

FORT VANCOUVER HISTORICAL SOCIETY



VOLUME XII 1971

Affiliated with Oregon Historical Society
and
Washington State Historical Society

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*Printed by the Camas-Washougal Post-Record
Camas, Washington*



Col. Charles S. Lovell was commander of the 14th Infantry Regiment when the unit arrived at Vancouver for the first time, in 1865. (Brady collection, National Archives.)



Lt. Col. Isaac D. DeRussy led troops of the 14th Infantry Regiment from Vancouver to Puget Sound to curb anti-Chinese rioting in 1885 and 1886. (National Archives.)



Nelson Miles was commanding general of the Department of Columbia at Vancouver when the 14th Infantry Regiment arrived in 1884. He was commander of the U.S. Army during the Spanish American war. (National Archives.)



August V. Kautz started his career as an officer at Vancouver in the 1850s and came back as a brigadier general and commander of the Department of the Columbia in 1891. He retired shortly afterward at the Barracks. (Brady collection, the National Archives.)

FIRST OF A TWO-PART SERIES:

The Famed 14th, Vancouver's Favorite

1865-1866

1884-1893

(Even today, Vancouver Barracks is a busy place during training periods, the home base of approximately 3,000 Army reservists and National Guardsmen. They are the inheritors of a military tradition at a post established 122 years ago. Numerous units preceded them, and one of the famous organizations was the 14th Infantry Regiment. First half of the 14th's history at Vancouver is told in the following article.)

* * *

By TED VAN ARSDOL*

In an Army town, many troops and units come and go, but some of the movements are in a special category, at least as far as the community's sentiments are concerned.

One such distinctive change was the departure in World War I of the 14th Infantry Regiment. The weekly *Columbian*, in a nostalgic article, wondered if the town might ever see the 14th again, and observed that the 14th was "almost our home regiment," always welcome in Vancouver. Every whistle, church bell and fire bell had sounded off as the 14th departed, and, the reporter wrote, "everybody was there" to say goodbye.

By that time, the 14th had chalked up a lot of garrison activity at the Barracks, in several different periods. Often the routine had been prosaic, as at the rifle range, where, as one correspondent noted, the recording angel would have needed "99 years to book up all the profanity expended. . . in the last five years."¹ And the duty in Vancouver area had included high points such as a Portland Fourth of July celebration in which Barracks troops were the feature—the

*The author is a reporter for the *Vancouver Columbian* and a frequent contributor to "Clark County History." His article in the 1966 issue on Vancouver Barracks should be read again as background for this article.

marching 14th was called a group of “fine, soldierly-looking men” and “simply perfection” in marching and carrying of arms.²

The 14th, from standpoint of length of stay, was one of the three most notable regular Army units in the post’s history of more than 12 decades. Its associations with Vancouver dated back to the last year of the Civil War.

Part of the 14th, called “the bloody 14th” because of its Civil War record, was stationed at Vancouver in 1865-66, the regiment returned in 1884 for a 14-year stretch, was back again from 1906 to 1908, and had its headquarters at Vancouver at least once more.³

From Vancouver in the 1880s and ’90s the 14th was sent out to curb anti-Chinese riots and labor disturbances, was dispatched to the Alaska gold rush to keep the peace there, and was back again at Vancouver briefly in 1898 before leaving for San Francisco and the Philippines—the 14th was the first regular Army unit to board ship to fight in a war in the Pacific. Later, the 14th was sent to help stem the Boxer rebellion and save the whites bottled up in Peking.

Not surprisingly, the Manila American called the 14th “famous” when it prepared to depart in 1900 for China in “a brilliant display of patriotic fervor.”⁴ The 14th was the second U.S. military unit shipped to the Asian mainland.

During its third tour of duty at Vancouver—the years were 1906 to 1908—the 14th was called on for a side trip to San Francisco to help control the situation there following the great earthquake and fire.

At least once more the 14th returned to Vancouver. Two sun-browned battalions of the 14th detrained in 1917, after a journey from the Mexican border, and many of the old-timers were reported by the Portland Oregonian of May 26 to look “as if they had just stepped out of a Remington (Frederic Remington, Western artist) picture.”

The 14th Regiment was one of three infantry regiments with long tenures at Vancouver in earlier years. Others were the Seventh Infantry Regiment, in the years before World War II, and the 21st Infantry, which was based at the Barracks during the time of the Modoc, Nez Perce and Bannock Indian wars, and which was replaced by the 14th in 1884.

In the era when the 21st was here and also prior to that, regular Army troops were scattered at many remote military installations in the West, often concerned with trying to keep unruly Indians under control. Ending of the Civil War had enabled the government to dispatch war veterans and newer recruits into the West, in regular Army units, to man the forts. In the Northwest, the forts had been garrisoned temporarily by volunteers, during the rebellion.



Post-civil war dress uniforms, including spiked helmets similar to those worn by the Germans in World War I. This picture was donated to the Clark County Historical Museum by the late Amos Short of Camas. Mr. Short was quoted as saying the picture showed a preponderance of Irishmen in the service at the time. The man in the lower left corner was Richard Short, a relative.

The Second Battalion of the 14th Infantry was sent to the Department of the Columbia in October 1865. Col. Charles S. Lovell, the 14th's commanding officer, followed with his regimental staff and established headquarters at Fort Vancouver Dec. 8. The 14th's two other battalions were stationed in California and Arizona meantime.

Thomas M. Anderson, one of the later commanding officers of the 14th, stated in a partial history of the regiment that after the volunteers had been disbanded—following the Civil War—“Many wild characters” found their way into the ranks of all the regular regiments. Some of these men had performed well in the war but

now that combat had ended they thought they should have “a high old time.” The 14th, Anderson observed, “got more than its share of Bacchanalian warriors.”⁵

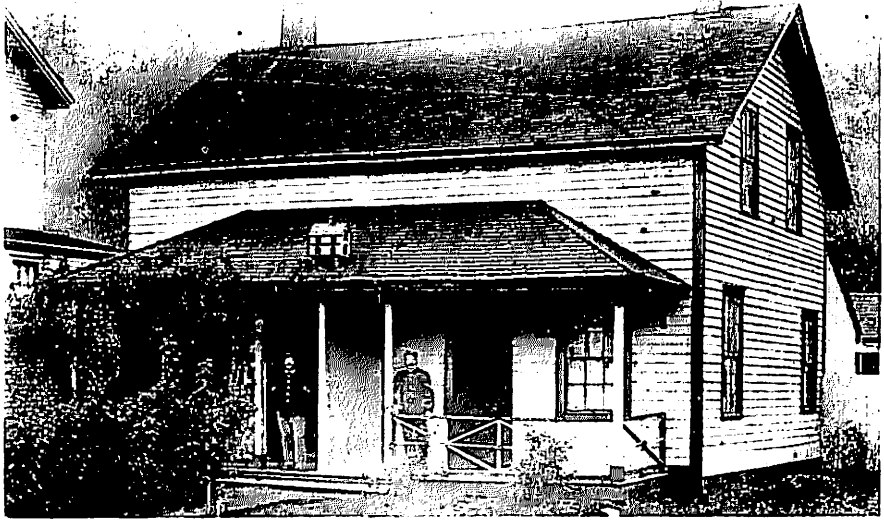
The “fighting” 14th was involved in disturbances at Panama enroute to this coast, and, to quote one writer, “came very near gobbling up the whole military department at the Isthmus and putting the Government there in their breeches pocket and taking it off on the steamer.” Not long after the 14th’s headquarters arrived, with 125 recruits for the Second Battalion, the weekly Vancouver Register was complaining of more than the usual number of “drunken persons, supposed to be soldiers. . .roaming about town during the late hours of night” who had tried to get in residents’ houses “by pushing against doors, working at locks, etc.”⁶

The Army was cracking down, however. For example, 13 of the regiment’s privates were tried on various charges in March 1866. One culprit, who had assaulted an ordnance sergeant, was sentenced to hard labor, was to wear a 14-pound ball attached to his leg by a chain for 12 months and forfeit \$10 pay monthly.⁷

Later journalistic comments about the “boys in blue” were considerably more favorable, and got quite sentimental around the time the 14th regiment and band departed, in June 1866. Shortly before leaving, the band “discoursed sweet music to our citizens along our principal streets” (in Vancouver, on a calm, beautiful night under a half moon), and as the notes and strains “floated out into the night they seemed to flutter and tremble with a mysterious life, dying away at length, in soft whispering echoes on the broad river,” according to the Vancouver Register.

