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When the war between the States began in 1861, the people of Washington were but poorly prepared to take an interest in it. They had been exhausted by a war at their own doors, in which nearly every man, and many of the women had at some time taken up arms to defend themselves. Those who had not actually enlisted or gone to the field or served in the quartermaster's department, or in some other capacity connected with the volunteers had acted as guards in the stockades and blockhouses, or carried arms with them to the fields when they went about the work of planting the crops which were to support both the volunteers and their own families.

War had impoverished them, though they had been poor enough before it came. They had not been paid for the fighting they had done, or for the property they had sacrificed to support those who had done the fighting, nor did they know when they would be, if ever. War, therefore, had little if any inspiration for them; they had seen too much of its grim reality, with none of its pride, pomp and circumstance. They were loyal to the flag, and to all it represented--that was one reason at least why they were here, as they were, on this remote frontier, and why they made the sacrifices they had made to be here. But they did not regard the flag or the government as in any special danger. They had long heard of the threats made by the secessionists to break up the Union, but they did not regard them as serious. They were so far away that only the last and feeblest reverberations of the guns from Fort Sumpter reached them. The blare of trumpet, and soul stirring throb of drum, that sounded so continually in the ears of the people in the Eastern States hardly penetrated to their quiet homes, and when

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they did it hardly seemed probable that any patriotic response on their part, if made, could be of any benefit.

The Democrats had always been in the majority in the territory. All the



governors so far had been Democrats appointed by Democratic presidents, and all the delegates in Congress had been Democrats and had been elected by considerable majorities. The majority had, therefore, long been opposed to any interference with slavery, and inclined to sympathize with the slaveholders as against the abolitionists, and few perhaps understood clearly that the new president and his party were not proposing to interfere with slavery in the States where it existed--in fact ~~that~~ had declared repeatedly that they believed they had no right to do so.

The majority accordingly were but little inclined to march across the continent to engage in the war on either side, and the minority probably did not, for some time, comprehend that the attack on Sumpter had changed the issue from one about slavery to one about union or disunion.

When therefore Henry M. McGill, the acting governor of the territory on May 10, 1861, issued his proclamation in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers calling upon the citizens of the territory capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves, and report to the adjutant-general, to aid the president in "maintaining the laws and the integrity of the Union," it met no very hearty response. It was not until October 12th apparently, that any step was taken to raise volunteers in the territory, that resulted in any actual enlistments. On that day Colonel Thomas A. Scott then assistant secretary of war, wrote to Justus Steinberger, who appears to have been in Washington at the time, notifying him that, at request of "Colonel W.H. Wallace, the p. 105

governor of "Washington Territory," he was authorized to organize a regiment of infantry, "in that territory and the country adjacent thereto," of which regiment he was appointed colonel (Wallace had been appointed governor but never qualified.)

The other officers were to be appointed by the governor. In case the regular troops had left the territory when he should arrive there, he was to be met and seconded by any officer of the army at San Francisco, and he was to



to stop there on his way home and report to the officer in command for the purpose of securing information.

Arriving on the coast, he came to the sound in January, 1862, and after consulting with members of the legislature then in session, and visiting the principal towns and settlements west of the mountains, he found that he could no hope to raise more than three companies, at most, in the territory. He appears to have received very little encouragement in Olympia. The territory was without a governor. Gholson had left it more than a year before, and had now gone over to the enemy. His successor had not yet been appointed.

A new secretary, L. Jay S. Turney, of Illinois, who had arrived only a few months earlier, was acting governor, and had opened the session with a message that was little more than a stump speech. Few of its recommendations were followed, or in any way regarded. One of them was that resolutions should be passed "calling upon Union-loving men to stand by Union-loving in all things, and at all times, and resolving not to trade with, or in any manner countenance, those who are base enough to oppose the Administration in its laudable and patriotic efforts to sustain the government." This suggestion of a patriotic boycott appears to have been resented by the legislature, for although resolutions pledging the support of the territory p 106 to the Union cause were offered in both houses, they were not adopted. But while thus refusing to declare their devotion to the Union the members of the legislature did not fail to provide for raising the territory's proportion of the direct tax levied by the special session of Congress which amounted to \$7,755,33. They took the same course with regard to this war that Mr. Lincoln himself had taken, while a member of Congress, with regard to the war with Mexico; they were not willing to approve it, but they would not withhold the supplies necessary to sustain the soldiers in the field.



While the indifference of the legislature probably had some effect there were other reasons why the people did not hasten to enlist,. The winter was unusually cold, and the settlers were very uneasy about the Indians, who were manifesting many evidences of discontent. During the preceding summer one settler had been murdered by them at Gray's Harbor, and another at the mouth of the Snohomish, and there were indications of an uprising at the Cascades. The tribes in eastern Washington were showing much opposition to the miners, who were passing through their country in great numbers to the newly discovered mines in Idaho. Eagle from the Light, one of the Nez Perce chiefs who had been present at the Walla Walla council in 1855, had stopped a supply train passing through his country, and compelled it to return to Walla Walla. The payments promised the tribes in the treaties had not been made, in some instances, and General W.W. Miller, who was then superintendent of Indian affairs in the territory, was having much trouble on that account. It had been necessary to send a small detachment from Fort Vancouver to the Chehalis to quell a threatened uprising in that neighborhood. The northern p 107

Indians, always troublesome, were now more threatening than ever, and there were supposed to be some two thousand of them at and near Victoria, and along the ~~hux~~ shore of Vancouver Island. The military company at Fort Bellingham had already been withdrawn and it was feared that the garrison on San Juan Island would be so far weakened as to be of ~~xxxx~~ little service. In such a condition of things few cared to enlist for service that might require them to leave the State, where they were likely to be so much needed, although it seemed probable enough that they would only be required to replace the regulars already stationed here.

