

## Short History of Company K, 1st Washington Territory Infantry By Mark R. Terry

When war began in the East in April of 1861, the Lincoln Administration called for 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion of the Southern States. Word of this did not reach Washington Territory until the following month, as the telegraph was not yet operational<sup>1</sup>. Based upon this information, Acting Governor Henry M McGill called out the militia and several companies were formed-

Port Madison, Capt. Bowler commanding 70 men

Puget Sound Rangers (Thurston County), commanded by Capt. I.I. Stevens with 75 men.

Jefferson Union Guards (Jefferson County), Capt. J. Townsend commanding 52 men.

Lewis County Rangers, commanded by Capt. Henry Miles, 54 men.

Pierce County, commanded by Capt. Wm. H. Wood, 50 men.

King County Rifles, under Capt. McAleer, 60 men.<sup>2</sup>

It is not known what happened with these companies, whether they were eventually enrolled in later volunteer organizations or simply disbanded when their time was up. In any case, Regular Army units- almost all of them stationed on the Western frontier- were steadily being called back to the East to fight against the Confederacy. General Order No. 9 of June 11, 1861 called for the abandonment of many forts and installations, with orders to ship troops to San Francisco for further passage east. As soon as this was known, Gov. McGill protested, and at least one of the stations- San Juan Island- was kept manned in order to have a presence close to the international border and discourage any Native attacks<sup>3</sup>. A minimal presence was kept up by segments of the 9<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry, while reinforcements from newly organized regiments from California were shipped to the area. Given the fact that California had the largest population on the West coast, it was easiest for the authorities to send them to the Pacific Northwest. However, other voices called for local troops to defend their own firesides. In a letter to the governor, one wrote, "*It strikes me very forcibly that a sufficient volunteer force, who are loyal to the government, can be found on short notice in this [Washington] Territory for that purpose, and a great saving to the Government in transportation be thereby affected... We have no objection to Californians particularly but we think the preference should be given to our own Citizens, for they will be only too glad to embrace the opportunity to testify their loyalty and devotion to their Country's cause*"<sup>4</sup>

### The First Washington Territory Infantry Regiment

Perhaps in response to this call, on October 12, 1861 the War Department authorized one regiment of infantry to be organized for Washington Territory<sup>5</sup>. Ironically, despite the declarations of the letter writer above, the need was such that the first recruits for the regiment were residents of *California*! In fact, 8 out of the eventual 10 companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry Regiment would almost be fully manned by Californians. The desire of leaders in the northwest had been to fill the ranks with local volunteers came up against the reality that there just were not enough men coming forward to enlist at the local level. The commander of

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<sup>1</sup> The telegraph finally arrived at Puget Sound on October 25, 1864. *Unpublished Research of Dr. Lorraine McConaghy*.

<sup>2</sup>, "*The Official History of the Washington National Guard, Vol. 3: Washington Territorial Militia in the Civil War*" Pg. 186. [Hereafter, *WNG*.]

<sup>3</sup> *WNG*, Pg. 187.

<sup>4</sup> Letter of I.G. Wyatt of Whatcom County to Gov. McGill, *WNG*, Pg. 189.

<sup>5</sup> Letter to Col. Justus Steinberger, *WNG*, Pg. 190.

the new regiment would be Colonel Justus Steinberger, mustered into service on October 18, 1861. Lt. Col. Thomas C. English and Maj. Calvin H. Rumhill rounded out the field command. Recruitment immediately began in the San Francisco Bay Area, with Alcatraz Island being HQ. Recruiting and company organization took place during the winter of 1861-62.

Meanwhile efforts continued to raise troops in Washington Territory, but those efforts met with little success. This broadside, written by the Adjutant General's Office in Olympia, and published in the newspapers is an example:

*PROCLAMATION  
TO ARMS! TO ARMS! TO ARMS! TO ARMS!  
"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"*

*FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY:*

*While our arms are being crowned with success in the rebellious states, the late dispatches portend a War with England and France.*

*The Storm is gathering! Let us look well to it that it does not burst upon our heads while we are unprepared!! Let us not remain quietly at our firesides and permit the ruthless savage to be turned upon us. Well do we know it has ever been the policy of those nations to arouse the merciless savage, whose inhumanity is too well known to require comment.*

*Let us then thoroughly organize the Militia, receive arms and equipments and be ready, at a moment's warning, to defend our homes like men. He who prates of love of country and will not place himself in readiness, in time of danger, is unworthy of that proud name we all bear, AMERICAN CITIZENS.<sup>6</sup>*

The wording mirrors the concerns of the white inhabitants of the territory. While fearing little from the Confederacy, the main worries were much like those in the pre-war territory: Indian violence and uprisings, fomented by foreign powers with designs on the remote Pacific Northwest.