“It was, probably, the farewell of the splendid band, to our city forever,” the paper continued. “We could but think of how often its music had inspired patriots to deeds of noble valor on the field of their country’s glory, how often it had cheered the coming battalions as they returned from the battle, how often the dulling ear of death had heard its notes, the last sounds of earth, and how, when peace came again with the victory of our banners, it sent the loud triumph thrilling up through the stars of our flag to the stars of the sky. . . May the weeping cadences of mournful funeral strains never more drop from those instruments upon the bloody dead of the battle field!”⁸

Regimental headquarters of the 14th moved to San Francisco, thence to Arizona, where it was established in September 1866. In 1867, battalion organization was altered to regimental. The First Battalion of the regiment, with two companies added, became the 14th Infantry. The Second Battalion, which had remained in Oregon and Washington, became the 23rd Infantry, and the Third Battalion,



A non-commissioned officers' residence, which was located in the lower barracks area in the days of the 14th Infantry at Vancouver. The two men on the porch are sergeants. Note the bird house on the roof of the porch. (From the J. F. DeLor collection, Clark County Museum.)

in Arizona, was known under the new nomenclature as the 32nd Infantry.⁹

In the more than a decade and one-half before returning to Vancouver Barracks, the 14th was often involved in scouting and other operations against Indians, in various parts of the West.¹⁰

Announcement was made in 1884 that the 14th was to return to the Pacific Northwest, moving its headquarters from Fort Sidney, Nebr. The 21st Infantry Regiment, which had its headquarters at Vancouver, was to trade places with the 14th.

By July, Col. L. C. Hunt, the commanding officer, and most other troops of the 14th were at Vancouver Barracks. Two companies were sent to Fort Townsend, one to Boise Barracks and one to Fort Klamath, Ore. Two of the 14th's companies had been detained in southern Colorado by an uprising of the Utes in that vicinity.¹¹

Brig. Gen. Nelson Miles, in charge of the Department of the Columbia, commented that such changes of station were "highly beneficial," in his opinion, as they increased esprit de corps and efficiency and enabled the soldiers to see and experience different parts of the country.¹²

Shortly after the arrival of the 14th, officers and their ladies were “tendered a complimentary moonlight excursion” by officers of the Department of the Columbia. Civilians also went along on the cruise of the steamboat Lurline on the Willamette River. “It was the finest social event of the summer season,” the Independent asserted. 13

The 14th’s band played for this as well as other social events of the late summer and fall, in Portland as well as Vancouver.¹⁴ Such regimental bands were popular on the frontier in that era.

A 14th Infantry group called the Troubadors presented a musical entertainment in the fall of 1884, and planned more. The social season continued through the fall and winter. One of these Activities was an entertainment at newly-completed company quarters, hosted by the officers and their women. The upper room was decorated with flags, evergreens and military paraphernalia, and the regimental band provided music. General Miles, his staff and their “ladies,” some “society people” from Portland, and Vancouver residents were present for supper and dancing. 15

On May 7, 1885, the Independent reported:

“There was a grand review of the 14th Infantry, all 10 companies, yesterday morning, something which was not occurred since the close of the rebellion (troops of a regiment generally were scattered at a number of small posts in a region—editor). It was a military display well worth seeing.

“Companies B and C of the 14th Infantry arrived at this post on Thursday evening, and now all 10 companies of the 14th are at one station. . .”

A couple of more items from the Independent:

May 14: “The boys in blue have behaved so well this payday that not one of them was put in the Vancouver lock-up. It is not often that when 11 companies are paid some of the boys do not get off their base and change quarters for the civil guard house.”

(The “eleventh” company mentioned apparently was from another unit.)

May 28: “There has been several instances lately of military deserters surrendering to the authorities because of the difficulty of making a good living while fleeing from the Army. The boys find that there is something a little rougher to endure in this world than regular rations, garrison labor, or 30 days in the guard house for getting on a spree.”

During the spring and summer of 1885, men of the 14th were busily involved building new quarters and barracks, digging ditches and drains for the water works, and general cleanup of the post, in addition to their regular duties. They found time for target practice among various other activities. 16



When the 14th returned to Vancouver in 1884, Col. Lewis Cass Hunt was commanding officer. He left the regiment in late 1885. (Photo from Brady collection, National Archives.)



John Gibbon was commanding general of the Department of the Columbia in the late 1880s, and was well-known to troops of the 14th Infantry. (Photo from Brady collection, National Archives.)

In July 1885, the garrison learned that General Miles had been ordered to take command of the Department of the Missouri, where trouble was reported with Cheyenne Indians. He was succeeded at Vancouver by Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, who had served in the Army since the Mexican war. Gibbon had commanded the column that rescued the remnant of General Custer's command, and also had participated in the fighting against Chief Joseph's Nez Perces.¹⁷

Shortly after the new general arrived, he was serenaded by the regimental band. ¹⁸

One souvenir in the new general's private office at the barracks was the table on which were written the terms of surrender of General Robert E. Lee and the Confederate Army to General U. S. Grant. General Gibbon was the senior commissioner for the United States drawing up papers setting forth terms of surrender in accordance with the views of General Grant. ¹⁹

The department's new general, Gibbon, directed that troops at Vancouver and elsewhere in the department be organized into fire companies. The various organizations were to be designated as ladder, bucket and engine companies "according to the means at hand, and at least once every month drilled as such as in the case of actual fire. . ." ²⁰

Such odd jobs as this may have been what General Miles had in mind when he stated in his annual report that the duties required of soldiers were excessive, and “their numbers are too few.” Miles also asserted that “one source of disappointment and discouragement to the ambitious and intelligent soldier is the impossibility of obtaining promotion above the grade of that of an enlisted man.” 21

No campaigning against Indians of the Northwest was necessary in late 1885, although they had been restless earlier because of fishing problems at Celilo on the Columbia River. The Indians in the region were “perfectly quiet and peaceable,” Gibbon reported. 22

In early November, the 14th lost its commanding officer when Col. L. C. Hunt received orders to go to San Diego Barracks, where he was to stay during the winter.23

The 14th Regiment’s biggest task so far in the Northwest came in November after a mob had driven Chinese out of Tacoma and burned their quarters. President Grover Cleveland authorized the use of troops to enforce the laws, and on Nov. 17 all available men of the 14th—350—with Lt. Col. I. D. DeRussy²⁴ commanding, left for Puget Sound “to enforce the President’s proclamation, and to preserve order among the rioters,” according to the Independent. The 14th traveled to Kalama by steamboat, and boarded the train at Kalama. Seventy-five men were dropped off at Tacoma and the remainder of the troops continued on to Seattle. Deputy sheriffs with Winchesters had been patrolling Seattle before the 14th Infantry arrived. The regiment found the Puget Sound metropolis as quiet as “a country churchyard.”²⁵

Although the 14th had no confrontation with rioters at this time, the unit quite probably was well trained in methods for dealing with such individuals.

United States troops resorted to the old-time hollow square, when necessary in dealing with mobs—they formed up from company front or columns of four to a four-sided formation, with rifles clutched in front of them at ready or “charge bayonet” style. The soldiers also had been drilled in other special tactics to cope with rioting in cities.

The nation’s sailors of the late 19th century also were trained to handle street riots that might erupt.²⁶

(The 14th generally met no opposition from civilians, but did have to land at bayonet point one later time, forcing back a mob, at Skagway, Alaska, when sent there in 1898 to “police” the gold rush.)

While 14th Infantry troops commanded by Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter were in Tacoma in 1885, they received 30 prisoners from the United States marshal, took them to Vancouver and turned them over to the U.S. court. Remaining companies of the 14th were withdrawn from Seattle on Nov. 17. “This movement of forcing the

Chinese to go arbitrarily is carried on by loafers and bummers," the Vancouver Independent concluded. . . "It is a disgrace to the Territory." 27

But the Chinese issue still was simmering at Seattle.

