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REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
TO THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SESSION OF 1885-6.

Published by Authority.

OLYMPIA:
THOMAS H. CAVANAUGH, PUBLIC PRINTER.
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OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,

OLYMPIA, Oct. 1885.

To His Excellency, *WATSON C. SQUIRE,*

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith my report as Adjutant General of Washington Territory, for the Biennial year ending September 30th, 1885.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. G. O'BRIEN,

Adjutant General.

REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL, 1884-5.

*To the Legislative Assembly
of the Territory of Washington.*

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the militia of the territory is a duty fraught with much discouragement, by reason of a lack of funds to carry out the simplest requirements of the law. The difficulties encountered in recruiting men to fill old and organize new companies is not from a lack of proper military spirit, neither from a lack of willing men; but rather from the fact that while the present law requires that every able bodied man between certain ages shall be enrolled in the militia it makes no provision whatever for defraying the expense necessary to such organization, much less its maintenance.

No other state in the Union but makes ample provision for carrying their militia laws into effect, and establishing the militia on a firm basis.

The necessity for the use of a well organized, well disciplined militia, has passed beyond the field of argument, and is increasing as our territory develops its great resources. Every reason that exists for its maintenance calls for the highest state of efficiency.

The mission of the militia is to be ready to discharge the duties imposed upon it under the law; to protect the state; to answer the call of the civil authorities, and to defend the nation at the call of the President and thus indeed, becoming a "National Guard."

The great armies of the Union in our country's hour of distress, were militia; and it seems useless to mention, that to their valor we to-day owe our present prosperous condition as a nation.

I regret to say that the history of the part borne by the Volunteers from Washington Territory, in the great conflict for the preservation of the Union, so far as this office is advised, is unknown; the papers pertaining to them and

that period, as I am informed having been forwarded to Washington City, and are now presumably, in the care of the war department.

THE PRESENT FORCE.

Since the month of March, 1884, there has been organized and mustered into the service of the territory the following companies:

CAPITAL GUARD—AT OLYMPIA.

Captain, John C. Ten Eyck, commanding.

First Lieutenant, J. Frank Brown.

Second Lieutenant, Able B. Brown.

Number of non commissioned officers and privates, 35.

THE SEATTLE RIFLES—AT SEATTLE.

Captain, Joseph Greene, commanding.

First Lieutenant, E. M. Carr.

Second Lieutenant, J. L. F. Kellogg.

Number of non commissioned officers and privates, 55.

THE TACOMA GUARDS—AT TACOMA.

Captain, August F. Plate, commanding.

First Lieutenant, E. W. Lyons.

Second Lieutenant, Edward J. Steir.

Number of non commissioned officers and privates, 38.

QUEEN CITY GUARD—AT SEATTLE.

Captain, John C. Haines, commanding.

First Lieutenant, J. H. McGraw.

Second Lieutenant, E. E. Hunt.

Number of non commissioned officers and privates, 86.

THE GRANT GUARDS—AT WALLA WALLA.

Captain, Paul De Heirry, commanding.

First Lieutenant, Albert Weiser.

Second Lieutenant, C. E. Nye.

Number of non commissioned officers and privates, 35. The company is the oldest, and first company organized in the present forces of the territory, having originally held organization as an artillery company but the territory being unable to supply the necessary guns, they were mustered as infantry.

THE KLICKITAT COUNTY GUARDS—AT GOLDENDALE.

Captain, Enoch W. Pike, commanding.

First Lieutenant, A. L. Miller.

Second Lieutenant, G. W. Stapleton.

Number of non commissioned officers and privates, 52.

An effort has been made to organize a company in Chehalis county as I am informed; but for want of proper information I am unable to report its progress. Notwithstanding, arms and accoutrements have been forwarded upon a requisition from the county commissioners of that county, this office

can get no official information from the commanding officer of the company as to its condition.

The force is at the present time well officered, and composed of an excellent class of young men, who give close attention to the duties required and steadily improve as citizen soldiers.