Finally, on May 5, 1862 companies A, B, C and D of the 1<sup>st</sup> W.T. Infantry arrived at Fort Vancouver. They eventually displaced four companies of the 2<sup>nd</sup> California Inf. Regiment which returned to San Francisco.<sup>7</sup> Even as operations continued with combined troops from California, Oregon and the U.S. Regulars, the 1<sup>st</sup> W.T. continued to recruit and grow. Company E was mustered in May, 1862 at Alcatraz Island, while Companies G and H formed in August at that same place. F was mustered at Fort Vancouver on September 17, 1862. Company I was organized in October and shipped to Fort Vancouver from San Francisco late in that month.<sup>8</sup>

### **Company K at Fort Steilacoom**

Built in 1849, Fort Steilacoom was one of the first U.S. Army installations north of the Columbia River, constructed partly in response to the Whitman Massacre of 1847. It was soon followed by others. By 1861, although not on the frontier of the territory, the fort acted as a deterrent to any local Indian tribes that might rise up against white settlers. It was also a stop on the Military Road- a vital communication link to towns and army installations further north.<sup>9</sup>

It was to this fort that Lt. James E.D. Jester was attached on October 11, 1862. The Post Returns note that he was appointed in charge of a "detachment of recruits".<sup>10</sup> These recruits would prove to be the nucleus of Company K, the last company of the 1<sup>st</sup> Washington Territory

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<sup>6</sup> WNG, Pgs. 191-192. Published January 15, 1862.

<sup>7</sup> WNG, Pg. 195.

<sup>8</sup> WNG, Pgs. 204, 207, 244-245.

<sup>9</sup> Website of Historic Fort Steilacoom Association: <http://fortsteilacoom.com/>

<sup>10</sup> Post Return of Fort Steilacoom, October, 1862. [hereafter, "Post Return"]

Infantry to be mustered. Two months later, Egbert H. Tucker was appointed Captain and Peter E. Toohill as 2<sup>nd</sup>. Lieutenant. Tucker arrived at the post December 15, followed by Toohill on the 20<sup>th</sup>.<sup>11</sup> Under “remarks” the Post Return further states that Company K was mustered into service on December 27, 1862.

Tucker was a native of Kentucky and arrived in the territory in 1858. He lived in Whatcom County for a short time. In 1859, he owned property on the south side of the Snohomish River which in time became a part of present day Snohomish, Washington. He soon sold that and by early 1860 lived in Steilacoom and was the Sheriff of Pierce County. Besides being Sheriff he also owned a liquor establishment. He served as Sheriff to December 15, 1862, the day he arrived at Fort Steilacoom to command Company K.<sup>12</sup>

### **Duties of Company K**

Of the ten companies of the 1<sup>st</sup> W.T. Infantry, Companies F and H had a mix of Washington and Oregon men, but Company K was the only company whose members were completely recruited from Washington Territory.<sup>13</sup> They were recruited mainly from Pierce County, Port Townsend and Vancouver, W.T. Just like the rest of the regiment, the company was undersized. Throughout their service, the company averaged from 30 to 40 soldiers. Recruiting and retaining soldiers was always a problem, given the situation they were put in. As one officer complained “*The causes of this failure [to recruit] are to be found in the mining excitement and temptations of this coast, in the depreciation of legal-tender notes, and the absence of war stimulus*”<sup>14</sup> Unlike active regiments fighting in the East, which were kept together and saw much active service, units in the Far West had little inducement to stay in the ranks. Companies were almost always separated and placed at remote, often inhospitable posts. Most companies of the regiment were stationed in forts and installations scattered on the Eastern side of the Cascade Mountains, and along the Columbia River. According to all accounts, the mission of Company K was to act as a garrison force at Fort Steilacoom, the only company of the First that was permanently stationed west of the Cascades. Although Fort Steilacoom was not “remote” it must have been extremely boring for the soldiers. In just over two years of service, at least 17 of the total 58 enlisted soldiers in Company K are known to have deserted.<sup>15</sup> This is a desertion rate of a little over 30%! In one of the first actions of the unit, Lt. Jester was sent on detached service in January 1863 “in pursuit of deserters”.<sup>16</sup> It doesn’t say whether soldiers were sent with him, but that certainly must have taken place. In the August, 1863 Post Return, Lt. Col. English was authorized to “recruit for Capt. Tucker’s Company K”. It appears that this was followed up on that fall, as Lt. J.E.D. Jester was sent to Port Townsend, W.T. to recruit. When he left the post in December 1863 to recruit, he did not return until ordered to in March, 1864.<sup>17</sup>