After authorizing R.V. Peabody to raise a company in the ~~Sxm~~ Sound country, and I.W. Cannady and F. Moore to raise two east of the mountains, Colonel Steinberger returned to San Francisco and opened a recruiting office there March 1st under his authority to secure recruits in "adjacent territory."



Two months later he had secured four companies, and had two more started, with very good prospects that they would soon be raised to the full complement of eighty men each. Early in May, with the four companies then completed and mustered, he left San Francisco for Fort Vancouver. Two other companies from California soon followed, and later two more were raised, making eight in all from California, in the regiment which was notwithstanding known as the 1st Washington Territory Infantry.

Two companies of it only were raised in the territory, and one of these were recruited largely from residents of Oregon. This was Company F, which was mustered in at Vancouver. Its officers were W.D. Spencer, captain; Peter Fox, first lieutenant, and James Halloran, second lieutenant. It remained at Vancouver until late in December 1862, when it was moved up the river to the Dalles p 108

where it remained until March 1865 when it was returned to Vancouver and consolidated with Company E. Captain Spencer was then detailed for service in the adjutant general's office and the command fell to Lieutenant Fox and afterwards to Second Lieutenant Halloran, who later became a lieutenant in the regular army.

The members of Company K were enrolled at Vancouver, Walla Walla, Port Townsend, Steilacoom and Olympia. Its captain was Egbert ~~xxxxxx~~ H. Tucker, while E.D. Jester was first and James E.X. D. Couthille its second lieutenant. Its organization was not completed until late in 1862. Writing from Fort Vancouver, under date of October 2, 1862 General Alvord says that only twenty-seven men had so far been enrolled at Olympia, while no report had been received from Walla Walla (Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Vol I, Part II, p. 146). This company was stationed at Fort Steilacoom during nearly its whole period of service.



The regiment served in Washington, Idaho and Oregon throughout the war. Companies B and C, under command of Major Calvin H. Rumrill, were stationed most of the time at Fort Colville; Companies A and H at Walla Walla, where Colonel ~~X~~ Steinberger commanded; Company G was with Company K at Fort Steilacoom, under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. English; company E at Lapwai in Idaho, Company F at the Dalles, and Company D under Captain Seidenstriker at Fort Hoskins in Oregon. In 1863 Companies I, B and G and sometime later Company ~~U~~, were sent to Fort Boise, under command of Major Lugenbeel of the regular army, and, during that and the following year, did good service in protecting the immigrants against the Snake Indians, who during those years were very troublesome.

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The Indians ~~was~~ also made incursions northward to the neighborhood of Walla Walla ~~and~~ and Lapwai, where the troops stationed at those points were called upon to drive them back to their own country.

During the winter of 1864-65, which was very severe, many immigrants were overtaken on the trail by the early snowstorms and would have started but for the aid furnished ~~from~~ from Fort Boise and other military posts. On December ~~10~~ 20th Captain Seidenstriker wrote to General Alvord from Fort Boise that "A large number of emigrants are living around this vicinity, and a great many of them have families--in fact nearly all of them. They are in a state of actual destitution and want, which is the more aggravated by the extreme severity of the winter, rendering it impossible to work, even if it could be obtained, which, even in any case, is scarce in a mining region at this season of the year. Under these circumstances, I have deemed it my duty, as a government officer, to assist them in the way of provisions to some small extent, and the citizens generally have done the same. As I feel convinced that the general, if he saw them daily as I do, would do the same, I respectfully ask his approval



of what I have done, and his advice and orders what to do in the future." He also found it necessary to furnish some food to the Indians near the fort, although all those in its neighborhood had shown more or less hostility to the immigrants during the preceding season, and would show more to those in the season following.

But these Indians made less trouble for the immigrants, the army and the stage and express companies, which had now established ~~their~~ their lines from points on the Columbia to Boise and Salt Lake, than white outlaws were making. Stages were frequently held up, and their passengers murdered.

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Sometimes the stage horses were stolen from the stables at the stations, and shipments of gold dust were sent away only under strong guard. The military did what could be done to rid the country of these outlaws but was not able to put an end to their depredations, which continued until long after the war ended.

