six picked men will be selected from Companies A, C, I and K, 9th Infantry at Fort Colville, and E and B, 9th Infantry at Fort Walla Walla, proportioned as follows: viz; from Colville, two subalterns, Second Lt. Nathaniel Wickliffe and Brevet 2nd Lieut. Salem S. Marsh, three non-commissioned officers and seventy-six men; and from Walla Walla, one sergeant and twenty men.

2. This detachment will form the guard to the Walla Walla and Fort Benton road party, and be under the command of First Lieut. J. Mullan, 2nd Artillery.

3. The command will be furnished with provisions and clothing, and medical stores, for sixteen months, and 300 rounds of ammunition.

4. The meat ration will consist of one-third pork and two-thirds cattle on the hoof; a reasonable supply of desiccated vegetables will be taken.

5. Eight months provisions will be taken from Walla Walla, and the remainder under arrangements to be made by the chief commissary of the department.

6. The detachment from Colville will be supplied with no more provisions than may be necessary to reach the Coeur d'Alene Lake and wait the arrival of Lieut. Mullan.

7. The detachment from Colville will move to Coeur d'Alene Lake at such time and by such route as may be notified to the commanding officer at Fort Colville; the detachment from Walla Walla will move under the immediate orders of Lieut. Mullan.

8. Captain Kirkham, assistant quartermaster, will furnish transportation for the detachment and its supplies, adopting, on consultation with Lieut. Mullan, the most economical measures compatible with efficiency.

9. If boots are on hand at Fort Vancouver or Walla Walla, two pairs per man will be supplied in place of shoes.

10. The ordnance officer at Vancouver Arsenal will furnish the ammunition called for by this order on the requisition of Lieut. Mullan.

11. Asst. Surgeon Lewis Taylor will accompany the detachment.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHNSTON:

W. W. MACKALL
Assistant Adjutant General

CHAPTER III - BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR

General Orders No. 5, Hq. Department of the Pacific, dated 25 April 1861 announced the assumption of command of the Department of the Pacific by Brigadier General Edwin V. Sumner vice Brigadier General A. S. Johnston, resigned.

Letter, Department of the Pacific dated 25 April 1861 directed Colonel Wright to send one light battery of Third artillery on next steamer to San Francisco. Another letter dated 26 April directed the movement of two companies of 3rd Artillery to San Francisco (Companies G and M).

In May, 1861, Acting Governor Henry M. McGill received the following Proclamation from Washington, D.C.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth the Militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid, this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

BY THE PRESIDENT:
WM. H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE

NOTE: On the 3rd of May, 1861, President Lincoln issued another call for 42,000 additional volunteers to serve for three years.

Based upon these Proclamations, Acting Governor McGill issued the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has issued his Proclamation, stating the laws of the United States have been and now are opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, and therefore, called for the Militia of the several States.

Now therefore, deeming it expedient that the Militia of the Territory of Washington should be placed in readiness, to meet any requisition from the President of the United States or the Governor of the Territory, to aid in maintaining the laws and integrity of the National Union, I do hereby call upon all the citizens of this Territory, capable of bearing arms, and liable to Militia duty, to report immediately, to the Adjutant General of the Territory, and proceed at once to organize themselves into companies and elect their own officers in the manner proscribed by the Act of 6th of January, 1855 and the Amendatory Act of the 4th of February 1858, to organize the militia. The organization of each Company will be immediately reported to Adjutant General Frank Matthias at Seattle, W. T. and through him to the Governor, when the commissions will issue to the officers so elected.

In testimony whereof I have, here unto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed at Olympia, this tenth day of May, 1861.

HENRY M. MCGILL
Acting Governor of Wash. Terr.

Based upon the Governor's Proclamation, Adjutant General Franklin Matthias issued the following General Orders at Seattle:

Office of the Adjutant General
Seattle, W. T., May 14, 1861

GENERAL ORDERS

To facilitate the enrollment and organization of the Militia in accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor, the following named gentlemen are respectfully requested to open muster rolls in the respective counties, for the enrollment of all persons liable to Militia duty, and forward said rolls semi-monthly to the Adjutant General. They will report the organization of each company with the names of the officers elected.

All persons capable of bearing arms and liable to Militia duty will forward their names to one of the gentlemen designated in their respective counties as indicated below:

Missoula County	H. M. Chase
Spokane County	Postmaster, Colville
Shoshone County	John M. Cannaday
Klickitat County	John B. Dickerson and William Wright
Walla Walla County	A. J. Simmer and Mr. Ladgard
Skamania County	J. L. Ferguson
Clarke County	W. G. Langford and J. D. Biles
Cowlitz County	H. L. Caples
Waukiakum County	A. R. Burbank and W. H. Harris
Pacific County	John Briscoe
Chehalis County	T. J. Carter
Lewis County	Henry Miles
Thurston County	Gilmore Hays
Sawamish County	F. C. Purdy
Pierce County	John A. Settle and John M. Chapraan

King County
 Kitsap County
 Jefferson County
 Island County
 Clallam County
 Whatcom county
 Snohomish County

T. J. Hinkley and Martin Givier
 William Benton, H. C. Wilson & M. Blinn
 Fred A. Wilson and Paul K. Hubbs
 S. D. Howe and J. T. Turner
 Marshal Boswell
 J. G. Hyatt
 J. D. Fowler and E. C. Ferguson

The foregoing Proclamations produced immediate results. First to report a company formed were the citizens of Port Madison. William Fowler was elected Captain and Henry B. Manchester and E. D. Kromer, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, respectively. 70 men were enrolled. Next to report was The Puget Sound Rangers from Thurston County. I. I. Stevens was the Captain and W. H. Hubbs and Nathan Low the Lieutenants. Seventy five men were enrolled. The Jefferson Union Guards were the next to report and elected Job Townsend Captain, Henry L. Tibbals, 1st Lieut. and Samuel Stork, 2nd Lieut. A total of 52 signed up. Next to report were the Lewis County Rangers with an enrollment of 54. Henry Miles was Captain, L. L. Dubeau the 1st Lieut. and S. B. Smith, 2nd Lieut. The Pierce County company was next to report with an enrollment of about 50. Wm. H. Wood was elected Captain and John Madden and Robert White, 1st and 2nd Lieut. King County Rifles were next with about 60 men under the command of Captain McAleer, R. Davis, 1st Lieut. and 2nd Lieut. J. Webbins. In addition to the foregoing, some 38 American citizens residing in Victoria indicated they were holding themselves in readiness in case their services were required in the defense of the Union. All companies formed indicated an immediate requirement for arms with which to arm their companies. A requisition was made on the Military authorities for a supply and Governor McGill was advised by the General, commanding the Pacific that they would be issued should an emergency arise. At this time the following was the disposition of the Territorial arms:

In the Blockhouse at Olympia:

- 2 - 12 lb Howitzers
- 82 - Rifle Muskets, with bayonets
- 195 - U. s. Muskets
- 5 - U. S. Rifles
- 1 - Colts Revolving Rifle

Issued to Counties:

- Jefferson County 1- Howitzer and 20 muskets
- Port Madison 58 - Muskets
- Lewis County 20 - Pistols and 6 Cavalry sabres
- Whatcom County 20 - Rifles
- Pierce County 3 - Cavalry sabres
- Members of the
Legislature 47 - Rifles

In May and June, 1861, several more companies of regular troops were withdrawn from Washington Territory with every indication that all would be withdrawn and possibly be replaced by Volunteers. The following is indicative of this action:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
 Fort Vancouver, Wash. Terr. June 11, 1861

SPECIAL ORDERS
 NO. 9

1. Fort Cascades will be abandoned forthwith, and the public property of every description turned over to the proper departments at Fort Vancouver. Major Babbitt and Lieut. Mason will send their agents

to the Cascades by the steamer tomorrow to receive the quartermasters and commissary property from Captain Wallen. Captain Wallen after turning over his public property will proceed with the greatest dispatch and embark his company on the Steamer "Cortez", now at Portland, and comply with previous orders.

2. Company I, Ninth Infantry, under orders for Fort Walla Walla, will continue its march to Fort Dalles, descending the Columbia River by water. Company E, Ninth Infantry, under orders for Fort Dalles will continue its march without delay to Fort Vancouver, where the commander will receive further orders.

3. Captain Dent, Ninth Infantry, with his Company (B), under orders for Fort Cascades, will continue his march to Fort Hoskins and relieve Captain Auger, Fourth Infantry, in command of that post. Captain Auger will then proceed without delay with his company to Portland and embark on the first steamer for San Francisco where he will report to the Department Commander.

4. Fort Yamhill will be abandoned. The Chiefs of the staff department at these headquarters will take immediate measures to receive and secure the public property. Captain Russell with his company (K) will move promptly to Portland and embark on the first steamer for San Francisco where he will report to the Department Commander.

5. Camp Pickett, on San Juan Island and Fort Townsend will be abandoned. The public property will be sent to Fort Steilacoom. Captain Pickett, with Company D, Ninth Infantry, and Captain Hunt, with Company C, Fourth Infantry will embark on the first steamer to San Francisco. Major Ketchum, 4th Infantry will proceed with his command and on his arrival at San Francisco report to the Department Commander.

6. Camp Chehalis will be abandoned. The public property that cannot be removed, together with the buildings, will be placed in charge of a responsible agent. The Company at Camp Chehalis (A, 4th Inf) will then move promptly to the mouth of the Columbia River and embark on the first steamer for San Francisco, where the commander will report to the Department Commander.

7. The assistant quartermaster at Fort Steilacoom will employ the Massachusetts in removing the public property from the posts abandoned on the Sound, and place the buildings in charge of responsible agents.

8. The officers of the medical department at Forts Yamhill, Cascades, Townsend, Pickett and Chehalis, will accompany their respective commands.

9. The officers of the quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation to insure a prompt execution of the movements herein ordered.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL WRIGHT:

JNO. S. MASON

1st Lt., 3rd Arty, Actg Asst. Adj. Gen.

By Special Orders No. 13, dated June 21, 1861, the orders abandoning Camp Pickett were rescinded by Colonel Wright in view of the threatening attitude of the Indians on the waters of Puget Sound. In the same order Captain Pickett was ordered to use the Steamer Massachusetts in case of emergency.

On June 24, Acting Governor McGill learning of the withdrawal of forces from the territory, protested strongly to General Sumner and received the following answer:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC
San Francisco, July 5, 1861

Sir:

The General Commanding the Department acknowledges the receipt of your communication of June 24th in reference to the withdrawal of troops from Washington Territory and desires me to say in reply that he does not contemplate the withdrawal of any portion of the force remaining within the limits of Washington Territory, and believes that under the judicious management of the Commander of that

Military District, this force will be sufficient to give the necessary protection to your Citizens; should it, however, be inadequate for this purpose, Colonel Wright has authority to accept the services of such Volunteer force as may secure complete protection of life and property.

The General desires me to say that the order withdrawing the Company of Infantry from San Juan Island has been rescinded, and that arrangement of the General-in-Chief for the occupancy of the Island will continue.

Very respectfully, etc,

Richard C. Drum
Asst. Adj. General

Return of troops stationed in the Department of the Pacific at this time indicated a total of 3,361, with 79 heavy pieces of artillery and 33 of field artillery. As of 30 June the following troops were stationed in Oregon District: Co. D, 3rd Arty and Co. G, 9th Infantry at Fort Vancouver; Companies A, C and K, 9th Infantry at Colville; Co. D, 9th Infantry at Camp Pickett; Companies F and H, 9th Infantry at Fort Steilacoom; Companies C, E and I, 1st Dragoons at Fort Walla Walla; Co. H, 1st Dragoons at Fort Dalles; Det. Co. K; 1st Dragoons at Fort Yamhill; Co. G, 4th Infantry and Co. B, 9th Infantry at Fort Hoskins; and a Detachment of Co. L, 3rd Arty at Fort Umpqua.

Special Orders No. 18, District of Oregon, dated 11 July 1861 directed Capt. T. C. English with Company H from Steilacoom to proceed without delay to San Juan Island and relieve the garrison at that station. In the same order Captain Pickett was directed upon arrival of Captain English to move with his Company to Fort Steilacoom and turn over his command to Captain Woodruff, following which he would be permitted to avail himself of leave of absence pending action on his resignation. Special Orders No. 20 of 15 July 1861 directs Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan to relieve Captain Archer from command of Company I, 9th Infantry and to assume command of Fort Hoskins until the arrival of an officer from the 9th Infantry.

On 20 July 1861, Acting Governor McGill in a letter to Colonel Wright forwarded a report of Indian Agent W. W. Miller pointing out the attitude of the Indians following the abandonment of Camp Chehalis. He requested the return of a detachment of about 15 men to that post to allay the fears of the white settlers in that area. In a letter to the Department Commander on the 9th of August, Colonel Wright advised that he had returned Lieut. Emory with a detachment to Camp Chehalis. He also pointed out the difficulties being experienced at Fort Colville since the withdrawal of troops and asked that a company of the Ninth Infantry be returned for duty at that station. He also advised that "Captain" Sheridan would be relieved from duty in the District as soon as his replacement arrived. In another letter to the Department Commander on 22 August, Colonel Wright reported troubles with the Indians in the vicinity of the Cascades and stated he had dispatched Captain Black with 34 men from Vancouver to end the trouble. He also asked for authority to call out Volunteer Militia from Oregon and Washington in the event his regular forces proved insufficient. The Department commander granted him this authority in a subsequent letter

Special Orders No. 155, Department of the Pacific, 31 August 1861 directed Colonel Benjamin L. Beall, 1st Dragoons to relieve Colonel George Wright as Commander of the Oregon District and directing Col. Wright to report to the General, Commanding the Pacific.

In a letter dated 12 September, Colonel Wright informed the Department Commander of Indian troubles in the Dalles area and advised that he had called upon the Governor of Oregon for a Company of Cavalry and might have to call upon the Governor of Washington Territory for a Company of Volunteers. He also advised that he had called upon the Governor of Oregon to raise a regiment of Volunteer cavalry to be inducted into Federal service. In the meantime, Colonel Wright had been assigned to command all troops in the Southern California area.

In a letter dated 15 Sept. 1861, The War Department; advised General Sumner that all regular army troops would be ordered immediately to New York, except 4 companies of artillery, one at Fort Vancouver and three at San Francisco. He was also directed to order Colonel Wright to relieve him from command of the Department, and to replace Colonel Wright with Brigadier General J. W. Denver. General Sumner to report to Washington when relieved by Colonel Wright.

In a letter dated 24 Sept. 1861, the Adjutant General of the Army advised that Thomas R. Cornelius, B. F. Harding and R. F. Maury had been appointed Colonel, Lieut. Col. and Major respectively, of the Oregon Regiment of Volunteer Mounted Troops.

Special Orders No. 160, War Department, 30 Sep. 1861 assigned Brigadier General J. K. F. Mansfield to command the Department of the Pacific. This order was revoked on 2 October and General Mansfield was assigned to Fort Monroe, Virginia. In the meantime Colonel Wright continued to command the Department and was later promoted to Brigadier General.

General Orders No. 25, Department of the Pacific, 9 October 1861 announced the movement of troops of the 2nd and 4th California Infantry regiments to Fort Vancouver 5 companies from each regiment. In a letter to Lieut. Col. Albemarle Cady, Commander of the Oregon District, dated 22 October 1861, General Wright advised that a steamer had departed from San Francisco with 5 Companies of the 4th Regiment of California Infantry and disposition thereof be made as follows: 1 Company to Fort Vancouver; 1 to Fort Steilacoom, 1 to the Dalles, and 1 each to Forts Hoskins and Yamhill. In another letter dated 23 October, Col. Cady was advised that 5 companies of the 2nd California Regiment had departed San Francisco of which two were to be sent to Fort Colville.

Typical reaction of the patriotic citizens of Washington Territory of stationing of California troops in the northwest appears to be summed up very well in the following letter to Governor McGill:

Whatcom, W. T., Oct. 20, 1861

Sir:

We learn with regret that the Federal Government have determined to garrison the military posts of this Territory (made vacant by the withdrawal of the regular troops) by a Volunteer force from California. It strikes me very forcibly that a sufficient volunteer force, who are loyal to the government, can be found on short notice in this Territory for that purpose, and a great saving to the Government in transportation be thereby effected. It looks very much like a slight to the people of this Territory and that their loyalty is questioned. I think that the matter may yet be corrected if the Government will call the attention of the proper department to it. If petitions would be of any avail, I presume all the names in the Territory can be obtained. If any benefit is to accrue let our own Citizens receive the benefit. We have no objection to Californians particularly but we think the preference should be given to our own Citizens, for they will be only too glad to embrace the opportunity to testify their loyalty and devotion to their country's cause. My views on this subject do not differ with any whom I have heard speak on the subject. The good people of this Bay are loyal almost to the man and are anxious for a vigorous prosecution of the War which the South has forced upon us, until the property of the Government and the old flag is restored to what they were before the rebellion manipulated - then, and not until then, can peace be talked of and honorable compromise affected.

Please call the attention of the Government to the subject matter herein and maybe he will take some action in the premise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. G. HYATT

CHAPTER IV
THE FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORIAL INFANTRY

WAR DEPARTMENT
October 12, 1861

Colonel Justus Steinberger
Washington, D. C.

Sir: At the request of Colonel William H. Wallace, late Governor of Washington Territory (then Washington Territorial Delegate to The Congress), you are hereby authorized to raise and organize a regiment of infantry in that territory and the country adjacent thereto, for the service of the United States, to serve for three years, or during the war. The Governor or Acting Governor of the Territory will please aid in perfecting this organization in such a manner as may best promote the interests of the Government; the list of officers, except the Colonel, to be certified and sent to this Department by the Colonel, commanding, with the approval of the Governor or the Acting Governor. The organization of this regiment is to be in accordance with the general orders from the Adjutant General's Department. In case the regular troops shall have left Fort Vancouver, or the District of Oregon, the colonel herein authorized will be mustered in to service, by any Army officer in San Francisco, California. For this purpose, Colonel Steinberger will immediately upon arrival in the city report to the senior officer in San Francisco for information as to the presence or absence of troops in the District of Oregon. In case clothing, arms, equipage, etc., cannot be obtained from Government stores in the District of Oregon, Colonel Steinberger is authorized to make requisition for them on the commanding officer of the Department of the Pacific.

THOMAS A. SCOTT
Acting Secretary of War.

NOTE: Records indicate that Justus Steinberger was mustered into the service in Washington, D.C. on October 18, 1861, by order of the Secretary of War.

During October 1861 Special Orders of the Oregon District directed Major Curtis to proceed with Companies C and D, 2nd California Infantry to Fort Colville and relieve Major Pinkney Lugenbeel, who will return with his companies of 9th Infantry to Vancouver; Assigned Co. E, 2nd Calif. Regt. to Fort Vancouver and then reassigned it to Fort Steilacoom to relieve Capt. Woodruff, who, upon relief was to return to San Francisco with Companies D and F, 9th Infantry; Assigned Companies A and C, 4th California Infantry to Fort Walla Walla, to relieve Captain McGruder, who upon relief, was to return to Fort Vancouver with his cavalry troops; Directed the movement of Co. D, 3rd Artillery to Camp Pickett, San Juan Island to relieve Captain English and Company H, 9th Infantry and return to San Francisco by Steamer, with his company H.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC
San Francisco, Cal., December 10, 1861

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas,
Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D.C.

General: Colonel Justus Steinberger, who was mustered into the service at Washington City for the purpose of raising a regiment of Infantry in the Territory of Washington and adjacent country, has reported to me. I have ordered the colonel to take post at Vancouver, and take prompt measures to commence the organization of his regiment. I anticipate considerable difficulty in raising a regiment of Infantry in that country. The sparse population and the intense excitement caused by the recent discovery of very rich gold mines may render it impossible to obtain such a large number of men. However, every possible effort will be made by the colonel, and I have directed Col. Cady, the present commander of the District of Oregon, to afford him every facility in his power to carry out the wishes of the Department.

Col. Cady, 7th Infantry, is retained to command the District of Oregon. His services are important there, not only in preserving peace with the Indians, but in aiding Colonel Steinberger in organizing the regiment. So soon as Colonel Steinberger shall have somewhat progressed in the organization of his regiment and made himself acquainted with the wants and resources of the country, I design to place him in command of the District. I am not advised as to what success Colonel Cornelius is meeting with in raising a cavalry regiment in Oregon, and as he was instructed to report directly to the War Department, should it be found impracticable to raise a full regiment of cavalry in that country to furnish their own horses, I would suggest that the colonel's orders be modified, that a battalion (two squadrons) be enrolled and that the government furnish the horses and equipments. I have now at Fort Vancouver 220 horses and equipments left by the First Cavalry. I have kept two companies of the 9th Infantry in the District of Oregon. One of the companies is posted at Fort Vancouver and the other will relieve Co. D, 3rd Arty on San Juan Island. I have also now in that district ten companies of infantry. With four good cavalry companies the force will be ample for the present. We are much in want of officers. I beg of you to order out those belonging to the 3rd Artillery and the Ninth Infantry on this Coast.

Very respectfully, etc,

G. WRIGHT
Brigadier General, Commanding

In a letter in January of 1862, the Commanding Officer at Fort Walla Walla advised General Wright that due to a severe drought in the summer of 1861 and the present severe winter conditions in the Territory, that commissary supplies were not available. He stated that what few are available are bringing fantastic prices, ie, Flour \$20 per barrel; Oats 7¢ a pound and scarce; no hay or barley; Bacon 30 ¢ a pound and little to be had; lard high and scarce; Beef 15 ¢ a pound and none in the country fit to eat; no beans and few potatoes which were selling at \$1 a bushel; Wood \$30 a cord. Coffee in small quantity at 37¢ a pound. Expects almost all cattle to die by spring. Some farmers who had 400-500 at beginning of winter now have only 50-60 and those are not expected to survive.

Colonel Steinberger's initial efforts to enroll a regiment of Infantry in Washington Territory during the winter of 1861-62 met with little success. The following which appeared in the newspapers were apparently written in an attempt to influence the recruitment of the Regiment:

PROCLAMATION
TO ARMS TO ARMS TO ARMS TO ARMS
"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"
Adjutant General's Office
Olympia, W.T., Jan. 15, 1862

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY:

While our arms are being crowned with great success in the rebellious States, the late dispatches portend a War with England and France.

The Storm is gathering: Let us then look well to it that it does not burst upon our heads while we are unprepared!! Let us not remain quietly at our firesides and permit the ruthless savage to be turned upon us. Well do we know it has ever been the policy of those nations to arouse the merciless savage, whose inhumanity is too well known to require comment.

Let us then thoroughly organize the Militia, receive arms and equipments and be ready, at a moment's warning, to defend our homes like men.

He who prates of love of country and will not place himself in readiness, in time of danger, is unworthy of that proud name we all bear, AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The following named gentlemen will act as enrolling officers to receive the names of those who are willing to aid in our defense, should occasion require.

They will please forward the roll of the companies, with the names of the officers chosen, to General Frank Matthias at Seattle, W. T., or to myself at Olympia.

J. W. JOHNSON
Assistant Adjutant General,

NAME OF ENROLLING OFFICERS

Thurston County - G. Hays	Sawamish - F. C. Purdy & D. Shelton
Pierce County - W. H. Wood & Capt. Settle	Lewis - Captain Henry Miles
King County - D. B. Ward & H.A. Atkins	Cowlitz - Dick Herrington & Alex S. Abernathy
Island County - S. D. Howe & Rev. G. F. Whitworth	Clarke - U. East Hicks & W. J. Langford
Jefferson County - Victor Smith & H. P. O'Bryant	Walla Walla - Ray R. Reese & A. B. Roberts
San Juan - E. D. Warbass	
Snohomish - Captain Fowler	
Skamania - J. L. Ferguson	

EDITORIAL

We publish today a Spirited call on the people of our Territory, to lose no time in perfecting the Organization of our Militia, so that we may be prepared to meet any Emergency that may hereafter arise. The necessity for this is too apparent to require argument from us. It is but too apparent now that we are at the mercy of the few half starved savages that are in our vicinity should they take it into their heads to make war upon us, a thing by no means impossible.

We all know that numbers are nothing without organization, and we would suggest to those who may be disposed to stand back, and even made ridicule of all efforts that are made to render available every able bodied man in the Territory that the time may be nearer at hand than they suppose, when they will be called upon to fight, or tamely submit to the arrogant demands of our enemies.

It is a trite but true saying, that what is everybody's business is nobody's in particular; and hence the great difficulty in getting the people to move in a matter of this sort. Almost every man waits for his neighbors to move first, and consequently nothing is done, until the evils that might have been warded off by a timely vigilance are upon us.

We hear men wondering what it is that the present Rebellion was not put down long ago, considering the the natural power and resources of the North, are as ten to one of the South.

To our minds the reason why we have made so little head against it is that the one tenth was made available by a thorough organization, effected before the Standard of the Rebellion was raised; while the entire North indulged a false security, and adopted no measures for defense even; (just as we are doing in Washington) until aroused from their criminal lethargy by the booming of cannons within the hearing of their Capitol.

Wise and sagacious statesmen scouted the suggestions or more vigilant, if not more sagacious men, that the South were preparing to make war upon the Union; just as the wise men, among us now, scout the suggestion; that there is danger of our wives and children being scalped by the Indians, or of Lympiats becoming a helpless dependency of Victoria, unless we bestir ourselves, and prepare for war. No harm can possibly result from doing what is proposed by our Patriotic friend, Assistant Adjutant General J. W. Johnson.