The main responsibility of Company K was to keep the peace between the Native Americans and white citizens of the local area. On April 18, 1864, Lt. Jester was sent with a detachment of soldiers to the Quinault Indian Agency.<sup>18</sup> There is no reason given. A month later,

<sup>11</sup> *Post Return*, December 1862. Per Special Order 94, HQ Dist. Of Oregon, Ft. Vancouver, W.T., dated Dec. 5, 1862.

<sup>12</sup> *Biography of Egbert H. Tucker*, by Ann Tuohy, Snohomish Historical Society, 2008. [hereafter “*Tuohy*”]; *Egbert H. Tucker Biographical File, U.W. Special Collections*, Aug. 30, 1865. [hereafter “*Biofile*”]

<sup>13</sup> *WNG*, Pg. 247.

<sup>14</sup> *WNG*, Pg. 226. Letter from B.G. Alvord to Lt Col. R.C. Drum, Asst. Adjutant, Dept. of the Pacific.

<sup>15</sup> Calculated from *Descriptive List of Deserters, Records of the Provost Marshal General, State Office Oregon/Washington; August 1863 to March 1865*. Record Group 110, National Archives.

<sup>16</sup> *Post Return*, January, 1863, S.O. No. 16, HQ Ft. Steilacoom, January 25, 1863.

<sup>17</sup> *Post Returns*, October & November, 1863 and March, 1864. S.O.s 232, 128 and 34.

<sup>18</sup> *Post Return*, April 1864, S.O. No. 31, April 17, 1864.

a letter is sent directing Jester to remain at the Agency until November, but that order was rescinded and Jester's detachment returned to Fort Steilacoom on July 24, 1864.<sup>19</sup>

One area of concern to the high command of the Federal forces in the Pacific Northwest was coastal defense. The presence of a British naval base at Victoria and the possible incursions of Confederate raiders like the *Alabama* or the *Shenandoah* into the Columbia River or Puget Sound from the Pacific Ocean prompted them to look for places where fortifications could be built to defend vulnerable shipping lanes in these places. On September 12, 1864 General Benjamin Alvord wrote a letter to Captain Tucker asking him to examine an area at Point Defiance, approximately twelve miles north of the fort. In a letter to the Corps of Engineers in Washington, D.C., General Irvin McDowell, commander of the Department of the Pacific refers to a "report of October 17, 1864" by Captain Tucker and a few sentences later recommends that fortifications be built at that site.<sup>20</sup>

### **An Expedition to Tulalip?**

The fall of 1864 brought more problems between whites and Indians in Washington Territory. William Pickering, Governor of the Territory wrote a letter to Gen. Alvord which in part reads

*"I am well convinced there is at this time the most imminent peril and danger of a violent outbreak being suddenly made by the whisky-drinking, unruly, and lawless white men against the Indians on the Snohomish River on one hand, and of unrestrained revenge on the part of the Indians against any white people within their reach in retaliation for murders committed by whites upon unoffending Indians. The present alarming excitement was begun by a number of vicious white men willfully killing two Indian men and one Indian woman in their canoe on the Snohomish River...Mr. Waterman [Superintendent of Indian Affairs] very properly procured warrants from the judge of the district against the white men who had been guilty of the first depredation by killing the three Indians on the Snohomish, and took with him, from Major Rumrill's command at Steilacoom, about fourteen soldiers, under Captain Tucker, and went to the Snohomish River; there found and arrested Riley, the principal murderer, but to their surprise they found about forty drunken men, mostly armed, who had gathered together to go up the Snohomish River, threatening to kill all the Indians settled along the banks of that river."* It is not known when this incident took place.