Those who sympathized more or less openly with the rebels in arms were not wanting in the territory, and they gave the loyal citizens no little cause for anxiety at times. There were also some outspoken sympathizers with the Confederate cause in Victoria, with whom those on this side the straits were believed to be in correspondence. Early in 1863 Allen Francis the United States consul at Victoria, received information that led him to believe a plot was forming, or had been formed, to seize the revenue cutter Shubrick, and convert her ~~into a Confederate privateer~~ into a Confederate privateer. In March a fast-sailing schooner called the J.M. Chapman had been seized in the harbor of San Francisco just as she was preparing to put to sea, with only four sailors on board, but with 17 other men and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition concealed in her hold. This seizure made the Union men everywhere along the coast more alert as they suspected that other attempts would be made by the ~~disloyal~~ disloyal to get a vessel for their purpose.



The Shubrick made occasional ~~xxxxxxxx~~ visits to Victoria. Captain Pease her commander, was Southern born, and it was this fact, no doubt, which caused Consul Francis to observe his movements very closely, and he soon learned enough, as he thought, to justify the conclusion that she was to be seized with the captain's consent, while on the British side of the straits, and provided with a new crew which would willingly go on a privateering enterprise. The Pacific... p 111

Mail steamers at that time were carrying considerable quantities of gold dust from San Francisco to Panama, and each one of them was a tempting prize for a privateer. "While the Shubrick was much smaller than any of these ships, she carried four or five brass cannon, and a considerable supply of small arms, and with the right kind of a crew and commander would probably capture some rich prizes if allowed to get away.

The consul communicated such facts as he had learned to Lieutenant Elden, who was second in command on the Shubrick, and whose loyalty was undoubted, on the occasion of her next visit to Victoria, and while the captain and a large part of the crew were on shore, he threw off her moorings and with only six men on board, sailed away for Port Townsend.

Captain Pease made no effort to rejoin his ship, but sailed from Victoria direct for San Francisco and Panama, and so far at least confirmed the information that Consul Francis had received. Writing of this incident to Captain Hopkins Commandant of the United States War steamer Saginaw on May 13, 1863, Consul Francis said:

"There is still in this city a rebel organization, which has had several meetings within the last few weeks. They are awaiting, it seems from rumors, the receipt of letters of marque from the president of the so-called Confederate States. At this moment an English steamer, called the Fusi Yama, is expected in this port from England, and it is rumored that she is to be purchased for a privateer." (Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies, Series 1, Vol. 11, p. 260.)



Later there were occasional rumors that certain persons in California had been commissioned by Jeff. Davis to p 112 raise companies of Volunteers for the Confederate army, and that they were laying plans to start an uprising at this or that place. One of these rumors was to the effect that a steamer was to be seized at one of the southern California ports, and, when manned and armed, was to prey upon the coast cities, as well as upon the commerce of the Pacific. This report appears to have caused some anxiety for the safety of Astoria and points on the Columbia, and a new defense at Cape Disappointment named Fort Baker, in honor of Senator E.D. Baker of Oregon, was built in 1864.

The enrolling officer appointed under the conscription act in 1863, to make up the lists of able-bodied men subject to military duty, met with some trouble as they did everywhere else. The provost marshal established his headquarters at Vancouver, and special deputies were appointed in all the countries. Edwin ~~Elli~~ Eells, who served in Walla Walla County, probably met with as much resistance in the discharge of his duty as any of them. The lawless element, which had been attracted to that part of the territory by the successive gold discoveries was still strong in the community and it was not patriotic in any sense. It became openly defiant when it began to be known that it would be compelled to furnish its share of recruits for the army in case of need. In one saloon a bucket of water was thrown over the enrolling officer; in another a bunch of firecrackers ~~was~~ was set off under his chair, as soon as he began to write, and in another all his books and papers were taken away and destroyed. Seven of those who had thus interfered with the enrollment were subsequently arrested for resisting the draft and, on trial before the United States commissioners, received various sentences.



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But as time passed the loyal element in the community, which was so passive at first, gradually came aroused. Union clubs were organized in the towns, and the disloyal element, which was so bold and outspoken at first, soon found itself in the minority, and the expression of its sentiments more and more unpopular. The legislature which assembled in December, 1862 had a strong majority of outspoken Union men, who promptly adopted a series of resolutions denouncing secession, approving the policy of the national administration, and promising their unwavering support to the Union cause. Women as well as men began to take an active interest in the war, and to organize clubs and societies to aid in the work of mercy which it was arranged that women should do. One of the first of these clubs was organized at Vancouver, and at the close of the war, Dr. Bellows, the president of the Sanitary Commission reported that it had raised and forwarded more money, in proportion to the population and wealth of the town in which it was located than in any other society in the country save one. This club had its beginning in a little church which Rev. John McCarthy, chaplain at the fort had started, and the pulpit of which he regularly filled. It had sixteen members. (These were Mrs. Gay Hayden, Mrs. M.E. Nicholson, Mrs. Amanda Loomis, Mrs. C.N. Whitney, Mrs. Mary Turnbull, Mrs. Susan Turnbull, Mrs. S.A. Fletcher, Mrs. S.J. Hakes, Mrs. E.S. McConnell, Mrs. E. Durgin, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. L. Slocum, Mrs. R. Brown, Mrs. E.J. Troup, Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. M.S. Stablet. When their work was completed at the close of the war, these ladies resolved to meet and dine together once a year, so long as any of them should live, and this they did until 1904 when the last meeting was held in Portland. Since then the few surviving members have been too widely scattered and too old and feeble to be able to attend. Mrs. Hayden now (1909) lives in Seattle, Mrs. Troup in the Philippines and Mrs. Freeman in Scappoose, Oregon.)