On Feb. 7, 1886, Gibbon received word from the Governor that a mob was driving the Chinese out of Seattle. The following day he was informed that a conflict between the mob and civil authorities had taken place—this had resulted in some casualties. However, the General had to wait on orders from the President. Next day he received word from Washington, D.C., to move out the troops. On Feb. 10, Colonel DeRussy and eight companies of the 14th arrived in Seattle and relieved "worn-out militia men and citizens" who had been under arms since Feb. 7. A provost marshal appointed by the Governor was in charge, and Seattle was placarded with notices of the President's proclamations, warning all persons to go home and refrain from law violations. Business houses and saloons were closed early each day. Patrols of the 14th were in control of the streets. "Large numbers of the idle and vicious" had decamped hastily, one historian reported later.

But feelings continued "very bitter," and one newsman stated that the mob would reorganize in an hour if the troops were withdrawn.

The main purpose of the agitators already had been accomplished, however. A steamship took away nearly 200 Chinese on Feb. 7, 110 more left on Feb. 14, and most of the remaining Seattle Chinese departed soon by train or steamer.

General Gibbon, who had gone to Seattle, informed the Army adjutant general—"it has been demonstrated in this community that no one indicted for a crime connected with the anti-Chinese movement can by any possibility be convicted by any jury that can be found here."

He termed the Chinese question "demoralizing to our own people," and stated it was "degrading their sense of liberty, justice and freedom."

Reports were received from "several other points" of Chinese being driven away by lawless elements.

At Seattle, martial law gradually was relaxed. Four of the 14th's companies returned to Vancouver Feb. 25. Two were withdrawn April 2, and the final two came back to the Barracks in August. 28

Meantime, Indians in the Northwest were relatively quiet. In fact, except for only two reports of threatened outbreaks, they were "profoundly peaceful," Gibbon reported in 1886. 29

A change in command during the same year was the selection of

Col. Thomas M. Anderson as colonel of the 14th Infantry Regiment, in September. 30

Early in 1887 the Barracks social season was continuing, and theatricals by men and women of the garrison were a prominent feature, at the Standard Theater.³¹

Warmer weather permitted more outdoor activities, and on May 11 the weekly Independent noted that "they have a 'boom' at Vancouver Barracks, the boom of the target rifle, which is quite steady these days."

Also in May, Colonel Anderson announced that dress parades would be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, and band concerts were planned for each Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon. 32

Another outdoor event was Memorial Day exercises, which were a type of feature prominent at the Barracks in earlier years. Lt. Frank Taylor of the 14th presented the main talk. The Independent reported that the 14th and Battery E of the First Artillery "made a splendid appearance when in line on Memorial Day, and these troops were the chief attraction of the procession." 33

Probably the major event of the year for Vancouver Barracks soldiers, however, was the Fourth of July.

On that day the usual "national salute" was fired at the Barracks. During the day approximately 1,000 persons from Vancouver traveled to Portland and 600 additional made the trip from the garrison. The Portland Morning Oregonian, reported the following morning that "the prime intimation" of a fine parade in the offing was the arrival of the 14th and the Hotchkiss Battery (Battery E, First Artillery), also of Vancouver. From then on, main thoroughfares swarmed with people.

Colonel Anderson, on "a spirited charger," was the grand marshal, accompanied by 1st Lt. James A. Buchanan and 1st Lt. R. T. Yeatman.

The Vancouver troops were first in the long parade column, with the regiment following behind the 30-member band, dispensing "enlivening strains."

"In point of proficiency in marching and the carrying of arms, the respective companies of the 14th are simply perfection, while the muskets and accoutrements gleamed and glistened in the sun like burnished steel rods," the Oregonian newsman related.

Behind the 14th came "the celebrated Hotchkiss battery," composed of 100 men and four pieces of ordnance, reputedly the only Hotchkiss battery in the United States. 34

"The guns and everything connected with the carriages were kept in elegant condition. Drawn by large and powerful horses (each one black in color), their glossy coats shining like velvet, the mounted

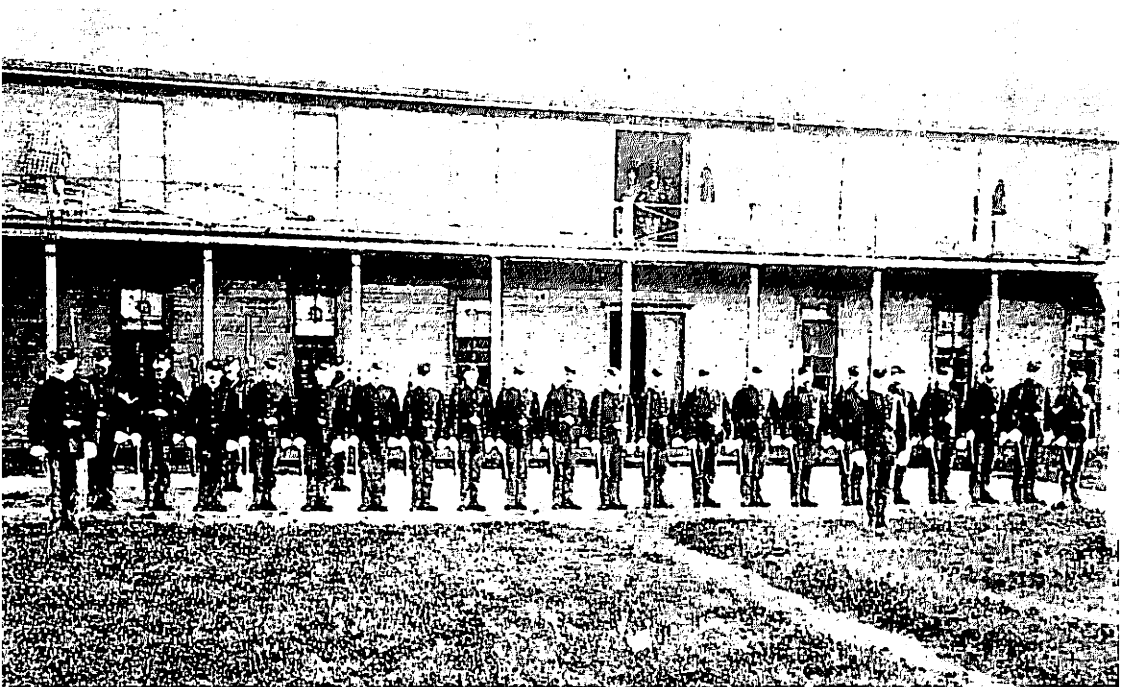
men clad in regulation uniform, crowned in helmet-shaped hats³⁵ and ending in long red streaming tassels, and every piece of metal gleaming like polished silver, the spectacle was one not often witnessed by Portlanders,” according to the Oregonian.

After the parade, the Vancouver battery headed for South Portland cricket ground for a “flying artillery drill.” Spectators learned, after the soldiers dismounted, that cartridges for their Hotchkiss guns were fed into “a sort of hopper” and the number of shots that could be fired depended on “the speed with which the man at the crank can turn it.” The soldiers returned to their horses (44 of them) and caissons and went through a series of evolutions. The better-trained horses seemed to understand the Army Bugle calls as well as the commands of the men, a newsman commented.

The battery was said to be the only one in the United States with horses of a uniform color. ³⁶

Mention of the horses in the parade seems to be one of the few references to the Vancouver Barracks pack or riding animals in the press during this period of 14th Infantry history.

Such animals were “taken for granted,” in much the same way as civilian livery stables.



A “short” platoon of the 14th Infantry taken in 1888 while stiffly at attention in front of their barracks. (Nat’l Archives.)

The 14th apparently had a certain number of mounts, and a considerable number of horses were required for cavalry and artillery units which were stationed at the Barracks at various times.

The general Army practice in earlier years was to buy some new horses annually. Officers with a special reputation as judges of horse flesh had charge of purchases. The horses had to be of a certain weight and height, and in good condition, especially in regard to feet.

Color was a special consideration. White was considered too conspicuous, and duns and yellows also were not popular. In the Army as a whole, the horses were blacks, bays or sorrels. Only geldings were purchased.

