

**THE WASHINGTON VOLUNTEER**  
**PUGET SOUND CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE**  
**HTTP://WWW.PSCWRT.ORG/**  
**APRIL 2015**

**NEXT MEETING: Thursday, April 9, 2015**

**China Harbor**, 2040 Westlake Avenue North, Seattle, Washington

**Time:** Social hour at **6 p.m.**; Dinner served at **7 p.m.**; Program at **8 p.m.**

**MENU CHOICES: Mongolian Beef, Chicken or Salmon**

**Dinner includes:** salad, vegetable delight, General Tso's chicken, fried rice and fresh fruit.

**Cost is \$21 for adults and \$10 for minors and college students, payable at the door, but reservations and meal choices are required. See below.**

To make reservations and meal choices, use one of these options (most preferred listed first):

Click on <http://www.pscwrt.org/about/dinner-reservations.php>

Email **Rod Cameron** at: [rodcam@comcast.net](mailto:rodcam@comcast.net)

Or lastly, call **Rod Cameron** at **206-524-4434**

**Deadline for reservations is 12 NOON on Tuesday, April 7, 2015.**

**NOTE:** Remember to turn off cell phones before the meeting so there are no distractions for the speaker. Thank you!

**ED MALLES WILL DISCUSS PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE CIVIL WAR**, starting with a brief history of the invention of photography in 1839 and advancements in technology to 1861, followed by a look at Matthew Brady and his contributions to photography in America in the 1850s, his commitment to covering the war, and his life after the war. Ed will discuss several photographers, the problems they faced in the field, iconic images, and photography's impact on society. We all know the images but few know the men behind the cameras and the difficulties, both technical and personal, they overcame to bring those images to print. Ed Malles is the Editor of *Bridge Building in Wartime, Colonel Wesley Brainerd's Memoir of the 50<sup>th</sup> New York Engineers*.

**...AND THE ANNUAL AUCTION!**

The time has finally arrived- in conjunction with Ed Malles' presentation we will also be holding the PSCWRT Annual Auction. As a non-profit organization, the Round Table depends on membership dues and the generosity of you- our members- at this auction to bring top-notch Civil War historians, authors and lecturers to our meetings. Come prepared to bid generously, not only for yourself, but for the Round Table as well!

Last month, we put out the notice to start thinking of what to donate to help raise funds. We provided a copy or link to the [Silent Auction Bid Sheet](#), which is very important to fill out *at home* for each donated item you are bringing with you to the meeting.

**ARRIVE EARLY.** Yes, get to China Harbor ahead of time, because we need to have time to ensure bid sheets are done, and each item has a sticker related to the corresponding bid sheet. We also need to set the items on the tables to prepare for the auction. Did I say arrive early???

**Live Auction items?** Take them to Dick Miller, our auctioneer, and discuss what the starting bid should be. These items should be something valuable, that members will compete to bid for. So far it appears there will be a vacation travel package up for bid, and the chance to have an original water color painting done on a subject of your choice. In the past, pies and other desserts have been popular. Sports tickets, rare books are art, anything that will bring a good price...this year should be no exception.

**Silent Auction items?** Bring your item(s) to the Auction registration table with the FILLED OUT SILENT AUCTION BID SHEETS for each item. [NOTE: Copy attached to this newsletter or available on the website]

#### **Meeting/Auction Schedule:**

- Volunteers should arrive by 5:30 p.m. to begin setting up.
- Silent Auction begins as soon as items are set out, runs until dinner at 7 p.m.
- Live Auction, run by Dick Miller, begins about 7:40 until the speaker starts.
- Ed Malles gives his presentation from the end of the auction (around 8) until 9 p.m.
- Silent Auction concludes at 9:10 p.m., after bidders are given a few more minutes to complete their bids.

#### **How to Pay**

Immediately following the end of the silent auction, please take the item(s) you won, along with the accompanying Bid Sheet(s) to where Treasurer Jeff Rombauer and his assistants will be. They will verify the final price and add up your donations. Please pay with a **check or cash.** Please be patient, as there will probably be a line.

**“Many hands make light work”.** Volunteers are working hard to ensure that the auction will be a success. Although several members have volunteered to help set up and take down, we could always use more help. If you want to help out, have questions about donations or anything else related to the auction, please contact Stephen Pierce at: [horseless1@juno.com](mailto:horseless1@juno.com) or Dick Miller at: [Milomiller882@msn.com](mailto:Milomiller882@msn.com).

*This is the second part of the final story in the series of five biographies about veterans buried in Saar Pioneer Cemetery in Kent, King County, Washington. The story picks up after the war, with Warren applying for a pension from the Federal government.*

### **Lewis Warren – Private in Company I, 15<sup>th</sup> Iowa Volunteer Infantry- Part Two** By Sylva Coppock

By the time of the 1870 census, Louis [sic] Warren had moved to Columbus, Platte County, Nebraska and had a third wife, Emma, born about 1842 in Kentucky. This couple had married about 1868. And by 1870 there were five children in the household: Willie, born in Indiana and working as a laborer; Ellen A., born in Massachusetts; Austana, born in Missouri; Benajah, born

in Iowa; and Frank A., born in Nebraska. It has been suggested that Emma E. was married before her union to Lewis. Judging from the age of Willie and Ellen A. they probably were the children of Emma from the earlier marriage. However, Frank, born in 1869 was likely Lewis's child.