...it had sixteen members, scarcely one of whom was able to keep a servant. They (pg 114) held fairs, dances at the fort, and collected



money by all the means usually devised by charitable organizations.

The work was taken up by ladies in other towns and even in the country neighborhoods, and contributions soon became so numerous and so large that a central organization was formed at Olympia, with General W.W. Miller as treasurer, to receive and forward the money offered for this purpose. One of the earliest contributions received was \$700, from Port Madison. In a single issue of the "Overland Press," published at Olympia, the following contributions were acknowledged: Monticello Precinct \$210.50; Boisfort Prairie \$101.55; Claquato \$102; Port Angeles \$30; Grand Prairie \$15; Chehalis Point \$14; Clallam \$41.50; Whidby Island \$223.37; Yelm Precinct \$51.67; "The Northwest" published at Port Townsend, reported the total contributed by the mill company at Port Gamble and its employees, down to October 30, 1862, at \$2,204.35.

As a part of the history of the territory in the civil war it will be interesting to trace the careers of those officers of the regular army who earlier saw service in it, and with whom its people became more or less acquainted before and during the Indian war. Two among these, Grant and Sheridan, attained first places in command, and won undying fame. Grant had spent only one year at Fort Vancouver, and Sheridan had arrived at the fort in October, 1855, and remained in Washington and Oregon until the war began in 1861. ~~At~~ Meantime he had been in the skirmishes on the Yakima in which the Gains expedition engaged and in the fighting at the relief of the Cascades.

The careers of these two distinguished officers are too well known to need recital here. Of the others General W.G. Harney was relieved from his command in Oregon shortly p. 115

after the San Juan incident, and called to Washington. In April, 1861 he was assigned to command in the West, with headquarters in St. Louis. While on his way to his new post he was arrested by the Confederates at Harper's Ferry, and taken to Richmond, where he met a number of his old associates



including Lee and Joseph E. Johnston, who had already joined the secession movement. His loyalty does not, however, appear to have been shaken by the interviews he had with them. He was soon released and permitted to go on his way to his new post of duty. He arrived in St. Louis at a time when the war feeling was at fever heat, and his conservative policy was not at all relished by the Union element led by Frank Blair and Captain ~~Nathaniel~~ Nathaniel Lyon. His Southern birth (Harney was born in Tennessee, and appointed to the army from Louisiana) made it natural for the loyal element to distrust him, and his unwillingness to take aggressive measures led to his being relieved from his command. He was soon after reinstated, and published a proclamation declaring that "Missouri must share the destiny of the Union," which for the time being won him the confidence of a large part of the Unionists. But shortly afterwards he entered into an agreement with Governor Jackson and General Price, for the purpose "of restoring peace and good order to the people of the state, in subordination to the laws of the general and state governments," which was deemed so liberal to the insurrectionists, and so compromising to the Federal authority, that he was again relieved from command, and the great opportunity of his life was gone forever.

At the outbreak of the war the officers highest in command of the army were one major-general, who was a lieutenant-general by brevet, and four brigadiers. ~~Of these four, one, Twiggs~~ <sup>P 116</sup> had been dismissed for surrendering his department to the Confederates, and another, Joseph E. Johnston, had early resigned and been appointed one of the four officers highest in command in the Confederate army. Wool and Harney were the remaining two, and Wool was 75 years old, while Harney was but 61. The new administration urgently needed a commander for its armies, and

although Scott who fully realized that he was too old for ~~service~~ active command, had selected Lee, who was then only a lieutenant-colonel in the Second Cavalry, as his successor, his resignation had left the way







subsequently in the pursuit and capture of John Morgan's raiders. For a time he was chief of cavalry in the 23d corps, and, in May, 1864, was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to command a division in the Army of the James. He entered Petersburg with a small command in June, 1864, and was rewarded with a brevet of lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. He next led the advance in Wilson's raid, which cut the railroads south of Petersburg and Richmond, and in March, 1865, he was given command of a division of colored troops, ~~with~~ with which he entered Richmond April 3d. Later he was breveted brigadier-general in the regular army, for gallant and meritorious service. In 1866 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 34th infantry, and in 1874 colonel of the 8th infantry. His last promotion was to the full rank of brigadier-general, after which he was assigned to command the department of the Columbia. After his retirement from service, he spent a large part of his time on the Sound, which was his home, and where he acquired a considerable fortune. He died at Seattle September 4, 1895.

Lieutenant Robert N. Scott, son of Rev. Dr. Scott, was with Haller at Fort Townsend. He married a daughter of Gen. Silas Casey. During the civil war he served as an officer of Gen. Halleck's staff.

Colonel George Wright was a native of Vermont. At the beginning of the civil war he was commander of the department of Oregon, and was promoted to the command of the whole coast, with headquarters at San Francisco in September, 1861, with the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He remained in this position during the war, and in 1864 was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army. In 1865 he was again assigned to the department of the Columbia, and while on the way to Vancouver, accompanied by his wife, was drowned by the sinking of the steamer Brother Jonathan, off Crescent City, Oregon, July 30, 1865.