It is greatly to be regretted that these companies, in the absence of any provisions of law, are compelled to bear all the expense pertaining to their maintenance, and I earnestly hope that another session of the Legislature will not pass without needful legislation upon this subject.

When we consider the fact, that these men stand ready, at a moment's warning, to interpose themselves, and their lives if need be, between the good order of the community and all danger, it surely calls for that consideration at the hands of the state which the state expects from them in the time of danger.

The difficulties with which a military department have to contend in time of peace are many, chiefly, however, prejudice. This prejudice against the militia is rather the creature of ignorance, than the after thought of reason, and comes generally from a class of citizens who never knew what war was, or if they did were dissatisfied with the final result.

It gives me great pleasure to say, that many of our leading men are strongly advocating the establishment of an effective "national guard" in this territory, and are giving such encouragement as circumstances will permit.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The arms now in the hands of the militia, with one exception, are not of the latest pattern; the majority being the 50 Calibre Springfield breech loading rifle, pattern of 1864, a very effective weapon, but supplanted in the regular service by the 45 Calibre rifle, acknowledged to be much superior.

The equipments, however, are of the latest pattern, and such as are used by the regular army.

OREGON INDEBTEDNESS.

During the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877 and 1878, the governor of the state of Oregon borrowed from the governor of Washington Territory, for immediate use in guarding the lives of the citizens of that state and endeavoring to quell the uprising of the Indians, the following munitions to wit; 582 breech loading rifles, calibre, 50; 582 screw drivers; 47,465 rounds ball cartridges, and 31 arms chests.

These supplies have not yet been returned, or in any way accounted for by the state of Oregon to Washington.

Under your instructions, I visited Salem, the capital of Oregon, for the purpose of adjusting this claim with the governor of that state.

After a conference with Governor Moody and Secretary Earhart, the acting adjutant general, also in the presence of ex-Governor Chadwick who borrowed the guns, we came to the conclusion that the most feasible man-

ner of settlement, would be for Oregon to acknowledge the indebtedness and ask the war department to charge the state with the munitions, and give credit to Washington for the amount, to that end I drew a certificate which I presented to Governor Moody for his consideration, and left him with the assurance that the matter should have his immediate attention. Notwithstanding that several months have elapsed since that date, and after communications have been addressed to Mr. Earhart upon the subject, no advance toward an adjustment of our claim has yet been made by Oregon.

I would recommend that the Legislature set up the facts in a memorial to the President of the United States or to Congress asking that the Territory of Washington be given credit for the value of supplies furnished as above recited.

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

The better to establish the *esprit de corps*, and perfect the discipline of the companies already organized on Puget Sound, it was thought well to assemble them in a camp of instruction at a place near Olympia, on Chambers Prairie, called "Five Oaks."

There being no provision of law for meeting the expenses necessary to such an occasion and a general order for their assembly being deemed impracticable an *invitation* was extended to all the organized companies located on Puget Sound to participate in such encampment.

Responsive to such invitation, on the 20th day of August, 1885, the "Capital Guard" at Olympia, Captain John C. Ten Eyck commanding, joined by the "Seattle Rifles," First Lieutenant E. M. Carr, commanding, in full marching order proceeded to "Five Oaks" and established a camp which I named "Camp Chambers," in honor of Mr. A. H. Chambers who, at some inconvenience to himself, kindly granted us the use of his grounds.

To provide for this encampment it became necessary to procure tents for shelter and to supply this convenience I endeavored to borrow from the garrison at Vancouver a sufficient number for our accommodation, but failed, as the tents of the government could not be loaned except by permission of Congress. Having, however, received from Thurston county the sum of two hundred dollars, the proceeds of the sale of arms erroneously disposed of by order of the commissioners, I deemed it to the best interest of the service to expend the same in the purchase of tents, which, with your permission, I did, purchasing 21 tents complete at a cost of \$303.50 exclusive of freight, advancing myself a sum sufficient to meet the expense over and above the \$200.