We are not disposed to enquire whose special duty it was to first move in the matter. It is enough for us to know, that it is now a pressing necessity bearing upon us, to organize, and render available the military strength of the Territory, and we are glad that General Johnson has seen proper to urge the subject upon the people in the way and manner he has. He has done his duty as a Patriotic American Citizen, proud of his birthright, and is willing to risk his life in defense of his country's honor. Those who sympathize with him in these sentiments and feeling will not hesitate to aid him in carrying into successful operation the Organization proposed.

So far as we are concerned, we not only pledge our support and encouragement to every measure looking to an efficient organization of the Militia of the Territory; but we will also most cheerfully enroll our name in a Company of home guards, and be in readiness to match at a moment's warning to any part of this Coast to repel invasion or put down resistance to our laws.

San Francisco, Calif. Feb. 6, 1862

Major R. C. Drum, Asst. Adj. Gen, US Army
Hq. Dept of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.
Sir:

Since my last written communication, dated Port Townsend, January 1, I have the honor to report that upon a full and careful canvas of Washington Territory west of the Cascades, with a view to raising and organizing the First Regiment of Washington Territory Infantry, I gave authority for the enrollment of three companies within the territory. From circumstances mentioned in my former reports as presenting obstacles to recruiting in that district of the country, I am convinced that during the following four months to fill these companies will exhaust the extreme capacity of the Territory. The peculiar severity of this winter season has rendered impossible to visit other portions of the district of Oregon. Its necessity is obviated, too, by my very free conference at Olympia with members of the Territorial Legislature, who were well informed upon the conditions of all parts of the country, as well as information that I have received from intelligent sources in the State of Oregon. I believe that the only proper and practicable measures that can be taken for the present in the District of Oregon toward recruiting for my regiment are in progress there, and I am impressed with the propriety of at once commencing the organization of companies in this city and State.

Since my arrival here on the 28th ultimo I am assured of the favorable prospect of procuring four companies in this city, with the reasonable expectation of at least two more from the interior of the State. I have already selected some company officers and given authority to recruit for my regiment in this city, and in view of the practical commencement of its organization I have the honor respectfully to prefer to the commanding general the request that for the personal superintendence of this organization I may be permitted temporarily to make my headquarters in this city instead of Fort Vancouver, to which latter place I am now under orders from departmental headquarters; that as essential and positive requirement for the performance of the duties incident to the raising of recruits, and the speedy and successful organization of my regiment, authority may be given me to have at once mustered into service my Lieutenant Colonel and Major. I have made these appointments of my field officers by virtue of the authority given me by the honorable Secretary of War, heretofore submitted, and while I deem their presence and assistance at regimental headquarters not only of much value but of imperative necessity in the commencement of the organization, I am convinced that to have them placed on duty, with the full credit of their official position, is in strict consonance with the intent of the authorization for this regiment. I have also respectfully to submit for the consideration of the commanding general that the establishment of a depot for recruits for my regiment, convenient to the city, will serve a valuable purpose, giving much assistance, to separate officers recruiting, and security to the enrollment and mustering of men.

Very respectfully, etc.

JUSTUS STEINBERGER, COL. US VOLS

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC
San Francisco, Feb. 7, 1862

Col. J. Steinberger,
First Regt. Wash. Terr. Vols. San Francisco, Calif.
Sir:

Your letter of the 6th instant with reference to the organization of the First Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers having been submitted to the general commanding the department, I am directed to say in reply that should you deem it necessary for the speedy organization of the regiment, you will muster such officers of the field and staff as is essential for the purpose. One of the field officers must be posted at Fort Vancouver, to superintend the enrollment, of such companies as may be raised in the District of Oregon. As the companies reach the requisite number the first lieutenant thereof can be mustered in and the men with this officer, will be sent to Alcatraz Island, which will be the depot for the companies raised in this State. The general directs that the headquarters of your regiment shall be temporarily established in this city.

Very respectfully, etc,

RICHARD C. DRUM, ASST ADJ. GEN.

In a letter dated 15 February 1862, the Commanding Officer of the Military District of Oregon advised the General, commanding the Pacific Department, that due to ice blockades, the dispatch of Company C, 9th Infantry had been delayed. However, it had departed on the 14th instant, from Fort Vancouver.

HQRS, FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY
San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1862

Major R. C. Drum, Asst Adj. Gen.
Hq. Dept. of the Pacific, San Fran Calif.
Sir:

I have the honor to report that in accordance with directions of the commanding general, under the date of 8th February, the headquarters of my regiment were established in this city, and on that date company officer were selected for four companies and authority given to recruit in this city. Since that time I have authorized a detachment of forty men to be recruited, also have an applicant for a first lieutenancy, and have given authority for one company to be raised in the counties of Alameda, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz in this State. From the companies authorized to be raised, one on Puget Sound, Washington Territory, by R. V. Peabody, and two east of the Cascades by I. W. Cannady and F. Moore, I have received no intelligence since my last communication with your headquarters. The depot for recruits directed by the commanding general at Fort Alcatraz has been established, and subordinate to the commanding officer at that post, is in charge of First Lt. W. F. Mason, mustered into service as permitted by the general commanding. Also, mustered, was Major G. H. Rumrill for duty at these headquarters. Lieut. Col. James Tilton (Adj-Gen during Indian War), appointed since my last communication I have requested to repair to this city to be mustered into service and assist in the organization of the regiment. (This appointment was subsequently declined by Tilton due to poor health) The regimental staff officers have not been appointed, although I am in treaty with applicants for all positions. Their services are much needed, even now, in the commencement of the formation of the regiment, and the appointments are only deferred to insure the acquirement of proper persons for these important places. The plan adopted for the organization of the companies authorized in this State is to receive the recruits as they are presented by the different captains, have them examined by the medical officer, mustered into service and at once sent to the depot. They are there formed into skeleton companies, each set of company officers credited with their own enlisted men, and awaiting the completion of the company organization. It is an express stipulation in all the authorizations given in this State, that the minimum standard of eighty men be reached by the 1st of April next.

The men of company organizations not completed by that time become forfeited to the Government, and may be assigned as the interests of the regiment demand. Application is made by numerous persons in different parts of the State for authority to raise men for this regiment, and unless the next mail steamer from the north brings intelligence that would show prospects of procuring men in the District of Oregon beyond the requirements of the three companies now forming there, it is my intention to provide here for the remaining two and a half companies.

I am, sir, very respectfully, etc.

JUSTUS STENBERGER, COL.COMDG.

In a letter dated 26 March 1862, General Wright advised Adjutant General Thomas in Washington D. C. that Colonel Cornelius had been directed to prepare his regiment of six companies of Oregon Cavalry for movement to the Walla Walla country and thence to the mining districts. General Wright on the same date advised Lt. Col. Cady, commanding the District of Oregon that Colonel Steinberger had about 250 men at Alcatraz from which he would organize four companies, proceed to Fort Vancouver in a few weeks, and upon arrival would be placed in command of the Oregon District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC
San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1862
(via Fort Vancouver, Wash)

First Lieut. John Mullan, 2nd Arty,
Comdg Walla Walla - Fort Benton Expedition

Sir: In answer to your letter addressed to the general commanding the department, I am instructed to inform you that, the general has written to the War Department relative to a continuance of the expedition under your command. Until advised as to the designs of the Government, the general desires you to retain the escort and await at Cantonment Wright further instructions from these headquarters. As the Ninth Regiment of Infantry remains on this coast, the escort, will, should this work be discontinued, repair to Fort Vancouver, where instructions will be received as to the distribution of the troops.

R. C. DRUM, ASST ADJ GEN

In a letter to Colonel Steinberger on 5 April 1862, General Wright directed the discontinuance of recruiting for the regiment, the consolidation of all men already enlisted into companies preparatory to embarking for Fort Vancouver. This was in consonance with instructions from the War Department. However, on 12 April General Wright received authority from the War Department to complete the regiment.

Special Orders 65, Dept. of the Pacific, dated 18 April 1862, directed Col. Steinberger to move with four companies to Fort Vancouver. Colonel Steinberger accordingly sailed from San Francisco on the 30th of April. The movement arrived at Fort Vancouver on 5 May 1862 and Colonel Steinberger assumed command of the District of Oregon. As per previous instructions from General Wright, upon his arrival issued instructions for the return of four companies of the 2nd Calif. Regiment.

Colonel Cady, 7th US Infantry
Commanding District of Oregon

Military Road Expedition
Camp on Hell's Gate River
Rocky Mountains, Wash. Terr, May 1, 1862

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the order directing the escort of my expedition to proceed to the Pacific as soon as the snows of the mountains would permit and in reply would state that our last account from the mountains was that the snow was nine and one half feet deep on the summit, and twelve feet on a prairie to its east, with no forage for the animals.

The snow is fast disappearing, and will probably enable the command to cross sometime in June, when it will proceed to carryout the order as therein directed.

I am sir, respectfully, etc.

JOHN MULLEN, 1ST LT, COMDG EXPEDITION

On 10 May 1862, Colonel Steinberger directed Colonel Thomas R. Cornelius to complete the organization of his Oregon Cavalry regiment preparatory to move to Fort Walla Walla. In a letter subsequent thereto he advised the general commanding the Department that the regiment had been mustered into service and that four of the companies were now marching from southern Oregon; that one company would be left at Jacksonville as previously directed. He also advised General Wright that due to shortage of clothing in the District the regiment could not be equipped and moved until sometime in July and that due to the heavy snows in the Cascades caused by the severe winter movement over the passes would not be possible until about that time. General Wright replied that the regiment should be equipped as soon as possible and be moved by water to the Dalles and thence by foot to Fort Walla Walla. In another letter Colonel Steinberger advised General Wright that the Oregon Cavalry regiment would move via water to the Dalles on 20 May 1862 and that upon arrival at Fort Walla Walla, Colonel Cornelius would assumed command of that post. Correspondence between Colonel Steinberger and Colonel Cornelius indicated that the movement by water cost \$9,920. Special orders No. 105, Fort Walla Walla, dated 5 June 1862 announced the assumption of command thereat by Colonel Cornelius. In a letter dated 6 June 1862, Colonel Steinberger reported on the status of training being given the four companies of 1st Wash Terr. Inf preparatory to relieving the Companies from California. He praised Major Lugenbeel, commanding at Fort Vancouver for perfecting their training. He further stated that he proposed to send two Washington companies, under the command of Major Rumrill to relieve Major Curtis, commanding the California companies at Fort Colville; that Co. D, 1st Wash Regt would relieve Co. B, 2nd Calif Regt at Fort Hoskins; and recommended that Fort Umpqua be abandoned and the California Company stationed thereat moved to Fort Vancouver preparatory to returning to California.

Special Orders No. 17, Oregon Military District, dated 10 June 1862 directed Lieut. Col. R. F. Maury in command of the balance of the 1st Oregon Cavalry to establish a temporary camp at the mouth of the Clackamas River and prepare for movement to Fort Walla Walla.

In a letter dated 11 June 1862, Colonel Steinberger advised General Wright of the difficulties encountered due to the fact that the records of the Department had been transferred to San Francisco when the Departments were merged. He pointed out the need for information regarding expeditions, etc, to assist in the proper evaluation of the problems which he was faced with. On 19 June, Col. Steinberger in a letter to General Wright advised of the action taken by the 1st Oregon Cavalry in quelling a disturbance on the Umatilla Indian Reservation and of the difficulties being encountered in the movement of troops due to the severe winter conditions and the high water which resulted therefrom. Special Orders No. 108, Dept. of the Pacific assigned Brigadier General Benjamin Levered to Command the District of Oregon effective 23 June 1862.

CHAPTER V - OPERATIONS OF THE FIRST WASHINGTON INFANTRY

On 23 June 1862 Colonel, Steinberger advised the Dept of the Pacific that Major Rumrill would leave with Companies B and C of the 1st Wash Terr Inf to Fort Colville on 25 June and that he had published orders directing the movement of Lieut. Col. Maury and a Battalion of the 1st. Oregon Cavalry to the Dalles by water thence to Fort Walla Walla. Movement to commence on 24 June and one company moved each day thereafter. Also directed Col. Cornelius to move with his Cavalry from Fort Walla and post one Company near the Nez Perce Reservation and two on the emigrant road towards Fort Hall. This action was to protect the movement of settlers coming to Washington and Oregon. Special Orders 25; dated 27 June directed the movement of Co. D, 1st Wash Terr Inf to Fort Hoskins to relieve Captain J. C. Schmidt's Co. of California Infantry.

As of 30 June 1862 the following was the disposition of Troops in the Oregon District: Ft. Vancouver - Co. A, 9th Inf, Cos A and D, 1st Wash Terr Inf, Co. C, 1st Oregon Cav and a Det. of Ordnance; Camp Pickett - Co. C, 9th US Inf; Fort Colville - Co. C and D, 2nd Calif. Inf; Ft Steilacoom - Co. E, 4th Calif Inf; Ft. Walla Walla - Cos A and C, 4th Calif Inf and Cos B and E, 1st Ore Cav; Ft Dalles - Co. D, 4th Calif Inf; and Ft Hoskins - Co. B, 2nd Calif Inf.

Special Orders No. 33, 7 July 1862 directs Col. Steinberger to proceed to Fort Walla Walla and assume Command of that Post. Special orders 35, Dist. of Ore, 8 July 1862 directs Lieut. Col. Maury with three companies of 1st Ore Cav to move on the immigrant trail as far as Salmon Falls for the protection of the expected emigration. Major Rinearson also direct to move with one company to the Lapwai near Lewiston, Both commands to remain in the field until November.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
Ft. Vancouver, W.T., July 10, 1862

Major R. C. Drum,

Asst Adj Gen, Hq. Dept. of the Pacific

Sir: Captain S. S. Marsh, 2nd Inf, commanding escort for the military road to Fort Benton reports that he will reach Walla Walla on the 15th instant. Lieut. Hughes states that the day he left the post (1 July) he saw the expressmen just in from Bitter Root Valley, who said that Lieut. Mullan left Hell Gate on the 23rd of May for Fort Benton, with the intention of returning from that point working this way in the completion of the road. There appears to have been no Indian troubles in Bitter Root Valley.

Much delay must occur at Fort Walla Walla in paying off his employees, and in resting and recruiting his command. If Captain Marsh, under your instructions of the 4th of June, attempts to return to Lieut. Mullan, he cannot reach the Bitter Root Valley until the middle of September, when he must soon return to escape the snows of November.

Under the circumstances, I respectfully recommend that your instructions of the 4th of June be countermanded, and that said command be ordered to join their respective companies.

I shall probably assume the responsibility, very reluctantly of detaining the command to await your reply, especially as the additional transportation he brings will be very valuable at the present moment at Fort Walla Walla.

Your dispatches, from Lieut. Mullan no doubt give you all the facts. No letters from him for these headquarters arrived by this express.

I am, very respectfully, etc.

BENJ. ALVORD, BRIG GEN, COMDG.

In a letter to Col. Steinberger, Gen. Alvord advised that two companies of the 1st Wash Inf and 4 companies of Oregon Cav would winter at Fort Walla Walla and that action should therefore be taken by QM's to arrange for fuel, forage and subsistence for that number.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC
San Francisco, Cal., July 19,1862

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas,
Adjutant General, US Army, Washington, D.C.

General: In October last, when the orders for the withdrawal of the regular troops from this Department reached this headquarters, General Sumner sent orders for the detachment of the 9th Infantry, on escort duty with Lieut. John Mullan, 2nd Arty, to break up and join their companies without delay. The rider found Lieut. Mullan, with his wagon road expedition, in the Bitter Root Valley, and the mountains covered with deep snow, and impassable. Under these circumstances the escort was compelled to remain beyond the mountains during the winter. Not knowing precisely the wishes of the Government, I wrote to Lieut. Mullan to retain the escort until he received further orders. It now appears that my letter to the Lieut. failed to reach him, and being bound by the first orders of General Sumner, Lieut. Mullan directed the escort to fall back to Walla Walla preparatory to joining their companies. On the 4th of June, I received your telegraphic dispatch of the 2nd saying "The escort of Lieut. Mullan cannot be withdrawn now"; orders were immediately sent accordingly, but owing to the great distance and difficulty of communicating, only met the escort as it was approaching Fort Walla Walla. By the last steamer from Oregon I received a communication from Brigadier General Alvord in the matter, and further directed him, if he deems it necessary, to send a company of Cavalry along the Fort Benton Road to communicate with Lieut. Mullan and afford him the necessary protection. Under these circumstances, I hope the Department will approve of my action on this subject.

Very respectfully, etc,

G. WRIGHT, BRIG GEN, COMDG

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASH. TERR.
Olympia, July 19,1862

General Alvord, Vancouver, W.T.

Dear Sir: Enclosed I forward for your careful examination a copy of the Olympia Standard quoting the discussion had in the United States Senate on the subject of the Secret-Oath-Bound band of rebels styling themselves "Knights" - "Knights of the Golden Circle". (Those Barons, Lords, Earls, Dukes and Princes of rank Treason)

And after you have deliberately examined this, and all other accounts you may have heard of the "Golden Circle" band of "Traitors", together with the universally believed report that every member of that society is firmly bound by a solemn oath, administered to each and every one of them at the time of their initiation and reception as a member of that fraternity, said oath (said to be) a binding obligation of secrecy and fidelity to each and every member, and to the whole body of these men who are sworn to oppose the Government of the United States, and also said to be sworn to support its pretended rights of the Southern States for which the Rebellion was pretended to be inaugurated - Then Sir, I ask as a personal favour, you will forward me your candid opinion, whether any man ought to receive a Commission as an Officer of High Trust, honor and enrollment in the United States Army, who is strongly suspected of being a fixed and an intelligent member of the Society and order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle". And whether, if it would be right or safe to Commission any man, who is believed to be a "Knight of the Golden Circle". An whether would it be right and safe to give Commissions to every officer of the regiment? of a Brigade? of a Division? or the whole United States Army?, all of whom had and enjoyed a public reputation of being "Knights of the Golden Circle".

And if it would not be exactly right, safe and proper to appoint and commission every Major General, every Brigadier General, every Regimental and every Company officer who were each and all of them, generally supposed to be, and enjoyed the public reputation of being members of that Society? Then would it be any more or any less right to appoint and to commission anyone man, as an officer in the United States Army, who is publicly reputed to be, and is generally thought, supposed and believed to be, a member of that order and Society of the "Knights of the Golden Circle".

I shall be glad to hear from you, in a separate letter on this question, unconnected with any other subject, for my own satisfaction and guidance and expressly to aid me in forming a correct view and correct judgment for those questions herein set forth.

Respectfully, yours, etc,

WILLIAM PICKERING, GOV., WASH. TERR. &
COMMANDER IN, CHIEF OF THE MILITIA

Special Orders No. 46, Hq. Ore Mil Dist directed the movement of Companies B, C and D, 2nd Calif Inf from Fort Vancouver to Fort Humboldt, California, with authority to proceed on to Alcatraz Island in the event they were unable to land at Fort Humboldt. This order was subsequently amended to direct the movement straight to Alcatraz Island.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH TERR. AUG 4, 1862

HON WILLIAM PICKERING, GOV. OF WASH. TERR

Olympia, Washington Territory.

My Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 19th instant was duly received.

I have no knowledge of the existence on this coast of the Knights of the Golden Circle. If there are any then they keep very secretive. As they are and must necessarily a dead faction here, they will not be likely to show their heads. The whole coast is so overwhelmingly loyal, the results of the election in California and Oregon was so decided in that point, that those who ever entertained dreams of a Pacific Republic or any other disconnection with our beloved Union, must utterly despair. Ever since November 1860, when this unfortunate scorpion commenced to show itself in the East, I have used but one language in all my large intercourse with people on this coast and that was that I was for war to the knife and sword to resist any attempt to convert us in this region by any such insane and ruinous plots.

Most assuredly, I concur with you in thinking that no person tinctured, with the faintest tinge of disloyalty to our Government or our Union should receive any commission under the Government and least of all any member of any association having such objects as are described as forming the basis of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Colonel Steinberger has just passed through here on his way with two companies to Fort Walla Walla. I took the liberty to show him your letter. He says he is determined that, so far as he is concerned, no person shall be commissioned in his regiment concerning whose loyalty there is a "slightest of a doubt". I need not say to you that such is my determination - All of Colonel Steinberger's orders in convening the Boards to examine either Oregon or Washington Territory Volunteers have been informed not to pass anyone concerning whom at that point there was a "shadow of a doubt".

You mention no names in your letter. Therefore I am utterly ignorant of any imputation upon anyone so far as you are concerned.

It is a matter of the utmost importance. I am gratified to see that our Government, by the oaths it requires of all, contractors even, those obtaining, and patents, etc., is taking a course calculated to establish for all future time the renunciation and uprooting of all such heresies as a divided allegiance or States rights is the tenet to which the dogma was permitted by the apostles of South Carolina.

I am, very respectfully, etc,

BENJAMIN ALVORD:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT STEILACOOM, W. T.
August 15, 1862

Major R. C. Drum, Asst. Adj. Gen.,
Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.

Major: I have the honor herewith to make the following report in regard to the recent disturbance at Port Townsend for the information of the brigadier general commanding the Department of the Pacific. Mr. Victor Smith, collector of customs, arrived at Port Townsend in the early part of the month, in the U. S. revenue cutter "Shubrick", for the purpose of taking possession of the custom house at that port. Lieut. Merryman, of the cutter "Joe Lane", the acting collector during the absence of Mr. Smith at Washington, declined turning over the property, papers, etc, unless Mr. Smith showed him his authority for so demanding, Lieut. Merryman believing that Mr. Smith had not been qualified according to law. Mr. Smith did not furnish his authority: and soon afterward on returning to the Shubrick, and armed guard, came from that vessel, demanding that the custom house should be given up or it would be entered by force. Fifteen minutes were allowed by Lieut. Merryman to make his decision. It was stated at the time that the guns of the cutter had been shotted, and of any resistance was made it was understood that the custom house would be shelled by the guns of the Shubrick. Under these circumstances Lieut. Merryman, in order to prevent bloodshed, turned over the papers, etc., under protest, to Lieut. Wilson, commander of the cutter, who receipted for the same and, they were moved on board the Shubrick. To fire upon the custom house, in the position in which the Shubrick lay, was equivalent to firing into the town, as the principal street of the village was, directly in rear of the custom house. Much excitement was caused at Port Townsend by the threatening attitude assumed by the cutter, the citizens declaring that they had taken no part in the matter, and whatever was the difficulty occurring between the officers of the services, it was difficult to see the propriety of punishing innocent persons therefor. An express was immediately sent to the Governor of the Territory, reporting the circumstances and asking for redress, the citizens of Port Townsend avowing their willingness if they had committed any wrong, to be punished for it, but an unwillingness, if they, were not to blame, to submit to what they considered an outrage on their rights as loyal American citizens.

Governor Pickering, soon after he was made aware of the serious condition of affairs at Port Townsend, repaired to that place, accompanied by his private secretary (Mr. Evans), the U. S. Marshal from Olympia and also Mr. McGill, U. S. Commissioner and late acting Governor of the Territory. On arriving at Fort Steilacoom, on his way to Port Townsend, at the urgent solicitation of the Governor, the commanding officer at Fort Steilacoom joined the Governor's party and accompanied them to the port. We left Steilacoom on the steamer Eliza Anderson on the morning of the 11th instant and arrived at Port Townsend the same evening. Learning that Lieut. Merryman had left for Victoria, Governor Pickering, together with his private secretary, in order to have a conference with Lieut. Merryman, proceeded on the Eliza Anderson, leaving the remainder of the party at Port Townsend to await the arrival of the Shubrick, which was expected hourly with the mails from Olympia. Meanwhile an investigation in regard to the alleged outrage was had before the U. S. Commissioner, and on the affidavits of several citizens that the guns of the Shubrick had been shotted and directed against the habitations of Port Townsend, with an intent to kill, a warrant was issued by the commissioner for the arrest of the collector, Victor Smith (known to be on board), and also the commander of the cutter, Lieut. Wilson. This warrant was placed in the hand of the U. S. Marshal, who was on the arrival of the Shubrick, to board it, arrest the individuals mentioned and bring them before the Commissioner, who was waiting their arrival on shore. Soon after dark the signal lights of the Shubrick denoted the approach of the cutter. She, however, did not enter the Port, but the U. S. Mail was sent ashore on one of her boats, the cutter awaiting its return at a distance of a mile or more from the usual landing. Perceiving that it was not the intention to bring the cutter to the wharf, the Marshal summoned a posse to accompany him in a boat for the purpose of boarding her. Before the mails had been exchanged the Marshal returned to Port Townsend, reporting to the Commissioner that he had boarded the cutter and served the writ on Lt. Wilson, its commander, who peremptorily refused to obey the warrant, neither would he allow him to go below (in the ward room) to

see Mr. Smith, who, it was well understood was there as was also the U. S. Consul for Victoria, Mr. Francis. The Marshal was then directed by the Commissioner to board the Shubrick once more and remain there until forcibly ejected.

