

War of "ebellion, Series L, Vol L, Part I

James A. Hardie, "aptin "hird "rtillery and a ting assistant adj gen  
to Capd from Headquarters Department of "regonat Van couer,  
Jan 11, 1861, to "apt M. Maloney, 4th Infy "amp "hehalis, "ray's Harbor,  
Wash ,er.

Acknowledge letter, petition and statement of J.L. McKee and 72  
others, statement of "atthew Mc"ee, Quineault County, ordered to leave  
by "uineault country by Indians, + a e capt ve; Absalom Armstrong,  
north side of Gray's "arbor, house thr time broken open; J.L. Payn,  
nor h side of Gray's "arbor, lost prperty, thr atened b "ndians; Lyman "haffe  
and 36 others, David Helser, G.A. Wood, at test to general hostility  
of Indians. Request that post be alled "ort Chehalis  
and constituted a double ration post forwarded to "ar Dept, approved,  
Col. Wright had thought of dis conti ying it in spri but in viw of fears  
judged it expedient to continue, force will not be increased.

Jan 15, 1861--Brig Gen Albert S. Johnston arrives at "eadquarters  
"epartment of the Pacific under General Orders 10 of November 22, 1860,  
Department of California and Oregon merged into one dept. (p 433)

Mullan: Steamer Pacific, "aker's "ay, Wash "er Jan 18, 1861  
John Mullan, first lieut second artillery in charge of military road  
expedition, to "apt. James A. Hardie, act asst adjt gen hed dept of  
"regon.." "A s field operations of military road from "ort "alla Walla  
to "ort Benton be resumed by the 1st of "ril, ask escort of not less than  
80 men and two officers to protect work and op ations...

Brig Gen A.S. Johnston, at San Francisco, ordered Jan 19, 1861  
by L. Thomas, ass"tant adjutant general "the General in chief desire  
that you order down from Fort Vancouver two compaies of artillery to  
the posts near San Francisco and that the fort at the entrance of the



harbor be occupied by one company with as little delay as practicable.."

Jan 24, 1861--Letter from John D.S. Spencer, captain and senior officer, written from Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Topaze, Esquimaux, to Col G. Wright, Ft Vancouver..

Acknowledge letter of 22 regarding joint occupation of military reserves on San Juan Island, equal land, Captain Bazalgette received on all occasions experienced the utmost courtesy and friendliness on the part of Captain Pickett.

Jan 25, 1861--Lieut Col Silas Casey, ninth Infantry, commanding Fort Steilacoom, quiet along settlements on the Puyallup and White River, Skokomish report by mail rider from Steilacoom to Seattle principal cause for alarm. Indians at Disqually, Bellingham Bay and Puyallup and the agent for Muckleshoot, which is a short distance above the White River settlement called, united testimony, no fear of outbreak.

(two companies, posts vacant in them) (deficiency 2 companies only 80 men)

Jan 26th, 1861--Wright, applies for leave of absence of 12 months from headquarters Department of the Pacific.

Henry M. McGill, Assecy of Washington Territory, transmits copy of memorial of the legislative assembly passed at session just closed.

Lyman Chaffee, speaker house of reps. Passed the council January 18, 1861. By Paul K. Hubbs, president of the council...

To the commander of the Department of the Pacific  
We your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully represent that since Fort Bellingham has been abandoned by the military the numerous tribes of Indians residing in the vicinity have shown unmistakable evidence of hostility to the whites growing out of the non-fulfillment of treaty stipulations on the part of our Government. The settlement on Bellingham Bay is also liable to be surprised at any time by the Northern or British Indians, who periodically visit the sound for plunder, and situated near the forty-ninth parallel it is of the utmost importance that Fort Bellingham should be reoccupied by at least one company of U.S. troops for the protection of said settlement of Bellingham Bay...



[Part I]

War of the Rebellion. Vol 1, Series L PP 433

Orders No 1, Hdqrs. Dept of the Pacific, San Francisco, January 15, 1861.