On Tuesday, Aug. 25, the "Queen City Guard" of Seattle, Second Lieutenant E. E. Hunt commanding, joined us in camp and remained until the close of the encampment. It was much regretted that this company could not have received the benefit of the term of encampment as they displayed an active interest in the duties devolving upon them. Quite a number of

this command, however, renewed the experiences of by-gone years, when to bear arms meant more than the mere routine of camp life.

SUBSISTENCE.

The subsistence for officers and men was a matter of individual provision, each one bearing his share of the expense. The provision in every respect was ample, the camp being supplied with the best the markets of Olympia afforded, at reduced rates.

TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation of the troops from Seattle and return at very much reduced rates, was accomplished through the courtesy of the "Puget Sound Transportation Company," Capt. J. G. Parker president and superintendent of the company, and through the kindness of Mr. G. H. Foster and Messrs. Kirkendall & Littlejohn, proprietors of the livery stables of Olympia, the companies were enabled to get their baggage and themselves taken to the camp ground free of cost, and I take occasion to express to these gentlemen the fullest appreciation of their unstinted liberality.

Much praise is due the officers and men of the several companies assembled for the manner in which they discharged the duties devolving upon them especially to the officers who, being few in number, performed the service of five times their number, being constantly on duty from the time of entering till breaking camp.

On the occasion of the first dress parade held on the evening of August 21, the following order was published:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD WASHINGTON TERRITORY, }
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T., AUG. 20, 1885, }
 GENERAL ORDER }
 No. 2. }

During the Annual Encampment of the National Guard, the following instructions will be rigidly observed:

CAMP ROUTINE.	
i. Reville	5:30 A. M.
Police Call	6:30 "
Breakfast	7:00 "
Surgeon's Call	7:30 "
Company, Skirmish and Squad drill, Call	7:45 "
" " " " " recall	8:45 "
Guard Mounting	9:00 "
Battalion Drill, Call	10:00 "
" " recall	11:45 "
Dinner	12:00 M.
Non-commissioned officers' school	1:30 P. M.
Commissioned officers' school	2:30 "

Supper	5:00 "
Dress Parade	6:00 "
Retreat	Sundown.
Tattoo	9:30 "
Taps, when all lights must be extinguished and quiet reign,	10:00 "

2. Written passes will not required of commissioned officers, who will be permitted to pass the guard at will, during the day-time, but after night, only upon giving the proper countersign. The countersign will be given to commissioned officers, not on duty as officers of the guard, only for urgent and positive reasons. No commissioned officer will be permitted to leave camp at any time, except with the approval of his company and regimental commander or commandant of the encampment.

3. No enlisted man will be permitted to leave camp without a pass, properly signed by his company commander, and approved by the commandant of the regiment, or encampment. The countersign will not be given to an enlisted man, except when on guard, under any circumstances.

4. Passes will not be good unless written with ink and presented at the guard tent or entrance to the camp, where a commissioned officer of the guard must be present, who will inspect the passes of soldiers leaving camp, receive and retain the passes of those returning, and arrest any not reporting on time.

All arrests will be immediately reported to head-quarters and to the commanding officers of the company to which the arrested soldier belongs. Any soldier presenting a pass while intoxicated or disorderly, must be, forthwith, arrested by the officer of the guard.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

R. G. O'BRIEN, Adjutant General.

Something akin to consternation seized the men, when they saw by this order, that the eight days allotted for the encampment was to be anything but a play time, and that they must learn the duties of a soldier. They accepted the situation, however, in a soldierly manner and not only astonished their officers, but themselves at the rapid progress made from day to day.

Considering the fact that this encampment was looked upon in the nature of an experiment, considerable interest was manifested as to the result and the benefit afforded the troops on duty surpassed even what was held to be of reasonable expectation.

THE REVIEW.