Lewis Warren was living in Newman's Grove, in Madison County, Nebraska when he applied for an Invalid Pension on 19 October 1874, based on his service in Company K, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry and Company B, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry. In that application he offered the following statement in support of his claim: "G.S.W. [Gun Shot Wound] of right arm rec'd in action at battle of Corinth, Miss. Oct. 3 1862. Was treated at Hospital. Also had Chronic Diarrhea from which he never fully recovered."

On 17 February 1875 Warren amended his claim to base his claim only on the injury to his right arm and dropped the claim of chronic diarrhea. He was awarded a pension in the amount of \$8 per month. Fortunately, Warren was able to obtain statements from the regimental surgeon, M.R. Taylor, who reported that Lewis, "Entered G.H. [General Hospital] at Keokuk, Iowa, located in Med. Coll, [Medical College] October 19 1862: diagnosis not given, and was discharged the service Feb 26 '63 by reason of Disease of auricular ventricular valves of the heart ... with regurgitation."

Lewis also was successful in securing affidavits on two occasions from Second Lieutenant, and later Captain, Thomas H. Hedrock of his regiment, testifying to the validity of his claim.

After a flurry of affidavits, statements, and correspondence from a long list of medical professions, former officers, and friends, Warren was approved for an increase from his original pension amount of \$8 up to \$10.

His wife on 1870 census was listed as Emma E., but on 21 April 1873 Lewis married Mary J. On 27 June 1878 Mary made a statement before A.W. Ficher, a Special Agent of the Pension Office, in which she said that: "She became acquainted with Lewis Warren seven years ago this summer and was married to him on the 21st day of April 1873. He is a sound well man – never knew of his being sick an hour – or lame till after he and Hiram Squires began to be engaged in the pension business. He then began to complain of a lame right arm. This was just before he was to be examined and the business regularly precedes each examination. He would then get someone to do his writing and talk of having a driver. Just as soon as the examination was over his arm wouldn't trouble him. Affiant never knew him to have any [illegible] of his arm or to give it any attention whatsoever. As a fact – that arm is just as poor as the other. He can chop wood or lift as well as any man. He has told affiant he never would have got his pension had it not been for Squires. Affiant thinks they never knew each other in the army no such thing was claimed till the pension matter came up. Don't think Warren has any regard for the truth unless it better serves him than a falsehood. (Signed by Mary J. Warren, Affiant on 27 June 1878.)

Shortly after Mary's disturbing statement reached the Department of the Interior's Pension Bureau, Warren's pension payments were suspended as of 13 July 1878, and on the ninth of August L.B. Ford, the Chief of Special Services Division, recommended a reduction in Warren's pension from \$10 to \$4.

Between 1878 when he was living with Mary J. Warren, and 1879, Lewis moved from Oakdale, Antelope County, Nebraska to Neligh in the same county. From 1879 through 1892 he was dogged in his attempts to increase pension payments by soliciting statements from friends George H. McGee and M.A. Decamp, as well as a string of doctors and pharmacists. In June of 1880 he was successful in recovering amounts he claimed were in arrears, and the Pension Bureau reassessed his rate to \$6 per month and he received a lump sum of \$788 for amounts accrued during the suspension.

The 1880 census showed Louis [*sic*] Warren living in Neligh, Antelope County, Nebraska. He was age 52 and listed his occupation as an attorney. His son Benajah, age 15, listed his occupation as a herder. Both were living in the household of Edwin Carthuff, age 38, a druggist; his wife Catherine, age 28, and their son E. Warren, age two. Also living in the household were eight boarders: attorneys, lumber dealers, a dentist, a plasterer, and another druggist.

Shortly after that 1880 census was taken, Lewis married his fifth wife: Lyda L., born about 1853, probably in Nebraska.

The Nebraska State Census taken on 12 June 1885 listed Lewis Warren, at age 57, with his wife Lyda L., age 27, born in Michigan. At the time of the census, they had two children, Catherine, age seven, and Rosamond, age one, both born in Nebraska. The family lived in Ainsworth, Brown County, Nebraska, and Lewis was again making his living as a farmer.

In 1887 Lewis gave a statement saying that late in November his house had been destroyed by fire. He described the location as "about twelve miles southwest of Wood Lake, in Cherry County, Nebraska." In his own words and hand he wrote the following letter to the Pension Bureau to request duplicate copies of his pension information.

"Pine Glen, Brown County  
State of Nebraska  
Dec. 1, 1887

To John C. Black commissshioner of Pensions Washington, D.C.