The arrival of Bvt. Gen. Albert S. Johnston completes the arrangements contemplated in General Orders No. 10 of November 22, 1860, headquarters of the Army. The Departments of California and Oregon are merged into one department. The general assumes command of the Department of the Pacific.

By command of Brigadier-General Johnston:

W.W. Mackall, assistant adj. Gen.

--  
Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Jan. 15, 1861

Col. G. Wright, Ninth Infantry, U.S. Army, Comdg. Dist. of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

Colonel: By direction of Brigadier-General Johnson I transmit the order by which he assumes command of the Department of the Pacific and requests you to furnish him with a report of the condition and station of troops in the District of Oregon and the state of Indian relations and of all movements in contemplation; also the state of funds in the hands of disbursing officers.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant

W.W. Mackall

assistant adjutant general

---

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, January 17, 1861

Col. S. Cooper, adjutant-general, Wash. D.C.

Colonel: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place on the 14th inst. and that, in accordance with the orders of the general-in-chief I assumed command of the department on the 15th.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the general in chief to the fact that the different staff departments of this department are

without funds. If it be true that there is a large amount of public money in the mint at this place, which I have heard, I would respectfully suggest that a sufficient portion of it to meet the wants of the government for the military service be placed to the credit of the disbursing officers of the department. The requisitions of the chiefs of the staff departments not having been filled--it is to be presumed from a scarcity in the sub-treasuries of the east--it is therefore that I take the liberty to suggest that there probably exists the ability to comply with them at this place.

.....A.S. Johnston

Colonel, Second Cavalry and Brevt. Brigadier-General

--

Mullan road

[Part I]  
War of the Rebellion, Vol 1, Series L, pp. 434

Steamer Pacific

Baker's Bay, Wash Ter. January 18, 1861

Capt. James A. Hardie

Act. asst. adjt. gen. Headquarters, Department of Oregon.

Sir: I would respectfully state that as the field operations of the military road from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton will be resumed by the 1st of April 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.

I am sir, truly and respectfully your obedient  
servant, John Mullan

First Lieut. Second Artillery in charge of Mil. Road Expedition.

[Part I]

War of the Rebellion: Vol I, Series L-PP 435

Headquarters, Fort Steilacoom,

Wash Territory, Jan. 25, 1861

Capt. James A. Hardie, 3rd Arty. act assist adjt. gen. Fort Vancouver, W.T.

Captain: The copies of communications from Acting Governor McGill and others relating to Indian affairs on the Sound have been received. I have the honor to report as follows:

Early in December last a man by the name of Ferguson living near the mouth of the Skokomish reported to me that a white man had been killed by an Indian. He informed me that the Indian agent, Mr. Simmons, was then at the reservation near the mouth of the river. I told him it was the duty of the agent to make an official report to me of an occurrence that would require military aid but that I would attend to it. The Massachusetts being about to proceed to San Juan Island with Lieutenant Casey of the engineers and a surveying party, I directed that she should go by way of the Skokomish river. I directed Lt. Casey to confer with the agent and investigate. It appears that a white man by the name of Carter living near the mouth of the Skokomish was killed by an Indian by the name of Paemps with the assistance of one of his sons who was known by the name of Charley. The agent informed Lt. Casey that he did not think any of the other Indians had anything to do with it and that that 100 or more of them were hunting up the murderers and that furthermore that he thought it not best for the troops to interfere as it would tend to frighten the Indians. Paemps and his son have frequently been at this post and I know them; he is a half Klickitat and half Skokomish, the latter one of the tribes on the Sound. He has been a priest and preacher among the Indians for some time but has taken to drink and lost much of his influence among them.

I enclose received not long ago a petition signed by twenty-four citizens of White River, setting forth that they feared an outbreak of Indians. I dispatched Lieutenant Alexander of the engineers with two men to

visit the settlements on the Puyallup and White River and to inquire into the foundation of the report. Lieutenant Alexander reported that as far as he could learn there was no good cause for the alarm and that the settlers appeared to be satisfied; also that most of their fears were not well founded. A report taken by the mail rider from Steilacoom to Seattle was the principal causes of the alarm.

