

Headquarters, Dept. 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, ninth infantry at Fort Colville and E and B Ninth Infantry at Fort Walla Walla, proportioned as follows:

From Colville, two subalterns, Second Lieut Nathaniel Wickliffe and Pvt. Second Lieutenant Samuel S. Marsh; three 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 party and be under the command of First Lieutenant J. Mullan, second artillery.

The com and will be furnished with provisions and clothing and medical stores for sixteen months and 300 pounds of ammunition
~~and 300 pounds~~

The meat ration will consist of one third pork and two thirds cattle on the hoof, a reasonable supply of disiccated vegetables will be taken.

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

The detachment from Fort 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 Lt. Mullan.

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 Lt. Mullan.

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

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

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

Assit. Sgt. Lewis Taylor will accompany the detachment.

.. ..

by command of Brigadier General Johnson

W.W. Mackall

Assistant Adjutant-General.

San Francisco, April 8, 1861

Maj. W.W. MacKall Asst. Adjt. Gen Hdqrs. Dept of Pacific, S.F.

Sir: I have the honor to report that in obedience with 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 Walla Walla at a date not later than the 5th proximo and in conformity to a notification from the detachment that an escort of 100 men, three officers and a physician will be furnished me by the general commanding the Department of the Pacific, I respectfully make requisition for such escort to join me at Fort Walla Walla or such other point as the interests of the service may permit.

By the plan of operations submitted by the War Department our field work will occupy a period of not less than fifteen continuous 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 to 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 could be hereafter made. With a view to economy and a regard to the movements of the expedition into the Bitter Root Mountains I have thought it best to start from Walla Walla with a wagon train with supplies for one-half of 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 requisition for commissary supplies for the escort for a period of sixteen months with wagon transportation for eight months. The allowance of pork, bacon should not exceed one third, the meat ration, the remainder to be beef, on the hoof. A judicious supply of antisorbuties should be furnished. I would make requisition for clothing for 12 months and would ask that two pairs of boots be allowed each man in lieu of the same number of pairs of shoes, the snows of the mountains rendering this necessary.

Twelve months of supply of medicines would be ample for the entire period of field work. A supply of ammunition sufficient to cover the ordinary allowance of 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'Alenes but I trust our wants for ammunition may be limited to target practice alone. It would be well, provided it be not inconsistent 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 would 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, Ore. I have not entered into the minutiae as regards the 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, truly and respectfully your obedient servant

John Mullan

First Lieut. Second Arty. in charge of Military road expedition.

War of Rebellion, Vol 1, Series L, pp. 463 ^[Part I]

Headquarters Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, April 3, 1861

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

Colonel: I have the honor to tender theresignation of my commission in the army of the United States and to request that it may be submitted to the president for his action; and I have also respectfully to ask that my successor may be appointed and ordered to relieve me as soon as practicable.

With great respect, your obedient servant

A.S. Johnston

Col. Second Cavalry Brevet Brig Gen.

First indorsement

Adjutant General's office, May 3, 1861

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War

L. Thomas

adjutant General

Second indorsement

May 3, 1861.

Accepted

Simon Cameron, Secretary of War

Photographic History of the Civil War, Vol X (Review of Reviews Co. 1912) pp 260

General Albert Sidney Johnston (U.S.M A 1826) was born in Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, February 3, 1803. He served in the Black Hawk War and resigned his commission in 1834. Two years later he entered the army of the Texan Republic as a private, soon becoming a brigadier-general and in 1838 was commander in chief of the army of Texas and secretary of war. Later he reentered the United States Army and served in the Mexican War with distinction. As colonel he conducted an expedition against the Mormons in Utah in 1857, which won him a brevet of

Brigadier-General.

He remained in command in Utah until February, 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was in command of the Department of the Pacific, but by reason of his southern sympathies he resigned his commission to enter the confederate service with the rank of general.

He assumed command of Department No 2 or Western Department on September 15, 1861. In October he took immediate control of the Central Army of Kentucky holding the line of Bowling Green, Kentucky, until February 1862, against vastly superior numbers.

On March, 29, 1862, this army united with the Army of the Mississippi and Johnson took command of the new organization. He was killed on the battlefield of Shiloh, April 6, 1862 and his death was a stunning blow to the new confederacy.