On November 7, 1864 another killing took place. William and Abigail Casto, and relative John Halstead, lived in the Squak Valley (modern Issaquah area). They had good relations with the local Indians, but on this day, two of them crept up to their cabin and murdered the three of them. Aleck, a Klickitat Indian in the employ of the Castos pursued and killed the two Indians in response. This created great tensions between Indians and the white population.<sup>21</sup> At the end of Pickering's letter, he urged that an expedition of "*twenty or thirty soldiers, to be stationed on the Snohomish River, as their presence alone will be the only thing that will effectually preserve the public peace in that region between the whites and Indian population, while at Steilacoom they are not needed at this time to preserve the public peace.*"<sup>22</sup>

Pickering went on to suggest that they be sent to the Tulalip Indian Reservation. In response on December 29, Special Order No. 185 was sent to Fort Steilacoom. In it, Gen. Alvord

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<sup>19</sup> *Post Returns*, June & July 1864. Letters of June 14 and 24, the latter received July 6, 1864.

<sup>20</sup> *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion* [hereafter, *O.R.*], Series I, Volume L/1, pg. 1134

<sup>21</sup> Article "Two Snohomish Indians kill the Casto family in Squak Valley on November 7, 1864" online at [historylink.org](http://historylink.org).

<sup>22</sup> *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. L/1, pgs. 1076-1077. Letter dated November 26, 1864.

ordered Capt. Tucker to move with Company K to the Tulalip Indian Reservation and remain until further ordered.<sup>23</sup>

Meanwhile, a serious incident took place at Fort Steilacoom. Fire broke out “at this post on the evening of 30<sup>th</sup> December 1864 at about ½ past 10 o’clock p.m., totally consuming the quarters at the northeast corner of the garrison near the magazine, occupied by Capt. E.H. Tucker, Com’d Co. K, 1<sup>st</sup> W.T. Infantry”. The Seattle Gazette, a local newspaper, wrote, “*All efforts to extinguish the flames proved unavailing. Capt. Tucker’s loss was considerable, as all his personal property was consumed. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary*”.<sup>24</sup> This must have been a blow to Captain Tucker. He had just come back from a four day leave on December 24.

On January 6, 1865, Special Order No. 185 arrived at the post, instructing Captain Tucker to move Company K to the Tulalip Indian Reservation at the mouth of the Snohomish River.<sup>25</sup> While arrangements were being made for this move, which undoubtedly would require transportation by ship up the Sound, a telegram came through on the 18<sup>th</sup>, rescinding the order! An identical order arrived on January 23<sup>rd</sup>, sent through normal means, which said the same.<sup>26</sup> Oddly enough, another letter arrived on February 1, dated January 14<sup>th</sup> “concerning the best location for troops at Snohomish River”.<sup>27</sup> However, no further action appears to have been taken.

### **Consolidation & Disbandment**

As early as July 1864, commanders were concerned with the expiration of service for the soldiers of the 1<sup>st</sup> W.T. Infantry. Because the mustering of the companies was so spread out, it would take up to ten months for all the terms of service for those companies to expire- from February for Company A to December of 1865 for Company K.<sup>28</sup> Starting in January the consolidating began- seven of the companies were mustered out. Soldiers with time remaining to serve were transferred to the companies that were left- E, H, and K.<sup>29</sup> Low enlistments and the perception that the war in the east was winding down also sped up the process. In Company K, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Toohill was the first “foot officer” to resign, on January 11, 1865.<sup>30</sup> Field officers were resigning as well. Major Rumrill left in February and Captain Tucker took up command of Fort Steilacoom in his place on the 9<sup>th</sup> of that month.<sup>31</sup> Orders also came down for Colonel Steinberger to muster out and at the same time orders were issued that there would be no further recruiting for the 1<sup>st</sup> Washington Territory Infantry.<sup>32</sup>

This is where the history of the company starts to get murky. The records of the fort indicate “E.H. Tucker, Capt., 1<sup>st</sup> W.T. Infantry, Co. K, relinquished command of this post on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of March, 1865 and left this post on the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of March, 1865 pursuant to General Order No. 11[10?] dated Headquarters, District of Oregon, March 7, 1865, for the purpose of mustering out of the service.”<sup>33</sup> After the war, Tucker moved to Olympia and by 1870 was a

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<sup>23</sup> O.R. Series I, Vol. L/1, pg. 1109.