For this purpose he again left Port Townsend in one of the boats belonging to the cutter Joe Lane, which lay in the harbor, but soon returned reporting the impracticability of carrying his intention into operation as the wheels of the Shubrick were kept in constant motion, thereby preventing the boat from going along side. Soon afterward the Shubrick teamed down the Sound for Victoria, and two days later, early in the morning, returned to the harbor of Port Townsend, taking in tow the cutter Joe Lane, which was left at Cherburg, the new port of entry. After accomplishing this mission the Shubrick left immediately, with the collector, Mr. Smith, on board, it is said, for San Francisco, thus leaving the Sound at present without Naval protection, the Joe Lane, having on the return of the collector from Washington, been put out of commission, all of her officers, with the exception Lt. Sheldon, placed on leave, and all or most of her crew discharged. Little more can be added in the matter of narrative; except that Governor Pickering returned to Port Townsend on Thursday evening the 14th instant, and, on learning that the Shubrick had left the Sound, retraced his way with his party to Olympia on the steamer Eliza Anderson, in which boat I accompanied him as far as Steilacoom. During the absence of the Shubrick, the Eliza Anderson has authority to carry the mails on the Sound. It would be proper to remark, that during the time of the attempted arrest of Mr. Smith and Lieut. Wilson the number of individuals gathered at the wharf at Port Townsend was not greater than would be expected on the arrival of a U S Mail steamer at a small and quiet town. No demonstration whatever was made by the people, indeed, of the group gathered on the pier there were but few individuals cognizant of the matter of the attempted arrest, and they scrupulously avoided communicating the information to others whom it did not concern. It is regretted that the gentlemen against whom the warrants were directed did not suffer themselves to acquiesce in a temporary arrest, both for their own sakes and on account of the feeling subsequently produced by the belief that the parties implicated had placed themselves in an attitude defiant to the officers entrusted with the execution of laws. Had the accused party come ashore with the U. S. Marshal it was a sufficient ground of belief that no indignity would have been offered them, if for no other reason, the knowledge of the presence and character (undoubtedly) possessed by the gentlemen on board the Shubrick, of the several U. S. officers who at that time were at the port, among them being the commissioner Mr. McGill, late acting Governor of Washington, Major Patten, U. S. Army, commanding Fort Steilacoom; Captain Chaddock and Lieut. White, late of the cutter Joe Lane and also Lieut. Seldon of the Joe Lane, which was anchored at the time a short distance from the wharf. This is to be still more regretted as the parties implicated are considered as fugitives from justice, and it is to be apprehended, should they return in the Shubrick, that an attempt will be made to arrest them by an armed posse, for which purpose, it is broadly intimated that a requisition will be made on the officer commanding at Fort Steilacoom for troops to enforce the requirements of the law. I earnestly request that you will call the prompt attention of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific to his subject, as the matter has assumed a character so serious as to threaten the peace and quietude of all the inhabitants of Puget Sound, and of some of them perhaps even to affect their allegiance to the U. S. Govt.

Respectfully, etc.

G. W. PATTEN, MAJ 9TH INF, COMDG.

In a letter dated 19 August 1862 to the General commanding the Pacific, Gen. Alvord advised that Colonel Steinberger had dispatched troops to the Grand Ronde from Fort Walla Walla to arrest certain Cayuse Indians accused by the Indian Agent of certain depredations. Lieut. Col. Maury had been dispatched with a detachment to assist in locating and returning 4 Van Orman children taken by the Indians following the slaying of their parents in 1860. Also advised that Companies A and G, 4th Calif Inf were enroute to Benicia Arsenal from Fort Vancouver. In another letter dated 27 August to the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., Gen. Alvord made an inquiry regarding a requisition submitted in November of 1860 for 30 rifled cannon for defenses at the mouth of the Columbia River.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
Ft. Vancouver, W.T., Sept. 1, 1862

Honorable Gideon Wells
Secretary of the Navy, Wash., D.C.

Sir: I desire to commend to your attention, the importance of having built for the Columbia River, an ironclad vessel of the character of the Monitor. If it is true that your Department is having one built in San Francisco, I trust that you will certainly have another constructed for this quarter. It should not draw more than twelve or fourteen feet of water. Not a dollar has ever been expended for fortifications, either permanent or temporary on this river. They will be the work of time, and no doubt will not be neglected. In the meantime one or two monitors here would be an urgent necessity on the breaking out of a foreign war. One on Puget Sound as well as one on this river would be desirable. There is near us at Esquimault Harbor on Vancouver Island, a naval depot of the British Government where several war vessels are always located. On account of the excellence of the harbor, admitting vessels of the largest draft, the climate very salubrious and inviting, being much assimilated to that of England, there is no doubt that the day will come when Esquimault Harbor will be the favorite post of the Pacific Squadron of the British Navy. These considerations cannot be overlooked in all the preparations we may make for a period of foreign war. This region is the most remote, the most exposed, and therefore in some respects the most vulnerable of our whole seaboard. I need not, call your attention to the increasing importance of Oregon and Washington Territory, where the frequent discovery of new gold fields is leading to constant accessions to the population and to the commerce of the Columbia River. These discoveries will make the country more inviting to the enemy and doubtless impose additional motives for the Government to provide adequate defenses. I do not know that you need any further action of the Congress to secure the object mentioned in this communication. But it is needed, I desire respectfully to urge upon your Department the propriety of obtaining such action at the earliest opportunity.

I have the honor to be, etc,

BENJ. ALVORD, BRIG GEN, COMDG

HQS. DISTRICT OF OREGON
Ft. Vancouver, W. T., Sep. 16, 1862

Assistant Adjutant General,
Hq. Dept. of the Pacific, San Fran Calif

Sir: The act of Congress of February 20, 1862, the fortification appropriation bill, says, "For defenses in Oregon and Washington Territory at or near the mouth of the Columbia River, \$100,000, if in the judgement of the President the same or any part should be advisable". I had not seen the above until a few days ago before I wrote you on the 27th ultimo. I do not know what action has been taken in reference to the same. The dispatch of Brigadier General Wright of 20 September 1860, as well as mine of the 27th ultimo, contemplates the erection of batteries at the mouth of the Columbia. I hope that the above appropriations may be applied to commence them and further estimates be made to continue them. Whither they should form a portion of the permanent fortification to be erected, the engineers could decide. You no doubt noticed that in the requisitions for heavy ordnance, etc, forwarded on the 27th ultimo, it was expressly stipulated that the vessel or vessels should be chartered to await at Astoria instructions as to where the articles should be landed. I suppose that one half should be landed at Baker's Bay, near Cape Disappointment and the other half at the site for a fortification to be selected above Point Adams. The object of this communication is respectfully to commend this matter to the attention of the general commanding, and to recommend that the time intervening before the arrival of the ordnance should be employed by the Engineers in preparing said batteries. They cannot reach here before next summer under the supposition of the most favorable action of the Ordnance Department.

I am sir, etc,

BENJ. ALVORD, BRIG GEN, COMDG.

In a letter dated 11 Sept. 1862, Col. Steinberger advised Gen. Alvord of a contemplated attack by the Indians on Snake River between the River and Fort Colville of government trains. He stated he had dispatched Captain Taylor and a mounted Patrol of the 1st Wash Terr Inf to look into the matter. In a letter to Major Rinearson dated 30 Sept 1862, General Alvord advised of white men in the vicinity of Lapwai who were associating with the Indians with a view to inciting them to revolt against the Union. He directed that all persons caught in the act of inciting Indians will be immediately arrested and reported for disposition.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
Ft. Vancouver, W.T., Sep. 30, 1862

Brig. Gen. J. W. Ripley, US Army
Chief of Ordnance, Washington City, D.C.

General: Since my communication to you the 27th of August inclosing a requisition for heavy ordnance for the mouth of the Columbia River, I have received a letter from First Lieut. G. H. Elliott, of the Engineers, who has recently been engaged in a survey of the mouth of this river with a view to the erection of fortifications. He says that Point Ellen (two miles above Point Adams) is the most important position to fortify, as it is above the point of junction of both channels. There he would place the largest number of guns, and recommends that I should apply for 13 or 15 inch Rodman guns to be placed at that point. For a battery at Cape Disappointment, commanding the north channel, now most used, which approaches very near the cape, he recommends rifled cannon which can be fired at great angles of depression. The cape is high and on the approach of a vessel the danger is that the firing would be too high. If depression carriages can be sent with them he thinks such guns would be desirable. If, therefore, you have not already acted upon my communication of the 27th of August, I desire now to modify it. I will ask you to answer my requisition and that of General Wright of the 13th of October 1860, by forwarding forty Rodman guns and 20 Parrott rifled guns, with depression carriages. With these should be forwarded all the necessary appurtenances, platforms, etc, and 400 rounds of ammunition for each piece. This I ask if it concurs with your judgement, for which I have the highest respect. In fact, remote as we are from all sources of information as to the improvements in ordnance, we cannot employ very definite language in our requisitions as to the caliber, etc. We must necessarily defer to your better knowledge, aware that in asking the Ordnance Department for these articles now we are applying to a department whose time and resources are severally taxed in this war. But I trust that you, general, having visited this region in person, will know and remember our wants, and will concur with us in believing that the commencement of defenses should not be deferred until foreign war is upon us. A vessel or vessels can no doubt be chartered to sail from New York direct to Astoria or this post with the articles. Lieut. Elliott thinks they should be landed at Astoria or at this post. A large share, at all events, of the articles shipped should come to Vancouver Ordnance Depot. An officer who recently visited Vancouver Island informs me that the British Naval authorities are landing, from their ships 68 pounders to establish a battery at the mouth of Esquimault harbor. This communication is forwarded through Col R. E. DeRussy, of the Engineers, at San Francisco, who is requested to forward it to your office.

I have the honor, etc,

BENJ. ALVORD, BRIG, GEN COMDG

In a letter dated Oct. 2, 1862, General Alvord advised General Wright that orders directing the movement of Co. E, 4th Calif. Inf from Fort Steilacoom to Benicia Arsenal had been postponed pending receipt of a replacement company of the 1st Wash Terr Inf. He stated that he had only 16 companies in the district; that only 4 Calif companies remain; that Co. F. 1st Wash Inf had been mustered into service at Fort Vancouver on 17 Sept and that little progress was being made in the other companies in Walla Walla and Olympia. On 1 October; by Special Orders No. 175, Co. H of the 1st Wash Terr Inf was directed to move to Fort Dalles and relieve Co. B, 4th Calif Inf following which the latter would move to Ft. Vancouver for shipment to Behicia Arsenal, Calif. In a letter to General Wright dated Oct. 6th, General

Alvord advised of activity over the emigrant road. Lt. Col. Maury reported several settlers who were trying to short cut Salmon Falls were killed by the Snake Indians. He also reported that the total of 1300 wagons with about 8000 people had passed over the road so far this year. In another letter dated 14 Oct. he recommended the establishment of another military post at Boise the following summer pointing out that with the addition of the new Washington companies that sufficient troops would be provided for the purpose. The letter follows:

HQ. DISTRICT OF OREGON
Fort Vancouver, W.T. Oct. 14, 1862

Sir:

I am satisfied that a post ought to be established at or in the vicinity of Fort Boise next summer and it the object of this communication to recommend that authority be obtained from the War Department to establish it. And I accordingly respectfully request that this letter may be forwarded to the Headquarters of the Army, and I will confidently ask General Wright to concur in the recommendation, as he two years ago, when in command of the Department, made a report in favor of the same step. His dispatch on that subject was dated the 10th of October 1860.

Every consideration which then called for it now applies with ten fold force. The Whole route from Walla Walla to Fort Boise, (two hundred and fifty miles) is being settled with either farmers or miners. First comes the Grand Ronde Valley containing some inviting agricultural lands, where there is considerable settlement. Next Powder River - on this river the gold mines have attracted many people and a large share of the emigration of this fall. Auburn, on Powder River, 25 miles west of the emigrant road contains now three hundred houses. Next, are the mines at Burnt River - and lastly the recently discovered and very inviting mines on Boise River. I am satisfied from personal inquiry of reliable persons, whom I met in Portland, that there have been discovered such attractive mines on that river, that there can be no doubt there will be a rush of thousands in that direction next spring. I append to this letter one newspaper statement on this subject which I have reason to believe is a fair sample of the well vouched reports from Boise River.

Two years ago the main object in the establishment of a post in that vicinity was the protection of the annual overland emigration from the Mississippi Valley. Now, it is also needed for the protection of the settlements. For as the General commanding the Department well knows, the Snake Indians are and have for years been very hostile.

They have made several attacks this season killing several persons, as for instance the emigrants who unfortunately leaving the old road crossed the Snake River above Fort Hall and kept north of the river. About the 9th of August they made an attack on Boise River on a train, the Captain of which was named Zimmerman. The same party had been attacked on the 9th of July near Soda Springs. A party of emigrants who attempted to take the southerly emigrant road, intending to enter Oregon at Rogue River Valley, were attacked by the Snakes sometime in September about a day's journey from the main emigrant road. Two parties of miners on Boise River have also been attacked.

The report that 57 miners had been killed on Burnt River by the Snakes about the 19th of September, was an utter fabrication. As a large share of the emigrants have stopped in that Country and not come to this region, it is very difficult to procure the true statistics of these transactions. I have made it my aim to procure such in every way.

Lieut. Col. Maury, commanding the expedition upon the emigrant road, in his letter of the 22nd ultimo, already forwarded to you says, "that the emigrants have met with little trouble from the Indians, and that, at or near Raft River. Fort Hall being the focus of their operations east and west".

The emigrants with Captain Crawford have also been well protected. But I am satisfied that many attacks have been made Which could not necessarily come to the knowledge of this office.

Colonel Maury's expedition has been very successful in protecting the emigration. And it is now fortunately in the very position to protect the whites, who in large numbers are "prospecting" for gold on the Boise River.

These miners are mostly armed. I hear of one party of 75 men, and another of 100 men starting for that river two weeks ago. They will likely meet Col. Maury about Fort Boise.

Col. Maury was not able to get possession of the guilty authors of the massacre of September 1860. My instructions to him of the 12th of July contemplated his doing so if possible - but so far no opportunity has occurred.

Those Indians deserve to be punished for all their offences, and an efficient campaign against them next summer should be prosecuted. The establishment of military post in their country would check them more effectually and permanently than any other step. But, until they should get a good whipping, that post would be harassed by these thieves. Gorged with plunder and steeped in blood, the appetite for robbing and marauding has been sharpened and cherished by their success and impunity. The dispatch of General Wright of two years since, above referred to, contemplated an active campaign against them, and no doubt but for the secession movement, the proposition would have been carried into effect.

A large share of the attacks on the emigrants and other travelers, occurred between the South Pass and Fort Hall. The dispatch above mentioned, recommended that early notice should be given in the newspapers when a column would leave Utah for the protection of the emigrants, so that they might avail themselves of the escort. As this Department now embraces Utah, I recommend that orders be given that a Command shall leave Fort Crittendon, Utah Territory, or from troops in Utah, about the 15th of June next, proceed to some eligible point near the South Pass to intercept the emigrants, and having gathered together sufficient to render it proper to move for their protection, to repair on the Emigrant Road to Salmon Falls on Snake River, there to meet a command from this District, about the end of August.

I concur in the recommendation in the dispatch of the 10th October 1860, that the garrison at Fort Boise should consist of three Companies of Infantry and two of Cavalry. The latter for the first winter could return for shelter and subsistence to Fort Walla Walla. After the first winter plenty of forage would be grown for the supply of the post, by the inhabitants in that neighborhood.

I respectfully request that you will please direct Lt. Col. Babbitt, Deputy Quartermaster General, in estimating for the funds needed for the Quartermaster Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1864, to include sufficient for the establishment of Fort Boise.

After all the Companies of Colonel Steinberger's Washington Regiment of Volunteers shall have been raised, I shall need to accomplish the purposes above set forth, three or four additional Companies say one of Cavalry and the remainder of Infantry. I may ask in the spring that they shall be sent from California especially as I am satisfied it will be necessary next season to establish a permanent post at Camp Lapwai, on the Nez Perce Reservation.

I have the honor to be etc,

BENJ ALVORD, Brig. Gen. USV, Comdg District

The Asst Adj Gen for the Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

Copy to: Hon. Wm. Pickering, Gov. of W.T.

General Orders No. 15, District of Oregon, dated 20 Oct. 1862 announced that Colonel Steinberger would assume command of all troops on the Nez Perce Reservation and at Fort Walla Walla, Special Orders No, 77, dated 20 Oct. directed Colonel Steinberger to repair to Fort Lapwai to confer with the Indian Agents re establishment of a Post thereat. Company F of Oregon Cavalry and Companies E and A, 1st Wash Terr. Inf to compose the garrison upon return of Lieut. Col. Maury's command. In a letter dated 21 October 1862, Governor William Pickering called General George Wright's attention to the many brutal murders committed by the Indians of emigrants coming to Washington Territory during the past summer. He made a strong plea to punish the tribes responsible and give serious consideration to leaving troops at Fort Lapwai and establish a new post at Boise before winter.

TALK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ALVORD TO THE CHIEFS OF THE NEZ PERCE INDIANS
ASSEMBLED AT THE LAPWAI AGENCY, WASH. TERR., ON THE 24TH OF OCTOBER, 1862.

I left Fort Vancouver to visit you before I had heard of the murders in your country. The report of them met me at the Des Chutes on my way up the Columbia. I have come to see you in order to assure you that the Government desires to do all in its power to protect you. Hereafter, as heretofore, every officer under me will be directed to spare no exertion to afford all possible protection to you. Often times this duty must be performed imperfectly and you will, as heretofore, often find our intentions and wishes more satisfactory than our performances. You are entitled to this protection by the treaty. You are also doubly entitled to this care and friendship from your long and unwavering fidelity to our people and our flag. You received with kindness Lewis and Clark sixty years ago, when they crossed the Rocky Mountains and wintered on the Clearwater. You were kind to Col. Bonneville in 1835, and to Fremont in 1843. In 1847 you indignantly rejected the proposition of the Cayuse, after the murder of Dr. Whitman, to join the war. In the spring of 1853 I was in command of the Dalles, and I learned that you again scornfully rejected the messages of the Cayuse asking you to join in a grand combination for a war against the Whites. That war did not finally break out until two years later, when you refused to join them and aided Governor Stevens in safety reaching Walla Walla from the Blackfeet country. In 1858, under General Wright, in the Palouse and Coeur d'Alene country, some of you fought on our side, and we promised accordingly to fight for you against your enemies. You will never have a worse enemy than the whiskey sellers and the bad whites who intrude upon you and commit outrages upon you and your families.

Major Rinearson has been making war upon them as Captain Smith did a year or two ago. Like Captain Smith, he is a warm friend of the Nez Percés. Major Rinearson shall continue to discharge this duty. He will remain here permanently, and will build a military post, and will no doubt continue hereafter, as heretofore, faithfully to discharge the task confided to him. It will be his duty to make all good Indians his friends by doing all he can to protect you when requested by the Indian Agent to prevent the whites from settling upon your farming and grazing lands, to aid in the arrest of whites who commit crimes against the Indians, and to punish those who sell or give whiskey to your people. When I first met Lawyer with Mr. Craig in 1853 at the Dalles you were then fortunately remote from the emigrant road, and I had hoped that thus you would have an opportunity of developing and cultivating those elements of Christianity and Civilization which had by the aid of missionaries been planted among you. As one worshipping the same God and Saviour, I must admit that I took a deep interest in the experiment.

When encamped near the Dalles in May, 1853, your men were seen to kneel on the ground and say their prayers and worship in truth and sincerity the great God of Heaven. You won in that way my respect and regard. Could I have had my will, I would have raised a wall as high as the heaven around you to keep intruders out. It is very sad to find that the discovery of gold and the consequent rush of miners to this country should have brought such a mass of the very worst white men in contact with you, and thus impeded your improvement. Better if all the gold found there were sunk in the ocean than that such injustice should be done you in this unfortunate and unlooked for state of affairs the best the Government can do for you is to provide, as it has, for the making of a new treaty, so as to compensate you as far as possible for the unauthorized occupation of the gold mines by our people. It is true that no amount of money can compensate you for your injured feelings. But the making of this treaty is not given to me. It is in other hands.

It will be my duty after a new treaty is made to aid the Indian Agent in enforcing it. Some vexatious delays have occurred in executing the old treaty. A portion of the annuities were at Wallulu as I passed there. The new Superintendent, Mr. Hale, is an honorable gentleman, who I am sure wishes to do you justice. He had to send his bonds to Washington before he could get money for you. But the delay will soon end. When the Pacific railroad is built, which the present Congress has provided for commencing, we can communicate so quickly with Washington that such delays will be at an end. Some of you and some of your sons will yet visit the Great Father in Washington on that railroad. Believe not the deceitful words of the cunning and slanderous men who say that this great government has lost its power. The very reverse is true. Never was the Government so mighty and terrible in its power, Never did

it have so many rifles or so many soldiers. It has a million of brave and gallant warriors in the field. In the very midst of such a war it makes a beginning, as I have already said, of a Pacific railroad. Owing to the delays interposed by the Southern States, that measure was never before started. The Northern people have all the country from here to Texas, including California, Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Kansas - nearly all to the Mississippi River. You are under a great, a proud, a rich, and a generous government, and never did we have more noble, patient and faithful allies than the Nez Perces. It takes fire to temper steel. Temptation is the test and trial of virtue. If a Nez Perce's lodge will stand rain and storm and hail and hurricane, it is then well pitched; it is then firmly secured to the earth. The sun may shine, but fair weather and sunshine are no test for it. It required all this severe and harassing treatment by the gold diggers to show how true and honest and straightforward a Nez Perce can be. Such fidelity shall always have my praise. We wish in return for it only to be fair, not only to be just, but to be also as kind and as generous as possible toward you.

BENJ. ALVORD, BRIG GEN., US ARMY

Special Orders No. 191, Dept of the Pacific, dated 25 Oct. 1862 directed the movement of Company I, 1st Washington Territory Infantry from San Francisco, Calif. to Fort Vancouver. Special Orders No. 192, 27 Oct. 1862 directed Lieut. Col. T. C. English, 1st Wash Terr Inf to proceed to Fort Steilacoom where upon arrival he will relieve Major G. W. Patten, who will return to San Francisco.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC
San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 8, 1862

His Excellency William Pickering
Governor of Wash. Terr. Olympia, W. T
Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellencie's communication of the 25th ultimo. I have instructed Brig. Gen. Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon to issue on your excellencie's requisition 250 stand of small arms with a suitable amount of ammunition. I cannot issue arms to citizens direct. In fact, it is only in cases of emergency that I assume the responsibility of issuing to the Governors of States and Territorys. It will be necessary that your excellency receipt to the ordnance officer at the Vancouver Arsenal for the arms and ammunition. Permit me to suggest to your excellency that before issuing these arms to the Volunteer companies they should be fully organized, and the officers appointed by yourself, and the greatest care taken that none but men of undoubted loyalty and devotion to the Union be enrolled.

With great respect, etc.

G. WRIGHT, BRIG GEN COMDG

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, December 22, 1862

Brig Gen Benj Alvord,
Fort Vancouver, Wash Terr.
Sir:

Your letters in relation to heavy ordnance for armament at the mouth of the Columbia River have received the attention of this, and the Engineer as also the War Department. After full consideration of the subject, in connection with our present means of providing armament, and of the want of it in other positions requiring more immediate attention, it has been suggested to, and approved by, the War Department, to supply a portion of that you mention, viz, two 15-inch guns, twenty three 10 inch and five

eight inch columbiads and fifteen Parrott 200-pounders with proper ammunition, etc, as soon as possible, consistently with other imperative requirements.

Respectfully, etc,

J. W. RIPLEY,
Brig Gen, Chief of Ordnance

Executive Office, Olympia, Wash Terr
December 31, 1862

Honorable Lyman Trumbull
United States Senate.

Dear Judge: I have forwarded to your care 50 copies of a message to the Legislature of this Territory. Will you take the trouble of sending one copy to each senator's desk to enable them to see our wants and necessities.

One of the most important services that Congress can confer upon the whole population of this Territory, and upon the State of Oregon, as well as to all future Emigrants, from the various States, east of the Rocky Mountains, will be to provide suitable laws and appropriations to secure the purchase from the Indians all lands from South Pass of the Rocky Mountains down Snake River Valley, to the Columbia River, over which the present Emigrant travel road passes. And also to establish a line of military posts along said road. One at Fort Boise on Snake River, one at Salmon Falls, one at Fort Hall and one at or near South Pass. These four posts, every one of them being really needed, could afford safe protection to our travelling community, while on their overland journey to our gold mines. And it is one of the most shocking and heart rendering cruelties to be found in the history of our country, the stoical and indifference and apathy exhibited towards the large number of Emigrants who have been murdered and robbed of all they had on their trains in each and every year during the last 12 years past.

I have been regularly assured by every person I have met with who have come over the said Emigrant road to this Territory that vastly more murders have been committed every year on that road, than has ever been made known to the public. Various persons from various reasons have thought it best to say as little as possible on the alarming murders and robberies.

Taking into consideration the fact that full ten millions of gold has been gathered from the tributaries of the Columbia River during the past season; with upwards of twenty millions of dollars worth being the result of the labors of miners during the next year; and the certain prospects of thirty millions the 2nd year and forty millions the third year and fifty millions carried away every year from then on, these gold fields will operate as a magnet of attraction to encourage and entice many thousands of new emigrants every year, from all parts of the Northern, and Middle States, who will not only need, but will surely merit this protection of their lives and property at the hands of the United States Congress.

Will you, Sir, be kind enough to take the trouble of explaining to the Chairmen of the appropriations Committees of the Senate, Territories, Indian Affairs and Military affairs the great necessity of laws and appropriations being passed during the present session to secure the immediate purchase of said lands and the establishment of said line of Posts. Everything I have recommended in my message, is much needed by the population of this Territory and I hope will be so considered and granted by Congress.