I have the information from the Indian agents at Nisqually, Bellingham Bay and Puyallup and the agent for Muckleshoot which is a short distant above the White River settlement, called upon me in person. Their united testimony is that there is no cause to fear an outbreak among the Indians. I concur in that opinion. These Indian rumors on the Sound have not escaped my attention and had I considered them of sufficient importance to trouble the headquarters of the department it would have been reported ~~very~~ before.

Silas Casey

Lt. Col. Ninth Infantry, commanding



Mullan Road

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

p 439

S. Cooper, adjutant general to Brig Gen Albert S.

Johnston, U.S. Army, commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco

transmits copy of a project for the continuation of the work on the Fort

Wentworth and Walla Walla military road, submitted to the Secretary of

War by Capt Andrew A. Humphreys, Corps of Topographical

Engineers. The secretary approves of the same, directs

you give the necessary instructions for carrying out, directs assist

surgeon to accompany expedition to attend to citizens employed by

Lieutenant Mullan

J Holt, secretary of War...Office of exploration and  
surveys, recommended Lieut Mullan's project

for continuing, 15 months from April 1, estimated \$85,000 expenditure

(Page 439) Expense of about \$4,600 a month

party of 50 enlisted men on extra duty at 35 cents a day; 47 hands at

50 cents a day; 3 assistants, civil engineers and clerk at \$125 a month

guide, and interpreter \$125; wagon master, \$100; 2 blacksmiths, \$80;

4 carpenters, \$75; 30 laborers and teamsters, \$50; 2 cooks, \$30;

\$000 Escort of 100?)

Adjutant General's Office

Washington D.C. Feb. 7, 1861

Bvt. Gen. Albert S. Johnston, U.S. Army, commanding ~~0644~~ dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco

General; Herewith I have the honor to transmit a copy of a project for the continuation of the work on the Fort Benton and Walla Walla military road submitted to the secretary of War by Capt. Andrew W. Humphreys, corps topographical engineers. The secretary approves of the same and directs that you give the necessary instructions for

carrying out its provisions. A detail of an assistant surgeon to accompany the expedition will be made from your command whom you will instruct to attend the citizens employed by Lieutenant Mullan.

I am, general, very respectfully your obedient servant

S. Cooper, adjutant-general

(Inclosure)

War Department, Office of Exploration and  
Surveys, Washington Jan. 24, 1861.

Hon J. Holt, Secretary of War:

Sir: In the latter part of December I submitted to the Department with a recommendation the project of Lieutenant 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 Lieutenant Mullan to be on 1st April next \$85,000. This 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



of assistants and employes and extent of outfit and the monthly cost of maintaining the party proposed by Lieutenant 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 employes of the party. Much of the work to be done upon the road consists of building bridges and Lieutenant 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 Lieutenant Mullan to send back to Walla Walla and discharge a portion or the whole of his party toward the approach of the winter and to enjoin upon him the strictest ~~possible~~ 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. Lt. Mullan requested that the sum of \$30,000 be placed to his credit in New York. He will probably require:

three assistants, civil engineers and clerk at \$125 per month, \$375.

1 guide and interpreter, \$125 per month \$125.

Wagon master at \$100 per month \$100.

Two blacksmiths at \$80 per month, \$160



Four carpenters at \$75 per month, \$300.

30 laborers and teamsters at \$50 per month \$1,500.

Four herders at \$30 per month \$120.

Two cooks at \$30 per month , \$60.

Fifty 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 per cent \$397

Total monthly expense \$4,367

Expense of party for 16 months \$70,000

Estimated cost of outfit \$12,00.

I beg leave to suggest that Lieutenant 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 in no event should the amount of the appropriation be exceeded and that he will in his discretion winter with the whole party on the route or reduce it upon the approach of winter, or return and disband it at Walla Walla.

A.A. Humphreys,

Captain, Topographical Engineers, in charge.

Nez Perce gold country

War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol L, part 1, p 446-47

E. Steen, major first dragoons, commanding, from Fort Walla Walla to Capt. James A. Hardie at Fort Vancouver..

"..the miners are flocking into the Nez Perce country daily.