Captain E. D. Keyes was promoted major after the Indian war closed in 1858. He had served in Charleston Harbor during the Nullification



excitement in 1832 , and afterwards as an aid on General Scott's staff. He was the latter's secretary in 1860, and in May, 1861, after so many of the officers from the South had resigned, was appointed colonel of the 11th infantry. Soon after he was advanced to the brigadier-general. In the Peninsular campaign he commanded the 4th corps, and in 1862 he was made major general of volunteers. He was engaged in operations along the James River under John A. Dix , during the Vettysburg campaign, though he accomplished but little. He resigned in May 1864 and removed to California.

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Captain James A. Hardie of the 9th infantry, who took part with "right in the final campaign in eastern Washington, served in McClellan's staff during the Peninsular campaign, and on that of Burnside in the battles around Fredericksburg. He was made a brigadier in 1862, and after 1863 was assistant secretary of war under Stanton, when he was appointed inspector-general and brevetted a major general.

Lieutenant David McM Gregg, of the 1st dragoons, who was also in Frigith's campaign, was made a captain in 1861, and soon after became colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry. He was in the Seven Days battles before Richmond , and won the rank of brigadier. He commanded a cavalry division under Stoneman and Pleasanton, and took part in the battles at Beverly Ford, Aldie, Verrysburg, Rapidan Station and New Hope Church. He commanded the 2d cavalry division, under Sheridan, in 1864, and was one of his principal lieutenants in the great raid in the rear of Lee's army, toward Richmond, while the fighting in the Wilderness was in progress. He finally commanded all the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac , from August 1, 1864, until February 1865, when he resigned.

Major W.N. Grier, of the 1st dragoons, was made inspector-general of the Army of the Potomac , in 1861, and commanded the 1st regiment of cavalry in the Peninsular campaign. He was at the siege of Yorktown,



the battle at Williamsburg, and at Gaines' Mill, and took part in the Seven Days' battles. He was afterwards on court martial and recruiting duty, and was finally brevetted a brigadier-general in the regular army.

Captain F.L. Dent of the 9th infantry, was promoted to the rank of major in 1863, and commanded a regiment of p 120 infantry in the Army of the Potomac. He was sent with his regiment to suppress the riots in New York, in that year, and for a time served on a military commission to try state prisoners, after which he became a member of the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant. He was retired at his own request in 1883, after forty years of service.

Captain R.W. Kirkham, who was Wright's quartermaster and commissary, served with him in the same capacity, in the department of the Pacific, and that of California. In 1870-71 he visited the Far East, in company with William H. Seward.

Captain E.O.C. Ord of the 3d artillery, who was with Rains in one of the first campaigns of the Indian war, and with Wright at the battles of Four Lakes and Spokane Plains, subsequently became one of the most distinguished officers in the Union army. He was at the Presidio in California when the war began, but was called East, and almost immediately made a brigadier-general in the Army of the Potomac. He was in the combats of Dranesville and Ball's Bluff and later was sent to the Western army, where he participated in the battles before Corinth, and was severely wounded. He afterwards commanded the 13th corps, and the right wing of Sherman's army in the movement against Jackson. His corps was for a time in the department of the Gulf, but in July, 1864, he was transferred to Baltimore, and given command of the 8th corps. Later he commanded the 18th corps and took part in many of the battles against Petersburg. Sherman says that "his excellent skilful, hard march the night before was one of the chief causes of Lee's surrender."



Lieutenant M.R. Morgan of the 3d artillery, who was with Wright in his ~~last~~ final campaign, subsequently became a distinguished officer in the commissary department of the army operating against Richmond. After the war he was (1 121 commissary general in several departments, and was finally retired in 1894 with the rank of brigadier-general.

Lieutenant R.O. Tyler of the 3d artillery was sent to relieve Fort Sumter in 1861, and witnessed its bombardment. He also helped to reopen communication with Baltimore after the attack on the 6th Massachusetts regiment in that city. He took part in the Peninsular campaign, where he won the rank of brigadier-general, and at Fredericksburg he had charge of the artillery of the Central Grand Division. He won distinction both at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg and was subsequently a division commander in the 22d corps. He took part in the battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor in 1864 and at the latter was so severely wounded that he was forever after unfitted for active service.

Captain Rufus Ingalls, of the quartermaster's department, who was on General Harney's staff at the time of the San Juan affair, subsequently became one of the most distinguished officers in the quartermaster's service in the Union armies. He was chief quartermaster in the Army of the Potomac, under all its commanders, from McClellan to Grant, and was present at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and nearly all the great battles from the time Grant took command until Lee Surrendered. He achieved the rank of major-general, and finally became quartermaster-general of the army.

Colonel Steinberger, of the 1st Washington, was employed as agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Adams Express Company in

Portland, before his appointment as colonel, with authority to raise the regiment in Washington and California. After the war he was given p 122 commission in the pay department of the regular army in which he rose to the rank of major. He was killed by being thrown from a horse at Helena, Mont., October 13, 1870, and was buried at Fort Shaw.