I am Dear Sir, etc,

WM. PICKERING
GOVERNOR OF WASH TERR.

As of December 31, 1862, troops were stationed in the District of Oregon as follows: Fort Vancouver - Co. I, 1st Wash Terr Inf and Co. A, 9th Inf under the command of Major Pinkney Lugenbeel, 9th Inf; Vancouver Arsenal under the command of Captain Theodore J. Eckerson, Ord. corps; Companies B and C, 1st Washington Terr. Inf. at Fort Colville under the command of Major C. H. Rumrill, Wash. Terr. Inf, Fort Steilacoom - Companies G and K, 1st Wash Terr Inf under the command of Lt. Col. T. C. English, 1st Wash Terr Inf; Fort Walla Walla - Companies B, D, and E, 1st Oregon Cavalry and Companies A and H, 1st Wash Terr Inf under the command of Colonel Justus Steinberger; Camp Lapwai - Co. E, 1st Wash Inf and Co. F, 1st Ore Cav under Major Jacob S. Rinearson, 1st Ore. Cav; Camp Pickett, San Juan - Co. C, 9th Inf under the command of Capt. Lyman Bissell, 9th Inf; Fort Dalles - Co. H, 1st Ore Cav and Co. F, 1st Wash Terr Inf under command of Capt. William V. Spencer, 1st Wash Terr Inf; Fort Yamhill - Co. D, 4th Calif Inf under Capt. Lyman S. Scott, 4th Calif Inf; Fort Hoskins - Co. D, 1st, Wash Terr Inf under Captain Frederick Seidenstriker, 1st Wash Terr Inf.

By letter date 5 Jan. 1863, General Alvord requested Governor Gibbs of Oregon to raise the six additional companies to complete the Oregon Cavalry regiment. Another letter dated Jan. 8th gave the composition of each company as follows: 1 Capt., 1 First Lt., 1 Second Lieut, 1 First Sgt, 1 QM Sgt, 1 Comm Sgt, 5 Sgts, 8 corps, 2 Teamsters, 2 farriers or blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner and 78 privates. The two buglers to be taken from the privates as law did not provide additional pay for musicians. 100 men must be recruited before company could be mustered in.

On 6 January 1863, the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory enacted the following:

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE PURCHASE OF A SET OF COLORS FOR THE FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORIAL INFANTRY

SEC 1- Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory - That the Secretary of the Territory be and is hereby empowered to purchase a set of colors for the First Washington Territorial infantry and cause them to be presented in and on behalf of the territory to Colonel Justus Steinberger, the commander of the regiment. The set shall consist of one national and one regimental color, which shall conform in size, and every respect to the provisions of the revised regulations of the U. S. Army of 1861. The regimental flag to be inscribed with the arms of the United States upon one side and the arms of the Territory upon the other.

SEC2 -The Territorial Auditor is hereby authorized to draw a warrant upon the Territorial treasurer, in favor of the said secretary of the territory, for the necessary funds to purchase the said colors, which amount, however, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, and shall be paid out of the first money in the hands of the said treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
Ft. Vancouver, W. T., Jan. 13, 1863

Captain John Mullan, 2nd Arty, late in charge
of Ft Benton Road Expedition, Wash. D.C.

Sir: It is represented to me that there is great danger of Indian difficulties in Bitter Root Valley. A large number of whites are settled in that country and on each side of the mountains at Deer Lodge, Big Hole; Beaverhead, etc. The gold mines found there are the attraction, and large tracts of arable land. Four hundred emigrant wagons came to Walla Walla last fall, which after traveling through South Pass, turned north above Fort Hall, recrossed the Rocky Mountains to Big Hole Prairie, thence crossed them again to Deer Lodge Prairie, and getting on your road proceeded by that route to Walla Walla. They commended the route highly. Chief Justice Hewitt, of Washington Territory, whom I saw was of the number. Some of the emigrants stopped in that region. It is evident the whites are determined to mine and settle there. I met Mr. Q. C. A. Brooks, from the Bitter Root Valley, who strongly urges the necessity of troops in that country. I inclose herewith an extract from a Walla Walla Statesman, which gives his statement in full. By

the eleventh article of the Flathead treaty ratified 18th April 1859, it is provided that there shall be no settlements in the Bitter Root Valley above Le La Fork until the President decides whether he will set apart of that region as a reservation for the Flatheads. Some emigrants are settling there, causing much discontent among the Flatheads. You are, no doubt, well informed as to the merits of the question. I suppose that the reservation should be assigned by proclamation .of the President to those Indians who have been so friendly and so faithful. If it is so set apart the duty of removing the intruders will still be more urgent and may possibly require the aid of the military. Finally, a recent letter from the Indian Agent at Jocko, the Flathead Agency, uses similar language. He says the rush of the whites to the gold mines must inevitably lead to collisions. He states (which is new to me) that he is afraid that the mountains of the Jocko Indian Reservation will be overrun with gold seekers, causing a repetition of scenes in the Nez Perce country. From your long service in that country you are best able to judge of its necessities, and if you were here I should request your report on the subject; but as you are not accessible the best thing I can do is to write you this letter and request you to make known to the War Department your views. You have my permission to exhibit this letter as inviting you thus to submit your views. But troops for this purpose should be sent next spring from Missouri or Iowa, and should be supplied from Fort Benton. I shall have as much as I can do to get troops for the establishment of a military post at or near Fort Boise, the importance of which I urged in the strongest terms upon the War Department through General George Wright, commanding the department, who indorsed in a favorable manner my recommendations.

Settlements have been made all the way to Boise and rich mines discovered on that river. The Snake Indians should be soundly punished and the emigration of the route protected. I have established a military post at Lapwai, near the Nez Perce Agency. Great disaffection exists in a portion of that tribe, requiring serious attention in the spring. In May the commissioners meet here to form a treaty with the Nez Perce asking them to yield the gold region of their reservation to the whites. A body of troops should attend that treaty. Thus you will perceive that it seems quite out of my power to get troops on this coast to do these things and also occupy the Bitter Root country. The Post should probably be composed of four or five companies, part of infantry and part of cavalry. I suppose it should be located in the Deer Lodge Prairie, that point being central, but you are the best judge as to its location. It should, I suppose, march from Fort Leavenworth by way of Fort Laramie to Deer Lodge Prairie, the route examined by Lieut. Reynolds of Topographical Engineers. It should be supplied from Fort Benton. To that post abundant and liberal supplies for one year should be shipped from Saint Louis by the steamers which go to Fort Benton every spring. The troops should not be in my district. Two or more companies of infantry should probably be stationed at Fort Benton, the base of this line. They should go by steamer. It would be improper to separate the troops in that country from their base, and therefore they should be in the same department, St. Louis being the ultimate base. An assistant quartermaster should leave St. Louis with the supplies for Fort Benton. The most careful and elaborate estimates of all kind of supplies, quartermaster's stores, tools and clothing - should be made, securing enough to last for one year. Such is my programme. I do not know whether it would suit you to be a candidate to command such an expedition. If you wish it I am certain from the energy you have heretofore shown that you would do the work well. If you should obtain it you will have my best wishes and, so far as practicable, my hearty cooperation. I am aware that these expeditions will be expensive, and knowing what a heavy load the war imposes upon our finances I have hesitated. I have waited long before sending this letter, but the time has come for the Government to take this step which will aid in placing a chain of posts and settlements across the continent and must essentially assist in protecting this coast in case of foreign war. The homestead act, the gold mines, and the completion of your road all serve the way and lead to a fulfillment of the sagacious views of Thomas Jefferson in 1804. The Government must do this or it will be far behind the people. If any act of Congress is necessary I have no doubt Colonel Wallace, Delegate from Washington Territory, will aid you in procuring it. This step will conform to the policy of the President as announced in his annual message in which he says:

"The immense mineral resources of these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the resources of the government and to

diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measure to promote that end cannot be adopted."

I am, sincerely, etc,

BENJ ALVORD, BRIG GEN COMDG

On 14 Jan. 1863, the War Department advised General Wright that the establishment of military posts at Fort Boise and Klamath Lake were authorized. General Wright informed General Alvord in a letter dated 16 January and Governor Pickering in one dated 19 January. In the latter, he stated he hoped that with the addition of the 6 companies from Oregon that the citizens of Washington would have adequate protection.

Apparently, as a result of the difficulty experienced in trying to organize the Washington Territorial Militia, a new Militia Act was approved by the Legislative Assembly which follows:

AN ACT

TO ORGANIZE THE MILITIA OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON

Sec 1 - The Territory districted, brigadier to be elected, his term of office.

Sec 2 - Colonel, lieutenant colonel and major to be elected in each council district such officers to organize regiments and companies within the their districts.

Sec 3 - Captains to appoint sergeants and corporals.

Sec 4 - Officers to be commissioned by the Governor; term of office.

Sec 5 - Regimental return, when made. Brig. Gen. to report to Governor.

Sec 6 - Rules and regulations to be prescribed by Governor & Brig. Gen.

Sec 7 - Volunteer companies, how to be formed.

Sec 8 - Public arms, how sent to each county.

Sec 9 - County commissioners to take care of public arms.

Sec 10 - An adjutant, quartermaster and commissary general to be elected.

Sec 11 - County assessor to make return to the adjutant general of all persons liable to militia duty.

Sec 12 - Who liable for militia duty.

Sec 13 - Formation and arming of companies and detachments; number constituting a company or detachment; officer's of same, commissions and oaths of.

Sec 14 - When citizens of different counties may unite in the formation of a Company.

Sec 15 - Colonel, lieutenant colonel and major; when to be elected; Command of each

Sec 16 - Companies to adopt what regulations; oath of members in actual service.

Sec 17 - Quartermaster general to forward arms to the county commissioners; how to be issued.

Sec 18 - Commanding officer to make return to quartermaster general; upon resignation or removal to account to the county commissioners; members of the companies to give receipts for arms, etc; liability for.

Sec 19 - Governor, when to forward arms to county commissioners; county Commissioners to report to the quartermaster general.

Sec 20 - Adjutant and Commissary generals, duties of; quartermaster general, duties of; to have custody of all military property; to report to the Legislature the state or same; to report to the Governor the condition of the militia; compensation of.

Sec 21 - Quota of each county.

Sec 22 - Staff of Governor; rank and how appointed.

Sec 23 - Governor to fill certain vacancies; persons failing to qualify; office declared vacant.

Sec 24 - Authority of the Governor to call out the Militia.

Sec 25 - Volunteers in active service to be governed by the rules and regulations of the US Army as far as applicable.

Sec 26 - Repealing clause; proviso.

Sec 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON; That the territory of Washington shall constitute one military district for brigade purposes, in which the legislature, on joint ballot, shall elect a resident citizen thereof, brigadier general, who shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by the legislature; and each council district in said territory shall constitute one regimental district.

Sec 2. At the next annual election legal voters in each council district shall elect in the usual mode of electing officers, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and one major, who shall assemble at such place within their district as a majority of them shall select within three months after their election, and proceed to lay off their regimental district into convenient company districts, containing as near 100 white males as maybe, between the age of eighteen and fifty years, capable of bearing arms, and shall appoint, one captain and two lieutenants in each district as officers therein.

Sec 3. Such captain shall appoint four sergeants and four corporals in each company, who shall continue in office one year.

Sec 4. All such officers, except sergeants and corporals, shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall continue in office for the term of one year, unless bodily infirmity or unsoundness of mind prevent them from discharging active duty, or they be removed by a court martial for other good cause.

Sec 5. In each year, every captain shall make out a list of all persons in his district subject to bear arms, and forward a copy thereof to the colonel of the regiment; who shall thereupon make out and forward to the brigadier general a regimental return, showing the number of each rank and grade composing his regiment. It shall be the duty of the brigadier general to report annually to the governor, the state of the militia, the number of regiments and the number of different rank and grade in each, together with such other information as shall be in his possession relating thereto.

Sec 6. The Governor and Brigadier General shall, from time to time, prescribe all the rules and regulations not herein provided, necessary for the calling and conducting courts martial.

Sec 7. Volunteer companies may be formed in the bounds of any regiment under such rules and regulations prescribed by the colonel thereof and approved by the brigadier general.

Sec 8. On application of the board of commissioners of any county by the certified copy of their order therefor, the governor shall cause to be sent to such county at its expense, its quota of public arms.

Sec 9. Such county commissioners shall have the care of all public arms within their respective counties, and may transfer them under such regulations as they may prescribe to such volunteer companies, battalions or regiments, on having the safe keeping and the return thereof, when demanded by the authorized agent of the board, secured by bond and approved sureties.

Sec 10. The Legislature shall elect an adjutant quartermaster and commissary general, who shall hold their offices for three years, unless sooner removed by the legislature.

Sec 11. It shall be the duty of the county assessor of each county in this territory, in taking the census of their respective counties, to make return in writing to the adjutant general of the territory, of all persons in their respective counties who may be liable to militia duty as hereinafter provided; and for such services they shall receive such compensation as the county commissioners of their respective counties may deem just and proper, to be paid out of the county treasury.

Sec 12. Every white male citizen between the ages of eighteen and fifty, not disqualified by bodily infirmity, shall be liable to militia duty, and subject to be called upon for such purpose by the governor, in case of emergency.

Sec 13. Whenever any number of persons liable to militia duty as aforesaid, not exceeding one hundred nor less than twenty five, shall form themselves into a company or detachment, for the purpose of permanent or temporary defense as volunteers, elect their own officers as hereinafter provided, and report that fact to the Adjutant General, he shall thereupon make requisition upon the quartermaster general, to be approved by the governor, for suitable arms for said company, which shall be issued as hereinafter provided. For the purpose of such organization, fifty two persons and upwards to one hundred, shall

constitute a company, and shall choose one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants and four corporals; every less number shall be considered a detachment, and shall choose one lieutenant, two sergeants and two corporals. Said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, unless sooner removed by a sentence of a court martial; and said captains and lieutenants shall be commissioned by the governor, and on receiving said commission, each shall take an oath, to be endorsed on the back thereof, before an officers authorized to administer oaths, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

Sec 14. Whenever, by reason of neighborhoods, it shall be more convenient for citizens of a portion of one county to join a company or detachment in an adjoining county, it shall be lawful for them to do so; PROVIDE, HOWEVER, That the company shall be deemed to belong to the county where the majority reside.

Sec 15. Whenever several companies organized as aforesaid, shall be united together for active service, or otherwise, if two only, they shall proceed to elect a major to command same; if four, to elect one major and one lieutenant colonel, and if more than four and less than ten, to elect in addition to the aforesaid officers, one colonel, who shall have command of all said companies so assembled together.

Sec 16. It shall be lawful for every organized company or detachment of volunteers to adopt such regulations for its government and discipline as they may see fit, subject to the approval of the Governor and the brigadier general, and they may impose fines for non-attendance at drill or review, the proceeds of which shall form a company fund, to be expended for ammunition or other necessities; and they may adopt such uniforms as are suitable for their particular service; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That whenever companies may be called for actual service, each member thereof shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the laws of the territory, faithfully to, discharge his duties, and to obey the lawful commands of the superior officers placed over him.

Sec 17. The quartermaster general shall, with the approval of the governor, upon receiving from the adjutant general the returns of any volunteer company or detachment, organized as hereinbefore provided, forward to the county commissioners of the county wherein the company is formed, a suitable quantity of arms and equipments or the kind required by said company or detachment, provided the same are in his custody, and such county commissioners shall there upon issue the same to the officer commanding such company or detachment; and it shall be the duty or such commanding officer to make a return of such arms and equipments, showing their condition to the quartermaster general, at least one month before the meeting of the legislature of each year; and each commanding officer shall, upon election of his successor, or his resignation or removal from office or disability to act, or upon the disbanding or his company or detachment, turn over such arms and equipments to the county commissioners, who may then cancel his bond; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That he shall be liable for all loss and damage not arising from the fortune or war or unavoidable accident, PROVIDED, FURTHER, Each member of a detachment or company receiving arms or equipments, shall give his receipt to the commanding officer for the same, which on their return, shall be cancelled; he shall, on failure to return them when called upon, pay double of the government valuation; said receipt to be received by the commissioners in lieu of the arms and equipments from the commanding officer.

Sec 18. The adjutant and commissary generals shall perform the same duties as the corresponding officers in the service of the United States, except so far as is herein modified. The quartermaster general shall have the custody or all military property belonging to the territory, embracing arms and equipments, ammunition, ordnance and ordnance stores, and such as are not distributed among the several counties he shall preserve in good order in some suitable place at the seat or the government, until they are legally disposed of. He shall annually report to the legislature the number and condition of said arms and other property, embracing not only those in his custody, but also those issued to the several counties, and giving an abstract or the reports or the commanding officers or companies and the county commissioners, with officers responsible for arms and property, and their securities, and the amount or their respective bonds; and shall annually report to the governor the number of organized companies, the names of the officers, and the number or rank and file in each, together with such other information relative thereto, as shall be

in his possession. He shall receive for his services a reasonable compensation, to be allowed him by the legislature.

Sec 19. On application of the board of county commissioners for any county, the governor may, in his discretion, forward to them at the expense of the territory, the whole or any portion of its quota of arms as hereinafter defined, to be kept by them or issued to companies or detachments, under the same regulations as above provided; and it shall be the duty of such board to report annually to the quartermaster general the amount of arms and equipments received, on hand and issued, showing to whom issues have been made, and the amount of the bonds taken, with names of the sureties.

Sec 20. The quota of arms to each county shall be in proportion to the number of persons liable to do militia duty, as hereinafter provided.

Sec 21. The Governor may appoint his staff, consisting of two aids, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The Brigadier General may appoint his aids, with rank of captain. The Quartermaster, Adjutant and Commissary generals may appoint their assistants and acting assistants, to rank the same as in the Army of the United States. The regimental and battalion commanders may appoint their commissioned and non-commissioned staff.

Sec 22. The governor shall fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation or otherwise, on the part of the officers elected by the legislative assembly, and provided for by this act, and in case any person to be elected shall fail to qualify within ten days after he receives his commission, the office shall be deemed vacant, and it shall be competent for the governor to fill the same by appointment; and it shall be the duty of such officers so elected or appointed to notify the governor of his having qualified.

Sec 23. Whenever, in case of emergency, the governor shall deem it necessary to call upon the people of the territory for active service, he shall have authority to do so, and the troops so called for shall be organized in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec 24. Whenever the volunteers of this territory are called into service by proclamation of the governor they shall be governed by the rules and regulations that govern the army of the United States, as far as applicable.

Sec 25. All acts and parts of acts not in conformity to the provisions of this act, are hereby declared void; PROVIDED, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to vacate any office heretofore filled by the legislative assembly, under and by virtue of the said act entitled "an act to organize the militia". PASSED JANUARY 28TH, 1863.

On 6 Feb. 1863, General Alvord in a letter to General Wright recommended that either Fort Hoskins or Fort Yamhill be abandoned in order to release Company D, 1st Wash Terr Inf for duty in the field.

In a letter dated 10 Feb. 1863, Adjutant General Barnum of Oregon described the difficulties being encountered by the Volunteers of Oregon by being paid in currency instead of gold which had the effect of reducing their pay 50%.

By letter dated 10 Feb. 1863, General Alvord recommended to General Wright that a post be established at Boise and that initially 3 companies of Infantry and two companies of cavalry garrison the post. He proposed to obtain these troops as follows: Leave one company at Fort Vancouver, one each at Fort Steilacoom, Fort Dalles and Fort Walla Walla; withdraw Co. D from Fort Hoskins, Co. G from Fort Steilacoom, Company I from Ft Vancouver and Co. H from Walla Walla, all of the 1st Wash Terr Inf. Also one company of the 1st Ore Cav from Fort Dalles and two companies of the same regiment from Fort Walla Walla. This would permit one company of cavalry for Fort Lapwai. This proposed distribution of troops would leave no reserve. Special Orders No. 30, Fort Lapwai announced the assumption of command of that post by Lieut. Col. R. F. Maury, 1st Ore Cav.

In a letter dated. 18 Feb. 1863, General Alvord advised the Adjutant General of Oregon that all soldiers were now being paid in gold.

Under date line of 24 Feb. 1863, Portland received news from Victoria of a plot, which was thwarted to seize the U S revenue cutter Shubrick by confederate sympathizers. In a letter to General Wright dated 28 Feb. 1863, the Secretary of War advised that he did not deem it advisable to issue arms to militia companies except when they were in the service of the United States. Special Orders No. 14, Military District of Oregon directed Major Bowman 9th Infantry to proceed from Fort Vancouver to Fort Lapwai and assume command of that post.

In a letter dated 10 Mar. 1863, General Alvord advised citizens of Benton County, Oregon re the closure of Fort Hoskins that troops might be provided there for from Oregon Volunteers. He pointed out that Oregon had not filled its quota and further pointed out that California had raised nine regiments whereas Oregon had raised but seven companies. In a letter dated 17 March General Alvord recommended the retention of Lieut. Col. T. C. English; Wash Terr. Vols at Fort Steilacoom and that Major Pinckney Lugenbeel be sent from Ft Vancouver to command Fort Boise.

Letter from General Wright to General Alvord indicates the unfavorable reaction of residents of San Juan over the conduct of Captain Bissell of the 9th Infantry, commander of the U S Troops thereat. General Wright directed General Alvord to go there and ascertain the facts. In a letter dated 15 April 1863, General Alvord directed Captain Bissell to render a complete report on the dissatisfaction of American Citizens on San Juan with his command. Letter from Captain Bissell to General Wright dated 16 April 1863 reports that a small group of agitators have been trying to stir up trouble between the American and British troops. Also cited American citizens supplying liquor to the Indians which resulted in Indian being killed. Blames Washington Territory officials whom he sees has no right under the treaty to assume jurisdiction over San Juan. In a letter dated 16 May 1863, General Alvord to General Wright indicated that Gen. Alvord had discussed the matter with both Mr. E. D. Warbass, who resided on the Island and Mr. B. F. Shaw, a member of the legislature from Whatcom County. Both testified as to the character of the individuals who made the original complaint, and were both praiseworthy of the manner in which Captain Bissell had handled the situation. The following letter from E. D. Warbass, with inclosures, were forwarded with Gen. Alvord's letter and it appear to tell the complete story:

San Juan Island, April 14, 1863

Brigadier General Alvord,
Commanding District of Oregon

General: I have the honor herewith to inclose for the favorable consideration the commanding general, Department of the Pacific, General Wright, a protest signed by twenty six American citizens, farmers, residing on San Juan Island, written on the back of the resolutions adopted by the meeting held on the 1st day of February 1863, and purporting to represent the opinions and sentiment of the American settlers residing on the island. I beg respectfully to state to the commanding general that with the exception of two names, O. Cushman and B. F. Shaw, signatures to this protest, the resolutions and indorsement were not read by them before signing, and were at the time busily engaged cultivating their farms. Honorable B. F. Shaw, member of the Legislative Council of this Territory from Whatcom County, is now in Vancouver, and I take pleasure in referring Brigadier General Alvord respectfully to him for explanation of this meeting and resolutions. I also, general, inclose copy of communication sent by me to the commanding officer, Captain Bissell, of date of March 7, last. (not found) I learn from Captain Bissell, by authority of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific dated March 9th, received:

"The Civil authorities, if duly appointed or elected under the laws governing the Territory of Washington, will be permitted to exercise their legitimate functions on the portion of the Island under the jurisdiction of the United States".

I desire most respectfully to represent to the commanding general of the department that by the publication and forwarding of these resolutions it seems to us to have conveyed the impression that they are the real sentiments and opinions of the majority of the American settlers on the island, which by far is

not the case, and therefore, without being protested against, calculated to place us in a false position. With the kind indulgence of the general I will attempt to describe, though imperfectly, somewhat the origin of our difficulties, situation, and seeming misunderstanding at the present time. During the command of Camp Pickett by Capt. G. E. Pickett, he seized a whisky boat, the owner of which was detected selling liquor to Indians on the reservation, but on Hudson Bay Company lands. The kegs of liquor were destroyed by order of the captain and the man confined in the guard house. This man claimed protection as a British subject, and on Captain Pickett's communicating the facts of the case to the captain commanding British forces on the island, he was requested by that officer to deliver the prisoner over to him at his camp.

This was done, and this man was sent to Victoria for trial. He remained in jail for several months, until Captain Pickett visited Victoria, when he was requested to appear and testify against him. This he did, and the man was sentenced to the chain-gang and his boat and property confiscated. After this an official complaint is made by Captain Bazalgette, commanding British forces, to Captain Pickett that a man by the name of Andrews, an American living near his reservation, is engaged in selling liquor to Indians and to his men. Captain Pickett desires them to appear before a justice of the peace living near his camp and make complaint against him. Andrews appears on the day set for the trial, and the justice refuses to convict him on Indian testimony, corroborated by Lieut. Cooper. Andrews returns to his place of abode, and last August, I learn, was banished from the island on official complaint to Captain Bissell from Captain Bazalgette that he was again interfering with the discipline of his command by selling whiskey. I was at this man's house shortly after the first occupancy of the island by U. S. troops, and have visited the place this summer, and would state for information of the general that there is no evidence of cultivating more than three years before, viz, a log house and about an acre of ground very imperfectly fenced and cultivated. I was present at the meeting referred to in which the resolutions I inclose were adopted. There were present, consequent of the notice, as posted by Mr. Hamblett, some thirty settlers, but not above fifteen took part in the proceedings. Among those I recognized Andrews, the person spoken of above. Offutt, the secretary, was not a resident of the island, had been banished several months before, and was living at that time on another island. He was sent away for selling liquor to Indians and soldiers. Carney, who had much to say, had just been let out of the guard house, is an old offender and noted seller of whiskey to Indians. Some fifteen persons stood outside of the house and refused to participate in it. After the meeting, I called upon Captain Bissell and informed him of the manner in which the meeting had made use of his name. He said it was without authority from him. Hamblett calls to learn what is said, and is informed by Captain Bissell, as told me by himself, that he must not send those resolutions off making use of his name in that manner. He, Hamblett, calls on the secretary, who is busily with Higgins, postmaster, copying these resolutions, but they refuse to alter them. They are, general, about 100 English subjects and American Citizens residing on the island. Under British laws the natives of the Sandwich Islands receive the protection of the subjects. There are about twenty of them on the island, living in log-houses and cultivating from one to 20 acres of ground. There are perhaps the same number of English subjects. They are informed by the captain commanding the British camp that they will be protected in the possession of their property. Camp Pickett reservation, as surveyed by Lieut. Casey, commences about one-quarter of a mile north of the camp, running from one side to the other of the island (three quarters of a mile), and embraces, excepting about twenty acres left out for business purposes, the whole of the southern end.