From the best information I can gain a large number of California miners are expected this spring. Trouble will be the result unless something is done to purchase the mineral land immediately from the Indians. They are very much dissatisfied, and their only confidence now is in the troops, who they say have promised to protect them."

[Part I]

War of the Rebellion: Vol 1, Series 1, page 450.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific  
San Francisco, March 2, 1861.

Edward R. Geary, Esq. Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Portland, Oreg.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to Col. Wright to Col. Wright commanding the Military District of Oregon, requesting that thirty or forty rifles may be placed at your disposal for the use of the employees ~~at~~ at the Fort Simcoe Agency. I have no authority under the law regulations to make ~~such~~ any disposition of the public arms other than for the use of the troops and I could not do so unless the exigency of the occasion was such as to furnish a full justification for acting without the sanction of action as you propose to provide the arms now as a precautionary measure. For these reasons I do not conceive it to be in my power to comply with your request. By the act of the 3d of March, 1825, the president under certain restrictions, is authorized to have arms unsuitable for the military service sold. There may be rifles at Fort Vancouver of that description in which case I do not doubt you would, on application to the War Department, be authorized to purchase for your department whatever number may be needed.

A.S. Johnston

Colonel, Second Cavalry and ~~Prev~~ Brigadier General.



Fort Simcoe

War of Rebellion, Series L, Vol L, Part 1, p 450

A.S. Johnston, colonel second cavalry and brevet brigadier general,  
headquarters dept of OO Pac, San Francisco March 2, 1861 to

Edward R. Geary, supt Indian Affairs, Portland, Ore.

"Acknowledge receipt of letter addressed to Col Wright, commanding  
military district of Oregon, requesting that thirty or forty rifles be  
placed at your disposal for use of the employees at the Fort Simcoe  
Agency." "I have no authority under laws or regulations to make any disposal  
of public arms other than use of troops and could not do so unless the  
exigency of the occasion was such as to furnish a full justification;...  
in case presented seems no urgency, as you propose to provide the arms now  
as a precautionary measure. For these reasons..by act of 3d of March,  
1825, the President, under certain restrictions is authorized to  
have arms unsuitable for military service sold. There may be rifles at  
Fort Vancouver of that description...

March 22, 1861

Brig. Gen. E.V. Sumner:

Dear General: Prepare to sail from New York the first of the next month to relieve Brevet Brigadier General Johnston, in the command of the Pacific Department, say for a tour of some years. The order to sail, etc. will reach you by the next mail, but remain unpublished til you are on the Pacific Ocea, for confidential reasons. In haste, yours truly,

Winfield Scott

Special orders

No 37

Hdqrs. Dept of the Pacific

San Francisco, March 23, 1861

Lieut Col. Robert C. Buchanan will join the headquarters of his regiment at Fort Dalles and take command.

By order of the Brigadier-General Johnston

W.W. Mackall

Assistant adjutant Gen.

Special orders

No 86

War Dept. adjt. General's office,

Washington, March 23, 1861

Brigadier-General Sumner will without delay, repair to San Francisco and relieve Brevet Brigadier-General Johnston in the command of the Department of the Pacific, whereupon the latter will return to Washington to receive further orders.

L. Thomas

Adjutant General

By order



War of Rebellion, Series L, Vol L, pt 1, p 455      March 22, 1861  
Winfield Scott, ordering Brig Gen. E.V. Sumner to prepare to sail  
from New York the first of next month to relieve Brevt Brigadier General  
Johnston in the command of the Pacific Dept say for a tour of some  
years. The order etc. remain unpublished till you are on the Pacific  
Ocean for confidential reasons..

March 23, 1861--

000 Special Orders 37.

Lieut Col. Robert C. Buchanan will join headquarters of his regiment at  
Fort Dalles and take command. Johnston to--

p 463, to Col Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant general U.S. Army, Wash D.C.,

April 9, 1861--"I have the honor to tender the resignation 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 also ask that my successor  
may be appointed and ordered to relieve me as soon as practicable..