How many mules were based at the post at this time is not certain. During the Spanish-American war, a few years later, mules were used mainly to pack supplies and ammunition. 37

With the Army in somewhat of a lull in the 1880s, animal purchases also were relatively modest. (A big upswing in buying horses from the ranges of eastern Washington and Oregon and elsewhere took place in the late 1890s as a result of the expansion of the Army for the Spanish-American war, the outbreak of the Boer War, and purchases of horses in this country for the Japanese Army. Purchases no doubt ran considerably higher at the Barracks starting in 1898.)

While horses got little mention in the Barracks news of the '80s, one other aspect of military life, a Quartermaster fire department was listed in an item. This department, which possibly had taken over firefighting duties from the 14th at the Barracks, took delivery of a new hook-and-ladder truck, according to the Vancouver Independent of Aug. 10, 1887.

Another Barracks situation, a perennial topic, was touched on by General Gibbon in his annual report, written in August 1887. This was the problem of desertions—in an era when fingerprint records were not yet in vogue. Gibbon did not concur in a recommendation of the acting judge advocate that deserters from the U.S. Army should be marked.

“This is not only against the law, but it is contrary to the spirit of the age,” Gibbon asserted. “A preferable course would be to place some indelible mark, say a star, upon the arm of every person in the military service, and all entering it hereafter. This would be a badge of honor of which all good soldiers would be proud, and would be a sure preventive against bad ones re-entering the service after a dishonorable discharge, which they now do in large numbers, simply from the fact that recruiting officers are unable to recognize them as former soldiers.” 38

Late in 1887, one of the 14th's companies, I, was sent to Fort



Civilian employees of the quartermaster department at Vancouver Barracks in the 1880's. Note the handlebar mustaches, derby hats and the white collar on the man in overalls. (Clark County Museum.)

Leavenworth, Kansas. The unit expected to remain there several years. About the same time a temporary detail for some of the 14th men was to take charge of Fort Canby at the mouth of the Columbia, after a force of artillerymen from there was sent to California. The fort was abandoned in November 1887.³⁹

At the Barracks, improvements were continuing. In the late summer of 1887 a new set of company barracks had been under construction. Near the end of the year some old log quarters were demolished, and in January it was reported that the old log quarters were "going one by one" and the last of old Fort Vancouver except the land would soon have vanished.⁴⁰

During the winter, socials resumed. One of these involved the appearance of the 14th Infantry band at "a grand masquerade" in Portland on New Year's Eve. ⁴¹

Probably the social highlight of the 1887-88 winter season was the visit to the Barracks and Vancouver of Thomas Nast, the famous cartoonist. Nast, who was 43 at the time was the most influential and noted cartoonist of that era, especially known for his attacks on Tammany Hall and its boss William Tweed in 1869-71. He contributed to the American conception of the appearance of Santa

Claus and invented the donkey and elephant emblems of the Democratic and Republican parties.

The weekly Independent reported that Nast's "wonderfully rapid delineations with brush and oil paints were witnessed with much enjoyment" by a full house at the Opera House. The paper also stated: "He talks with his brush and pencil. . .in a language that can be read and comprehended by the most illiterate. Tweed discovered this during his campaign against him and his corrupt tools. He did not care what the newspapers said, because his constituents could not read, but he soon discovered that they could read Nast's sermons." Nast and his son were guests of Gibbon at the Barracks, and were serenaded by the 14th's band.⁴²

Other news in 1888 at Vancouver Barracks was the reorganization of the baseball team and resumption of rifle firing, as part of the spring activities⁴³, assumption of command of the regiment and post in August by Major C. A. Wikoff of the 14th Infantry, on order of Gibbon⁴⁴, and burning of the canteen and gym buildings about the first of September. A canteen was back in operation in September.⁴⁵

Also in the news later in the year was a field trip of the 14th Infantry. The troops marched 400 miles, round trip to and from the Oregon coast, returning in early October.⁴⁶ Similar trips although to other parts of the Pacific Northwest were scheduled in various other years while the 14th was stationed at the Barracks.

Although specific details of these trips are lacking, in most instances, some assumptions can be made, based on general practice of the Army about the time of the Spanish-American war and in the period before that conflict.

The marching infantrymen possibly were accompanied by baggage transport, and apparently pitched tents at the end of a day's journey. Rifles with bayonets affixed may have been arranged in pyramidal form near the tents where the troops stopped.

Field rations for the hungry marchers would consist mostly of the "four B's"—bread, bacon, beef and beans. This was a more Spartan fare than at the garrison, where a multitude of other items could be provided by the commissary of subsistence.⁴⁷

Poorer weather was not far off when the 14th's hiking troops returned to their permanent quarters, but a consolation, as usual, was the social season. One of the highlights came early in the 1888-89 series of activities when garrison people went to Portland to see Emma Abbott at the New Park theater where she was performing with "the only English opera company in the country." One Saturday matinee which they attended was an offering of "Martha." Such an excursion would not have been possible "before the motor line was built," the Independent observed. Miss Abbott's performance in "Martha" was termed by the Oregonian as "most



As a major, C. A. Wikoff was in command of Vancouver Barracks and the 14th Infantry for a short time in 1888. Photo above was snapped during the Spanish-American war. (National Archives.)



John M. Schofield, commander of the United States Army, was one of the visitors to the Vancouver Barracks and 14th Infantry in 1891. This photo, from the Brady collection, shows him in a Civil War uniform.

artistic.” Her singing of “The Last Rose of Summer” was termed “a veritable gem and she was compelled to repeat it.” Barracks people had traveled to Portland several days earlier to see the Abbott Opera Company— they traveled on the steamer Undine. 48

Early in 1889, the last two log cottages at the barracks, built many years earlier, were scheduled to be razed. The last one left standing had been occupied by U. S. Grant and Phil Sheridan when they were on the post.⁴⁹

Some new drives were being constructed on the military reservation, through the woods to the waterworks, the Independent of May 8, 1889, reported.

The year 1889 was notable partly for two major fires in Washington State, one at Seattle, the other at Spokane, and the

Barracks was called on for help in each instance.

Fire at Seattle on June 6, 1889, left the entire business section in ruins for seven hours. Five hundred tents were sent by General Gibbon to Seattle, with Lt. William Augustus Kimball of the 14th Infantry in charge. These were to be used for homeless persons. Tents also apparently were provided from other sources. At a Tacoma tent, 41,000 meals were served in 20 days. A historian of the period states that ladies' relief organizations fed the homeless people, and that the banking and commercial business of the city was transacted under canvas roofs for many days. Following the big fire at Spokane, Lt. Henry Coulter Cabell, Jr., of the 14th Infantry was sent to the eastern Washington city with tents for the burned-out residents. 50

In August, the band turned out to welcome back to the Barracks Company K of the 14th, which had been at Fort Klamath, Ore. An order had been issued for the abandonment of Fort Klamath. 51

Orders were issued in the late summer for movement of six companies on a summer practice march. They left on a steamboat for The Dalles, and marched 11 days across country to Cayuse Station on the Umatilla Reservation. One troop of Second Cavalry was sent to Lake Chelan. In late October, the troops returned to the post. 52

A generally rosy view of the military situation at the Barracks was outlined by the Independent near the end of 1889:

"...Drunken brawls are of rare occurrence. Desertions are very few, and many of the enlisted men have warm friends in our city. If appearances are not deceitful, the men are well contented and happy and for two years the ten companies of the 14th Infantry, stationed at the Barracks, have lost no member to death. . ." 53

At the start of 1890, the headquarters, band and companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H and K of the regiment were at the Barracks, Company A was at Fort Townsend and Company I was at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. The War Department skeletonized companies I and K during the year, and enlisted men of K were transferred to other companies of the 14th at the Barracks. Company H changed station to Fort Leavenworth, and received by transfer the enlisted men of Company I. This left six companies of the 14th at Vancouver. 54

In 1891, the Columbian got a new military correspondent, and the more lively aspect of the Barracks scene finally had a chronicler, at least temporarily.

Some of his observations in the Feb. 6 issue:

"Thirty prisoners in the post guardhouse. Rough on the duty men.