Charles P. Eagan, who was appointed first lieutenant in the 1st Washington regiment July 21, 1862, became second lieutenant of the 9th infantry in 1866, and rose through the successive grades of the army from May 3, 1898, to his retirement in 1900.

General John M. Wilson of the regular army was appointed a cadet at West Point from Washington Territory in 1855. He graduated in 1860 and served as a lieutenant in the artillery at Washington and Fortress Monroe until 1861. He was at the first battle of Bull Run, and in the Peninsular campaign, winning a brevet as captain at Gaines' Mill. He was transferred to the engineer corps in 1862 with which he served till the close of the war. He was then employed in various engineering duties until 1889 when he became superintendent of West Point. Afterwards he became colonel, and finally brigadier-general and chief of engineers.

Lieutenant W.D. Pender, of the 1st dragoons, was a North Carolinian, and was educated at West Point. He resigned from Wright's command in March, 1861, and returning East became colonel of the 6th North Carolina regiment. He was made a brigadier in 1862, and a major-general in May 1863. He commanded a brigade at Chancellorsville, and a division in the Gettysburg campaign, where he was mortally wounded in the second day's fighting. In reporting his death General Lee said of him: "This lamented officer has borne a distinguished part in every engagement p 123 of this army, and was wounded on several occasions, while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability."

Major Robert Selden Garnett, who commanded at Fort Simcoe while Wright was making the more active part of his first campaign against the Indians, in Eastern Washington, was in Europe when the war broke out, but returned almost immediately, resigned his commission, and tendered his services to Virginia, his native State. He was appointed adjutant-general of State troops, with the rank of colonel, and in June, 1861 was made brigadier



general in the Confederate services. He was killed in an engagement in the mountains of West Virginia, during McClellan's campaign in that region in June, 1861.

Captain Charles S. Winders was a native of Maryland. He resigned at the beginning of the war, and became a major of artillery in the Confederate army. Later he was made colonel of the 6th South Carolina infantry, and subsequently a brigadier-general. He was killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain.

Of the naval officers, Lieutenant Thomas Stowell Phelps, who was attached to the Decatur, and did good services during the attack on Seattle, was with the relief expedition sent to Fort Sumter in 1861, and was afterwards engaged in the secret service on the coast of North Carolina. He was in the battle with the gunboat Curlew in Hatteras Inlet, and subsequently in the attack on the batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester Point. At the battle of West Point he did good service in preventing the junction of a large force of Confederates with their main army. He was made lieutenant-commander in 1862, and commanded the Juniata in the attack on Fort Fisher. He was commissioned p 124 commander in 1865, captain in 1871, commodore in 1879, and Rear Admiral in 1885.

Captain Guert Ganesvoort, who commanded the Decatur in the battle at Seattle, had been executive officer on board the brig Somers in 1842, which was at the time manned chiefly by naval apprentices, and on board which a mutiny occurred, while on the return trip from the coast of Africa. One of the leaders of the mutiny was a son of the secretary of war, but in spite of this fact Captain Mackenzie ordered the leaders arrested. They were tried on board ship, found guilty and young Spencer, the secretary's son and some of the others were executed at sea. For some time after the beginning of the civil war, Ganesvoort was chief of ordnance



at the Brooklyn navy yard and later commanded the ironclad *Roanoke*. He was forty years in the service and retired with the rank of commodore.

Lieutenant George Upham Morris greatly distinguished himself by his defense of the *Cumberland* in Hampton Roads, when she was attacked by the *Merrimac*, the day before the battle with the *Monitor*. When called upon to surrender after his ship had been struck and was a hopeless wreck, he replied that he would sink first. Inspired by his heroic conduct, his crew stood to their guns until the last moment and fired a parting broadside at their assailant when the muzzles of their guns were almost touching the water. This broadside has been referred to as "the final salute of the wooden navy."

Lieutenant E. P. Alexander of the engineer corps, was stationed at Fort Steilacoom when the war broke out in 1861, although he had been there only a few months. He was a native of Georgia and, as soon as he learned that his State had seceded, resolved to go with it. He sailed from Port Townsend on April 9th for San Francisco, and just four years later to an hour," he says in his military Memoirs of a Confederate, "I saw General Lee ride back to his lines from Appomattox Court House, where he had just surrendered his army." Meantime Alexander had become a distinguished officer in the Confederate service; had participated in the Seven Days' battles in 1862, was at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and had commanded the artillery of Longstreet's corps at Gettysburg. In the later battle he had been in charge of the Confederate guns during the great artillery duel of the third day, the purpose of which was to demoralize the Federal lines on Cemetery Hill, and so prepare the way for Pickett's charge. Longstreet had directed him to give the word to Pickett, when he should think a favorable moment had arrived to be in the charge, but he had shrunk from that responsibility, and notified Longstreet that he would expect him to decide that important matter



himself. In his book he has given the best account of this, as well as several other great battles of the war in which he took part, that has so far been written by any who saw them from the Confederate side.

Major Gabriel J. Rains was promoted to be a lieutenant-colonel, just before he resigned from the army in July 1861. He was soon after made a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He led a division at Wilson's Creek and at Shiloh and Perryville. He was then transferred to the Eastern army, where he was wounded, and was then placed in charge of the conscription and torpedo bureaus in Richmond, and afterwards at Charleston, and superintended the placing of torpedoes for the defense of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile.