A.S. Johnston, colonel, second cavalry, brevet brigadier general..

second endorsement

"Accepted," Simon Cameron, secretary of War, May 3, 1861.



War Dept. Wash D.C. April 4, 1861

Capt. Henry E. Maynadier, Tenth Regiment of Infantry.

By the third section of the act making appropriations for the support of the army approved March 2, 1861, \$50,000 were appropriated for the protection of emigrants on the overland routes between the Atlantic Slope and the Oregon and California, and Oregon and Washington Frontier," to be expanded under the direction of this department. It is contemplated to organize and equip from 50 to 100 men as a protective corps to be used as guards and sentries, scouting parties and in such ways as the best means of affording protection to emigrants.. 1 principal assistant \$200 a month; three assistants \$150 per month; 1 physician \$150; 1 guide, if necessary, \$125; 1 clerk \$75; 1 wagon master \$75; 15 teamsters, herders cooks et al at rate not exceeding \$30.

In view of the great advantages which employment in the Protective Corps will afford to young men desirous of emigrating it is expected that a sufficient number can be obtained for a sum not exceeding \$15 per month in addition to their outfit and subsistence.

Immediately after receiving these instructions you will commence to procure the necessary supplies for the expedition and will direct your assistants to enlist the required number for the Protective Corps; you will appoint a rendezvous at some point on the Missouri river and specify a time at which all shall be at that point. You will then by publication in the newspapers and handbills widely circulated, notify persons intending to emigrate of the arrangements to be made and invite them to avail themselves of the means of protection the government offers them. You will take care to start early enough to insure a timely arrival on the Pacific Slope and will endeavor to concentrate the emigrants by the time they reach the mountains so they can travel within easy reach of each other. If after passing the South Pass sufficiently far, the emigrants desire to divide and take different routes you are

authorized to divide the Protective Corps and place detachments under your assistants to accompany the parties giving them such instructions as may be required. If the number of emigrants should require and funds allow, you may increase the number of the Protective Corps employing, if possible the emigrants themselves. You are also authorized to obtain a supply of goods for presents to Indians and compensation for their services in case you find it necessary to employ them but you will not expend a sum greater than \$300 for this purpose.

After the emigrants have reached the settled parts of the Pacific coast you will disband the Protective Corps and dispose of the property and material on the best terms you can obtain. You will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal. and thence by the Panama steamer to New York and this city where you will close your accounts and report to this department the material, incidents and results of the expedition. The sum of \$35,000 will be placed to your credit with the assistant treasurers of the United States as follows:

Assistant Treasurer at New York \$5,000; assistant treasurer at Saint Louis, \$20,000; assistant treasurer at San Francisco \$10,000, total \$35,000.....

...Simon Cameron, secretary of War.



## Emigration

War of Rebellion, Vol 0 Series L, Vol L, Part 1, April 4, 1861

p 460

By third section of act making appropriations for the support of the Army, approved March 2, 1861, \$50,000 appropriated "for the protection of emigrants on the overland routes between the Atlantic Slope and the California and Oregon and Washington Frontier..." contemplated to organize and equip from 50 to 100 men as a protective corps as guards, sentries, scouting parties (called the Protective Corps) young men desiring to emigrate \$15 a month establish headquarters on Missouri, publication in newspapers and handbills circulated widely notify persons intending to emigrate and invite them to avail themselves of the means of protection the government offers them. Orders to Capt. Henry E. Maynadier, 10th regiment of infantry.. by Simon Cameron, secretary of war



Mullan Road

War of Rebellion, Series L, Vol L, part 1, p 460 461

W.W. Mackall, assistant adjutant general, special orders no 400 50, headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, April 8, 1861 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 D Ninth Infantry at Fort Walla Walla, proportioned as follows.. From Colville, two subalterns, second Lieut Nathaniel Wickliffe and Bvt Rec Lieut Salem S. March, three non commissioned officers and seventy six men; and from Walla Walla one sergeant and twenty men.

to form guard to the Walla Walla and Fort Benton road party and be under command of 1st lieut J Mullan, Second Artillery.

Mullan: April 8, 1861, p 462-63 tells of plans..