"...A wag in this post says he likes to drink whisky because it makes the water taste so good in the morning. . ." 55

“The Portland and Vancouver R.R. did a land office business Wednesday transporting the boys in blue forth and back from Portland. . .”

On Feb. 13, the correspondent, M. Brack, reported the target season was fast approaching, and “swollen shoulders, puffed cheeks and busted smellers will be the order of the day.”

The intricacies of the firing procedures were not provided in detail in the paper, but at this time the open skirmish line was in vogue, a change from the days of solid phalanxes, hollow squares (except for riot duty) and heavy columns. The soldiers advanced with their rifles, each generally separated from his fellow by an interval of several feet. Advance in the U.S. Army generally was made on a trot, halting and firing, usually kneeling or lying down when shooting. This was said to lessen the chance of being hit by the enemy. Because of the difficulty of transmitting verbal orders over an extended line, a bugle or a short whistle was used in the U.S. infantry near the end of the 19th century. This provided the signals for advancing, retreat, commencement of firing, rally and other procedure. 56

Another soldier pastime, commented on by M. Brack in the Feb. 13 *Columbian*, was morning drill, when it was “fun” to watch the soldiers practice “the fourth exercise”:

“Spread your wings. Now fly. They work their wings all right, but they can’t fly for shucks.”

Apparently the exercises requiring a strenuous workout for the 14th’s men were similar to those used to condition soldiers in the wars of the 20th century, later. A book on the Spanish-American war indicates that the routine in the Army in that era included approximately 20 setting-up exercises—“these in general consist of extension and swinging of the arms and legs, stooping, squatting, swaying of the body to and fro and to each side, bending and twisting the neck, and other bodily movements.” The Army ordinarily held such exercises in the morning, before breakfast. 57

Another well-known aspect of military life for the men of Vancouver Barracks, including the early-day troops of the 14th—one familiar also to soldiers of later generations in somewhat similar form—was the “guardhouse.” In the Feb. 13 issue of the *Columbian*, Brack went into some detail on the guardhouse problem:

“There will be great rejoicing among the duty men at Vancouver Barracks when the exodus of guard-house bums takes place. There are a worthless lot of tramps confined. . .the majority of whom are not worth the salt they use to season their victuals. Too lazy to work for a living, they enlisted in the service of the U.S. Too lazy to honestly and faithfully perform the duties of a soldier, they desert the service of the U.S. After deserting the service, too lazy to work

they starve. Starvation makes a hog gentle. After starving for a while these alleged soldiers suddenly become conscience-stricken and surrender themselves to the U.S. authorities.”

Further breezy offerings by Brack, in the Feb. 27 issue, included the following:

“A wag in the post started the report that the Salvation Army ladies would appear in tights at Wednesday night’s meeting. All the bald heads in the post attended that meeting.

“Brand new sky pilot coming to Vancouver barracks next week. Rev. Dr. Bateman, chaplain, U.S. Army. Post sinners will now have a chance to hear the reverend gentleman expiate on the beauties of the whenceness of the thence.”

Later, the correspondent said that the chaplain, C. C. Bateman, was “becoming immensely popular” with the enlisted men—“he is the kind of a ‘holy Joe’ that the boys in blue like to cotton onto.” 58

Troops at the Barracks were paraded in late February, and the adjutant, J. H. Gustin, read the obituary of the late General W. T. Sherman. Seventeen guns were fired at the post between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. 59

In February, Colonel Anderson had an order published congratulating the 14th for its high standing in rifle practice. The regiment reportedly rated at the top of the U.S. Army in the “individual figures of merit.” But when target practice was completed in April, on the range, Brack commented, “Praise the Lord.” He asserted that the recording angel would need 99 years to “book up the profanity expended on that range in the last five years.” 60

Another accomplishment of the 14th was noted by Brack: “Lieutenant O’Neil can trot Co. B, 14th Infantry, around the military reservation in just 35 minutes.” 61

In April, preparations were being made by garrison troops to receive the United States President, Benjamin Harrison, “in a matter befitting his exalted rank” when he visited Portland in early May.

Colonel Anderson was named grand marshal for the event.

On May 5, the day of Harrison’s arrival, large crowds turned out in Portland despite rain and muddy streets, and the “grand popular demonstration,” as the Oregonian termed it, was “a brilliant success.”

The colonel and aides rode in the first division of the parade, in front of the 14th Infantry, which was just one of the contingents in the march.

“The 14th Infantry band, under the leadership of Wash Darrah, discoursed excellent music along the line of march,” the Oregonian commented. “The Fourth Regiment, infantry, under command of F.



Lt. Col. H. A. Theaker was snapped on Aug. 31, 1892, at Wallace, Idaho. He had gone there in command of 14th Infantry troops to quell rioting of miners.



Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin took over command of the Department of the Columbia in 1893, when the 14th Infantry still composed the largest contingent of troops at Vancouver. (National Archives.)

E. Trotter, followed. There were about 250 of Uncle Sam's boys in line, and they presented an attractive appearance."

Troop E of the Fourth Cavalry, commanded by Captain Martin and also from Vancouver, made "a fine showing on their handsome horses," the Portland paper commented. Officers of the Department of the Columbia were in "the foremost carriages" of one parade division.

The Oregonian noted that "First Street was so crowded that one could scarcely move, and the opening about Skidmore fountain was a solid mass of humanity." All balconies and other points of vantage were crowded.

The parade moved through downtown Portland, and the President's party went to a reviewing stand at the Post Office amidst jammed-in people— "such a crowd was never seen in the city in one place before." Mounted police had to back horses into the crowd to force an opening. Here, President Harrison with Postmaster General John Wanamaker, the noted merchant prince, and Jeremiah McLain Rusk, the Secretary of Agriculture, looking out over a sea of umbrellas in the rain, received the salutes of the Vancouver soldiers and other units in military formation as they marched past.

The Stars and Stripes and lithographs of the President were to be seen everywhere in Portland, and stores were decorated with flags and bunting. In the windows of the Marquam Grand Opera House, 340 flags were displayed.

The weekly *Columbian* reported later that "the home boys certainly looked well in their carefully-arranged uniforms, and obeyed orders with clockwork precision." The 14th was said to have been "highly complimented" by the President. 62

Garrison life must have seemed considerably more mundane for the 14th after this trip. But it helped provide items for M. Brack's column in the *Columbian*. A couple of samples:

"A 'schooner' in the hand is worth two in the keg. . . "Captain Hasson is going to make a big success of the post garden this year." 63

On May 8, the *Columbian* told of one of the Barracks' diversions:

"Lieut. O'Neill, U.S. Army, will deliver his celebrated lecture on explorations in the Olympic mountains Friday evening. . . at the Garrison hall. . . A fine stereopticon will be used to illustrate on a large spread of canvas. Lieut. O'Neill delivered this lecture in Portland before a large and appreciative audience."

Also in May, Captain Bateman discoursed at the Standard Theater in Vancouver on "scarlet sins or habits that kill," billed for men only, and boys 15 years of age or older. The lecture, listed as "helpful to young men," had been presented several times in "principal cities of the West," and in Portland under the sponsorship of the YMCA, the *Columbian* of May 11, 1891, reported.

Chaplain Bateman was main speaker at Decoration Day exercises at the cemetery, following a procession there. Colonel Anderson also spoke. Bateman said that war is a calamity and fills history with "dark dolorous lamentations, but it were better that the flower of a nation's youth should fall on the battle field than that one feather be lost from the sacred wing of liberty." The 14th's band also took part in the day's ceremonies, according to the *Columbian* of June 5, 1891.

