

...The Nez Perce outbreak caused great uneasiness throughout the Inland Empire. In the Yakima country there were fears that Smohalla's followers and Moses' band might go on the war path.

In the Palouse rumors spread that the Palouses, Spokanes and Coeur d'Alenes were involved. Many people fled to Walla Walla and a blockhouse was built at Palouse City 125 feet square where 200 settlers sought refuge for awhile. It was reported that Father Cataldo was held prisoner at the Coeur d'Alene Mission. At Spokane a few Nez Perces appeared and there was a war dance in the Indian camp every night. Settlers from the Four Lakes district came to the falls and nearly all the whites moved to Havermale island in the Spokane river for safety. The situation was relieved when troops were sent to the falls. They built barracks on what is now Main avenue near Howard street (named after General Howard) and stayed until the spring of 1878.

When the war time subsided it was realized that the Indians in the Spokane country had been as badly scared as the whites. The movement of troops, the concentration of the settlers and the propaganda of the disaffected Nez Perces perplexed them. The controlling influence proved to be Father Cataldo, who was not a prisoner but travelled the country for two months after the outbreak urging the Indians to remain quite.

General Frank Whetton who came with the first troops to the falls called an Indian council which was attended by Fathers Cataldo, Joset and Giorda. At the council Chief Selteese expressed the sentiment of the Catholic mission Indians by declaring that if he were forced into war, he and his tribe would fight on the side of the whites.

. . . 1

Some further mention of Smohalla, founder of the Dreamer's religion, is desirable because of the far reaching influence which this strange person exerted over the Indians and because of the important part

which his doctrines played in confirming the non-treaty Indians in their attitude toward the whites. The first official reference to Smohalla was made by A.B. Meacham, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, who complained in 1870 of the trouble which the new faith was causing. Smohalla's band, the Sokulk or Wanapum lived on both sides of the Columbia at Priest rapids and his followers along the river were supposed to number 2,000 in 1872. (This name, which was given him after he became known as a prophet, means preacher and is more correctly spelled Shmoqula.)

His apostles went among the other tribes. Just previous to the outbreak of Chief Joseph General O.O. Howard and a commission held a conference with Smohalla at Wallula with the result that the non-treaty Indians on the Columbia refrained from taking part in the war though they still refused to go on a reservation.

Attention was drawn to Smohalla again in 1883 with the coming of the railroad and the subsequent unrest among the Indians of the Yakima valley and vicinity. The trouble was not exclusively due to invasion of land rights; much of it was on account of interference with the religious ceremonies of the Dreamers. General Miles, then commanding the Department of the Columbia sent Major J.W. MacMurray to investigate. The latter spent about a year in visiting the Indian villages and his report is the most valuable source of information regarding the cult. (Mooney, James The Ghost Dance Religion. Fourteenth annual report of the bureau of Ethnology, Washington 1896, Ch VI-VII, Smohalla's life, doctrines and ritual.)

Smohalla was born about 1815 or 1820. Howard called him "an odd little wizard of an Indian" In 1884 he was described by MacMurray as being short, thick-set, bald headed and almost a hunchback, but he had a large head with deep brow over bright intelligent eyes. In speaking he usually affected a bland, persuasive style, but he could be



aroused to eloquence. MacMurray said that Smohalla's speaking never lost interest to him, though it was in a language which he did not understand. The Indians were spell-bound by his magic.

Smohalla commenced to preach his doctrines about 1850, and traces of their influence are apparent in speeches made by the disaffected Indians at the first "alla" council.

About 1860 Chief Moses, who feared Smohalla was "making medicine" against him provoked a fight with him and Smohalla was left on the ground dead. He revived, however, and crawled into a boat on the Columbia. The boat drifted a long distance down the river and he was rescued by white men. When he recovered from his injuries he became a wanderer going down the coast to California and Mexico and returning to his former home on the Columbia by way of Arizona, Utah and Nevada. The Indians believed that he had returned from the dead and he spoke with an authority which he had never before possessed.

He told the Indians that the Great Spirit was angry at their apostasy and commanded them to return to their primitive manner of life. He now expounded to them an elaborate system of ceremony based on his own mythology, on the observances which he had witnessed as a youth at the Antanum Catholic mission, with possibly some additions from Mormon sources. Smohalla was undoubtedly subject to cataleptic trances, and he, as well as his followers, manifestly believed the things which came to him in this state. Yet, like many similar prophets he did not hesitate to supplement these revelations with deception. He enhanced his reputation by predicting eclipses which he was able to do by the help of an almanac and some explanation from a party of surveyors. This series of prophecies came to an abrupt end when he was unable to get another almanac.