On Tuesday, August 25, pursuant to previous arrangements, took place a grand review of all the troops in camp; upon which occasion the Commander in Chief, accompanied by Maj. J. R. Hayden and John F. Govey, Esquire, as aids, inspected the command and expressed pleasure and satisfaction at the appearance of the troops and proficiency attained in drill. With the review closed the important exercises in the field and the encampment was a pronounced success, only equalled in brilliancy, profit and pleasure, by the reception given by his Excellency in honor of the "National Guards of Washington."

ARCHIVES.

In the office of the Secretary of the Territory are the archives of the Indian war of 1855-56. As I am constantly in receipt of letters from persons who served in the Washington volunteers during that war, seeking information relative thereto, I would recommend that the Legislature by a joint resolution place those records back in the office of the Adjutant General.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this report without expressing the deepest acknowledgment to Captain John C. Ten Eyck, Lieutenants E. M. Carr, J. F. Brown and C. L. F. Kellogg, for the able and efficient manner in which they discharged the duties devolving upon them and the aid lent me thereby in establishing the success of the encampment.

R. G. O'BRIEN,
Adjutant General, Wash. Terr.

ROSTER.

Watson C. Squire, Olympia, Governor and Commander in Chief.
R. G. O'Brien, Olympia, Brigadier General and Adjutant General.
D. B. Jackson, Port Gamble, Brigadier General and Quartermaster General.
H. W. Livingstone, Dayton, Brigadier General and Commissary General.
William Peel, Montesano, Brigadier General, Commanding Brigade.
Henry Landes, Port Townsend, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.
Albert White, Tacoma, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.
M. McCarthy, Walla Walla, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.
F. F. Gilbert, Walla Walla, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster General.
Chas. M. Holton, Yakima City, Lieutenant Colonel and A. D. C. to Commander in Chief.
J. G. Lyons, Seattle, Lieutenant Colonel and A. D. C. to Commanner in Chief.

CAPTAINS.

John C. Ten Eyck, Olympia.
Joseph Greene, Seattle.
Aug. F. Plate, Tacoma.
John C. Haines, Seattle.
Paul de Heirry, Walla Walla.
Enoch L. Pike, Goldendale.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

J. Frank Brown, Olympia.
E. M. Carr, Seattle.
E. W. Lyons, Tacoma.
J. H. Mc Graw, Seattle.
Albert Weiser, Walla Walla.
A. L. Miller, Goldendale.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Abel B. Brown, Olympia.
C. L. F. Keillogg, Seattle.
E. J. Steir, Tacoma.
E. E. Hunt, Seattle.
C. E. Nye, Walla Walla.
G. W. Stapleton, Goldendale.

OLYMPIA, Nov. 14, 1885.

To His Excellency, Watson C. Squire, Governor and Commander in Chief.

SIR;—Herewith I have the honor to transmit my report as Quartermaster General for the biennial year ending October, 31, 1885, showing the amount of munitions received and issued during the past two years

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
D. B. JACKSON.

Quartermaster-General.

By R. G. O'BRIEN, Adjutant General and acting Quartermaster General.

REPORT

OF THE

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The equipments are such as are in use in the regular army, and are in every way adequate to the needs of the service.

The arms furnished the territory by the general government are almost entirely the 50 calibre B. L., Springfield rifle of the model 1864, with ammunition of same calibre. Arms, equipments and ammunition have been issued to the several companies organized since March, 1884, and Posts of the G. A. R. upon requisitions as follows, to wit:

Names of Companies.	Guns and Bayonets.	Sets of Equipments.	Rounds of Ammunition.
Capital Guards, Olympia.....	60	60	1000
Seattle Rifles, Seattle.....	100	100	2000
Tacoma Guard, Tacoma.....	50	50	1000
Queen City Guard, Seattle.....	100	100	2000
Grant Guard, Walla Walla.....	50
Klikitat County Guards, Goldendale.....	60
Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R., Olympia.....	25	20
Chehalis County Guards, Montesano.....	60	60	1000
G. A. Custer Post No. 6, Tacoma.....	60
Total	455	500	7000

The following schedule exhibits the number of guns, etc., on hand received and issued to this date, with balance on hand.