Nez Perce

War of Rebellion, Series L, Vol L, Pt 1, p 467

Edward R. Geary, superintendent of Indian Affairs to do from
Portland, office supt of Indian affairs, Oregon, April 20, 1861
to Col George Wright, U.S. Army, commanding district of Oregon, Fort
Vancouver

..enclose you herewith a copy of an agreement made with the
Nez Perce Indians in regard to the occupation of a part of their reservation
by the whites for mining purposes. The existence of extensive
deposits of gold in the Nez Perce country is now placed beyond conjecture
Hundreds of white men are already in the country and daily
accessions will soon swell the number to thousands This is inevitable
and the agreement entered into with these Indians was the only measure
left me for preserving the peace of the country and protecting this
tribe which has ever been so faithful to our government, from the fearful
evils arising from the presence among them of a mining population. ...
p 468

Articles of agreement made this 10th day of April, 1861, between
Edward R. Geary, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon and
Washington Territory and A.J. Gain, agent for the Nez Perces in behalf
of the U.S. and the chiefs and head men of the Nez Perces in
behalf of said nation, said parties acting in accordance with authority
vested in them by the second article of the treaty between the U.S. and the
Nez Perces nation of the 11th of June, 1855.

1-That portion of the Nez Perce Reservation lying north of the Snake
and Clear Water Rivers and South Fork of Clear Water, and
the trail from said South Fork by the Weippe foot ground across the Bitter
Root Mountains is hereby opened to the whites in common with the
Indians for all mining purposes, provided, however, that the root

grounds and agricultural tracts in said districts shall in no case be taken or occupied by the white, but shall remain for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians.

2-No white person other than those in the service of the U.S. shall be permitted to reside upon or occupy any portion of the N.P reservation south of the line above described except that the right of way to the mining district north of the said described line may cross Snake River at any eligible point below the mouth of Clear Water..

3--(trade etc.)

4- that a sufficient military force shall be placed on the reservation to preserve the quiet of the country and protect the NP in the rights secured to them by treaty and these articles of agreement...

Edward R. Gary, Captain, signed on the part of the Indians by Lawyer, head chief of the NP nation and forty-nine chiefs and head men.

p 469

James Wheeler Jr, second lieutenant, first dragoons, post adjutant, by order of Major Steen. Orders No. 21, headquarters, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. per April 25, 1831

Capt A.J. Smith with his company (C) First Dragoons will leave the post Monday, the 29th instant and proceed to establish himself on the Nez Perce Reservation at the most suitable point for carrying out the arrangement recently made by the Indians and Capt Kearny, and also for enforcing the intercourse law. ...

[Part D]

Gold. Nez Perce.

War of Rebellion, Vol I, Series L, pp 468

Headquarters, District of Oregon

Fort Vancouver, Wash^{er}, April 24, 1861

Respectfully forwarded to the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific. It is recommended that the request of the superintendent of Indian affairs be complied with. G. Wright, col. Ninth Infantry, commanding inclosure

Articles of agreement made this 10th day of April, 1861 between Edward R. Geary superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon and Washington Territory and A.J. Cain, agent for the Nez Perces in behalf of the United States and the chiefs and head men of the Nez Perces in behalf of said nation, said parties acting in accordance with authority vested in them by the second article of the treaty between the United States and Nez Perce nation of the 11th of June, 1855.

1-That portion of the Nez Perce reservation lying north of the Snake and Clear Water rivers, the South Fork of the Clear Water and the trail from said South Fork by the Weippe Root Ground across the Bitter Root Mountains is hereby opened to the whites in common with the Indians for mining purposes, ~~provided~~ ^{Provided} however that the root grounds and agricultural tracts in said districts shall in no case be taken or occupied by the whites, but shall remain for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians.

2-No white person, other than those in the service of the United States shall be permitted to reside upon or occupy any portion of the Nez Perce reservation south of the line above described without the consent of the superintendent, agent and tribe, except that the right of way to the mining district north of the said described line may cross Snake river at any eligible point below the mouth of Clear Water.

3-The entire portion of the Nez Perce reservation thus hereby opened to the whites for mining purposes shall in all respects be subject to the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse in the Indian

country and no person shall be permitted to trade therein without obtaining a license and giving bond as provided by law.

4-It is furthermore agreed on the part of the United States that a sufficient military force shall be placed on the reservation to preserve the quiet of the country and protect the Nez Perces in the rights secured to them by treaty and these articles of agreement.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this day and year aforesaid at Lapwai, Nez Perce reservation, the Territory of Washington.