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But of all the officers who had seen service in Washington and left it to join the army of the Confederacy, George E. <sup>Pickett</sup> ~~Lee~~ won the most brilliant reputation. Even if he had not been chosen to lead that famous charge up Cemetery Ridge, he would be remembered as one of the best fighters in that army. "We tried very hard," says General Lee, in reporting one of the battles with Grant's army in front of Petersburg, "to stop Pickett men from capturing the breastworks of the enemy, but he could not do it." His famous brigade, composed wholly of Virginia regiments, was known as "the Gamecock Brigade," and it was as firm and heroic everywhere as in the charge at Vicksburg. Its efficiency was largely due largely, if not entirely to the soldierly conduct and ability of its commander. The American soldier is everywhere and always the same; but he requires a leader, for masses of men cannot move themselves. They require to be placed in position, and assured that their energies will be well directed, and they will do all that is required of them, and have ~~for it~~ done so from ~~Or~~ Lexington to San Juan Hill. If they have failed, it has been the fault of their commanders. It was the soul of Napoleon that inspired the old



guard; the soul of Washington that inspired the ragged and ill-fed soldiers of the revolution; the souls of Grant and Sherman, and Sheridan, and Lee, and "Stonewall" Jackson, that inspired those of the civil war, to do heroic deeds they did on many fields. It was the soul of Pickett that inspired Pickett's brigade, and it was the same soul that first found itself at San Juan Island.

Pickett resigned June 25, 1861, and went to Portland to take the steamer to San Francisco. Edward Huggins, who knew him well, saw him as he passed Fort Nisqually, and says, "he rode straight forward, looking neither to the right (p 127)

or left, and I did not speak to him." He was given a colonel's commission when he reached Virginia, his native State, and in 1862 was made a brigadier, and a few months later, after the close of the first Maryland campaign, a major-general. He was in most of the great battles fought by the Army of Northern Virginia, except Chancellorsville. General Grant took a special interest in him after the war closed, and early relieved him from the limitation of his parole requiring him to remain at home, by a special letter written with his own hand.

Captain C.C. Augur, of the ~~4th~~ 4th infantry, whose company with that of Haller's charged the Indians at the battle of Two Buttes in the futile "Rains" campaign, won distinction in the Army of the Potomac, and in Louisiana. He was severely wounded at Cedar Mountain, and was a member of Harper's Ferry. He was made major-general of volunteers in 1862 and commanded the right wing of the army at the siege of Port Hudson. From October ~~1862~~ 1863 to 1866 he was in command in the city of Washington.

Captain D.A. Russell was engaged in the defenses of Washington during the winter of 1861-62, and afterwards appointed colonel of the 7th Massachusetts regiment. He was in most of the great battles in the Peninsular campaign. Later he was at Antietam, after which he was promoted brigadier-general.



Later he was at Fredericksburg, Salem and Beverly Ford, and commanded a division in the 6th corps in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and North Anna. He was sent with Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley, and was killed at the head of his column, at Opequan.

There were other officers of the 4th and 9th infantry, and the 3d artillery who won distinction after serving in the p 128

Indian wars in Washington. Among these were Lieutenant J.W. Forsythe, who was for many years General Sheridan's chief of staff, Lieutenants Robert McFeely and D.B. McKibben, who were prominent in the quartermaster and commissary departments, and Captains John H. Winder and James J. Archer, who rose to the rank of general in the Confederate army. The latter was taken prisoner in the first day's fighting at Gettysburg.

Major Cranville O Haller's intimate connection with many of the leading events of the Indian war has already been frequently mentioned. After that war he was stationed at Port Townsend and Bellingham, and at the latter place suppressed an incipient Indian uprising, which broke out just as he was leaving for San Juan Island in 1859. In 1860 he was sent to Fort Mojave in Arizona, where he remained until 1861, when he was ordered East. On arriving in New York he found that he had been already made major of the 7th New York regiment, but as it had been captured and paroled, and could not enter active service again until exchanged, he reported to General McClellan, and soon became a member of his staff. Later the 93d New York regiment was assigned to him, as general headquarters guard. After serving through the Virginia and Maryland campaigns on the Rappahannock, under Burnside, and for a short time under Hooker, he was made provost-marshal-general for the State of Maryland, and during the Gettysburg campaign was a member of General Couch's staff, at Harrisburg. When ~~Early~~ Early was approaching the Susquehanna, he was sent to warn



the farmers to remove their horses and cattle across the river and to take such measure as he could by aid of the citizens, to prevent the rebels from crossing by the Columbia bridge, and he was ~~xxx~~ near p 129 at hand when the bridge was burned, and Early forced to turn back.

Shortly afterwards he was relieved from command and dismissed from the service by order from the war department, "for disloyal conduct, and the utterance of disloyal sentiments," and although he made persistent demand for trial, and to be confronted with his accusers, this was steadily refused and he was never able to learn who his accusers were, of the specific charge they made against him, until 1879, when his case was heard by order of Congress, and he was triumphantly vindicated.