Near the start of June in the same year, First Lt. Cabell with 15 men from the 14th Infantry were dispatched to the Puyallup Indian reservation, under orders from the War Department "to keep squatters off the reservation." News reports indicate they did little. They took no action to evict squatters, according to one account, but "will prevent any attempt at railroad building across the Indians' lands." 64

A visitor at the Barracks in July was the commander of the United States Army, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, who also had been Secretary of War and a Union leader of renown in the Civil War. The

Columbian described him as heavy set and broad-shouldered, with white hair, wearing his beard rather long. He lately had married a 25-year-old Iowa woman, who accompanied him and who appeared "to think as much of her old, gallant husband as if he was but 25." He was 59 at the time. 65

Late in the same month, the new department commander, Brig. Gen. August V. Kautz, arrived at department headquarters. 66

Another name that continued prominent in the news was that of Chaplain Bateman. He was speaker at a chautauqua at the seaside for a short time in the summer, as well as continuing talks in the community. In the fall Bateman was transferred to Montana. Apparently the troops and other Vancouver area inhabitants were considerably in need of Bateman's work. The Columbian complained that Vancouver was "infested with opium houses, gambling holes and houses of ill fame, in which wickedness and robbery go hand in hand." But the Columbian added that this was a recent development. 67

Men of the 14th got at least a temporary vacation from such distractions in the late summer. Part of the regiment went on a camping trip to Chelatchie Prairie, and when they returned more of the 14th's men headed for the same locale. 68

Winter of 1891-92 brought the usual social activities, indoors, and the highlight of that season was the reception held in the Barracks "hoproom" by officers of the 14th, other officers of Vancouver Barracks and from Portland for General Kautz and his wife. Clergymen and various other area residents also were present at the event for the general, a 46-year veteran of the Army who was to retire on the following day.

The hoproom was decorated with evergreens, ivy, Oregon grape, flags, bayonets and shields, and the general and his wife stood on a raised dias over which was draped, in tent form, the United States flag. Guests were presented to the couple here when they arrived.

At 11 p.m. "an elegant collation" (in the words of the Oregonian—apparently "a light meal") was served in the dining room. Colonel Anderson was a speaker, and General Kautz commented that "I am going out like a comet, in a great blaze of light." After the reception, dancing continued until 2 in the morning. "A brilliant social event," the Oregonian commented.

Kautz commented that it was "gratifying" to him that he was closing out his career at the same station where he had started as a second lieutenant nearly 40 years earlier.

The general had enlisted in 1846 and served in the Mexican war, entered the U.S. Military Academy in 1848, graduated four years later and was assigned to the Fourth Infantry at Vancouver Barracks.

Kautz had been in the field almost constantly against Pacific Northwest Indians while here the first tour of duty, and was wounded twice.

In the Civil War, Kautz ended up as a division commander. He served in 1865 on the military commission that tried the conspirators in the Lincoln assassination, went to New Mexico in 1869 in a campaign against the Mescalero Apaches, and served in various stations in the South and Southwest. Kautz had been appointed a brigadier general in April 1891.

After retirement of Kautz, the command of the Department of the Columbia reportedly went to General Schofield, commander of the Army in Washington, D.C., until a new brigadier was assigned. 69

During the winter season that included the retirement party for Kautz, an officers' lyceum was one of the prominent features. Tennis also was popular, and a new theater was under construction at the post, to replace an undersized building.

The most serious activity during this time seems to have been a trip to the Puyallup Indian Reservation again for some of the men, with a stay lasting several months. 70

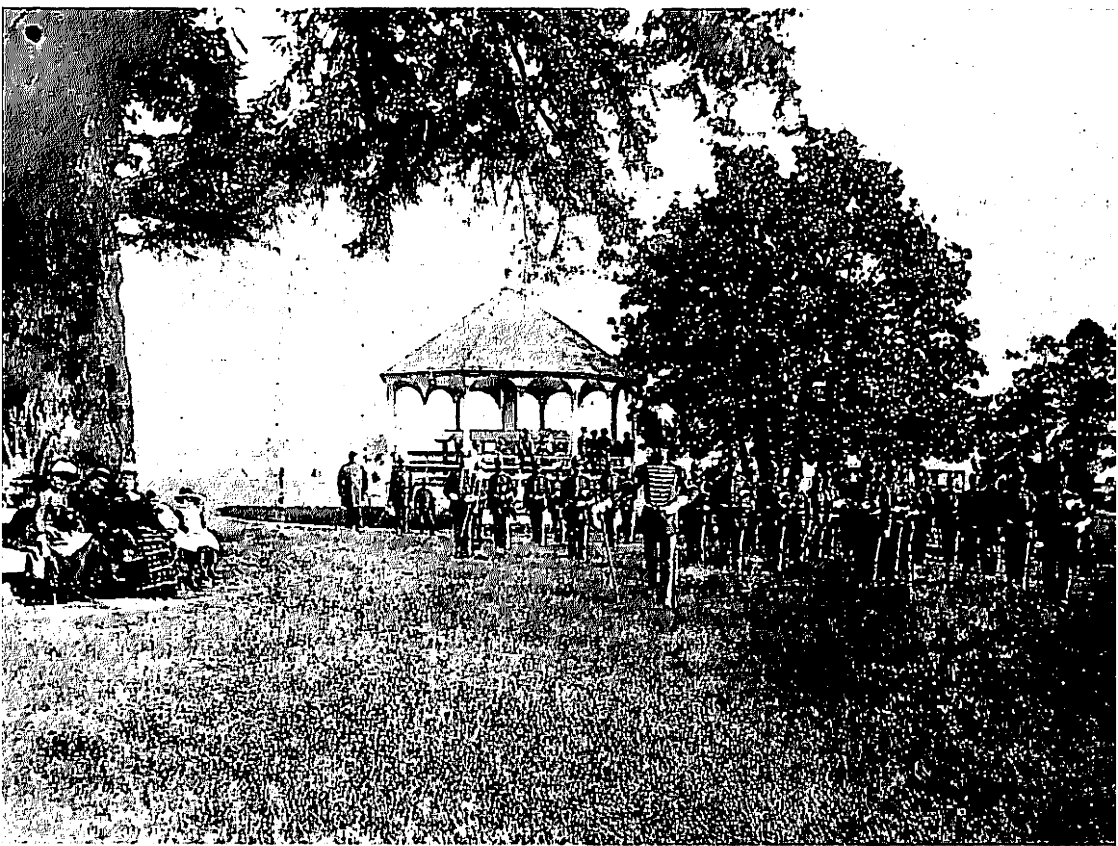
In May, dress parades were being held three times a week. The troops also were busy on the target range starting in the early morning, "and the incessant crack of the boys' rifles makes music in the air." 71

Another garrison activity was reported by the weekly Independent:

"Guard mount at the garrison is an interesting and pleasing diversion for the civilians who wander up that way in the morning. It is exceptionally interesting on Sunday morning when the band gives a brief sacred concert after the exercises of the guard mount are over." 72

In July 1892, the regiment's band made plans for a trip to the seashore. The Independent, which called the band "a musical organization without a peer in the Northwest," observed that the "seasiders have a treat in store." Bandsmen left on a Friday evening, presented a concert at the Portland Hotel that night, then embarked Saturday for Astoria by steamboat. The band presented a concert at the opera house at Astoria and played for a dance later, then on Sunday morning, accompanied by 350 residents, the musicians traveled to Gearhart Park for a concert.

"Returning, they left Astoria at 7 p.m. and favored the people along the river wherever the steamer landed with stirring airs," the Independent reported. "The Telephone made a remarkable trip up the river, passing everything else that was moving. The Ocean Wave and some of the other steamers like the Telephone were carrying big



The widely acclaimed 14th Infantry band, wearing their spiked helmets. This organization played for unnumerable Vancouver and Portland civic events, parades, celebrations, dances and funerals. From the garb of the three ladies and two girls at the left, we estimate the picture was probably taken in the 1890's. (Clark County Museum photo.)

crowds of passengers, and when the 'greyhound of the Columbia' would fly past them, the 14th would strike up 'The Girl I Left Behind Me' or some other appropriate air, much to the amusement of the big crowds returning from the coast. . .” 73

A more dramatic mid-July journey for troops of the 14th and one that necessitated a longer stay was a trip to Northern Idaho where several hundred rioters were in what Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding officer of the Department of the Columbia, termed “a state of insurrection.” Troops from the Pacific Northwest and Department of the Dakota were mobilized to quell the rioting. 74

Companies B, C, D, E and F of the 14th, commanded by Lt. Col. H. A. Theaker,⁷⁵ were ordered to the scene. They were stationed at Wallace, Idaho, except for Company B, which traveled to Burke. The 14th provided train guards, "assisted the civil authorities in making arrests, preserving order, and protecting life and property," according to the 14th's history, which also stated:

"The lawless element among the miners had destroyed a mine at Frisco by throwing dynamite down the shaft, and had committed many other acts of violence, and arrests were made of all miners who had not escaped to the mountains."⁷⁶

A dispatch from Wallace in August asserted:

". . . The Regulars are winning laurels of praise from everybody. The blue coats have caught the eye of every pretty girl in Wallace, and as fast as the soldier is off duty, he is in big demand as a social necessity."