<sup>24</sup> Post Return, Decemberr, 1864. Record of Events.; Seattle Gazette, January 3, 1864. Page 3, column 1. Washington State Archives online.

<sup>25</sup> Post Return, January, 1865.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Post Return, February, 1865.

<sup>28</sup> WNG, Letter of Alvord to Drum, Pgs. 226, 227 prev. cited.

<sup>29</sup> WNG, Pg. 236.

<sup>30</sup> Post Return, January 1865. Resignation per S.O. No. 227 dated Dec. 20, 1864. Receipt of order January 11, 1865.

<sup>31</sup> Post Return, February 1865.

<sup>32</sup> WNG, Pg. 233. S.O. 51 and S.O. 8 respectively- both dated March 3, 1865.

<sup>33</sup> Post Return, March 1865. Tucker would be officially discharged on April 8, 1865. Biofile.

resident of Portland, Oregon. He later traveled to California and helped found the town of Selma. Tucker died in California in 1912 at the age of 79.<sup>34</sup>

The records of Fort Steilacoom from March until July do not list Company K as before, and 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Jester, the only officer still present with ties to Company K, was listed in Company H! By this time the main garrison force at Fort Steilacoom were a company of the 1<sup>st</sup> Oregon Infantry under the command of Capt. Crandall.

Finally, in July, 1865, the following notation appears in the records: “1<sup>st</sup> Lt. J.E.D. Jester, 1<sup>st</sup> W.T. Inf., Co. H, with his command, aggregate 38 left this post July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1865 and took up the march to Fort Vancouver, W.T. per S.O. No. 120...dated June 7, 1865”.<sup>35</sup> The mystery is that in a list of units and where they are stationed on June 30, 1865, it shows “At Fort Dalles, Cos. H and K, 1<sup>st</sup> Wash. Terr. Inf. under Capt. George A. Glasure”.<sup>36</sup> Fort Dalles may have been a transition post before final mustering out at Fort Vancouver. It is probable that the last members of Company K were transferred to Company H under Lt. Jester, the same officer that Company K began with. Jester himself was discharged on August 17, 1865.<sup>37</sup>

## Conclusion

In every war, the vast majority of participants do not actually see combat. Does that mean they are of less worth? Do they share in the victory even though they do not gain any “glory”?

Like those warriors who went before them and the many who have come after, the men of Company K, First Washington Territory Infantry did all that was asked of them, even if it was mostly standing watch and being a “presence”. In one way they did help defeat the Confederacy- by taking the place of the U.S. Army Regular Troops, who were then freed up to fight on the battlefields of the east. They also did great service in keeping at least part of the home front safe and being there in case either the local Native Americans went on the warpath or the rumored “Knights of the Golden Circle” would show themselves and try to usurp the government.

That these deeds were mostly done by standing guard and keeping watch is a testimony to the perseverance, patience and tenacity of a group of local men who, mostly- despite many temptations to desert- stayed true and kept to the colors.

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<sup>34</sup> *Tuohy*.

<sup>35</sup> *Post Return, July 1865*. Under “Record of Events”, dated July 31, 1865.

<sup>36</sup> *WNG*, Pg. 236.

<sup>37</sup> *American Civil War Database*, Historical Data Systems, Inc.- Website [www.civilwardata.com].

## Acknowledgments

It was difficult to write this story, since there was little easily available information. Most of it had to be dug out of archives, primary sources and the Internet. There was so much more to research, but too little time. I need to thank and acknowledge the following individuals who helped in many big and small ways to complete this short history...

**Donna Patton**, volunteer at the National Archives at Sand Point. Donna looked up all the census information that is included in the roster. **Dave Hastings** of the Washington State Archives in Olympia, Washington. Dave was instrumental in making available to me the History of the Washington National Guard, the most informative source I had to work with. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Washington State Historical Society. \_\_\_ suggested using the resources of the University of Washington Libraries, which lead to some excellent source material. **Gary Lundell** of the Special Collections Branch of the Allen Library, University of Washington. Gary helped me find some biographical material on E.H. Tucker in their collection when I had little time to do so. **Ann Tuohy**, historian for Snohomish Historical Society. Ann made available a biography of Tucker she compiled. **Lorraine McConaghy PhD**, Chief Historian of the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI) in Seattle. Lorraine researched the Big Picture of what happened in the Pacific Northwest during the War. She also helped by approving the decision to portray the 1<sup>st</sup> W.T. Infantry.