The twenty acres is claimed by the Hudson Bay Company officially by notification to the commanding officer of Camp Pickett while Captain Pickett was in command. They had at that time a log corral there and the present wharf, and a road leading to it. The logs of the corral, have been used by the Americans. This twenty acres is claimed, respectively, by Higgins and Boyce as a preemption claim. There are some twenty buildings in the town built on lots by permission, some from Higgins, others by Boyce some from both and others not recognizing any title in either, have squatted on ground and erected houses. The house in question referred to in his (Higgins) complaint I bought in good faith and paid for

the same two years ago of Mr. George Mercer, an Englishman, and have had quiet and peaceful possession of the same until the present time, and I never knew or heard of Higgin's claim until a few days of the serving of this notice. The land is claimed by the Agent of the Hudson Bay Company, is claimed by Boyce as a farm and by Higgins as a town site. Higgins has plowed up recently the road used by the company to their wharf and by the citizens and garrisons since the first occupancy of the island, and he is now carrying rails to fence it. Mr. Firth, the agent, has applied to Captain Bazalgette: to prevent this and has been informed on applying officially he will not allow it to be done. Mr. Hamblett entertains complaints where title to land is, in question on this island, and has already decided a case in point, and that, too, between an American and British subject. I would remark in no portion of Washington Territory has a justice of the peace jurisdiction in any case where title to land is in question, Further, Mr. Hamblett holds his court in the house of Bowker, who is retailing liquor and does not recognize the authorities of Whatcom County to make him pay a license. To do this, according to our laws, it would require a petition of a dozen citizens residing in the precinct before it would be granted, and, he would have, to pay \$100 per year for this privilege. The Postmaster, Mr. Higgins, has the postoffice in a public bar-room in his own house, and refuses to recognize the right, of Whatcom County to make him take out a license.

Under former justice of the peace, Bowker has been tried for selling liquor without a license, the court sitting in the bar-room, jury men and witnesses drinking at the bar during trial the case proven and jury rendering a verdict that he was violating the laws of Washington Territory. For the last two years no taxes have been collected and none assessed by Whatcom County. For three years no duties have been collected on foreign goods and during two years past no inspector of customs has resided upon the island. American citizens have equal rights with British subjects. Vessels go to and from Victoria without entering or clearing from Port Angeles. In November last, an order was posted by the commanding officer of Camp Pickett, Captain Bissell, to the effect that where differences occur between American Citizens on the islands they be left to arbitration. This order corresponds almost entirely to the laws relating to arbitration in Washington Territory. Under it a difficulty has already been settled between an English and American subject about the lines of their respective claims. There was no necessity for the English subject to submit to it, but he chose to do so. On the occupancy by the forces of the respective governments under the treaty as made by General Scott and Governor Douglass, there came on the part of the British eighty non-commissioned officers and privates and four officers, a captain, first and second lieutenants and an assistant surgeon. There have been up to the present time no changes in either officers or men, except in cases of sickness, desertion, and then they have been quickly replenished from Esquimault. During this time, consequent on the rebellion of our country, we have had as many changes of officers with their respective commands as we have had years of occupancy, and I would respectfully represent to the commanding general that during these several changes, officers have differed as to the true interpretation of the statute of General Scott. This has given rise to discussion and quarrels among the settlers as to their true position here. The American settlers, I believe, would be contented to have the laws of Washington Territory in full force, and with rigid vigor, executed, but are prepared to believe that the general will agree to them that under the law as executed by Mr. Hamblett, we have something other than the laws of our country. I am inexperienced in writing communications and have written this hastily to avoid delay. The general will be kind enough to excuse any apparent rudeness in my remarks. Hoping Brig. Gen. Alvord will respectfully forward this communication and papers to Brig. Gen. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Pacific, for his favorable consideration, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

EDWARD D. WARBASS

INCLOSURE NO. 1

According to the wish of Captain Bissell, as expressed to me, I hereby request the citizens of this island to meet at Frazer's house, in the woods, on the road to the garrison, on Sunday, February 1st, for the

purpose of making such laws as we shall deem necessary and just for the settlement of differences between settlers concerning land claims and for the enforcement of good order upon the island.

San Juan Island, January 22, 1863.

E. T. HAMBLETT

INCLOSURE NO. 2

San Juan Island, Feb. 1, 1863

At a meeting of the citizens of the San Juan Island on the 1st day of February 1863, for the purpose of establishing a criterion by which the American citizens of this island should be governed, Esquire Hamblett was called to the chair and M. W. Offutt appointed secretary. On motion a committee was appointed to make resolutions. W. Smith, I. E. Higgins, C. McCoy, M. Hibbard, and James Blake were appointed said committee. Said committee reported the preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the President and Secretary. On motion the meeting was adjourned.

E. T. Hamblett, President
M. W. Offutt, Secretary

INCLOSURE NO. 3

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN CITIZENS OF SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AT A MEETING HELD ON THE 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1863 AT THE SUGGESTION OF CAPTAIN BISSELL, COMMANDING UNITED STATES FORCES AT CAMP PICKETT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS BY WHICH THEY SHOULD BE GOVERNED.

Whereas, under the organic act of the Congress of the United States for the establishment of the Territorial government of Washington, the first Legislative Assembly in 1854 passed an act including the island of San Juan as a part of Whatcom County; and

Whereas, that act was duly submitted to Congress and has not been disapproved of, we therefore cannot but regard it is the law of the land, and

Whereas, we wish to be known as loyal citizens of the United States, avoiding even the semblance of secession; Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED: First, That we will be governed by the laws provided us by the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory and the United States, and that we will at all times cheerfully recognize the lawfully constituted authorities of the Territory, and when necessary aid them in the discharge of their duties.

Second. That we cannot concur with Captain Bissell in thinking he is our Governor, or that he has power to authorize us to make laws by which we will all be governed, it being evident to us that, according to the arrangements made by General Scott and His Excellency Governor Douglass, the military were placed here to exercise a police supervision over the citizens and subjects of their respective governments, and to aid the civil authorities of these governments in enforcing the laws upon their respective subjects and citizens, or in protecting them in their lives, property, and all the rights to which they are entitled.

Third. That any citizen of the United States who has or may preempt a land claim on this island, and perform acts upon it that show occupancy in good faith, should, be protected by us in his rights if interfered with during his absence.

Fourth. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Governor of our Territory, to General Wright, Captain Bissell, and to the editor of the Washington Standard.

E. T. HAMBLETT, PRESIDENT
M. W. OFFUTT, SECRETARY

INCLOSURE NO. 4

San Juan, March 10, 1863

Whereas, a few settlers of this island, feeling themselves aggrieved by the action taken by Captain Bissell for the maintenance of law and order (such as banishing disorderly persons, suspending a court, when that court was ignorantly engaged deciding questions beyond its jurisdiction, and by their nature tending to an interruption of the friendly relations existing between the British and American posts and the settlers of the respective nations, to wit, deciding questions in which the title to land on this island is in question, and that the statute as made an existing between General Scott and Governor Douglas) had a meeting and drafted the within (above) resolutions calculated to only meet their own ends and views.

Therefore, we a large majority of the American settlers on this island, hereby protest against the action of said meeting, in which we were not represented, and against the resolutions as not expressing our sentiments, and that we fully approve the actions of the commanding officer of this post, Captain Bissell, as calculated to maintain order, to keep disorderly characters away, and to maintain the present good understanding between the British and American commands and their respective governments.

A. Townsend
B. F. Shaw
Orington Cushman
(and 23 others)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Terr. May 11, 1863

Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum

Asst Adj Gen, Dept of Pacific,

Colonel: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your communication of the of the 29th ultimo saying that "the general gives you full power to call on the Governors of Oregon and Washington for such troops as you may deem necessary to preserve the peace and quiet of the district". I esteem the authority thus given important to the public service. I trust the emergency will not arise, but it may become desirable to make a call for troops to serve for limited periods. If imperitively demanded by circumstances, I shall not hesitate to take such course. The ramifications of the revolutionary plot developed by the fortunate seizure of the 15th of March in San Francisco of the piratical schooner J. M. Chapman, did not fail to extend to Oregon. I am sure of it from all that I can learn, but the exposure disconcerted their machinations. Vigilance is still necessary. The great majority of the people are opposed to them, and are unalterably for the Union. In Idaho Territory, there are some secessionists, and the emigration or next fall will bring still more. But secluded as they are, they can do little mischief. Three companies, D, G and I, 1st Washington Territory Infantry are here ready to march to Fort Boise under Major Lugenbeel pursuant to your instructions of the 26th of March. To garrison this post and guard Vancouver Arsenal there will remain Co. A, 9th Infantry under command of 1st Lieut. Frederick Mears, 9th Inf., and Nobles Company of Oregon Cavalry, not yet quite full. Late in the summer another company may be raised. Though I would prefer a larger force here, I shall, however, start the command for Fort Boise. The wagon train leaves Fort Dalles tomorrow under escort as far as Fort Walla Walla of twenty five cavalry. In about ten days the infantry will go by water to Wallulu. One company of First Washington Infantry joins Major Lugenbeel's command from Fort Walla Walla making four companies in all. Six companies are at Fort Lapwai pending the gathering of Indians at the Nez Perce Treaty ground. Accounts are favorable from that quarter. Colonel Steinberger and one company of cavalry will sometime next month return to Walla Walla. Col. Maury with three companies of 1st Ore Cavalry, will, about the 10th, proximo, keep on from there to Fort Boise. There he will be joined by two companies of Infantry, and with the five companies will proceed on an expedition to Fort Hall against the Snake Indians. This was the programme indicated in my letter of the 10th of February, which I now think I shall be able to carry out. Fort Steilacoom is left with only one company. By permission of the Governor of Washington

Territory, an attempt is being made to raise a company of dismounted Oregon Cavalry on the Sound. It may take all summer and fall to raise it. I shall probably leave it at Fort Steilacoom, if it is raised. Major Lugenbeel will take with him a 6-pounder and two mountain howitzers.

Very respectfully, etc.

BENJ ALVORD, BRIG GEN COMDG

To His Excellency, the Governor of Washington

(Received at Executive Office
on 16 May, 1863)

Whereas, the discovery of gold in this section of the Territory of Washington, renders it certain that a large emigration will immediately take place towards this section, and that the early settlers and miners may enjoy peace and protection, I deem it my duty to respectfully represent to your excellency, the defenseless condition of the present settlement and the importance of immediate measures And the threatened opening of a sanguinary and desolating Indian war.

And that your excellency may the better perceive the conditions of things, on my arrival at this quarter. I found the people in a great state of excitement, consequent upon the intelligence of two men being killed and one badly wounded by a portion of the Snake and Bannock tribe of Indians, who roam unmolested in this region, committing every kind of depredation even to the slaughtering of defenseless and unoffending travellers, the running off stock and the destruction of ranches, ferries and bridges.

The whole tribe of Snakes and Bannocks appear to act in concert, and so bold have they become of late, that bands of horses are taken away by them in open day from the most public places, and in the most annoying and insulting manner, that there is no longer any safety for persons or property and that a state of insecurity exists at the present time bordering upon anarchy.

That finding matters in this state and fearing an attack from hostile tribes, with no hopes of immediate succor or assistance from any quarter, I determined upon calling out for the public defense a company of volunteers which are now in the field under the command of I. I. Standefer, the muster roll of which I herewith forward a copy.

Hoping your excellency will approve of this action I would respectfully submit the immediate necessity of further action by your excellency, as there is but little doubt, that unless some immediate measures be adopted, we will be compelled to bear the brunt of one of the most bloody Indian wars on record.

Praying for an immediate answer, I have the honor to be, etc,

J. M. MOORE, BRIG GEN.

NOTE: Brig Gen J. M. Moore (J. Marion) was Elected by the Legislative Assembly as Brigadier General of the Washington Territory Militia on 20 January 1862. He was a member of the Council from Walla Walla County. He was a resident of Pierce City (now Montana) He was killed in that area in 1868. One unconfirmed story is that he was killed in a gun battle. Also elected as Commissary General at the same time was E. A. Wilson. George Gallagher was reelected Adjutant General and John M. Murphy Quartermaster General. All appointments for three years effective from Jan. 20, 1862.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OLYMPIA, W. T.
May 18, 1863

Brig. Gen. John M. Moore
Boise, Idaho Territory

Dear Sir: The last mail brought your statement of the hostile depredations of the Indians in your part of the country. Also the muster roll of Captain Standifer's Company of Militia, "The Boise Rangers".

The whole of the Boise country being within the limits of Idaho Territory, (as of March 3, 1863) any official action by the Executive of Washington Territory to the administering the government of a sister Territory would not be warranted. I have therefore referred the whole matter to his excellency W. H. Wallace, Governor of Idaho Territory, who had already arrived from the East previous to the reception of your letter.

I have also laid before Gen. Alvord a copy of your letter and muster roll for the purpose of apprising him of the Military protection now needed along our exposed frontier.

I cannot close without tendering you my thanks for your timely action in calling out a company of volunteer Militia to march against and check the murders, robberies and thefts so recently commenced by the Bannock and Snake tribes of Indians.

I remain, etc,

WM. PICKERING; GOV. OF. WASH. TERR.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY A, BOISE RANGERS

I. I. Standerer, Capt.	T. W. Packard	M. Aaron	A. Beals	F. Cook
I. Greenwood, 1st Lt.	T. B. Devenish	Frank Pastors	D. Conklin	D. Talbott
G. Thatchert, 2nd Lt.	F. Campbell	E. Hyer	Thos. Jones	W. Longfellow
I. Walker 3rd Lt.	J. T. Lewis	S. Hibbard	John White	F. Crabtree
Thos. Keogh, Ord Sgt.	W. J. Weston	G. Yandle	B. Jonegon	Thos. Parton
I. McKay, 2nd Sgt.	Samuel Gray	Tom Handy	T. Cleveland	W. C. Lawrence
I. McLeod, 3rd Sgt.	Albert Hatch	J. M. Mavity	B. Woolsey	I. W. Longford
G. Leatherman, 4th Sgt.	G. Wakeham	W. Blevins	F. Drake	Levi Reed
John Peters, 1st Cpl.	A. B. Reed, Surg	M. Bledsoe	B. Emory	F. Scott
G. McLean, 2nd Cpl.	W. Bridgham	J. McCoy	T. Wakefield	I. Crimmins
P. Bennefield, 3rd Cpl.	W. Gupton	E. Riddle	I. Warwick	I. Taney
John Woods, 4th Cpl.	S. Woolrey	F. Archy	T. Hutton	
M. Thorpe	Green Martin	D. C. Thorn	T. Anderson	
J. Conner	W. Burrell	G. W. Legling	J. McVey	
G. Boren	I. Carty	W. Strickland	W. Jenkins	
D. Grant	E. Peterson	D. C. Smith	A. Mallett	
W. Hobbs	E. Depuro	P. B. Owen	J. N. Stiles	
A. Wyatt	Allen Frame	N. Crabtree	I. Shead	
A. Olsen	L. Reed	F. Smith	I. Peters	
S. D. Miles	J. N. Ralston	Hosea Predo	D. Farrell	
N. H. Craven	S. Benton	F. W. Brown	W. Tuttle	
A. E. Calloway	M. McConville	J. Holland	H. Brown, Comm.	
C. W. Reed	H. Remage	J. Pubiso	D. Richardson	
H. A. King	M. Ritchie	G. W. Craig	B. Wooley	
G. Anderson	T. Shockley	G. W. Riley	N. White	

Letter from Hq. District of Oregon dated 8 June 1863 forwards to Captain Bissell at Camp Pickett a copy of Special Orders No. 129 dated 29 May 1863, wherein authority was provided that when the peace and good order of the Island imperatively require it, the commanding officer of Camp Pickett was empowered to expel American residents from the Island of San Juan. The letter clearly cited that "A Justice of the Peace of Washington Territory shall have no jurisdiction of any case in which the title to land shall in any way come in question" as provided for in the organic act creating Washington Territory.

Letter from General Alvord to General Wright advises of the signing of a new treaty with the Nez Perces. He also stated that the Palouses had attempted to stir up trouble during the council but had been driven off by Colonel Steinberger with a company of 1st Oregon Cavalry.

Letter from General Alvord to Major Lugenbeel commanding Fort Boise calls his attention to the independent company of Boise Rangers under, Captain Standefer, and suggested that they cease operations and be disbanded upon the arrival of the troops scheduled to garrison Fort Boise.

As of 30 June 1863, troops were stationed as follows in the Oregon Military District: Co. A, 9th U. S. Infantry at Fort Vancouver under the command of Major Andrew W. Bowman, 9th Inf; Vancouver Arsenal under the command of Captain Theodore J. Eckerson, Ord. Corps, U. S. Army; Companies B and C, 1st Wash Terr Inf at Fort Colville under the command of Major Calvin H. Rumrill, Wash Terr Inf; Co. K, 1st Wash Terr Inf at Ft Steilacoom under the command of Lt Col T. C. English, Wash Terr Inf; Co. A, 1st Wash Terr Inf at Fort Walla Walla under the command Col. Justus Steinberger; Co. F, 1st Ore Cav and Co. E 1st Wash Terr Inf at Camp Lapwai under the command of Major Sewell Truax, 1st Ore Cav; Co. C 9th US, Inf at Camp Pickett, San Juan Island under the command of Capt. Lyman Bissell, 9th Inf; Co. B 1st Ore Cav and Co. F, 1st Wash Terr Inf at Ft Dalles under command of Capt. William V. Spencer, 1st Wash Terr Inf; Det. of Co. D 4th Calif Inf at Ft Hoskins under the command of Lieut. James Garden, 4th Calif Inf; Det. of Co. D, 4th Calif Inf at Fort Yamhill under the command of Capt. Lyman S. Scott, 4th Calif Inf; Enroute Co. B, 1st Ore Cav under Capt. Richard S. Caldwell, 1st Ore Cav; On Expedition under the command of Lieut. Col. Reuben F. Maury, 1st. Ore Cav - 3 companies of 1st Ore Cav and four companies of 1st wash Terr Inf.

In a letter dated July 1, 1863; General Alvord advised Gen Wright that Co. B, 1st Ore Cav which had been ordered from Camp Lapwai to Fort Dalles had been directed to proceed to Canyon City on John Day River, to protect miners, several of whom had been recently killed by Indians.

In a letter of 13 August, General Alvord informed Colonel Drum, Hq. Dept. of the Pacific that plans had been changed for Lieut. Col. Maury's command to be stationed at Ft Dalles. Also advised that the Provost Marshals of Oregon and Washington Territory were at Fort Vancouver to discuss the possibilities of a draft of men into service. He explained that it would only be resorted to in the event of a foreign war but felt it essential to set up the machine for possible conscription if necessary.

Headquarters, 1st W. T. Infantry
Ft Walla Walla, W. T., 27 August 1863

General:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the 20th instant presenting on the part of the Governor of Washington Territory a set of Colors to the 1st Wash. Terr. Infantry, procured pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Washington Territory at its last session. Convey to his excellency if you please the gratitude and pride with which the Officers and Soldiers of the Regiment accept this handsome gift.

Assure him that the sanctity of this honorable trust is well impressed and properly appreciated by us, and that as the insignia of our Nationality the banner of our service, it is our duty as it will be our proudest ambition to preserve its integrity and protect its honor.

I thank you for the commendatory expressions towards the Regiment contained in your communication, and am, General,

Very respectfully, etc.

JUSTUS STEINBERGER, COL, COMDG

Brig Gen. B. Alvord, US Army, Comdg Dist of Ore.

Special Orders No. 105, District of Oregon, dated Sept 21, 1863, directed Maj. Rinearson to relieve Major Lugenbeel from command of Fort Boise to enable the latter to comply with orders of the War Department. In a letter of a later date, General Wright recommended to General Alvord that Lieut. Col. T. G. English, 1st Wash Terr Inf be sent to command Fort Boise. By Special Orders 117 dated 16 Oct. 1863, Lt. Col. English was ordered from Fort Steilacoom to Fort Boise. Major Rinearson ordered to Fort Walla Walla. In another Special Order, the orders were again changed and Lt. Col. T. C. English was detailed as Asst. Provost Marshal of Oregon District to permit Major Lugenbeel to remain at Fort Boise. Special Orders 155, 30 December 1863, directed Colonel Steinberger to proceed to Fort Vancouver for muster out of service. Same Special Orders directed Major Rumrill to proceed from Fort Colville to Fort Walla Walla where he would assume command of the 1st Wash. Terr. Infantry and that post upon the departure of Colonel Steinberger.

As of 31 Dec. 1863 troops were stationed in the Oregon Military District as follows: Fort Vancouver - Cos B and G, 1st Ore Cav, Co. A, 9th Inf and Det of Ord; Fort Walla Walla - Cos A and E, 1st Ore Cav and Cos A and H, 1st Wash Terr Inf; Ft. Lapwai - Co. F, 1st Ore Cav and Co. E, 1st Wash Terr Inf; Fort Dalles - Co. D, 1st Ore Cav and Co. F, 1st Wash Terr Inf; Fort Colville - Cos B and C, 1st Wash Terr Inf; Fort Steilacoom - Co. K, 1st Wash Terr Inf; Camp Pickett - Co. C, 9th Inf; Ft. Boise - Cos D and G, 1st Wash Inf.

In a letter from General Wright to the Adjutant General, War Department, dated Jan. 8, 1864 he stated that the 1st Wash Terr Inf was reduced to one half its strength as authorized by law and proposed the consolidation into five companies.

In a letter dated 20 Jan. 1864, General Wright advised Gen Alvord that Co. D, 9th Inf had been ordered to Fort Vancouver to arrive about 27 Jan. 1864. In a later letter, General Wright informed Gen Alvord that this company was for the purpose of manning the batteries at the mouth of the Columbia River.

In a letter dated 30 Jan. 1864, General Wright advised General Alvord that the consolidation of the 1st Wash Terr Inf was of necessity following action by the War Department in the case of Colonel Steinberger. On 24 Feb. 1864, Lieut. Col. T. C. English was directed to assume command of the 1st Wash Terr Inf Regt. On 4 March, General Wright recommended to the War Department that the consolidation of the 1st Wash Terr Inf be postponed, which recommendation was approved.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
Ft. Vancouver, W.T., Mar. 18, 1864

Hon George E. Cole

Delegate from Wash. Terr, Wash D C

Sir: I write this to recommend in the strongest terms that an appropriation should be made for a fortification at Point Defiance, on Puget Sound, in this territory. I think if you will call at the office of Brig. Gen. J. G. Totten, Chief of Engineers, you will find that he will favor it. Please ask him to refer on the subject to the report and map made at that point (and Gig Harbor) opposite in 1860 by 1st Lieut. T. L. Casey, of the Engineer Corps. It was declared a military reservation that year by General Wright; with a view to its being fortified. It is the only point where the straits narrow, so as to be easily commanded. Some defenses at the mouth of the Columbia are fairly under way, and it is time attention was now made to Point Defiance. Two ironclad steamrams are also essential to our defense on Puget Sound and on the Columbia.

I have the honor, etc.

Benj Alvord, Brig Gen Comdg

HQ. DISTRICT OF OREGON
Fort Vancouver, W.T., March 23rd, 1864

Captain:

Your letter of the 15th instant indicates that you may be called upon to aid with the troops the civil authority in your vicinity. The general commanding the District directs that you will not use the military to aid the civil authority, except upon the request of the Governor of the Territory. Please refer any of the civil authorities who may ask it, to the Governor, whose requisition in this respect, you will fulfill to the best of your ability.

I am, very respectfully, etc.

J. W. HOPKINS, 1st Lt Ore Cav, Acting
Assistant adjutant

Captain E. H. Tucker
1st Wash Terr Inf or Commanding
Officer, Fort Steilacoom

Copy, respectfully furnished for the information of Governor Pickering - Capt. Tucker under date of the 15th instant, writes that two persons, suspected of cattle stealing have been expelled from the country. He writes of apprehending that he may be called upon to use the military to prevent mob violence. I hope that no necessity for such aid may occur, and prefer that you shall be consulted in case of any necessity arising. I have ordered thirteen additional men to the garrison from Fort Dalles. But I cannot believe that any collision with the people is likely to occur. Captain Tucker talks of arresting secessionists in his vicinity. I have requested him not to arrest for mere idle words, but to arrest any guilty of positively disloyal practices or overt acts. I think he exaggerates the difficulties referred to.