Some of the 14th's troops did return to the Barracks and practiced on the target range, while those still in Idaho drilled twice daily at a ball grounds. "The troops are beginning to wonder if the prisoners will ever be brought to trial. . . the present tents not being desirable places to live in during the rainy season," according to a news item from Wardner. ⁷⁷

Finally, in mid-September, the 14th was relieved from Idaho duty. ⁷⁸

Later this same year, we also find in the records a "pat on the back" for the 14th by its own commanding officer, Colonel Anderson. He mentioned that the guardhouse at Vancouver Barracks was nearly filled with prisoners, but most were from other posts, few from the 14th.

"The secret of so few criminals among his men," the Independent was informed, "is due to the fact that enlistments are made discriminately. Out of 17 applications recently, but four enlistments were made. Besides this, there are other good reasons why the 14th are an orderly regiment.

"Amusements are provided for the men. They have their company libraries, their post library, their lyceums⁷⁹ and other similar engagements. The school for the privates comprises about 100 persons who are studying all branches, from the mental arithmetic to military science. . . The regiment is at present well filled, each company containing over fifty men. . ." ⁸⁰

A couple of more Andersons, younger ones, were in the news from the 14th's area near the end of 1892. Miss Bessie and Minnie Anderson, sponsored by Colonel and Mrs. Anderson, were formally introduced "into society," at the hoproom of the garrison.

Balls were continuing as a popular pasttime for the regiment. One



The Barracks hospital in the 1880's, which was located north of Fifth Street and just west of the present playground of the National Park Service. (National Archives.)

of these was "a grand regimental ball," held in May 1893. 81

In the same month the Puyallup Indian Reservation became the destination once again for some of the 14th's troops.

Company G was sent to the area to assist the agent "in preventing encroachments upon the lands allotted to the Indians," according to the 14th's history. Bad water and big mosquitoes, plus little to do, were drawbacks to this duty, but the troops were able to return to the more comfortable surroundings at Vancouver in August 1893. 82

In June, the new Department of the Columbia Commander, Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, formerly colonel with the Fourth Infantry, took over duties at Vancouver. The reception ball given for him in July was reported "quite as brilliant as any ever given at the post." Carlin also reviewed the 14th, as well as Troop E, Fourth Cavalry, at the Barracks and expressed himself as "well pleased with the appearance of the troops." 83

The Columbian of Aug. 11, 1893, reported that the band had 10 days leave of absence each year, "to spend as it sees fit." In 1892 the musicians had selected the woods for an outing. Now they planned to go to the beach and camp at Gearhart's. They were to leave on the evening of Aug. 11, present a concert at the Hotel Portland where they were staying that night, then head downriver on the steamboat Telephone.

While the bandmen were camped at Gearhart Park on the Pacific,

hotel guests and people in a grove nearby enjoyed what an Oregonian story of Aug. 20 from Clatsop Beach stated was “delightful music.”

“A concert was given on the hotel veranda last evening, and a special train from Seaside brought up a large delegation. . .,” the writer stated. “Whether Mr. Darcy and his artists were imbued with the beauty of the scene around them and threw more than ordinary power into their playing, or whether it was the surroundings that made the music seem sweeter to the audience, certain it was that the melodies made a decided impression on their hearers, all of whom were loud in their praise. The band left for Fort Canby⁸³ this morning and will give a concert at Astoria tonight, and tomorrow will return to Gearhart Park, accompanied by the Astoria football team, who will play a match game here tomorrow.”⁸⁴

It was an idyllic time, and the 14th had less than half a decade left for such doings before the regiment and the nation were to be shaken by the Spanish-American War and the permanent changes resulting from that momentous event.

The day-to-day garrison life was considered of so little historic note at the time that it is almost completely skipped over in the regiment’s own official history, which concentrates on the unit’s adventures overseas.

But the 14th’s stay here is one of the important chapters in the lengthy and varied history of the Pacific Northwest’s oldest Army installation, and the story of the late 1880s and early ’90s provides contrast with the era of 1898 and shortly thereafter when the formerly sleepy Vancouver Barracks was converted into a bustling staging area for the Pacific, when considerable new construction was completed and entirely new Army units were formed to help meet the needs of the expanding military establishment.

(The second part of Mr. Van Arsdol’s history of the 14th Infantry will appear in the 1972 issue of “Clark County History.”)

14th INFANTRY NOTES

1. *Vancouver Columbian*, April 17, 1891.
2. *Portland Morning Oregonian*, July 5, 1887.
3. The latter stay is mentioned in the *Columbian*, Nov. 9, 1939.
4. A copy of this issue is in the Clark County Museum.
5. Pp. 604-5, *The Army of the United States*, edited by Theo F. Rodenbough and William L. Haskin, New York, 1896, article by Colonel Anderson. Anderson, incidentally, was said to have been one of the few generals to have come up through the enlisted ranks. See the *Portland Daily Journal*, Jan. 22, 1917, for article on his 81st birthday, and May 9, 1917, *Oregonian*, P. 1 obituary. A son, Thomas M. Anderson, also was a career Army officer.

6. *Vancouver Register*. June 16, 1866, Dec. 16, 1865.
7. *Ibid*, March 20, 1866.
8. *Ibid*, June 23, 1866.
9. Pp. 604-5, *The Army of the United States*. The 23rd Infantry was transferred in 1872 to the Department of Arizona, from the Northwest, and Headquarters and nine companies of the 21st came here from the Department of Arizona, according to P. 69, Report of the Secretary of War, 1872.
10. *The Independent* of July 17, 1884, has a short account of this. Much more detail is in *The Army of the United States*, starting on P. 586.
11. *Independent*, July 17, 1884.
12. P. 137, Report of the Secretary of War, 1884, Miles was appointed major general in 1890, and was commander in chief of the United States Army during the Spanish-American War.
13. Aug. 7, 14, 1884.
14. *Independent*, Aug. 28, Sept. 25, 1884.
15. *Ibid*, Oct. 9, 30, Nov. 6, 1884, Feb. 19, 1885.
16. *Ibid*, July 23, 1885. The 14th may have been involved in construction of some of the houses still standing on Officers' Row, along Evergreen Boulevard. Unofficial dates in possession of Dr. J. A. Hall, director of Barnes Veterans' Administration Hospital, indicate a number of the well-known old homes were built in 1885-86. See the *Columbian*, April 15, 1971.
17. *Independent*, July 16, Aug. 6, 1885.
18. *Ibid*, Aug. 13, 1885.
19. *Ibid*, Oct. 29, 1885. Grant, former United States president and the most famous of early-day soldiers to serve at Vancouver, died July 23. On Aug. 8 at sunrise the regulation salute was fired at Vancouver Barracks for Grant, former General of the Army. Each half hour throughout the day a gun was fired. All business and work was suspended at the post, the Aug. 13 *Independent* stated.
20. *Independent*, Aug. 27, 1885.
21. *Ibid*, Oct. 15, 1885.
22. Pp. 186-8, Report of the Secretary of War, 1885.
23. *Independent*, Nov. 12, 1885.
24. Isaac Denniston DeRussy, like most other 14th officers, was a Civil War veteran. He had been promoted to lieutenant colonel on July 1, 1885. Before retiring in 1902 he was appointed a brigadier general. See Francis B. Heitman's *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, 1789-1903*, Vol. I-II, Washington, 1903.
25. *Independent* Nov. 12, 1885; *Portland Morning Oregonian*, Nov. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1885.
26. Pp. 157, 311 of *Photographic History of the Spanish-American War*, New York, 1898, contains an outline of the military forces riot-control methods of that era, plus photos.
27. *Independent*, Nov. 12, 1885; P. 185, Report of the Secretary of War, 1886.
28. Pp. 185-88, Report of the Secretary of War, 1886; Pp. 455-77, Clarence Bagley, *History of Seattle*, Vol. II, Chicago, 1916; *Oregonian*, Feb. 9, 12, 13, 1886.
29. P. 189, Report of the Secretary of War, 1886.
30. P. 609, *The Army of the United States*.
31. *Independent*, Feb. 2, April 20, May 25, 1887.
32. *Ibid*, May 25, 1887.
33. *Ibid*, June 1, 1887.
34. The type of gun manned by this battery apparently was the brainchild of Benjamin Berkeley Hotchkiss, American machinist who turned his attention to invention of deadly weapons including the Hotchkiss magazine gun, and a machine gun adapted for use in the fighting top of warships (P. 436, Vol. 14, *Encyclopedia Americana*, New York, 1963).