There were frequent services in the Smohalla ceremonial during which drumming was kept up almost continuously. At exercises which MacMurray attended in Smohalla's own village, seven bass drums were used.

In an outdoor service a processional was headed by the prophet and a boy with a bell. On entering an enclosure Smohalla hoisted a heraldic flag and delivered a sermon. There was a system of signals whereby the people chanted out or low, quick or slow, at a word from the prophet or at the ringing of the bell. At the services inside Smohalla's church, lines of women kept time on the drums with ceremonial gestures and by tapping with their heels on the floor chanting at the same time. The men and boys knelt on the canvas-covered floor in lines of seven. The individuals were arranged according to height and each line wore shirts of the same color. Smohalla knelt in front clothed in white with the boy bell-ringer at his right. Testimonies were given at these meetings--usually stories of visions or dreams. There was a song leader and the bell was used at the end of each line and to stop the singing when it was rung continuously and all raised their hands with a loud, "Ai."

At the close of the ceremony the <sup>man nearest</sup> high priest passed in front of him and down the line of women and as he reached the door turned and bowed to the priest. Each man did this in his turn and afterward the women. While the worshipers were departing the priest rang the small bell with his right hand and with his left hand he gave a single stroke on a large bell as each passed through the door. Smohalla lived to an advanced age and much of the ceremonial part of his religion still survives among the Yakimas.

....

Among the non-treaty tribes were the Sinkiuse under Chief Moses who lived on the east side of the Columbia between Fort Okanogan and Crab Creek just north of Smohalla's people. Moses had been asked to go on a reservation and he told General O.O. Howard at Fort Simcoe, in June 1877, that he was not unwilling but that some of the northern tribes had invited him to become their chief and he might prefer to go with them. Moses' tribe were uneasy and the settlers in



Active hostilities did not immediately commence, and the attention of both parties was chiefly turned to the attitude of the border states. With a population of five and a half million, rich, fertile and extending in a broad belt nearly two hundred miles wide at its narrowest part, between the insurgent slave states and the free, they held in their hands the immediate fate of the country.

Had they all remained heartily and firmly faithful to the cause of the republic, the preponderance of power would have been so overwhelming the advantage of position so great, that the rebellion would have had but a short life, and would have strangled upon the soil which gave it birth.

They did not take this position; and by their various policies, various in form, but little divergent in purpose, they swelled the proportions and prolonged the duration of war and brought its blood and its devastation home to their own fields and firesides.

Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri were the debatable ground of the first days and so of the whole war of the rebellion.

Both parties appreciated their importance and both sought to secure them; the one as usual by a cautious and the other by a daring policy.

Virginia, if not the most powerful from her situation the most important of them all, was, on the first assertion of national authority, and in spite of her previous denunciations of the course of South Carolina, at once thrown into the hands of the seceding insurgents. North Carolina and Tennessee soon followed her. Kentucky and Missouri distracted between the loyalty of the large majority of their people and the strong disaffection of their leading politicians, nearly all of whom were ~~firmly~~ heartily in the interests of the rebel

factions, wavered and temporized and fell into civil commotion within their own borders; and Maryland was saved to the Union and from the fate of war only by the patriotism of her governor, and the sagacity and decision of his sometimes seeming opponent, but always co-worker, general Butler. Abandoning <sup>V</sup>Virginia hopelessly to the insurgents, and passing her by until the beginning of active hostilities, I follow the immediate fortunes of the insurrection through the other five states upon the border.....



...His movement toward Baltimore was a signal for a rapid departure of the rebellious Marylanders of the neighborhood westward. They went with such arms as they could command; and , at the same time an attempt was made to send to Harper's Ferry, then in the possession of the insurgents, a steam gun, invented by a Mr. Winans of Baltimore, who expected to effect by it an entire change in artillery warfare.

But on the 10th (May) 1861--General Butler seized this much-talked of weapon on its passage, arrested those who accompanied it and placed it among the less pretending, but as it proved, more efficient batteries with which he commanded the important railway viaduct at what was known as the Washington Junction.