Very respectfully, etc

Benj, Alvord, Brig Gen US Vols, Comdg.

Special Orders No. 60, Hq. Dist of Ore dated 19 April 1864 directs the movement of Co. E, 1st Wash Terr Inf from Ft. Dalles to Ft. Vancouver. S. O. No. 166, 28 April announced the transfer of Hq. Oregon Cavalry to Ft. Boise. Col R. F. Maury with his staff to repair thereto as soon as practicable and relieve Major Rinearson in command. The latter to repair to Ft Dalles and assume command of that post.

By letter dated 29 April 1864, General Wright advised General Alvord that the post at the mouth of the Columbia will be designated Cape Disappointment.

General Orders No. 201, War Department, announced that by order of the President, Major General Irvin McDowell, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of the Department of the Pacific.

Special Orders 75, Hq. District, of Oregon, dated 25 May 1864 directs the movement of Co. H, 1st Wash Terr Inf from Ft WallaWalla to Ft. Vancouver. Also Co. B, 1st Wash Terr Inf to move without delay from Fort Colville to Fort Walla Walla. In a letter to General Wright, General Alvord advised that the move was designed to move the smallest company of the regiment on the possibility of consolidating the regiment.

As of 30 June 1864 the following was the disposition of the troops in the Oregon Military District: Cos E and H, 1st Wash Terr Inf and Co. D, 9th Inf at Ft Vancouver under the command of Captain Philip A. Owen, 9th Inf; Vancouver Arsenal under command of Captain T. J. Eckerson; Co. C, 9th Inf on San Juan under the comd of Captain Bissell; Cos A and B, 1st Wash Inf at Ft Walla Walla under the command of Lt. Col. T. C. English; Co. F, 1st Ore Cav at Camp Lapwai under Maj Truax; Cos D and G, 1st Ore Cav on expedition under the command of Captain John M. Drake; Co. C, 1st Wash Terr Inf at Ft Colville under Maj Rumrill; Co. F, 1st Wash Terr Inf at Ft Dalles under Major Rinearson; Co. K, 1st Wash Terr Inf at Ft Steilacoom under Captain Egbert H. Tucker; 3 cos Wash Terr Inf at Fort Boise under Col. Reuben F. Maury; Cos A and E, 1st Ore Cav on expedition under the command of Captain George B. Currey; Co. B,

1st Ore Cav on Canyon City expedition under Capt. R. S. Caldwell; enroute Co. H, 1st Wash Terr Inf under Capt. W. F. Mason Ft Walla Walla to Ft Vancouver.

General Orders No. 31, Hq. Dept. of the Pacific, dated 1 July 1864 announced the assumption of that command by Major General Irwin McDowell. General George Wright assumed command of the District of California.

HQ. DISTRICT OF OREGON
Ft Vancouver, W. T. July 11, 1864

Lt Col R C Drum
Asst Adj Gen, Hq. Dept of the Pacific
San Francisco, California

Colonel: I have the honor to submit a report for the information of the major general commanding the department as to the expiration of term of service of the volunteer troops serving in the district, and of the necessity of timely steps being taken to replace them. They consist of six companies of the First Oregon Cavalry Volunteers, ten companies of the First Washington Territory Volunteers, and one company of Fourth Infantry California Volunteers. The three years service of six companies of the First Oregon Cavalry, viz, A, B, G, D, E and F expire from November to March next. Co. C, not in my district, being at Ft Klamath, is eighty five strong at last accounts. The other five companies in my district, Companies A, B, D, E and F have now 316 men. The time of four companies, A, B, D and E expires in November and December next. The time of service of five companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry, A, B, C, D and E expires the 1st of February to the 15th of May, 1865. The time of the majority of Co. F expires by the 1st of July next. The five companies contain now 327 men. After the 1st of July, 1865, there would remain one company, G of the First Oregon Cavalry, whose time expires in November 1866, and five companies, F, G, H, I and K of the First Washington Territory Infantry whose time expires from July to December 1865. Of the First Oregon Cavalry, thirty one men have reenlisted, in the district, claiming the bounty given to veteran volunteers enlisted before the 1st of April 1864. Six men of Company A, First Washington Territory Infantry have also reenlisted. It was the only company which came within the two years service required. Captain L. S. Scott's Company D, Fourth California Volunteers is distributed between, Fort Hoskins, Yamhill and the Siletz Blockhouse on the Indian, Reservation West of the Willamette Valley. The three years for which this company was raised expire on the 18th of September next, but only twenty-two men of the company remain to be discharged on that day and thirteen in October, 1864. Thirty five have reenlisted in the company and fourteen enlisted since 1st of November last. The company is 95 strong. Captain Scott gets good recruits and I recommend that special, authority be given to Captain Scott and his officers to be remustered under their existing commissions into the service for three years as provided in paragraph 1 of War Department Circular No. 36, of 2nd May 1864. It is true that the provisions of that Circular have not been fully complied with, but I think that the general commanding will find it advisable to get permission in certain cases to perpetuate companies under their old organization. I see nothing in the laws to prevent such discretion being given. Thus the time of 689 men expires in my district before the 1st of July next. 250 of them before 1st of January next. Now; it has been well tested that very few troops can be raised here by volunteer enlistment. On the 6th of January 1863, the Governor of Oregon pursuant to request of the War Department, through General Wright, issued a proclamation calling for six additional companies of First Oregon Cavalry. Not until the 10th of August 1863, was one company mustered into service. It is the only company raised under the call. The remaining companies have never been raised. The Governor finally abandoned the undertaking, revoking the appointment of the second lieutenants and recruiting officers conditionally appointed under the provisions of War Department General Orders No. 75, of 1862. The causes of this failure are to be found in the mining excitement and temptations of this coast, in the depreciation of legal-tender notes, and the absence of the war stimulus.

The first six companies of the First Oregon Cavalry were raised under the war stimulus of 1861. Many of the privates in the ranks were highly respectable citizens, some owning considerable property and volunteered from the most patriotic impulses. The regiment was raised also at a time when the status of affairs in Oregon was not quite stable and satisfactory. Governor Whitaker was Governor, who had talked loosely about a neutral position of Oregon. The Field Officers were appointed by the President. Thus the regiment was raised during the fervor of the Union sentiment. The whole twelve companies of the regiment could have easily been raised, but orders arriving from the department headquarters limiting it to six companies. When the effort to raise the other six companies was made last year, all the excitement had died out. I desire here to record my conviction, in justice to the present Governor of Oregon, the Hon. A. C. Gibbs, that I believe he has left nothing undone in his power to do, to raise said companies. He has always showed the utmost desire efficiently and promptly to cooperate with me in carrying out the views of the government. The question then occurs how are we to obtain troops to replace those whose times expires? They must come from the East or be obtained by conscription. I doubt not that troops willing to come to this coast could be easily enlisted east of the Rocky Mountains, but it would take another season to get them here overland, unless, perchance, some of the regiments now with General Sully in the Upper Missouri should be marched here. If an order should soon be sent to General Sully such troops could reach Fort Walla Walla before winter. But I see not well how troops can be obtained except by conscription. I have not had troops enough for the wants of this frontier. Important demands of the Indian Department cannot be carried out for want of troops, and the fortifications at the mouth of the river will require more troops. The incursions of the Snake Indians have rendered it necessary for me to seriously diminish the garrisons of Forts Colville, Lapwai and this place. Therefore, in asking for more troops, I shall recommend the raising of more than I heretofore had in my district. I would say that we should have eight companies of cavalry and a regiment of Infantry. This would make 1,600 men to be raised by conscription. It is highly desirable to retain the organizations and the officers of a large proportion of the companies now in the service. I respectfully recommend that the major general commanding the Department of the Pacific obtain special authority to dispense with the conditions imposed in War Department Circular No. 36 of the 2nd of May last. I recommend that authority be given to fill up the companies of the old organizations with drafted men, retaining in the service under their old rank and commissions such officers as it may be deemed advisable to retain. The thirty-fourth section of the conscription act of 3rd March 1863, authorizes the President to assign drafted recruits to "such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require". I can find no legal objections to the propositions I have made for retaining the officers and organizations in the service. Herewith I enclose to you a paper stating the dates of the expiration of the volunteer companies of my district. The time of the company at Fort Colville, Co. C, 1st Wash Terr Inf expires 1st April 1865. Under Circular No. 36, it could be detained two months before being mustered out. Troops could reach Fort Colville, 500 miles from this place, next spring by the 7th of June, otherwise troops should leave here this fall for that, post by the 1st of October. I should add that eight companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry were raised in California. It is quite impossible to have raised that regiment in Washington Territory. In recommending the raising of 1,600 men by draft for this district I do not say that they should all come from Oregon and Washington Territory. California has always furnished its share for our defense. Considering that her population has been seven times as large, and that the frontiers of my district are as large and remote as those in California, it will appear reasonable that she should contribute her proportion to the defense of this region. As the telegraph informs us that the new law requires fifty days notice of the intended draft, you will perceive that there is but little time left for the necessary orders and arrangements.

I am, very respectfully, etc.

BENJ. ALVORD, BRIG GEN US VOLS, COMDG

I. The arrest of a prominent citizen on the charge of endeavoring, among other disloyal practices, to excite certain citizens to armed organization against the government of the United States, on the pretext that they were to be prevented by the United States military forces from exercising their right to vote at the coming Presidential Election, is deemed a suitable occasion to inform all concerned that it is made no part of the duty of the U. S. military authorities, and that there is neither an intention nor the slightest wish on their part, to interfere in any way whatever to influence even, much less control or restrain anyone in the full and free exercise of his right to vote for whomsoever he pleases.

II. No armed organization will be suffered in the department save those sanctioned by competent constituted authority.

By command of Major General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM, ASST. ADJ.GEN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
Ft Vancouver, W.T., August 4, 1864

Major General Irvin McDowell, US Army
San Francisco, California

General. I received and answered yesterday the telegram of 2nd instant from Capt. Haven, saying that you would sail the 17th, etc. I wrote immediately to the Collector at Port Angeles, copying said telegram, and asking him to be good enough to reply promptly, so that I might, if possible, be able to telegraph to the same before the 17th. It is doubtful if I can get any reply by that date. If you should fail to get the Shubrick, you would probably have no trouble in getting the Eliza Anderson (steamer which runs on the Sound) to stop for you at San Juan Island. I recommend to you to read, general, the article on the San Juan question in the Edinburgh, Review for April, 1864. It gives the British side of the question. You will notice (p. 233) that he says that the Canal de Haro passage was not used until recently. This has been studiously asserted. Governor Douglas once at Victoria said so to me. I instantly reminded him that Wilke's voyage and exploration was in 1843. His chart of Puget Sound was out some years before the treaty of 1846 giving with minuteness the soundings (or rather, such is the depth, the no sounding, the no bottom) of the Haro Passage. Since I have been in command several tangled questions, between the residents on San Juan have arisen. Our civil authorities in the county were disposed to raise questions. I appealed to their patriotism to await the conclusion of the war before urging their claims imperatively upon our government. My course concerning San Juan, with the concurrence of General Wright, has been to administer opiates and stave off puzzling questions growing out of the joint occupation. I recommend to you to get the Shubrick to take you to Port Discovery (some of the Naval gentlemen have spoken of Port Discovery as a naval depot, but, I think the anchorage is too deep, so it is said), a fine harbor on our side also to show you Point Defiance, twelve miles north of Steilacoom. They should probably someday both be fortified, especially the latter. Point Defiance and Gig Harbor, opposite, were declared a military reservation in 1860, and surveyed by Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, of the Engineers, by order of General Wright. It is a point which should at once be fortified if we wish to defend the Sound. I have met with such poor encouragement in reference to the mouth of the Columbia, the temporary fortifications being begun, and the few ordnance being sent only after long and incessant importunities, that I have not been encouraged to say much about Point Defiance. The Coast Survey Map of 1854, entitled "Reconnaissance of Canal de Haro and strait of Rosario and Approaches", you will find admirable on the whole. General Totten recommended for the Columbia River a heavily armored battery and ram, and I have made several unavailable efforts to get one. I shall invite your aid in the matter. I shall be happy to see you here, and have thus cursorily hinted some of the topics I may call to your notice. I shall be pleased to welcome you to my quarters on your arrival.

I remain, general, very truly, etc.

BENJ ALVORD, BRIG GEN US VOLS, COMDG

Letter from General U. S. Grant to the Secretary of War dated August 4th, 1864 from City Point, Virginia, points out the necessity of having good commanders on the Pacific Coast. He questioned the abilities of both McDowell and Alvord and recommended Halleck for the Department and Wright for the Oregon District. Secretary Stanton in a reply dated 18 August 1864 indicates he is in agreement with Gen. Grant of the relief of Gen. Alvord, but feels General McDowell has been there such a short time that he should be given a chance to prove himself. General Grant in another letter dated 20 August indicated that Gen. McDowell was not liked according to intelligence he had received.

GENERAL ORDERS

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
Fort Vancouver, W.T., Oct. 25, 1864

NO.22

The arduous services of the troops during the past season deserve the notice and commendation of the Commanding General. In the field since early spring, they have won his thanks, officers and men, for their persevering exertions in long and dreary marches, often through desert wastes, with a view to the protection of travellers, miners and emigrants. The troops under Colonel Maury, Captains Curry, Caldwell, Drake and Berry, and Lieutenants Hobart, Waymire and West, have all done good service sometimes in conflict with the Snake Indians.

Southeastern Oregon is no longer an unknown region. From the Columbia River to the Nevada and California line, the whole country has been thoroughly traversed. From each temporary depot, scouting parties were sent to every point of the compass. Some of the troops have travelled this season, more than two thousand miles.

During the summer of 1862 and 1863, these troops made honorable and important campaigns into the Indian country, and upon the emigrant road. If on occasion they had no Indian wars, they had the satisfaction, by their presence of preventing them.

It is fitting that the closing services of the greater portion of the 1st Oregon Cavalry, have been devoted to the exploration and development of a part of Oregon, heretofore marked on our maps as "unexplored" It but which can no longer receive that designation.

The regiment was raised three years ago, in the fervor of the Union sentiment of the State, and many rushed to the standard to show their readiness to put down any possible scheme of secession on this coast. They have, happily, thus far had no such duty to perform; a duty which would have been so inspiring to the volunteers. They have had little stimulus amid their privations. But they can at least reflect that they have materially aided in developing the hidden treasures of the land.

The country deplors the death of 2d Lieutenant Stephen Watson, 1st Oregon Cavalry, killed in the fight of the 18th of May, and of the other gallant men who fell with him. If a choice had been given them, they would have lost their lives in support of the glorious cause for which our troops are contending at the east. We who mourn their demise, must be consoled with the reflection that they died in the defense of a suffering frontier, which will cherish the memory of their generous and patriotic services.

By order of Brigadier General B. Alvord

J. W. HOPKINS
1st Lieut, 1st Ore Cav., Actg Asst Adj Gen

VANCOUVER, WASH. TERRITORY

August 31, 1864

Major General H. W. Halleck
Chief of Staff

I beg to ask for the same authority for continuing, consolidating, mustering in and mustering out volunteer regiments or companies in the State of Oregon and the Territories in the Department of the Pacific, as has been in your telegram of August 18th for California. The troops, old and new, for Oregon and Nevada not to exceed in all for each a regiment of cavalry and a regiment of infantry. The troops for Washington Territory not to exceed a regiment of infantry. Those for Idaho and Utah, not to exceed four companies of cavalry or infantry in each as the state of the service from time to time may require.

I. McDOWELL, MAJ GEN COMDG DEPT

By telegram dated 10 Sept. Gen. Halleck granted the authority.

On September 7th, 1864, Governor Pickering dispatched the first telegram from Washington Territory to President Lincoln.

Special Orders No. 113 Hq. Dist. of Oregon dated 7 Sep. 1864 announced that Col. Steinberger, having reported back for duty agreeable to the War Department would repair to Fort Walla Walla and assume command of the 1st Wash Terr Inf and that post. Major Rumrill to repair to Fort Steilacoom and assume command of that post. Colonel Steinberger reported back that he had assumed command on 15 Sep. 1864,

On 20 Oct. 1864, Governor Gibbs of Oregon received authority from General McDowell to organize a regiment of Infantry in Oregon. On the same date he presented to the Oregon Legislature for authority, and obtaining the authority issued a proclamation on 24 October for organization of the Militia companies to fill the requisition. Regiment was to be known as the First Infantry Oregon Volunteers. The law enacted provided for a bounty of \$1.50 in state interest bearing bonds in addition to any bounties paid by the United States. In addition the soldiers were to be paid \$16 per month besides clothing, equipments, rations and allowances, all furnished by the United States.

Special Orders No. 148, Hq. District of Oregon, 3 Nov, 1864, directed the movement of Colonel R. F. Maury, with his regimental adjutant to Fort Vancouver and establish his headquarters at that station.

Considerable correspondence all dated 7 November 1864 indicated uprisings were anticipated if Abraham Lincoln was reelected President. Precautionary measures were issued by all commanders of the West Coast to safeguard arms and ammunition. Gen. Alvord reported the existence of secret clubs throughout Oregon and Washington who were armed and ready to take treasonable actions. In a letter of 9th November, Gen. Alvord asked General McDowell for authority to call out the Militia in the event of insurrection. General McDowell in a message on 10 Nov stated he could not foresee any requirement for such action. Only action to develop in Oregon and Washington was an attempt by secessionists to seize arms being sent by Governor Gibbs from Salem to Eugene and which was prevented. General Alvord again on the 19th of Nov. asked for authority, stating that he had previously received such authority from General Wright. Again General McDowell refused to grant such authority. Newspapers also published numerous articles during this period on the possibility of a civil war between secessionists and loyal union men on the West Coast.

On 26 November 1864, Governor Pickering advised General Alvord of an expected outbreak among the Snohomish Indians brought about by the sale of liquor to members of that tribe by unscrupulous white men. He had called for assistance from the Commander of Fort Steilacoom. Major Rumrill with a detachment proceeded there and apprehended a white man named Riley for the murder of one of the Indians. He asked General Alvord to increase the garrison at Fort Steilacoom by at least 30 men in the event of retaliation by the Snohomish Indians.

In a message to the Secretary of War, General McDowell on December 8th advised that no drafts would be ordered in Washington or in any part of his command.

In a letter dated 21 December 1864, Captain Siedenstriker, 1st Wash Terr Inf, commanding Fort Boise requested authority from General Alvord to issue necessities of life to individuals in destitute condition from his supply depot.

Special Orders 185, Hq. District of Oregon directed Co. A, 1st Ore Cav, upon arrival at Fort Vancouver, to proceed to Fort Steilacoom where they would join with Captain Tucker's Co. K, 1st Wash Terr Inf and proceed to the mouth of the Snohomish on the Tulalip Indian Reservation. To remain there until further orders.

Disposition of troops in the Oregon District as of 31 December 1864 was as follows: At Fort Vancouver under Col. Reuben F. Maury - 3 cos of 1st Ore Cav, Cos E and F, 1st Wash Terr Inf and Co. D, 9th U S Infantry; At San Juan, Co. C, 9th U. S. Infantry under Capt. Bissell; at Cape Disappointment, Co. A, 9th Inf under Capt. Wm. F. Jordan; At Fort Walla Walla, Cos A and B, 1st Wash Terr Inf under Col. Steinberger; At Fort Colville, Co. C, 1st Wash Terr Inf under Captain George A. Glazure; At Ft Steilacoom, Co. K, 1st Wash Terr Inf under Major Rumrill; At Ft Boise, 3 cos of 1st Wash Terr Inf under Capt. Frederick Seidenstriker; At Fort Dalles, Co. E, 1st Ore Cav and Co. F. 1st Wash Terr Inf under Lieut. John T. Apperson; At Camp Lapwai, Co. F, 1st Ore Cav under Capt. Wm. J. Mathews; at Camp Watson, Co. G, 1st Ore Cav under Capt. Henry C. Small.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
Ft Vancouver, W. T., Jan. 20, 1865

Major General Richard Delafield
Comdg Corps of Engineers, Washington City, D. C.
(Through Hq. Dept of the Pacific)

General: I write this letter to recommend that an appropriation be obtained for the erection of defenses at Point Defiance and Gig Harbor, opposite, on Puget Sound, Washington Territory. It was surveyed and a military reservation made there on the 9th of October 1860, by Lieut. T. L. Casey, of the Corps of Engineers. I think that Major General I. McDowell, commanding the Department, who inspected the site last August, will report in favor of its being fortified. Having often traversed the waters of the sound, I have always considered it the most eligible point for a fortification. I shall send this through Headquarters Department of the Pacific.

I am, with high respect, etc,

BENJ ALVORD, BRIG GEN US VOLS, COMDG

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
Ft Vancouver, W.T., Feb. 2, 1865

Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum
Asst Adj Gen, Hq. Dept of Pacific

Colonel: If the general shall consider it if sufficient important, I write to recommend that a telegram be sent to the Chief of Engineers, urging that an appropriation be obtained at this session of Congress for defenses at and near Point Defiance, on Puget Sound. He would find in his office the report etc * * *. I sent a letter to General Delafield on this subject two weeks ago since, through your office. I wrote in March, 1863, to the Delegate from this Territory urging the matter, but nothing has been done.

I have the honor to be, etc.

BENJ AL VORD
Brigadier General, USV, Comdg.

INDORSEMENT

Feb. 12, 1865

Telegraph is and has been for a long time past intercepted by Indian hostilities on the plains east of Fort Laramie, and communication with the East is not practicable. See my letter of Feb. 11th to General Delafield.

I. McD

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC
San Francisco, February 11, 1865

Brig. Gen. R. Delafield

Corps of Engineers, Washington City, D.C.

General: I inclose herewith Major Williamson's report to me of October 7, 1864, with its inclosures - Brigadier General Alvord's letter of Sep. 12, 1864 to Capt. Tucker, and the latter's report of Oct. 17, 1864. These papers relate to sites for fortifications on the waters of Washington Territory opening into the Straits of Juan de Fuca. At present the only reservations for sites for fortifications are such as would protect the entrance to Puget Sound (See: Coast Surveyor British Admiralty survey map) at Point Defiance and the opposite shore at Gig Harbor. Point Defiance is a promontory of clay, jutting out into salt water, without any fresh water on it, and from its formation, probably none to be had. The object of my instructions was to see how near the first fresh water was to be found. I suggest the reservation be extended to include it. Works at Point Defiance, which I think should be commenced as soon as possible; will only protect Puget Sound, and will leave the large district waters - Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal, Possession Sound and other inland waters joining them entirely defenseless. I have therefore caused Major Williamson to make a hasty reconnaissance of the heads at Admiralty Inlet and of the passage called Deception Pass, in order that military reservations may be made at these places while the land still belongs to the United States. If you concur the subject may be further acted upon and these points be surveyed and reservations formally made by the President. In the way of work I would only recommend at present those at Point Defiance, which are needed that we may have a safe place for our vessels in those waters to retreat to, and I think immediate measures should be taken with respect to this place. I have the honor, etc,

IRVIN McDOWELL, MAJ GEN, US VOLS, COMDG

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, Washington. Feb. 20, 1865

Major General I. McDowell

Comdg. Dept of the Pacific

General: I. have the honor to inform you that the Engineer Department has recently made application to the Ordnance Department that the following guns and carriages be sent to the Pacific Coast: To Fort at Fort Point, Cal. ten 10-inch Rodman guns and casement carriages; to San Francisco for distribution by Col. DeRussy on Pacific Coast, three 15-inch Rodman Guns and front pintle carriages; Since the 5th of January 1864, the Ordnance Department has been requested to forward to the Pacific Coast (including the above) ten 15-inch guns, eleven 100-pounder and three 100 pounder rifle guns and ten 10-inch columbiads or solid shot guns.

Respectfully, etc.

RICH'D DELAFIELD

General and Chief of Engineers

General Orders No. 6, Hq. District of Oregon, dated 24 Feb. 1865 directs that a national salute be fired at Meridian the day after reception of this order at each military post furnished with artillery in this district, in honor of the restoration of the National Flag to Fort Sumter.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
Ft. Vancouver, W.T., Feb. 24, 1865

Brig. Gen. A. B. Dyer
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D.C.
(Thru Hq. Dept. of the Pacific)

General: Herewith I inclose to you copies of letters to me of the 22nd of Dec. 1862 and May 4, 1864, from your predecessors, Generals Ripley and Ramsay. You will please notice that in answer to several communications from me made through the Engineer Department, on the 22nd of Dec. 1862, General Ripley promised, as the settled decision of the War Department, that forty five guns would be sent for the defenses at the mouth of the Columbia River. On the 4th of May 1864, General Ramsay writes that only seventeen guns can be sent. I desire by this letter most earnestly to protest against this last decision, and urge that the first amount promised shall be sent at the earliest possible date. We have not here the arsenals of the Union at our back. Here more than at any point of our seacoast, the most remote and exposed point, the rule should be followed "In time of peace to prepare for war". It takes six to eight months for guns to reach here around Cape Horn, and after any declaration of war we would be subjected to the most cruel delays and the ordnance exposed to capture. Besides the supply for the posts at the mouth, my letter of the 12th of Jan. 1864, recommended a deposit at Vancouver Arsenal of fifty guns and platforms, and Brig Gen Totten, Chief or Engineers, under date of 14 March, 1864, concurred in my recommendation, and a letter of 21 March 1864, from your office promised they should be sent as soon as practicable. You will readily judge of my disappointment when even the supply now wanted for the forts is refused. The forts are all ready to mount the forty-five originally promised. In this connection, I desire again to call attention, as I did in my letters and requisitions of the autumn of 1862, to the importance, for the sake of economy, that the ordnance should be sent in ships which can sail from ports on the Atlantic coast direct to the mouth of the Columbia River. Vessels drawing fourteen feet of water can get in. The guns already sent have first been shipped to San Francisco It has cost nearly if not quite as much to get them to Alcatraz Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, to this river, as it did to get them from New York to San Francisco.