35. Some photos of 14th Infantry men of the early years also show them wearing at times a helmet reminiscent of the German helmets of World War I era. One of the 14th Infantry helmets has been preserved at the Grant House museum in Vancouver.
36. *Oregonian*, July 5, 1887; *Independent*, July 6, 1887.
37. Pp. 224-25, 232, 238, of *Photographic History of the Spanish-American War* discusses the mule and horse situation of the Army, applicable to the period near the end of the century.
38. P. 171, Report of the Secretary of War, 1887.
39. *Independent*, Nov. 16, 23, 1887; P. 137, Report of the Secretary of War, 1888.
40. *Oregonian*, Aug. 27, 1887; *Independent* Dec. 14, 1887, Jan. 11, 1888.
41. *Independent*, Dec. 28, 1887. *The Independent* of June 22, 1887, had stated that W. Darrow, a former orchestra leader in Washington, D.C., had taken over as leader of the band—he had been sent out on recommendation of “Professor Susa (John Philip Sousa) of the former Marine Band.” For news of winter socials—a theater entertainment, “german” and party, see Jan. 11, 25, 1888, *Independents*.
42. *Independent*, Feb. 1, 8, 1888, P. 719, Vol. 19, *Encyclopedia Americana*, New York, 1963.
43. *Independent*, April 4, 18, 1888. *The Omaha World*, was quoted in the summer: “The superior shooting of the 14th Infantry, in the Department of Columbia, being nearly all sharpshooters, and a high skirmish figure, is most creditable, and indicates that regiment is composed of a most intelligent body of officers and enlisted men, far above average of the Army.” (*Independent*, Aug. 15, 1888).
44. (*Independent*, Aug. 15, 1888).
45. *Ibid*, Sept. 5, 19, 1888.
46. *Ibid*, Oct. 10, 1888.
47. See Pp. 131, 137, 158, *Photographic History of the Spanish-American War*.
48. *Ibid*, Nov. 7, 1888; *Oregonian*, Nov. 3, 4, 1888. For information on other social doings, such as “hops,” “germans,” leap year party, Barracks tennis club and other activities, see *Independent*, Oct. 31, Nov. 7, 21, 28, Dec. 26, 1888, *Independent*, Jan. 30, April 24, May 1, June 12, Aug. 21, Nov. 6, Dec. 18, 1889, Nov. 7, 1890. The Dec. 18, 1889 paper reported that Col. and Mrs. Anderson hosted an informal entertainment where “whist and dancing made up an elegant programme. . .”
49. *Ibid*, March 13, 1889.
50. *Independent*, June 12, July 31, Sept. 4, 1889; Pp. 419-28, Clarence B. Bagley, *History of Seattle*, Chicago, 1916. Brief information on Kimball and Cabell is in Heitman’s *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*.
51. *Independent*, Aug. 7, 21, 1889.
52. *Ibid*, Sept. 4, 18, Oct. 16, 1889.
53. *Ibid*, Nov. 6, 1889.
54. P. 7, Sorley, Captain L. S., *History of the 14th U.S. Infantry*, 1890-1908, Chicago, 1909.
55. Some of the main “drunks” may have been chalked up after payday. *The Columbian* of Oct. 10, 1890, reported that “Uncle Sam made ‘the boys in blue’ happy Wednesday by replenishing their purses.”
56. P. 210, *Photographic History of the Spanish-American War*.
57. P. 17, *Ibid*.
58. *Columbian*, April 17, 1891.
59. *Ibid*, Feb. 27, 1891.
60. *Ibid*, Feb. 27, April 17, 1891.
61. *Ibid* April 17, 1891, Lt. Joseph Patrick O’Neil joined the 14th in 1884, according to Heitman’s book. *The Independent* of Oct. 24, 1890, had reported: “Lt. J. P. O’Neil 14th Infantry, USA, who has been in command of the exploring party in the Olympia Mountains, arrived back last Wednesday week.”

62. *Oregonian*, May 6, 1891; *Columbian*, April 24, May 8, 1891.
63. *Columbian* May 8, 1891. Heitman's book, previously mentioned, states that Patrick Hasson, who started his career as a private in 1856, had been an officer in the 14th since 1867. He retired in 1892.
64. *Seattle Press-Times*, June 2, 10, 1891.
65. *Columbian*, July 17, 1891; *Encyclopedia Americana*, Pp. 384-5, Vol. XXIV, New York, 1963.
66. *Columbian*, July 31, 1891.
67. *Ibid*, July 31, Aug. 7, 1891.
68. *Ibid*, Sept. 4, 1891.
69. *Columbian*, Jan. 1, 8, 15, 1892; *Oregonian*, Jan. 7, 1892; Pp. 263-4, Vol. X, *Dictionary of American Biography*, edited by Dumas Malone, New York, 1933. Kautz moved to Seattle and died there in 1895.
70. *Columbian*, Nov. 6, 1891, Feb. 5, 1892, March 25, 1892; *Independent*, Feb. 10, March 23, 30, 1892. "Submarine Mines and Mining" and "Horseshoeing" were a couple of lyceum topics mentioned.
71. *Columbian*, May 27; *Independent*, May 18, 1892.
72. July 13, 1892. At the Memorial Day service that year Colonel Anderson was the speaker, and after the burial service was read at the cemetery the 14th fired a volley.
73. *Independent*, July 13, 27, 1892. D. F. Darcy was appointed band leader in August, according to the Aug. 10 *Independent*.
74. The mining difficulties in Idaho are described in much detail in other publications. An Army account can be found on Pp. 106-112, Report of the Secretary of War, 1892.
75. Heitman's book, cited earlier, said that Hugh Albert Theaker was appointed a lieutenant colonel with the 14th in 1891. He and most other top-ranking 14th officers were Civil War veterans.
76. Sorley's *History of the 14th U.S. Infantry*, previously cited.
77. *Independent*, Aug. 24, Sept. 7, 1892.
78. P. 8, *14th History*; *Independent*, Sept. 14, 1892.
79. The lyceums also were praised by Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin in his report for 1893. "The papers read before the lyceums. . . are creditable to the officers and show careful reading of military history and works on military subjects," he stated.
80. *Independent*, Dec. 21, 1892.
81. *Ibid*, Jan. 4, May 17, 1893; *Columbian*, May 5, 1893. *The Independent* also mentioned the popular band concerts on Aug. 24, Dec. 14, and 21, 1892, and Aug. 4, 1893.
82. P. 8, *14th History*; *Independent*, May 17, June 7, July 5, 1893. Also see Pp. 148-9, Report of the Secretary of War, 1893.
83. Old Fort Canby is now a state park. Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin's comment on this fort in the 1893 Report of the Secretary of War may be of interest: "Fort Canby, at the mouth of the Columbia River, will be a point of great importance in time of war with any naval power. It is however, in winter time very difficult to approach by water and is practically inaccessible by land. It is, in consequence of its exposure to the high winds from the ocean, the difficulty of ingress and egress, and the very contracted area of land to which the troops are by its topography confined, a post that should be garrisoned only in time of war. As a life-saving station it is indispensable. An ordnance sergeant and party of men sufficient to keep the batteries and guns in proper condition should be kept there. No other garrison is required in time of peace."
84. In the summer of 1893 many of the 14th's troops were on a field trip to the Sandy River area (*Columbian*, Sept. 8, *Independent*, Sept. 13).