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Washington State Archives: Newspaper Collection [online]

### **First Washington Territory Infantry, Company K Roster**

The majority of this information was found in WNG. Some names were in the desertion records, and others added from the American Civil War Database by Historical Data Systems.

Captain Egbert H. Tucker      Born circa 1833 in Kentucky. Occupation: Liquor Merchant,  
Sheriff of Pierce County\*\*  
Mustered into service at Ft. Steilacoom 5 Dec. 1862,  
Discharged 8 April 1865

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. James E.D. Jester      Age 24, Born in Delaware, Occupation: Jeweler.\*  
Mustered into service at Ft. Steilacoom 11 Oct. 1862  
Discharged 17 August 1865

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Peter E. Toohill      Mustered into service at Ft. Steilacoom 5 Dec. 1862,  
Resigned 11 Jan. 1865.

Andrews, Elisha- Age 21, 5'7", fair skin, hazel eyes, brown hair. Born Hamilton, NY,  
Stonecutter, enl. 26 Mar. 1864, Steilacoom, W.T. by Lt. Jester. Not mustered.  
Deserted, 12 Aug. 1864 at Ft. Steilacoom.

Baird, William- Age 32, 5'5", florid skin, gray eyes, brown hair. Born Quebec, Canada,  
carpenter, enl. 29 Dec. 1863, Steilacoom, W.T. by Capt. Tucker. Not  
mustered. Deserted, 12 August 1864 at Ft. Steilacoom.

Bourke, George T.- Age 30, 5'7", dark skin, blue eyes, dark hair. Born Denmark, sailor  
Enl. 2 Dec. 1862, Vancouver, W.T. by Lt. West. Mustered 27 Dec. 1862  
for 3 years. Deserted, 10 August, 1864 at Ft. Steilacoom.

Brown, Albert (#)- Age 28, 5'8", dark skin, blue eyes, brown hair. Born Massachusetts.  
Shoemaker, enl. 22 Sept. 1862 at Port Townsend, W.T. by Capt. Tucker  
Mustered 27 Dec. 1862 for 3 years. Deserted, 28 Nov. 1863 at Fort  
Vancouver.

Brown, Richard

Carrolton, Michael (#)- Age 25, 5'9", light skin, blue eyes, brown hair. Born Ireland  
Laborer, enl. 3 Nov. 1862 at Steilacoom, W.T. by Lt. Jester. Mustered 27  
Dec. 1862 at Fort Steilacoom for 3 years. Deserted, 26 Sept. 1863.

Collins, Thomas

Corbett, Michael\*

Culanan, John



Duffy, John\*

Elliott, John\*

Finch, James

Fisher, Jacob- Age 39, 5'7", sandy skin, grey eyes, grey hair. Born Strasburg, France. Res. Port Townsend, W.T., Winer. Enl. 18 Dec. 1863 at Port Townsend, W.T. by Lt. Jester. Not mustered. Deserted, 9 Feb. 1864 at Fort Steilacoom.

Frazer, John W.- Age 33, Born in Arkansas, Occupation: Private soldier, Kearny Depot, Colville Valley, Spokane County\*\*

Funston [Funsten], Joseph W.- Age 34, 5'9", fair skin, grey eyes, brown hair. Born Pennsylvania. Res. Port Townsend, W.T. Machinist. Enl. 28 Sept. 1862 at Port Townsend by Capt. Tucker. Mustered 7 Dec. 1862 at Ft. Steilacoom for 3 years. Deserted, 9 Feb. 1864 at Fort Steilacoom.

Golden [Golding], John- Age 32, 5' 7½", fair skin, light eyes, black hair. Born Sligo, Ireland. Res. Port Townsend, W.T. Laborer. Enl. 5 April 1864 at Port Townsend by Lt. Jester. Not mustered. Deserted, 18 July 1864 at Fort Steilacoom.