Meantime he had returned to Washington, where he had engaged in farming and milking on "Idby Island, and in merchandising at various points with varying success. After his restoration to the army with full rank of colonel, he was assigned to command the 23d regiment, and remained with it until 1882, when he was retired.

But Washington's great soldier and greatest contribution to the Union cause was Major-General Isaac I. Stevens. He had served the territory well as a delegate in Congress, through one term; had been reelected, and was working earnestly and with untiring industry to promote her interests, when the war broke out. He had secured the ratification of his Indian treaties, completed the report of his railroad reconnoissance, which he had pushed through in spite of all opposition ~~inxxxxxx~~ and secured many appropriations for building roads, and making other improvements that were urgently needed, as well as for paying the war debt. He had also made many



speeches in Congress, and public addresses in various places, of which the far-away territory was the unvarying topic. No man then living knew so much about its actual wealth in natural resources, and few who are now alive appreciated more fully its possibilities for future development. No one who has ever lived has done more to bring it into general notice, and prepare the way for its advancement. His railroad survey was the means on which he chiefly relied to bring it into connection with the older portions of the country, and so hasten its development. At that time it was opposed by the South, which then dominated both branches of Congress, while it aroused but little interest in the North. But his interest in it never wavered, and opposition only stimulated his efforts. As a means of advancing it, as well as of affording a new road for settlers through the mountains he secured a liberal appropriation to open a wagon road from Fort Benton to Walla Walla and sturdy John Mullan who had been his most efficient lieutenant in the survey completed it, and it bears his name to this day. Other roads were opened, notably one from Olympia to Vancouver; new postal routes were established; aids to commerce of various sorts in the Sound and Straits of Puget Sound, and along the Columbia were provided for, and much else was done that to most other men would have seemed, and possibly have been, impossible.

While engaged in this important work for the benefit of his constituents, Governor Stevens did not fail to take an active and zealous interest in general politics. He was active and prominent in the councils of his party, and was accustomed to hear the threats of disunion then so frequently made, though he did not believe those who made them seriously intended to carry them into execution. He attended the Democratic National Convention at Charleston in 1860 as a delegate for Oregon, as Washington being a territory was not then represented in such assemblies--and



earnestly advocated ~~by~~ the nomination of his friend, Ex-Governor Lane,  
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for president. The convention was ~~disrupt~~ disrupted, as is now well remembered, and the factional convention which subsequently assembled at Richmond nominated Breckenridge for president, and Lane for vice president. Stevens was made chairman of the executive committee, and conducted an active campaign in all the States, through the party, being now divided, had no hope of success.

During the anxious months which intervened between the election and inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, Stevens did what he could to stem the tide of disunion, and when war became inevitable, he was among the first to begin active measures to save the government. During the winter he helped organize the militia of the District of Columbia, and frequently called upon President Buchanan, to urge him to resist the demands of the secessionists. In March he returned to the coast, confidently expecting a renomination of the convention of his party, which was to be held in May. The convention met at Vancouver, but although his friends seemed to be in the majority, he was not successful, and Selucius Garfield won the empty honor, and was defeated at the election by William H. Wallace.

In a letter dated at Portland May 22d Governor Stevens tendered his services in the field to the secretary of war, and on his arrival in New York, he was appointed colonel of the 79th Highlanders, a regiment which had been badly cut up at Bull Run, and was not much demoralized. It was in fact in a condition of mutiny, but its new colonel soon established discipline, and although its members were for a time resolved to disband and go home, they soon submitted to discipline, and became one of the best regiments in the service. p 132

Colonel Stevens was appointed brigadier-general in September, and



sent south with the expedition to Port Royal, the Highlanders being part of his brigade. He was present at the attack on the Confederate batteries on the Coosaw, and Stone River, and ~~xxxxxxx~~ commanded the main column in the attack on Secessionville. After the retreat of McClellan from the James River, he was recalled to the defense of Washington, was made a major-general and assigned to the command of a division in Pope's army. He

distinguished himself in the battle of Manassas, the second Bull Run and was killed two days later at the battle of Chantilly, late in the afternoon of September 1, 1862. He fell at a time when a thunderstorm, so terrific that the roar of battle could scarcely be heard ~~in~~ above it, was just breaking over the field. The dense clouds had almost obscured the light of day, although it was scarcely later than 5 o'clock. The Confederate forces flushed with the advantages they had gained during the preceding days were advancing to the charge, and the Union troops were beginning to give way when Stevens, seizing the colors of his old regiment the 79th, was riding along the line to rally them, when a bullet struck him in the temple and killed him instantly.

Within the same hour another major-general, equally beloved, and an equally aggressive fighter, the gallant Phil Kearney, fell shot to death on the same field. The stirring lines of Edmund Clarence Stedman, entitled "Kearney at Seven Pines," might have been as appropriate of the one as the other:

"O, evil the black shroud of night at Chantilly,  
That hid him from sight of his brave men and tried!  
Foul, foul sped the bullet that clipped the white lily 133  
The flower of our knighthood, the whole army's pride!  
Yet we dream that he still—in that shadowy region

Where the dead form their ranks at the wan drummer's sign—  
Rides on, as of old, down the length of his legion,  
And the word still is "forward!" along the white line.