I have the honor, etc.

BENJ. ALVORD, BRIG GEN, USV, COMDG

Letter from the Inspector General of the Army, dated 25 Feb. 1865 directed the relief of General Alvord from command of the District of Oregon and was to report to the Adjutant General upon arrival in Washington, D.C.

Special Orders No. 47, District of Oregon dated 27 Feb. 1865 directed the movement of Cos E and G, 1st Ore Cav from Ft Vancouver to Ft Colville via Fort Walla Walla. On arrival at Fort Colville, Co. C, 1st Wash Terr Inf was to repair to Fort Vancouver. Also directed Co. D, 1st Ore Cav to proceed from Fort Dalles to Fort Walla Walla and upon arrival thereat, Cos A and B, 1st Wash Terr Inf would repair to Fort Vancouver for muster out of service.

In a letter dated 28 Feb. 1865, General McDowell advised General Alvord of his relief from command. Special Orders 51, Hq. Dist of Oregon, dated 3 March 1865, directed Colonel Steinberger to repair to Ft Vancouver for mustering out of service. General Orders No. 8, same date, announced that there would be no further recruiting for the 1st Wash Terr Inf. Special Orders No. 59 dated 10 March 1865 directed Co. H, 1st Wash Terr Inf to proceed to Fort Dalles and upon arrival thereat Co. F, 1st Wash Terr Inf would repair to Ft Vancouver.

In dispatches dated 14 March 1865 between General Alvord and General McDowell it was indicated that Colonel Maury would relieve General Alvord in command of the District inasmuch as Colonel Steinberger was to be mustered out of service. General Orders No. 14 announced relinquishment of command of Brigadier General Benjamin Alvord and assumption of command by Colonel Reuben Maury, 1st Ore Cav.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON
Fort Vancouver, W.T., April 7, 1865

Colonel R. C. Drum

Asst Adj Gen. San Francisco, Calif.

Sir: I have delayed writing as regards the necessity of additional cavalry and the proposed uses of the troops of the district. Some days after doing so were necessary to inform myself as to the dispositions made and proposed by the former commander, who, during his short stay after turning over the command, was very kind in his efforts to impart all desired information. I will remark here that recruiting for the cavalry is progressing rather better in the last weeks than the first. For present purposes the troops of the district, supposing that the twelve companies of cavalry and the ten of the Oregon Infantry will be filled, and leaving out of view San Juan Island and the forts at the mouth of the Columbia, would be disposed of, if approved by the General commanding the department, as follows:

For Fort Colville, one company of cavalry and one of infantry. This is a cheap cavalry post, and the necessity for this arm of service is increasing. There are no treaties or troubles now with the Indians in its vicinity, but on account of the constant increase of mineral discovery around it, and consequent increase of travel and settlement, it is important that our friendly relations should be maintained. To do this, sufficient force and watchfulness and care on the part of the military toward both whites and Indians are more necessary than heretofore. Indians, however well disposed, when not inconvenienced by the proximity or intrusion upon their grounds of our people, may be forced by such depredations as lead to extermination, and much greater cost pecuniarily than the maintenance, of such a force in their midst as would deter them, as well as the lawless and evil-disposed of our own people, from aggression and Wrong. These considerations are strengthened by the fact that this post is on one of the main traveled routes from ours to the Kootenai (British) mines. For Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory, one company of cavalry is required as a police to prevent any infraction of our treaty stipulations with the Nez Perces, and lawlessness generally on their reserve. With reasonable attention and justice their friendship, so interrupted in the past, may be relied upon in the future. On account of fixed boundaries and privileges, with an appreciative officer at Fort Lapwai, they are not liable to be forced even into conflict with our citizens. Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, two companies of infantry and three of cavalry. Its isolated position - 500 miles from this place and about the same from Camp Douglas, in the midst of a population, a large proportion of which is not of doubtful proclivities or antecedents of itself make this force necessary. But this necessity, at least for some years, will be more urgent on account of the presence of thieving bands of Indians infesting all routes leading into the extensive and rich mineral districts of which it is the center, and the protection of which within a large circuit must depend upon it. A depot in Jordan Creek Valley, twenty five miles west of the Owyhee mines, supplied by wagons from Fort Boise for a small detachment of infantry and a company of cavalry, can protect the vicinity of these mines where there has been much trouble, as well as the route leading from Northern California and Southern Oregon via Harney Lake and Steen's Valley, as far as those points. There should also be sufficient cavalry to patrol the mail or stage route, as well as the emigrant route leading through Carnas Prairie from Salt Lake City. There is no necessity of Fort Boise being an expensive cavalry post. There is ample grass during summer in all directions, and so far as the wintering of the horses, the government hay reserve is very productive, the grass from which can be harvested cheaply if properly managed, and undoubtedly such amounts of grain as might be absolutely necessary could, even this season, be purchased in its vicinity at reasonable rates. For Fort Klamath, one company of infantry and one of cavalry. The movements or operations of these would connect eastward and north with those of Jordan Creek or Fort Boise, thus giving, I think, thorough protection from Goose Lake to the Owyhee mines. For Camp Watson, one company of cavalry and a detachment of infantry from Fort Dalles during the summer to operate south as far as Harney Lake, as well as protect the Dalles and Canyon City road. From these three points, Fort Boise, Fort Klamath, and Camp Watson, the overland travel to the Boise and Canyon City mines from California, southern and middle Oregon, will be well protected. In the entire country to be traversed by these parties it has never been my opinion that there is any large number of Indians, even if they were all collected; but they are in

small parties and active and determined rogues, killing whenever necessary to accomplish their purpose. The nature of the country, its game and products, compel them to scatter in order to subsist, and in the meantime lay up something for winter when they collect in larger camps. For this purpose (laying up something for winter) our occupation of and travel through much of their country renders it valueless to them and makes greater necessity for activity in their thieving raids. For Forts Dalles and Walla Walla, one company of infantry and cavalry at each until the forts could be properly disposed of and sold. The troops at these posts are only useful in furnishing detachments to the Umatilla and Warm Springs reservations and escort of paymasters, etc. The necessity is constantly growing less. In a little while they could be abandoned and sold with benefit to the government. For Fort Yamhill, the present garrison, Captain Scott's company, California volunteers. For Fort Steilacoom, two companies of infantry. The large number of Indians in this vicinity makes this force necessary to hold in check lawlessness generally, or to punish any aggression on the part of the Indians. The three remaining companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry would be collected here during the summer, preparatory to being discharged, and are not included in these dispositions but would be left at their present posts, except as favorable opportunities were presented for bringing them in. The tenth company of Oregon Infantry and the three companies of cavalry (dismounted) would remain at this post.

These arrangements in full are of course contingent upon both regiments filling and those for the forts at the mouth of the Columbia remaining as contemplated. Taking into consideration the requirements of the service in the district, I earnestly recommend that both regiments be promptly filled. The tenth company of infantry will fill some time this summer. The cavalry number about 500 enlisted men in nine fragments. Company C at Fort Klamath, Company G at Camp Watson, Company F at Fort Lapwai, Applegate's Company (new) are all near the minimum. These, except the new company, are at their proper stations (except a few recruits of F, now here), but I much fear that none of the remaining companies will be organized in time to be of much service this summer. I shall, however, use those of the old companies here to the best advantage possible. From this place the country bordering the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, as far as navigation extends, is readily accessible. The cheapness of their support here, the fact that discipline and soldierly bearing are more easily established and better preserved in commands of several companies than one or two, point to this, in my judgment, as the proper place for concentrating all the troops not absolutely required for active operations. The movement of the troops now on hand will not be delayed for those in process of organization. They will be put in motion as soon as practicable and divided as indicated. I have been thus particular, colonel, at the risk of being tedious, with the hope that I might present to the general the necessities and requirements of the district in such a manner as would enable him to understand the movements that may be directed for the summer. I will add that so far as possible, without sacrificing more import - and duties, the escorts for surveying parties will be furnished as indicated by General Alvord.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY
Colonel, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District

CHAPTER VI DISBANDMENT OF THE FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY

During the period from 31 January 1865 to April 1, 1865, seven of the companies the First Washington Territory Infantry were mustered out. Individuals who had joined these companies following their arrival in the Territory and who had time remaining on their three year enlistment were transferred to the three remaining companies, E, H and K. The latter were mustered out of service during the period 31 July - 31 October 1865.

On 10 June 1865, the Secretary of War advised General Halleck at Richmond, Virginia that he had been assigned to command the new "Division" of the Pacific which embraced the "Departments" of Columbia and California. General E. O. C. Ord was assigned to command the newly created "Department of the Columbia" which embraced the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho. Notification was made the same date to Major General McDowell who was to assume the command of the "Department of California", which embraced the States of California and Nevada and the Territories of Utah, New Mexico and Colorado. Subsequently, orders of General Ord were revoked and General George Wright was reassigned to the Department of the Columbia. However, enroute to assume command, the ship on which he was a passenger went down off the Coast of Oregon and General Wright was officially listed as drowned on 31 July 1865.

Disposition of troops in the District of Oregon as of 30 June 1865 was as follows: At Fort Vancouver, Co. A, 1st Ore Inf, Co. E, 1st Wash Terr Inf and Co. D, 9th US Inf under the command of Captain Philip A. Owen; On San Juan Island, Co. C, 9th Inf under Major Lyman Bissell; At Fort Walla Walla, Cos D and F, 1st Ore Inf under Capt. Wm. S. Powell; At Fort Colville, Co. E, 1st Ore Inf under the command of Capt. Ferdinand O. McCown; At Fort Klamath, Co. C, 1st Ore Cav and Co. I, 1st Ore Inf under Capt. William Kelly; At Camp Watson, Co. H, 1st Ore Inf and Co. G, 1st Ore Cav under Capt. Henry C. Small; At Fort Dalles, Cos H and K, 1st Wash Terr Inf under Capt. George A. Glasure; Fort Boise, 4 companies of 1st Ore Cav (enroute) Cos B and G, 1st Ore Inf (enroute) and Co. I, 1st Wash Terr Inf under the command of Capt. Wm. W. Thompson; At Fort Yamhill, Co. D, 4th Calif Inf under command of Capt. Lyman S. Scott; At Fort Stevens, Co. B, 8th Calif Inf under Captain Gaston d'Artois; At Cape Disappointment, Co. A, 8th Calif Inf and Co. A, 9th Inf under the command of Major Wm. H. Jordan. At Fort Lapwai, Co. F, 1st Ore Cav under Captain William J. Matthews.

Following the muster out of the remaining battalion of the 1st Washington Territory Infantry, the colors presented to that regiment were returned to Olympia and resulted in the following resolution by the Legislative Assembly:

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO CERTAIN REGIMENTAL COLORS

RESOLVED by the Council, the House concurring, THAT the colors presented by the Territory to the first regiment of Washington Territory Infantry, late commanded by Justin Steinberger, and returned to the Secretary of the Territory after said regiment was disbanded be deposited in the Capitol of the Territory in a proper case or cases to be made under the supervision of said Secretary.

RESOLVED, That the funds appropriated to purchase said colors remaining unexpended, the said Secretary be authorized to carry into effect said first resolution, provided no additional charge upon the Territorial Secretary shall be incurred in securing said cases.

RESOLVED * * * (Hereafter followed thanks to Staff officers by name of the First Washington Territory Infantry.

NOTE: Ashmun N. Brown, Secretary to one of Washington's Governors in a letter to the Washington State Historical Society on 22 April 1907 stated that when these colors were being removed from the old Capitol building to the new, the regimental standard disintegrated and the remnants thereof presented to the widow of Rossell G. O'Brien, former Adjutant General of Washington. The National Standard is still preserved and hangs in the stairs of the Capitol Museum in Olympia.

That this regiment performed outstanding service is evidenced by another resolution passed by the legislative assembly.

MEMORIAL
RELATIVE TO THE FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY
VOLUNTEERS

TO: The Honorable The Secretary of War of the United States of America.

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully represent:

THAT the people of the Territory of Washington feel a just pride in the material and the efficiency in drill and discipline of the First Regiment of Washington Territory Infantry, commanded by Colonel Justin Steinberger.

THAT the presence of such a corps as enabled the general government to withdraw the regular troops heretofore stationed within our territory, and by substituting this regiment, our people have every reason to feel safe from any outbreak from Indians.

THAT the character and standing of officers and men, well and favorably known to us, are guarantees of their future usefulness, and entitles them to the confidence of the government and the Territory.

Your memorialists would, therefore, in the event of an increase or reorganization of the Army, urge upon your favorable attention said regiment of Infantry, confidence in the event of their retention in the service, that the well being and efficiency of the army would hereby be promoted.

By the end of 1865, all volunteer troops had been disbanded and once again the United States Army regulars had the chore of protecting the western frontiers. The following summary of conditions at the time is well presented in the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF PACIFIC
San Francisco, Cal., December 8, 1865

Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant
Commanding Armies of the United States, Wash. D.C.

General: In compliance with your directions, I inclose herewith maps of the Departments of California and the Columbia, on which are marked the several posts at present occupied by troops of this military division. The following remarks are submitted by way of explanation:

COAST DEFENSES

I presume that it is the wish of the Government to have the fortifications on the seacoast occupied with some kind of garrisons, however, small they may be. I shall therefore keep garrisons in the several forts in the Bay of San Francisco and at the mouth of the Columbia River. There is at the present time a company of artillery at San Diego for the purpose of enforcing our neutrality laws. When the Mexican difficulty shall be solved there will be no necessity for a garrison at that place; at least not until the harbor is fortified. At Wilmington, Los Angeles County, a very large and expensive depot and barracks has been established. I can perceive no good reason for the enormous expenses which have been incurred at that place; but as the establishment exists, it will probably be best to keep it until some other base for supplying the troops in Arizona is determined on. This will be discussed in another place.

Until the boundary question in regard to San Juan is definitely settled it will be necessary to keep a garrison at that place. A company of artillery is now stationed there. There is also a small garrison at Fort Steilacoom, Forts Townsend and Bellingham are without garrisons. The territory bordering Puget Sound is now so thickly settled by the whites that no danger is apprehended from Indian depredations, except in canoes from the British possessions on the North. These parties usually land at places distant from any

military post, commit their robberies and murders, and are off in their canoes before their presence is known to the garrisons, which would have no way of pursuing them by water. To prevent these depredations there should be a small naval steamer kept cruising in the straits and sound.

I respectfully request that the attention of the Navy Department be called to the necessity of this precaution. I see no use of military posts on these waters except at points where permanent fortifications are to be established. Probably the points to be so defended are Port Discovery, Point Defiance, Deception Pass and perhaps Admiralty Head. Should a navy-yard be established in these waters, perhaps it might be necessary to fortify some other points for its defense. It is important that the proper localities for these purposes be selected and reserved or purchased without delay. The value of these lands and the difficulty of purchasing the sites are rapidly increasing, and in a few years they can be secured only at enormous cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred for military posts in that vicinity should be made on sites which are to be permanently occupied. Those at Steilacoom, Fort Bellingham and probably Port Townsend, should be abandoned as a useless expense. I, however, shall order no changes there till General Steele arrives and has time to investigate the matter. I think a board of engineers should be ordered without delay to select the necessary sites for permanent fortifications.

INDIAN FRONTIER

In regard to the protection of the Indian frontier on the east, the policy should be to keep the troops in advance, retain them in the rear of the white settlements, and to make the posts as temporary and cheap as possible. These should be maintained as depots of supplies for expeditions against the Indians and the temporary camps which may be established in their country. As these camps will be continually changing, they should be of the most temporary character. Tents and huts constructed by the troops will usually be sufficient.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA

The most northerly post on this frontier line is Fort Colville; next is Fort Lapwai, near Lewiston. Probably it will be necessary to establish an intermediate temporary post in the vicinity of Coeur d'Alene Lake or Mission, and perhaps another pretty well up the Salmon River and between the Lapwai mountains and Fort Boise. The latter post will serve as a center of operations to Fort Hall on the east and to the near southern boundary of Idaho Territory. Camp Lyon serves as a temporary protection to the mining operations on the Owyhee River, but it will probably be necessary to establish a post near the headquarters of that river, say somewhere near the northern boundary of Nevada or near Pete's Butte, so as to connect with Fort Ruby and the settlements of the Humboldt River. All Indians west of this line should be removed or placed in reservations, so as to prevent their marauding expeditions upon the white settlements. Much of this can be accomplished in the course of the coming year.

There is a belt of rather poor country extending from Fort Klamath to the Owyhee River, over which the Indians pass on their robbing expeditions into Southern Oregon and Northern California, and to receive and purchase horses stolen by the local tribes. In order to check these depredations, Camps Polk, Watson, Currey, Wright and Alvord were established in Oregon, and Fort Bidwell and Camps McDermott, Salt Lake, Snake Creek and Dun Glen in California and Nevada. These are of a very temporary character and when the more advanced line is completed most of them will be dispensed with. Fort Klamath must for the present, on account of Indians in that vicinity, be retained. The expenses of its construction were entirely disproportionate to its importance. Fort Yamhill and Walla Walla can probably be dispensed with very soon and Fort Dalles immediately. It is not possible to conceive any military necessity for the enormous expenditures at Fort Dalles. Fort Vancouver serves as a depot for the supply of the Department of the Columbia, and the military establishment at Fort Dalles seems more like private speculation than a public necessity.

* * *
NEVADA
* * *
ARIZONA
* * *
CALIFORNIA
* * *

TROOPS

I must again urge upon you the necessity of sending a cavalry force to this Division. We have no mounted troops in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada and in California and Arizona only the California volunteers, who regard their term of enlistment as having expired and wish to be mustered out. These troops are made up of most excellent material, but men who regard themselves as unjustly retained in service will not be very efficient in the field. You will bear in mind that when your orders for mustering out got to the volunteers are completely carried out, the only forces in this entire division will be the Second Artillery and Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry. The Ninth is only a small regiment. The artillery will be required to garrison the forts on the coast, and the Ninth Infantry in the interior of California and Nevada.

This leaves only one battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry for the Department of the Columbia and two Battalions for Arizona. The hostile character of the, Indians in the latter Territory, requires more posts and larger garrisons than in Oregon, Washington and Idaho but circumstances may render it necessary to reinforce the troops in the latter Department. With the present forces in the Division it would be difficult to do this without seriously exposing other districts to Indian depredations. A regiment of cavalry would do much to relieve this embarrassment.

* * *

Very respectfully, etc.

H. W. HALLECK
Major General, Commanding

The following statistics of the First Washington Territory Infantry Regiment were compiled from records in possession of the Washington Historical Society:

Total number of officers who served in regiment	38
Total number of enlisted men who served in regiment. (some duplication on transfers, etc)	1,021
Number completing enlistment	645
Number deserting	209
Number discharged for disability	11
Number dishonorably discharged	9
Number killed in action or died	15
Other Casualties	13
Number commissioned or enlisted from Oregon	125
Number commissioned or enlisted in Washington	264

CHAPTER VII

ROSTER OF THE FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY REGIMENT

RANK	NAME	Remarks
Colonel	Justus Steinberger	Mustered into service in Washington, D.C. 18 Oct. 1861. Mustered out 18 Mar. 1865
Lieut. Col.	Thomas C. English	Mustered into service at San Fran Calif on 16 Apr. 1862. Mustered out 17 Apr. 1865
Major 15 Feb. 1862. Mustered out 31 Oct. 1865	Galvin H. Rumrill	Mustered into serv. at San Fran Calif on
First Lieut.	William Kapus	Mustered into serv. at Ft. Vancouver on 20 Sep. 1862. Mustered out 26 Jun. 1865
Second Lieut.	L. G. Cabanis	Mustered into serv. at San Fran Calif on 20 Jun. 1862. Mustered out 26 Jun. 1865
Captain	Samuel Whitmore	Mustered into serve at San Fran Calif on 10 Mar. 1862. Mustered out on 26 Jun. 1865
Captain	Charles Steinberger	Mustered into serv. at San Fran Calif on 27 Oct. 1862. Mustered out as Major and Surgeon on 26 Jun. 1865

COMPANY "A", FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY

Captain	William W. Thompson	Mustered into serv. at San Fran Calif on 9 Oct. 1862. Mustered out on 31 Jan. 1865
First Lieut.	J. W. Clawson	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 7 Apr. 1862. Mustered out on 31 Jan. 1865
2nd Lieut.	James Monroe	Mustered into serv. at Ft Walla Walla on 6 Jan. 1863. Mustered out on 31 Jan. 1865

Brown. Philip	Carthy, John	Herring, John	Miller, Charles P.
Brown, John	Carroll, Michael	Hines, John H.	Mahoney, John
Brown. William	Coleman, John	Hammond, Andrew E.	Noble, Athan D.
Bennett, Daniel	Corn, George A.	Haley, Thomas W.	Norton, Frederick
Barnum, William D.	Carr, Edward	Hartley, John	Naron, Charles E.
Brogan, Patrick	Cozart, William T.	Jones, Francis	O'Neilly, Michael
Briggs, James P.	Callaghan, John	Jay, John J.	Penn, James H.
Benton, Hilan	Davis, David	Kelly, Thomas	Ranahan, Thomas
Benton, James F.	Daly, Robert	Kilhall, James	Ryan, Edward
Bryan, William E.	Dodge, Frederick	Leonard, James	Riley, William
Barnett, James W.	DeForrest, George	McKilts, Peter	Richardson, George
Bell, John	Derringer, Alvis	McDowell, Robert B.	Robertson, George
Bello, Esperidon	Dunlap, Robert H.	McGahn, Henry	Robinson, John
Bell, Frank	Glynn, John	McCarthy, John	Rost, John A.
Bolet, Lewis	Glynn, Dennis	McClune, David	Stepheson, Howard P.
Church, Harrison	Gellows, Charles	Manning, Edward C.	Strum, William P.
Cleany, Thomas	Getty, Henry	Moore, Thomas	Sullivan, Jeremiah
Crow, George R.	Gallován, James	Mill, William W.	Smith, David
Saunders, Charles M.	Washington, George	McIrwin, Samuel	McNeff, Hugh
Throup, Frederick.	Wash, Richard	McIrwin, William S.	Rourk, James
Williams, Peter S.	Hennessy, Thomas	Monson, James	Quint, George W.
Walker, Davis	Kerr, Charles W.	O'Malley, Patrick	Gramblett, W. W.
Wade, James	Cohen, Jeremiah	Shanley, Andrew	

COMPANY "B" FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY

Captain	S. W. Shulock	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 1 April 1862. Mustered out on 31 Jan. 1865
First Lieut.	William F. Mason.	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 17 Feb. 1862. Mustered out on 31 Jan. 1865
Second Lieut.	Christian Gatz	Mustered into serv. at Ft Walla Walla on 20 Dec. 1862. Mustered out on 31 Jan. 1865

Abramson, Peter	Ehmer, Lewis	Luther, Chauncey	Tedford, John
Adams, John P.	Fitzclarence, George	McCann, Thomas	Waterman, Thomas
Anderson, John	Forsythe, Joseph	McCarthy, Thomas	Walker, Jeremiah
Austsmith, Jacob	Friel, John	McCoy, John	Wilson, James
Alexander, August	Garnett, William	Miller, John	Wise, Andrew
Beckett, John	Gates, Charles	Miller, Allen	Woodruff, Charles S.
Brown, George	Gesenius, Charles	Miller, Charles	Wolf, Maurice
Briggs, Henry	Gillette, James C.	Moore, James W.	Young, Frederick
Buckley, Jeremiah	Gray, John	Moore, John P.	Zimmer, John
Butler, Benjamin L.	Griggs, Daniel B.	Monroe, James	Strum, William P.
Canfield, Abram	Grudin, Francis	Morrissey, Richard	Malone, John
Chamberlin, Alpha	Haggerty, George	Mould, Charles H.	Brown, Charles
Colby, John W.	Herring, Thomas	Murphy, Mathew P.	Powers, Samuel
Cole, Henry	Houston, Albert A.	Palmer, Fred I.	Connell, John
Coulson, William B.	Hunt, Adolph	Patow, Gustave	Donnelly, James
Cox, Harrison	Igo, Albert	Peel, Elisha D.	Tillson, David
Coyne, John	Isley, Daniel	Peterson, Charles	Dugear, John
Darlinton, Daniel	Johnson, Thomas	Potter, Horatio T.	Gillett, Jacob
Davis, John O.	Jones, Wtlliam	Richit, Henry V.	Noonan, Patrick
Dean, John	Kenyon, Charles H.	Rojas, Malicia	McMeilman, James
Dean, William	King, James	Scranton, Wm. H. B.	Snieder, Charles
Deitrich, Francis	Knapp, James	Shea, Cornelius	Grout, Charles B.
Devendorf, George	Lehman, Jacob	Smith, Peter	Johnston, William A.
Durnin, Charles	Lessor, Joseph	Somers, Edward	Simmons, George
Edgar, Hugh	Light, Martin	Swayze, Jehiel	Dow, Ezra