ON the 14th they entered the city of Baltimore ~~himself~~ himself with the Eighth New York Regiment, a detachment of the Very Sixth Massachusetts which had been attacked three weeks before, and a battery, and, marching through the city, undisturbed by the rebellious and cheered by the loyal, encamped upon Federal Hill, a high point of ground which commanded both Baltimore and Fort Mchenry, where he fixed his headquarters. Having thus obtained quiet and absolute possession of this important city, he issued, on the same day, a proclamation setting forth to the Baltimoreans that he was among them to sustain the laws, local as well as national; that preferring to trust their good faith and loyalty he had come with little more than the guard suited to his rank; that no attempts to incite sedition or give aid and comfort to the insurgents would be permitted; and that the formation of drill of bodies of men not part of the enrolled militia of the state were forbidden. He invited the citizens to furnish rations for his command at fair prices, and promised that any outrage whatever upon person or property by those under his command should be visited with rigorous punishment.



(Proclamation issued , Department of Annapolis, Federal Hill, Baltimore, May 14, 1861, published on page 101 of Harper's pictorial. Benj. F. Butler, Brig. Gen. Com. Department of Annapolis, E.G. Parker, lieutenant colonel, aid-de-camp)

His tone was forbearing, courteous and kind, but unmistakably firm and earnest. At this proclamation the small minority of bitter and desperate secessionists muttered threats and treason between their teeth; but there was general acquiescence and in some quarters outspoken approbation. The course which it marked out was followed with comparative ease; for a great change had taken place in Baltimore and its neighborhood since the attack upon the Massachusetts men. In spite of the activity, the virulence and the audacity of the secessionists, the loyal citizens found that they were largely in the majority, and that although the greater part of the wealthy and cultivated people, being all slaveholders and closely connected with the corresponding class in Eastern Virginia, were (102) disaffected, a very large and influential minority even of these, including men eminent for their talents no less than from their social position, were strenuous upholders of the Constitution of the Union. In Western Maryland the national flag was raised at Frederick City, at Hagerstown, and elsewhere with due honors and loyal defenders thronged around it. On the 13th of May a train from Philadelphia passed through Baltimore with the flag displayed; and the same token of devotion to the unvindicable republic was raised upon many public and private buildings.

On the morning of the 14th, the day of General Butler's arrival, a Pennsylvania regiment, in complete array, passed unmolested and even with some tokens of welcome, over the very route which three weeks before had been the scene of bloody conflict.



Resolution passed in the Maryland Legislature May 10 (1861)

Whereas the war against the Confederate States is unconstitutional and repugnant to civilization, and will result in a bloody and shameful overthrow of our institutions; and while recognizing the obligation of Maryland to the Union, we sympathize with the South in the struggle for their rights--for the sake of humanity, we are for peace and reconciliation, and solemnly protest against this war and will take no part in it;

Resolved That Maryland implores the President, in the name of God, to cease this unholy war at least until Congress assembles; that Maryland desires and consents to the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. The military occupation of Maryland is unconstitutional, and she protests against it, through the violent interference with the transit of federal troops is discountenanced; that the vindication of her rights be left to time and reason, and that a Convention, under existing circumstances, is inexpedient.

(General Legislature met at Frederick City, west of Yankee muskets, Governor's message opposed secession as unprovoked and unjustifiable and advised that the army should array itself on the side of the Union and peace. In spite of efforts of an active and disaffected minority the Legislature decided by vote of 53 to 13 that that body had not the right to pass an Ordinance of Secession. Legislature adjourned May, 14, 1861; all efforts to bring about a convention of the people and to place the military affairs of the state in the hands of a Board of Safety (both of which were pressed by the sympathizers with the insurrection), failed; and no more disloyal measure was exerted than a strong condemnation of a war of subjugation, and a protest against the military occupation of the state.



On the mean time troops rapidly concentrated under the command of General Butler (Benj. F) , and on the 5th of May he advanced a force within a few miles of Baltimore, and took possession of Relay House, an important relay station which commanded both the passage southward toward Washington, and that Westward toward Harper's Ferry.

While here he met constant manifestations not only of a rebellious, but a bloodthirsty and vindictive spirit. Two of his officers arrested a man who openly justified the murderous onset upon the Massachusetts regiment in Baltimore, and according to his official statement he found well authenticated evidence of an attempt to poison his soldiers by persons who obtained admission to his camp in the disguise of pie-peddlers. Upon this discovery he threatened the rebels with the swiftest and most condign punishment for such barbarity; and he , who had on the score of humanity, withstood the remonstrance of his own governor against his offer to put down a threatened insurrection of the slaves, reminded his rebellious enemies in a general order (from Relay House) that they were teaching him a dangerous lesson, and that with a word he could mingle death in the food of their every household...."

(Resume p 101...His movement toward Baltimore was the signal etc.)