Greig, William

Griffin, Michael

Hanson, Henry\*- Age 25, born in Denmark, Occupation: Private soldier, U.S. Army, Fort Steilacoom garrison, Pierce County\*

Harding, William

Harrison, William H.

Hart, Charles

Higgins, Michael

Hughes, George

Jones, Thomas

Leary, Daniel- Age 20, 5'8", dark skin, blue eyes, black hair. Born Ireland. Shoemaker. Enl. 7 Jan. 1864 at Port Townsend, W.T. by Lt. Jester. Not mustered. Deserted, 12 August 1864.

Lilly, Thomas- Age 42, 5'8", fair skin, hazel eyes, light hair. Born N.Y. Res. Portland, Oregon. Sailor. Enl. 4 Dec. 1862 at Portland by Lt. Jester. Mustered 10 Dec. 1863 at Ft. Steilacoom. Deserted, 17 Sept. 1864 at Ft. Steilacoom. Whereabouts: Walla Walla, W.T.?

Looney, Edward

Lovell, James G.

Madden, John Age 28, born in Ireland, Occupation: Liquor Merchant, Pierce County\*\*

Maley, Martin- Age 28, 5'4¾, light skin, blue eyes, sandy hair. Born Sligo, Ireland. Res. Steilacoom, W.T. Laborer. Enl. 2 May 1864 at Steilacoom by Capt. Tucker. Not mustered. Deserted, 12 July 1864 at Ft. Steilacoom.

Mansfield, Charles\*

McAfee, John (#)- Age 24, light skin, brown eyes, black hair. Born Missouri. farmer, Enl. 13 Oct. 1862 at Port Townsend, W.T. by Lt. Jester. Mustered 27 Dec. 1862 at Fort Steilacoom for 3 years. Deserted, 5 Oct. 1863. Whereabouts unknown.

McCarthy, John- Age 24, 5'6", light skin, hazel eyes, brown hair. Born Ireland. No Res. Laborer. Enl. 6 Jan. 1864 at Ft. Steilacoom by Capt. Tucker. Not mustered. Deserted, 1 March 1864 at Ft. Steilacoom.

McCowan, Francis

McDonald, John- Age 27, born in Ireland, Occupation: Sergeant, U.S. Army, Garrison at Ft. Steilacoom, Pierce County\*\*

Mead, Charles

Morrison, Wm.

Mueller, Otto

O'Malley, Patrick- Age 37, born in Ireland, Occupation: Private soldier, U.S. Army, Census taken during "Escort to Military Road, Expedition under command of Lt. John Mullen", September 8, 1860. Colville Valley, Spokane County.\*\*

Peterson, Thomas

Pint, Andrew

Quint, George W.

Reid, Philip

Rourke, Henry

Rourke, James

Sheehan, Michael

Sheridan, Patrick

Stewart, Thomas

Thompson, Frederick, Corp.- Age 30, 5'9¼", fair skin, blue eyes, light hair. Born Tipperary, Ireland. Res. Steilacoom, W.T. Miner. Enl. 14 Nov. 1863 at Steilacoom by Capt. Tucker. Mustered 14 Nov. 1863 at Ft. Steilacoom for 3 years. Deserted, 17 Sept. 1864 at Ft. Steilacoom.

Vincent, John T.

Wallace, Thomas\*

Wallace, William- Age 24, 5'5", light skin, gray eyes, brown hair. Born Mayo, Ireland. Laborer. Enl. 30 August 1862 at Port Townsend, W.T. by Capt. Tucker. Mustered, 27 Dec. 1862 at Ft. Steilacoom. Deserted, 12 August 1864.

Walton, David- Age 29, 5'9½", fair skin, dk. gray eyes, brown hair. Born Dover, Wisconsin. Res. Port Townsend, W.T. Farmer. Enl. 11 January 1864 at Port Townsend by Lt. Jester. Not mustered. Deserted, 10 Feb. 1864

Ward, James

Weider, Charles

Williams, Arthur- Age 48, dark skin, black eyes, black hair. Born England. Seaman. Enl. 13 Nov. 1862 at Port Townsend, W.T. by Lt. Jester. Mustered 27 Dec. 1862 at Ft. Steilacoom for 3 years. Deserted, 30 Oct. 1863 at Ft. Steilacoom.

Williams, Robert

\*\* 1860 Census information

\* Names in HDS, but not WNG.

# Names found in AAG desertion records only.