Edward R. Geary

Superintendent Indian Affairs Oregon and Washington

A. J. Cain

U.S. Indian Agent, Washington T.

Signed on the part of the Indians by Lawyer, head chief of the Nez Perce nation and 49 chiefs and head men.

Headquarters Dept. of the Pacific
San Francisco, April 25, 1861

Orders No. 5

In compliance with Special Orders No. 86 dated War Department Adjutant General's office, Washington, March 23, 1861, I hereby assume command of this department.

All concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

E.V. Sumner
Brigadier General U.S. Army.

Headquarters, Dept of the Pacific S.F. April 25, 1861
Col. George Wright: Ninth Infantry Commanding district of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver.

Brigadier General Sumner commanding the department directs you to send the light battery of the Third Artillery, guns, horses and men, by the first steamer to this place. Lieutenant Col. Swords will prepare transportation.

I am sir very respectfully your obedient servant

W.W. Mackall, Assistant Adjt. Gen.

Orders No 21. Headquarters, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter April 25, 1861

Capt A.J. Smith with his company (C) First dragoons, will leave this post on Monday, the 29th instant and proceed to establish himself on the Nez Perce Reservation at the most suitable point for carrying out the arrangement recently made by the Indians and Superintendent Geary and also for enforcing the intercourse law. The company will be supplied with thirty days' rations and an ample supply of ammunition. The assistant quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation. By order of Major Steen: James Wheeler Jr. Second Lt. 1st Dragoons, postadt.

[Part I]

War of the Rebellion, Vol 1, Series L. PP 471

Headquarters, Dept of the Pacific
San Francisco, April 27, 1861

Special orders

No 67

1-Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, engineers, is relieved from duty with the Sappers and Miners and will proceed to West Point, N.Y.

By command of Brigadier-General Sumner

W.W. Mackall
Assistant Adjutant General.

Orders No 7 Headquarters Dept. of the Pacific
San Francisco, May 18, 1861

Any citizen in the employment of the army in this department who is opposed to the Union will be instantly discharged.

E.V. Sumner
Brigadier-General U.S. Army, commanding.

Secessionists

War of Rebellion Series I, Vol I, Part I

Reports, May 3, 1861 (P 475) that secessionists plan to take possession of the peninsula of Lower California, intend to cut off commerce with Mexico, seize the Panama steamers and with the aid of the treasure extend their conquest to Sonora and Chihuahua

Simon Cameron, secretary of War, acknowledge com. from Montgomery Blair, postmaster general, May 4, 1861, for Pacific Mail Steamship Company petition for an order to detail military guard to each of the mail steamships conveying mail between San Francisco and Panama, believe more convenient for Navy to furnish Marines, referred application thereto

G. Wright, colonel ninth infantry, commanding, Fort Vancouver, headquarters district of Oregon, May 6, 1861
to assistant ~~Quartermaster~~ adj gen headquarters Department of the Pacific
San Francisco. The light battery and Companies G and M
Third Artillery now embarking on the steamer Cortez. Troops commanded by
Capt E. C. Ord, Third Artillery. Call attention that but one
small company is left at this post numbering about fifty men in
all. important position, main depot from which all troops district
except small force on the waters of Puget Sound are supplied. One
company, even full, could not properly guard public property of this
large post, need at least three. Believe companies can be drawn
from East of the Cascades

Troops called from other northern posts like Fort Umpqua, Company I, Third Artillery...

May 9, 1861, Col W. Seawell, Sixth Infantry, U.S. Army Comdy Benicia Barracks, Benicia, Calif. directed to double the guard at the magazine, barracks, ~~000~~ arsenal and depot ... calls for untiring vigilance, reminds property must be preserved at all hazards (P 481)

Native Californians will side with strong, Union men organizing parades at L.A. did not materialize

Orders No 7--Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, May 13, 1861

Any citizen in the employment of the Army in this department who is opposed to the Union will be instantly discharged. E.V. Sumner, Brigadier General, U.S. Army commanding.