## Maryland: Census

According to the census of 1860 Maryland had a white population of 516,128, and 87,188 slaves. Tennessee a white population of 826,828 and 275,784 slaves; and North Carolina a white population of 631,489 and 331,081 slaves.

Major Morris's Letter to Judge Giles of Baltimore

At the date of issuing your writ and for two weeks previous the city in which you live and where your court has been held was entirely under the control of revolutionary authorities. Within that period United States soldiers, while committing no offense, had been perfidiously attacke~~d~~ and inhumanly murdered in your streets; no punishment had been awarded, and I believe no arrests had been made for these atrocious crimes; supplies of provisions intended for this garrison had been stopped, the intention to capture this fort had been boldly proclaimed; your most public thoroughfares were daily patrolled by large numbers of troops armed and clothed, at least in part, with articles stolen from the United States; and the federal flag while waving over the federal offices, was cut down by some person wearing the uniform of a Maryland soldier. To add to the fore---(112 p.) going an assemblage elected in defiance of law, but claiming to be the legislative body of your state, and so recognized by the executive of Maryland, was debating the federal compact. If all this be not rebellion, I know not what to call it. I certainly regard it as sufficient legal cause for suspens~~e~~ and writ of habeas corpus. Besides, there were certain grounds of expediency on which I declined obeying your mandate.

1st--The writ of habeas corpus in the hands of an unfriendly power might depopulate this fortification, and place it at the mercy of a "Baltimore mob" in much less time than it could be done by all the appliances of modern warfare.

2nd The ferocious spirit exhibited by your community toward the United States Army would render me very averse from appearing publicly and unprotected in the city of Baltimore to defend the interests of the body to which I belong.



A few days since a soldier of this command, while outside the walls was attacked by a fiend or fiends in human shape, almost deprived of life, and left unprotected about half a mile from garrison. He was found in this situation and brought in, covered with blood. One of your evening prints was quite jocose over this laughable occurrence.

And now sir, permit me to say in conclusion that no one can regret more than I this conflict between the civil and military authorities. If, in an experience of thirty three years you have never before known the writ of habeas corpus to be disobeyed, it is only because of such a contingency in political affairs as the present has never before arise. I claim to be a loyal citizen and I hope my former conduct both official and private will justify this pretension.

In any condition of affairs except that of civil war I would cheerfully obey your order, and as soon as the present excitement shall pass away I will hold myself ready not only to produce the soldier, but also to appear in person to answer for my conduct; but in the existing state of sentiment in the city of Baltimore, I think it your duty to sustain the federal military and to straighten their hands, instead of endeavoring to strike them down. I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant. W.W. Morris, Major Fourth U.S. Artillery, commanding Fort M'Henry. (Chief Justice Taney)



Maryland...Secession, background

Harper's 117

...the election of Mr. Lincoln put slavery in no peril. Before he became a candidate for the presidency or had the thought of becoming one, and in the course of an address to the people of a free state, he had avowed in clear decided terms, that whatever might be his feelings and opinions in regard to slavery he did not believe that the national government had the constitutional power to disturb it where it was established or to control the local action of the people in regard, or to deny the benefit added (to slaveholders) of an effective Fugitive Slave Law.

His election found the party of the slaveholders in power.

The presidential chair was filled by a man who was their creature, if he was not their tool; and from it he could not be removed for four months.

They commanded a majority in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. The bench of the Supreme Court was filled by judges of their appointment, and who had always ruled in their interest; and throughout the country all the executive offices were under their control/

The success of Mr. Lincoln did not indicate any sectional division of the country upon the question of the administration of the national government; while on the contrary, the divided vote of the slave states, in consequence of which he was elected, through a plurality of one million of the entire popular vote of the country, was given for his opponents collectively, did show that in those very states there was at that time a majority of two hundred thousand voters ready to maintain the paramount importance of the Union.



There was, therefore at the time of the secession of South Carolina, not only no impending danger to the interests of the slave states, but, in the view of the great body of their people (except in South Carolina itself) no such danger threatened in the future as induced them to give their votes in favor of a candidate who represented the party of progressive slavery or disunion.

But the 62 five hundred and seventy thousand slaveholders who did so vote and the leaders of whom immediately set on foot secession, knew well that the social institution peculiar to their states was in peril; they were but putting into effect a long-cherished purpose to dissolve the Union then they had ceased to rule it.