COMPANY "C", FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY

Captain	George A. Glazure	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 17 Apr. 1862. Mustered out on 30 Apr. 1865
First Lieut.	Max Weisendorf	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 26 Mar. 1862. Mustered out on 20 Apr. 1865
Second Lieut.	Silas Hoardley	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 21 Mar. 1862. Mustered out on 30 Apr. 1865

Baldwin, John H.	Foster, Edward	Munroe, Frederick	Wilke, Charles
Bowery, John	Griffen, Patrick	Mitchell, Edwin B.	Williams, David
Bodger, Edward R.	Gilligan, Matthew	Morgan, David H.	Wells, William F.
Briggs, Castor	Gillingham, Charles	Middleton, James	Williams, Samuel
Bagan, Patrick	Hoppe, Monroe C.	McAfee, Elijah	Young, John Q.
Brokk, Edward G.	Holman, John	McAfee, David	Hubenthal, Hartman
Boesch, Ferdinand	Hogan, Thomas	Morrison, John	Burke, Patrick
Crowley, John	Halstead, David	McCarthy, William	Corn, George A.
Campbell, David	Jones, George	Nye, Silas F.	Freitel, Simon
Cavanaugh, James	Jones, William	O'Shaughnessey, G.	Flanigan, John
Croray, Thomas	Johnson, Isaac C.	O'Reilly, Patrick	Holden, Joseph
Cory, Thomas	Jacobs, George W.	Otis, George H.	Hueston, Edward
Dawson, Thomas	Kinsley, John R.	Peters, William	Jones, Joseph
Dolan, Richard Z.	King, William	Reinhardt, Herman	Little, John
Doud, Thomas	Kopper, John	Starr, Edward	Whaley, Albert G.
Davis, Charles	Linden, George	Stewart, James	Hilbert, Lorenzo
Donnelly, John A.	Lotter, Christian	Suman, Charles E.	Schaeber, August A.
Donovan, James	Luke, William L.	Shields, John	Thomas, Wesley
Derby, Henry	Leary, Dennis	Tucker, Andrew J.	Neale, William J. C.
Doud, John	Linehan, Jeremiah	Twite, John	Hays, Charles
Ferguson, Levi D.	Leary, Andrew J.	Walker, Richard J.	Hart, Elias
Flemming, James	Lahue, Henry	Williams, David A.	Halstead, Thomas

COMPANY "D", FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY

Captain	Frederick Seidenshiker	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 11 April 1862. Mustered out on 31 Mar. 1865
First Lieut.	N. E. Funk	Mustered into servo at Alcatraz Island on 21 Mar. 1862. Mustered out on 31 Mar. 1865
Second Lieut.	Louis Herzer	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 11 April 1862. Mustered out on 31 Mar. 1865

Aldiss, George	Fitzgerald, David	Kroesler, Theodore	Sante, Henry
Bretz, Henry	Flory, Theodore	Knode, John	Schwartz, Henry
Behrman, Peter	Fischer, George	Krebs, Gottfried	Schmitt, Julius
Bunte, John G.	Fread, William H.	Larson, John	Shortwell, Richard
Blankenhorn, Christ.	Gartig, Oscar	Lauerhaus, George	Schmidt, Alexander
Beauregard, John	Gehrke, William	Laity, Thomas	Schneider, Augustus
Brown, Charles	Grafmore, Henry	Marck, Gustave	Schroeder, Frederick
Brady, James	Gwyer, James	Millemann, Frederick	Shaw, Henry
Camisa, Louis	Haubert, Charles	Millemann, John	Tanner, Conrad
Conroy, Edward	Hausmann, Hermann	Majowski, Charles	Taylor, John
Cragwell, James	Hausting, Emil	Meehan, John	Wagner, John C. H.
Daily, Patrick	Harm, John	McKay, Robert	Ward, Jackson B.
Dohn, Philip	Hermann, Christian	McMahon, Sam T.	Waltemath, John H.
Dubanowsky, Vincent	Henrici, Frederick	OBrian, James	Waters, James A.
Drummer, Chas A. J.	Hesselbein, Hermann	Orr, Walter	Winfried, William
Dimer, George	Huff, John	Parker George	Winter, George
Engler, Michael	Hoppel, Michael	Poertsch, John	Yeidell, Herman
Endler, Louis	Horn, Louis	Peterson, William	Yockum, Henry
Erb, Charles	Herzer, Louis	Quinn, James	Young, Burkhard
Fagan, John	Keller, Jacob	Riehl, John	Zimmerly, Frank
Hermann, Louis	Colmache, Edward	Kennedy, Hugh	Shea, Michael
Burgess, Charles H.	Deeve, William G.	Lawrence, Joseph	Smith, William H.
Struve, Frederick W.	Curtis, James. W.	McArdle, William	Stafford, Cassius H.
Stringer, Frank	Fairelough, Archibald	Newman, Orbon	Brickle, Adam
Toland, James	Fisher, John B.	Piggott, Manlove H.	Perrott, Charles

COMPANY "E", FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY

Captain	William M. Knox	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 10 May 1862. Mustered out on 31 Oct. 1865
First Lieut.	C. P. Eagan	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 21 Jun. 1862. Mustered out on 1 Apr. 1865
Second Lieut.	S. Purdy, Jr.	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 13 Jan. 1863. Mustered out on 31 Oct. 1865

Anderson, Davis	Heidorn, Herman	Williams, Charles	Hughes, Francis W.
Anderson, William	Jann, Henry	Woodson, Albert E.	Kennedy, Thomas
Anderson, Berijamin F.	Kennedy, Joseph	Gilligan, Matthew	Loughran, Peter
Bolton, Robert	Kenniwick, Michael	Brown, Charles	Livingston, Richard
Bohn, John	Keith, Nathaniel	Brown, Anthony	Mitchell, Francis
Bellows, Albert	McNutt, Jacob	Ballentine, James	McAuley, Robert
Burcham, Henry I.	Morris, John	Callaghan, William	O'Conner, Timothy
Bash, John C.	Mahoney, Ephraim	Green, Isaac	Rey, William
Barnes, Edward	Manifold, Salem	Stewart, P.B.	Simpson, John
Buckingham, Nat. E.	McQueen, John M.	Calanan, John	Spaulding, Jeremiah
Bates, Lewis M.	McDermott, Patrick	Fisher, George	Thomas, James M.
Blirikinsop, Thomas	McMahon, Owen	Morgan, Henry	Wardlaw, Levi J.
Burgess, Benj. A.	Murphy, John	Burton, Wilhelm E.	Jackson, Thomas W.
Barry, Michael I.	McGlensey, Wm. I.	Collins, Simeon	Plummer, Franklin N.
Clark, James M.	McGarvey, Thomas	May, Edwin	Conroy, Edward
Cunniff, Wm. A.	Linderman, Abraham	Ward, Jackson B.	Mallernee, Aquilla
Cramblett, Wm. H.	Nichols, Junius W.	Weedon, George	Hughes, Lavens M.
Chapman, Joseph	Nichols, William A.	Ward, James,	Little, John
Connelly, Wilhelm	Pratt, Joseph E.	Person, Hugo	Jones, Joseph
Daly, Charles	Pearson, Josiah B.	Clay, John	Whaley, A. G.
DeMonroe, Louis	Rankin, John	Moffatt, Wm.	Hilbert, L.
Duffy, Thomas C.	Reed, William H.	Roland, Augus. D.	Hepelbein, A.
Doane, William	Reed, William N.	Collier, James W.	Stoddard, Thomas
Dougherty, Daniel	Smith, Isaac N.	Delaney, Richard	Weed, Samuel
Evans, Charles G.	Scott, John	Johnson, William	Willis, Joseph T.
Eaton, John	Street, William	Low, Thomas E.	Hughes, George
Fox, David F.	Sprague, Allen	Easterbrook, Geo. W.	Collins, Thomas
Fraser, John F.	Story, Henry A.	Ashley, Henry	Frazer, John
Gordon, George W.	Thompson, Joseph G.	Callahan, Patrick	Greig, William
Gunther, George	VanTassell, Levi	Campbell, Elijah	Harding, William W.
Hynds, William	Williams, Charles	Condon, Thomas	Looney, Edward
Hall, William	Willis, Joseph W.	Collins, James	Lovell, Joseph G.
Hosh, George F.	Wood, Nathaniel B.	Cummings, James	Mead, Charles
Harrington, And. M.	Witt, Charles H.	Denver, John	Miller, Otto
Riggins, Patrick I.	Wirths, Albert	Driscoll, John	McDonald, John
Hildebrand, Levi	Wilbosky, William	Fitzer, Joseph	Stewart, Thomas
Hentzler, John	Wood, William	Goodrich, Ira J.	Presby, Henry
Weider, Charles	Carroll, Michael	Williams, Robert	Brady, James
Myles, William	Williams, Peter	Boyle, Enoch	Noonan, Patrick
Murray, Michael	Bradshaw, Thomas	Connell, John	Dugan, John
Grant, Charles B.	Robinson, John	Gillett, Jacob	Schneider, Charles
Johnson, William A.	Tanner, Conrad	Morgan, Henry	Webster, William D.
Morton, Frederick	McNiff, Hugh	Robertson, George	

COMPANY "F", FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY

Captain	William V. Spencer	Mustered into serv. at Fort Vancouver on 17 Sep. 1862. Mustered out on 31 May 1865
First Lieut.	Peter Fox	Mustered into serv. at Fort Vancouver on 1 Aug. 1862. Mustered out on 31 May 1865
Second Lieut.	Isaah Halloran	Mustered into serv. at Fort Vancouver on 17 Sep. 1862. Mustered out on 31 May 1865

Mason, James C.	Moffatt, William	Fitzen, Joseph	Potter, James
Carpenter, George	Morton, John L.	Ford, Thomas	Orr, Matthew
Hood, Josephus C.	Manwile, Edgar A.	Gilbert, Moses	Weed, Samuel
Hughes, Francis W.	Mitchell, Francis	Gilmartin, Michael	Grealey, Thomas
Foss, Henry	Nolan, William	Grady, John	Athy, John
Collins, John	Nightengale, James	Gardiner, Charles	Hutchins, Isaac
Clary, John	O'Brien, Michael	Gleim, William	O'Callahan, Patrick
Sullivan, Bryan	O'Brien, James	Goodrich, Ira J.	Denver, John
White, Mark C.	O'Neil, Andrew	Hurley, William	Drew, Edward
Squire, Hazen	O'Donnell, Edward	Haas, Edward	Cummings, James
Thomas, James M.	Owens, John	Hughes, Willis	Roland, Augustus D.
Pulvermiller, Jos.	Purcell, Thomas	Hanly, William	Collins, James
Ashby, Henry	Robbins, John	Howes, Robert	Lee, Moses
Arthurs, James	Rierdon, John	Hunter, John	Johnson, William
Bradley, Joseph	Reid, William	Houlter, John G.	Libby, Frank
Boon, John	Simpson, John	Johns, George W.	Delaney, Richard
Bell Juin, Abraham	Seymour, Henry	Johnson, John	Scott, John T.
Callahan, Michael	Spaulding, Jeremiah	Keith, Wm. B.	Wardlaw, Levi J.
Campbell, Elijah L.	Stevens, John L.	Keown, Jacob	Rohr, August
Czaikowski, Bonislaus	Sheldon, Owen	Kelly, James	Nowell, Robert L.
Collier, James W.	Tripp, William L.	Kinney, William	Lord, Thomas
Cowden, Thomas	Wirtz, Mathias	Lowell, Henry	Tyce, James
Carroll, John	Williams, Thomas H.	Loughran, Peter	Callison, Benjamin
Driscoll, John	Walling, David	Mallernee, Aquilla	Ray, William
McCauley, Robert	Young, George	McCarthy, Florence	D. Kennedy, Thomas
McGovern, James	Easterbrook, Geo. W.	Lewis, John	Livingston, Richard
McGuire, Patrick	English, Jonathan	Rath, Joseph	O'Conner, Timothy

COMPANY "G", FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY

Captain Edward Barry Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on
31 Aug. 1862. Mustered out on 31 May 1865

First Lieut. George E. Hall Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on
21 Aug. 1862. Mustered out on 31 May 1865

Second Lieut. I. R. Hardenbergh Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on
31 Aug. 1862. Mustered out on 31 May 1865

Agossy, Albert	Gunn, Philip	Pawle, Thomas	Ward, Edward
Andrews, Thomas	Haas, Joseph	Piggott, Manlove H.	Warren, Francis
Allen, William H.	Hanlon, John	Prange, Frederick	Webster, John T.
Baird, David	Hirtz, Henry	Price, John	Walsh, Edmond
Barbour, Henry	Harrison, Edward H.	Rabstock, Henry	Williams, Henry
Bryant, Hiram	Harrigan, James	Rawson, William	Palmer, John
Burke, Dennis	Horsewell, Fred J.	Riley, William	Garvey, Bernard
Claughley, James A.	Hover, Philip	Robertson, John	Shea, Michael
Colden, William	Howe, Samuel	Russell, Joseph	Neuman, Orban
Connor, Patrick	Huebschman, Charles	Schollenberger, Frd.	Armstrong, William
Courcie, Edward	Johnson, Joseph	Schmidt, George	Cane, Patrick
Craig, William	Kennedy, Hugh	Smith, William H.	Connelly, Thomas
Critchfield, John	Lawless, John	Stafford, Cassius H.	Knight, Peter
Curtis, James W.	LeRay, Edward	Striker, Francis	Donnelly, Uriah
Cutter, Charles	Mallery, James	Sweeney, Francis	Evans, William
Dorman, John	Mathewson, Thomas	Thompson, John	Kelly, James
Emmett, Peter	McArdle, William	Timmons, John	Webber, George
Everest, William	McArthur, John	Tuttle, Edgar	Williams, Benjamin, F.
Fairclough, Arch.	McCully, James	Volger, Jacob W.	Craig, Daniel W.
Fisher, George	McDonald, Alex	Wallace, James	Renter, John,
Fisher, John B.	Morgan, James	Walker, James	Hill, William
Gaugbran, Thomas	Milton, Martin		

COMPANY "H", FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY

Captain	William M. Dowling	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 2 Aug. 1864. Mustered out on 31 Oct. 1865
First Lieut.	J. H. Smith	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 2 Oct. 1862. Mustered out on 31 Oct. 1865
Second Lieut.	W. J. Sanborne	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 2 Oct. 1862. Mustered out on 31 Oct. 1865

Bovet, George	Cope, Henry	Hollar, John S.	Peacock, Thomas
Dassonville, Adolph	Carmody, John J.	Jones, Charles	Repp, Jacob
Paul, James W.	Casey, Cornelius	Kain, John	Robertson, Thomas
Wilkins, William H.	Collins, Luke	Kelly, Francis	Reeves, John
Myers, William B.	Coulter, James	Keating; Owen	Smith, Robert
Malloy, Michael	Carter, George W.	McAllister, John	Smith, John
May, Alfred E.	Donnovan, John L.	Mathews, Robert	Schaeben, August
Goodwin, Frederick	Flinn, Richard M.	Dermott, John	Sternberg, Job
Clary, Dewitt C.	Fairchild, Louis	McNeal, Henry	VanBushkirk, Abraham
Burk, James A.	Garrison, William	McNeill, John	Welsh, James
Edwards, William	Green, Thomas C.	Marlin, Thomas	Witthew. John
Brannon, Wm. O.	Hueston, Joseph	Mence, Aaron	Weilbrect, George
Breen, Charles	Harvene, George	Muller, Frederick	Willis, William S.
Burk, James	Higgins, William	McKay, David S.	Watkinson, John B.
Bell, Christ. W.	Hughs, Lavens M.	McNeal, William	Whiting, John H.
Brady, Patrick	Henry, Charles	Maundes, James	Williams, Jacob W.
Bennett, Wm. J.	Hittich, William	Ogden, Henry	Webber, George W.
Brown, Frances	Hudson, David M.	O'Brien, James	Walker, Philander H.
Ballow, Edward	Haskin, William A.	O'Mera, Malick	Lawrence, Peter
Bell, John	Howard, Henry	Parcell, Ruben B.	Cave. William E.
Flinn, Dennis	Bradshaw, Thomas J.	Hinds, Daniel	Ogden, Henry W.
Kelly, Thomas	Carroll, Michael	Kennedy, John	O'Brien, James
Manning, Edward C.	Cohen, Jeremiah	Leach, William	Norton, Frederick
Williams, Peter	Calanan, John	McGlensy, Wm. J.	Robertson, George
Penn, James H.	Connell, John	Murray, Michael J.	Robinson, John
McIrwin, Samuel	Dorr, Ezra	Malone, John	Johnson, William A.
Sabin, Henry	Dugan, John	Morgan, Henry	Sneider, Charles
Noonan, Patrick	Gillett, Jacob	McIrwin, Wm. F.	Todd, Thomas
Albright, Dewitt C.	Grout, Charles B.	McMilliman, James	Webster, William D.

COMPANY "I", FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY

Captain	Daniel O'Regan	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 21 Oct. 1862. Mustered out on 31 Oct. 1865
First Lieut.	Paul B. Ryan	Mustered into service at Alcatraz Island on 21 Oct. 1862. Mustered out 31 Oct. 1865
Second Lieut.	C. F. West	Mustered into serv. at Alcatraz Island on 21 Oct. 1862. Mustered out 31 Oct. 1865

Brown, George H.	Cook, James	Machette, Charles	Ward, Richard
Pence, William	Cuinan, Joseph	Maguire, Horatio M.	Weedon, George
Clarke, John	Daly, John	McBride, John M.	Whitbeck, Joshua
Shields, Bryan J.	Deidrich, Julius	McCullough, John	Smith, James
Storan, John	Deeds, Bernhard	McGuire, Wm. P.	Malmsburg, John S.
Harnett, Caleb	Decker, Charles	McLeod, William	VanNosdal, Bazal B.
Everett, Henry	Deny, Conrad	McManus, Bernard	James, John
Degan, Edward	Donohue, James	McShea, John	Tracy, George W.
Toland, James	Dunn, George E.	Murphy, Michael	Fitzgerald, Charles J.
Dupuis, Louis	Fannon, John	Moore, Thomas	Hartley, John
Riley, John	Gallagher, John	Nicholson, Dennis	Yeager, William D.
Haynes, Ira B.	Goodell, Charles C.	O'Brien, James	Myles, William
Albritton, Welgtn	Green, Isaac	O'Brian, John	Thurston, James
Anderson, Richard	Groff, William	O'Hara, Francis	Dunn, Bluford W.
Andrews, Henry	Hall, William	O'Neal, Michael	Lawrence, William F.
Bortal, David E.	Hansen, John	O'Reilly, Terence	Allender, Charles W.
Arnet, Nathan	Hegan, Frederick	Perry, John	Curtis, John G.
Bean, Jacob	Hoffmeister, Thomas	Pope, Lawrence	Warren, Samuel
Beidermann, Louis	Jargen, George	Roach, Patrick	Shields, John W.
Baker, Henry	Jones, John	Rose, David	Brooks, Andrew
Burns, Gregory	Kain, James	Smith, Thomas	Hughes, Charles
Callahan, John	Kenney, Henry	Sullivan, Wm.	Bancroft, Wm.
Carter, John	Leavenworth, J. J.	Swartz, Charles	Howard, Andrew J.
Clark, John B.	Lee, William	Tool, William	Rude, Lloyd
Connell, John	Leopold, Louis	Ward, James	Murphy, John

COMPANY "K", FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY

Captain	Egbert H. Tucker	Mustered into serv. at Ft. Steilacoom on 5 Dec. 1862. Mustered out on 31 July 1865
First Lieut.	J. E. D. Jester	Mustered into serv. at Ft. Steilacoom on 11 Oct. 1862. Mustered out on 31 July 1865
Second Lieut	P. E. Toohill	Mustered into serv. at Ft. Vancouver on 5 Dec. 1862. Mustered out on 31 July 1865.

Hart, Charles	Mead, Charles	Ward, James	Leary, Daniel
Funston, Joseph W.	McCowan, Francis	Hughes, George	Harding, William
Sheridan, Patrick	O'Malley, Patrick	McDonald, John	Finch, James
Quint, George W.	Peterson, Thomas	Thompson, Fred.	Mueller, Otto
Vincent, John T.	Reid, Philip	Lovell, James G.	Andrews, Elisha
Brown, Richard	Rourke, James	Lilly, Thomas	Williams, Robert
Bourke, George	Rourke, Henry	Baird, William	Golden, John
Culanan, John	Sheehan, Michael	Fisher, Jacob	Maley, Martin
Frazer, John	Stewart, Thomas	Morrison, Wm.	Higgins, Michael
Griffin, Michael	Wallace, William	McCarthy, John	Pint, Andrew
Jones, Thomas	Weider, Charles	Harrison, Wm. H.	Collins, Thomas
Looney, Edward	Williams, Arthur	Walton, David	
Madden, John	Greig, William		

A study of the foregoing rosters indicates that Company F was made up entirely of Washington and Oregon men. Company K was recruited entirely in Washington Territory. Many of the men in Company H were Washington and Oregon men. Several of the officers of the regiment were later commissioned in the regular army. Colonel Steinberger was commissioned a major and paymaster on 8 November 1866 and served until 13 October 1870 when he died as the result of an injury received while riding a horse. Charles Patrick Egan who served in Company E received his regular army commission as a second lieutenant of the 9th Infantry on 30 August 1866. He was born in Ireland. He was promoted to 1st Lieut. on 2 January 1869 and was reassigned to the 12th Infantry. He was appointed Captain and commissary for subsistence on 3 June 1874. He served through the grades of Major to Colonel in that Department from 12 March 1892 till March 1898 when he was appointed Brigadier General and Commissary General of the Army. He retired from the Army on 6 December 1900.

William Kapus who served as regimental adjutant was also commissioned in the regular army as a second lieutenant of the 13th infantry on 7 March 1867. He resigned on 1 May 1869 and settled in Oregon. He was commissioned a Brigadier General by the Governor of Oregon in May of 1883 and was responsible for reorganizing the Oregon Territorial Militia into the Oregon National Guard. Captain William M. Knox of Company also was commissioned. He served with the 18th infantry from 23 Feb. 1866 until his death on 25 November 1866. William Valentine Spencer who served as Captain of Company F was commissioned in the 13th infantry as a 1st Lieut. and resigned on 19 Jan. 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Cooper English who served as second in command of the regiment was a West Pointer. He was born in Pennsylvania and entered the Academy from that State on 1 July 1845. He was appointed a brevet 2nd Lieut. on 1 July 1849 and to second Lieut. 5th Inf. on 31 July 1850. Appointed to 1st Lieut. of the 9th Inf. when it was organized on 3 March 1855 he came to the Territory with Col. Wright's command. He was promoted to Captain on 29 December 1857. Following his muster out of the Washington Regiment he was assigned to the 5th Infantry in which regiment he was promoted

to Major on 27 August 1863 (while serving with the 1st Wash Terr Inf.) Commissioned a Lieut. Col. of the 2nd Inf. on 22 Feb. 1869, he served with that regiment until his death on 28 March 1890.

The two commanders at Fort Vancouver during the Civil War period both had very colorful careers in the regular army. General Wright was born in Vermont and entered West Point from that State, on 14 Sep. 1818. He was commissioned a second Lieut. of the 3rd infantry following his graduation on 1 July 1822, to 1st Lieut. in the same regiment on 23 Sep. 1827. He served as regimental adjutant of this regiment 1 Feb. 1831 to 30 Oct. 1836 and was transferred to the 8th infantry on 7 July 1838; to Major of the 4th Infantry on 1 January 1848; Lieut. Col. 9th Inf. on 3 Feb. 1855 and colonel of the same regiment on 3 March 1855; He was promoted to Brigadier General of the Volunteer service on 28 Sep. 1861. On 15 March 1842 he was breveted a Major, for meritorious conduct, zeal and energy and perseverance against the Florida Indians; to brevet Lieut. Col. 20 August 1847 for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco Mexico; to brevet colonel on 8 Sep. 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino Del Ray Mex. and Brigadier General 19 Dec. 1864 for long, faithful and meritorious service.

General Alvord was also born in Vermont and entered West Point from that State on 1 July 1829. He was breveted 2nd Lieut. 4th Inf. upon graduation 1 July 1833 and received his appointment as second lieut. on 21 July 1835; Regimental Adjutant of the 4th Infantry from 1 April to 31 July 1840; Captain 9 Sep. 1846; Major and pay master 22 Jun 1854; and Brig Gen of Vols on 15 April 1862. Following his relief from the Volunteer service he continued his service in the paymaster general's service in which he was appointed a Colonel and Paymaster General on 1 Jan. 1872; He was promoted to Brigadier General and Paymaster General on 22 July 1876 and retired on 8 June 1880. He too was breveted Captain and Major for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Texas and in several affairs with guerrillas at Paso Oveges.

In closing out this volume of the Civil War period on which little has been recorded, it should be borne in mind that although the majority of the men comprising the First Washington Territory Infantry were enlisted in California, the regiment insofar as the War Department was concerned, was credited to Washington Territory. Its officers were all appointed by the Governor under the Territorial Militia Laws. Therefore it is considered, as all Volunteer regiments from other States are, that our present Washington National Guard is a lineal descendent of not only this regiment but also both regiments organized during the Indian Wars of 1855 - 56.

The experience gained as a result of the Civil War with Volunteers prompted the War Department to revise the Federal Militia Laws, plus increasing appropriations for arms and equipment, thereby providing the incentive for the permanent organization of Militia units by the States and Territories. How this came about will be covered in the volumes to follow.