War of Rebellion, Vol. 1, Series L PP 488

Territory of Washington, Executive Office, Olympia May 23, 1861

Brig. Gen. E.V. Sumner, U.S. Army, commanding dept. of the Pacific, S.F.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a proclamation issued on the 10th instant for enrolment and organization of the militia of this Territory. The number of public arms now on hand here is very small and to meet any emergency I have respectfully and earnestly to request that you will direct as many of the arms at the various military posts within this Territory as can be spared, with supply of ordinary musket, rifled musket and howitzer ammunition, to be placed at one of the military posts subject to the requisition of the governor. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant. Henry M. McGill, acting governor.

inclosure (Proclamation)

Whereas the President of the United States has issued his proclamation stating that the laws of the United States have been and now are opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ~~seve~~ ordinary way, and therefore calling 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 this 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 prescribed by the act of January 26, 1855 and the amendatory act of Feb. 4, 1866 1858, to organize the militia.

The organization of each company will be immediately reported to Adjt. Gen. Frank Matthias at Seattle, Wash. Ter and through him to the governor when the commissions will issue to the officers elected.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed at Olympia, this 10th day of May, 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth,

(L.S.)

Henry M. McGill

Acting Governor Washington Territory.

Washington Territory, militia

War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol L, Part I

p 488

Henry M. McGill, acting governor to Brig Gen L.V. Sumner at San Fran
from Territory of Washington, Executive office, May 23, 1861

"Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a proclamation issued on the 10th instant for the enrollment and organization of the militia of this territory. The number of public arms now on hand here is very small, and to meet any emergency I have respectfully and earnestly to request that you will direct as many of the arms at the various military posts within this territory as can be spared with a supply of ordinary musket, rifled musket, and howitzer ammunition to be placed at one of the military posts, subject to the requisition of the governor...

p 489

Proclamation Whereas the President of the United States has issued his proclamation stating that 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 calling for the militia of the several States:

Now, therefore, deeming it expedient that the militia of the Territory should be placed in readiness to meet any requisition from the President of the United States or the Governor of this Territory to aid in "maintaining the laws and integrity of the National Union," I do hereby call upon 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 prescribed by the act of January 26, 1855, and the amendatory act of February 4, 1858, to organize the militia.

The organization of each company will be immediately reported

to Adj^t Gen Frank Matthias, at Seattle, Wash. Ter and through him to the Governor, when the commissions will issue to the officers elected.

In witness etc. Henry M. McGill, acting governor of Wash Territory.

[Part I]

War of Rebellion: Vol 1, Series L, pp 491

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash Ter. May 28, 1861

Special Orders No 6.

1-Company E, Ninth Infantry, is transferred from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Dalles and Company G, Ninth Infantry, is transferred from Fort Dalles to Vancouver. These movements to be made without delay, the quartermaster department furnishing the necessary transportation

By order of Col. Wright

Jno. S. Mason

First Lieut. 3rd Regiment of Artillery and Act.
asst. adjt. Gen.

Movements out of territory etc.

Northwest military posts, officers.

War of Rebellion, Series L, Vol L, pt I

p 491

Special orders No 6- Fort Vancouver, May 28, 1861

1-Company E, Ninth Infantry is transferred from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Dalles, and Company G, Ninth Infantry is ~~transferred~~ transferred from Fort Dalles to Fort Vancouver. These movements to be made without delay, the quartermaster's department furnishing the necessary transportation. by order of Col Wright..

Robert C. Buchanan, Brevet Lieut Col and Major Fourth Infantry Commanding, headquarters Fourth Infantry, Fort Dalles, Oregon May 29, 1861
To Assistant Adj Gen Dep of the Pacific S.F.

The present would seem not an inappropriate time to invite the attention of the commanding general of the department to the very scattered positions of the Fourth Infantry and to respectfully request him, if not incompatible with the general interests of the service, to make such changes therein as will bring them more immediately under the supervision of the regimental commander.

The regiment now occupies almost the entire length and ~~considerable~~ inconsiderable portion of the breadth of the Department of the Pacific, the companies being garrisoned at ten different posts and the commander with his headquarters at a post without even one of those companies with him.

This post is the proper station of Maj. R.S. Garnett, Ninth Infantry, who is reported on the monthly return as "absent without leave" and who was assigned to it in August, 1859 and is supposed to be on his

return to it at this time. Could the companies of the Fourth Infantry now serving in Oregon and at the Cascades be transferred to Puget Sound and those of the Ninth on the Sound be transferred to Oregon. ~~which would be of the greatest interest in the section in~~

Should it not be deemed advisable, however, to make this arrangement, it would gratify me to have my headquarters changed to a more central position with regard to the stations of the regiment, or to have one of the detached companies ordered to this post.