John C. Calhoun, forty eight years before the election of Mr. Lincoln and eight years previous to the agitation which resulted in the Missouri Compromise, he had confessed to Commodore Charles Stewart that the leading slaveholders, united themselves with the Democratic party in the North in defiance of their tastes and preferences and only as a means of obtaining political power; adding this memorable declaration: "When we (the slaveholders) thus cease to control this nation through a disjointed democracy or any material obstacle in that party which shall end to throw us out of that rule and control we (p 118 shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union."

The time and the occasion supposed by Calhoun had come. Slavery was in no peril, but a disjointed democracy had thrown the slaveholders out of control of the nation, and true to their purpose, that which they had ceased to rule they began to ruin. It was by the agitation of the question of slavery that the democracy had become disjointed. But slavery itself was no bar to the perpetuity of the union; for, at its formation, slaves were held in every commonwealth but one of those which, under the Constitution passed from a confederacy



into a nation. It is true that in six of the remaining twelve slavery was felt to be ~~now~~ wrongful and was doomed to speedy extinction by irresistible forces both moral and material; but it is no less true that among the majority of the people of the other six which retained it the re was at that time a singular estimate both of its justice and its economy, and that the leading statesmen including those who spoke for them in the formation of the Constitution expected and desired its abolition by legislative enactment.

....the faction of progressive slavery, though in the minority in every slave state except South Carolina and perhaps Georgia, brought about the secession of eleven of the thirty-three divisions of the republic...



"We may consider the war to have fairly begun on the 8th of February, 1861, when the Southern Confederacy was formally inaugurated. All that had been done before was the isolated action of disaffected individuals and communities...

South Carolina formally seceded from the Union on the 20th of December, 1861... a month had hardly elapsed before five other states ranged themselves by the side of South Carolina, three of these did so almost simultaneously during the second week of ~~February~~ January.

By the census of 1860 the entire population of the United States was thirty-one and a half millions of whom twenty-seven and a half millions were free and four millions slaves. The seven seceding states had a little more than two and a half millions of free persons and a little less than that number of slaves.

But the contest was not to be waged against such odds. Arkansas, was in any case, to join the Confederacy. If war ensued, the accession of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee might safely be reckoned on.

Virginia was the first to join the Confederacy.

...the union

California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, District of Columbia and the territories.

California had 376,200 whites, 3,816 free colored.

Maryland 516,128 whites, 83,718 free colored, 87,188 slaves, total 687,034.

Oregon 52,343 white, 121 ~~xxxx~~ free colored.

Territories 219,781 whites, 12,107 ~~free colored~~ 299 free colored, 63 slaves.



Kentucky 920,077 whites, 10,146 free colored, 225,490 slaves.

#### The Confederacy

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Texas population 421,411 whites, 339 free colored, 180,682 slaves

See P 121 for complete table:

Total The Union 21,557,370 whites; 350,721 free colored, 432,685 slaves, grand total 22,340,776.

The Confederacy: 5,450,711 whites, 131,401 free colored, 3,520,902 slave , grand total 9,103,014.

The eleven states which now, 1861, composed the Confederacy had a free population of five and a half millions, leaving twenty one and a half millions in the unions. But it was confidently believed at the South and for a time feared at the North that Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri would go with the other slaveholding states. This would bring the population of the Confederacy up to eight millions, leaving nineteen millions to the Union.

...Men living far apart with abundant leisure naturally seek occasions of coming together. These, in the South, were mainly afforded by regular sessions of the courts and by militia musters. The court-houses are usually placed as nearly as possible in the center of the county. The militia musters were held at the same place. From all the region the people thronged to court and muster. The parade of the militia was the least attraction at these gatherings but every man was enrolled in some company, and had learned something of discipline. The South, in a few months, was enabled to transform

1860



itself into a great military camp with no serious breaking in upon the routine of its daily life.

At the North and especially in the East, the case was different. Every man was engaged in some regular occupation. A large proportion were gathered into cities and towns. Nearly one half of the North lived in cities and large villages; nine tenths of the South lived in the country. The tendency of the free states was toward an aggregation of population; that of the South toward segregation. The Southern men were armed, the northern not, depending upon police for protection/

..The Confederacy was strong also in the entire unanimity of its people. Some of the states hesitated whether they should secede; but that step once taken, there was no perceptible opposition except in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee. Every man felt bound to go with his state right or wrong. The dogma of the supremacy of the states inculcated for forty years, had become an absolute article of political faith. The federal government was only an agent created by the states to be used or discarded at pleasure.

A Southerner hardly styled himself an American; he was a Virginian, or a Carolinian, a Georgian or a Mississippian.

The Confederacy held ...etc...