Be it known I, Lewis Warren do solely swear ... that on the morning of November 26, 1887 in the county of Cherry state of Nebraska I had a house burned and every thing in it and my pension cirtificate no. 137582 Dated 17 day of may 1887 was in it and was burnt I had my voucher at my home in Brown Co state of Nebraska from it I took the no. and Date of my cirtificate there was no one present at the time of the fire except my self I being out there to look after some cattle my Post office address is Pine Glen, Brown Co. state of Nebraska.

I wish you to send me another or Duplicate and if this is not sufficient please send me blank and instructions what to Do I send you the voucher so you can see all that is in my possession and ask you to send it back to me."

Signed by Lewis Warren.

Sometime between 1888 and 1892, Lewis Warren moved with his family to the Pacific Northwest. On the Washington State and Territorial Census, dated 1892, Lewis was listed at age 67, a farmer, with his wife: L., age 32, and three children: C., age 15; R., age seven; and E., age five. They were living in Kent, King County, Washington.

The children listed were Catherine, born about 1882; Rosamond A., born about 1884; and Everett Warren, born about 1885.

As age and infirmity overtook Lewis, his medical symptoms increased, and on the on the 29 June 1892 he made a new declaration for a pension. He claimed not only disability from the gunshot wound to his right arm acquired at Corinth, Mississippi and the chronic diarrhea he said he contracted during the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, but also deafness caused by bursting cannon at Corinth, and a sore on his back caused by carrying a knapsack while in the service, and kidney problems.

A summary of his pension records showed that during the years from 1874 to his death in 1902, the amount of his monthly pension went from an initial amount of \$8, up to \$10, down to \$4, back up to \$8; then to \$10; then to \$12; and finally back down to \$6 per month.

On the 1900 census for Kent, Lewis Warren was widowed, age 75 and listed his occupation as a gardener. Living with him was his youngest son, Everett, age 14. According to this census record, Lewis

Warren was born September 1824. Everett was born October 1884 in Nebraska, and in 1900 he was still in school.

During his lifetime Lewis lived in many places and made his living in a variety of ways. Born in Connecticut, he moved to New York, lived in Illinois, Iowa, possibly Missouri where one or two children were reportedly born, and in at least three counties in Nebraska. For the last few years of his life he lived in Washington. Occupations listed in the many records consulted included: farmer, dentist, soldier, and attorney. We also worked as a surveyor, showing land to new pioneers, tracing government land lines, and as a gardener.

The *White River Journal* dated Saturday, 17 November 1900 carried the following article on page seven, column five:

### Sent to Steilacoom.

Lewis Warren, who has been acting strangely for some months, was on Tuesday committed to the asylum at Steilacoom by order of Judge Dean. Warren is 76 years old and has resided in Kent for a great many years. He is said to have been married nine times, and ever since the death of his last wife, which occurred over a year ago, his mind has been failing him. He is not violent or incurable, but is thought to be a victim of a mild form of senile dementia. Mr. Warren is an old soldier and has been offered quarters at the soldiers home in Orting, but refused for some reason to go there. He is not able to care for himself, so it was thought best to take him where he could be cared for and proper remedies administered. For some time he has been living with his son-in-law, Leroy Raney [sic].

Warren's young son is living with a family in Seattle and his daughter, Rossie, was also taken to Seattle last Thursday afternoon, where she will be cared for.

While the newspaper article suggested that Warren might have had as many as nine wives, only five have been documented during this research project. The fate of Lewis Warren's many children was not thoroughly explored for this history.

Lewis Warren was committed to Western State Hospital on 15 November 1900, and died 19 March 1902 at the age of 78 years. Born in Connecticut, died in Western Washington Hospital for the Insane at Steilacoom, Pierce County, Washington. On the Register of Deaths, on Page 118, the cause of death was listed as apoplexy. On a similar registration sheet, page 122, his cause of death was listed as dementia

Warren was interred in Saar Pioneer Cemetery in Kent, Washington, verified by photos of the Civil War style military stone.



*Lewis Warren's original stone [left] was set too close to a young tree and over many years the tree grew enough to encompass the stone. The Veterans Administration replaced the old stone with a new one in March 2006. Ground penetrating radar indicated that Mr. Warren was buried directly under where a large maple tree now stands.*

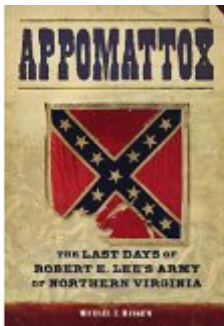


I want to extend my thanks to Round Table member Sylva Coppock for contributing the stories of the Civil War veterans buried in Saar Cemetery over the past several issues of the *Washington Volunteer*. These men are fortunate that their histories have been shared in such a detailed and scholarly way. It's interesting to think of the many, many other Civil War veterans buried in this state and the stories their lives could tell. Thankfully, at least their names will be remembered when the Washington Project is complete. [Editor]

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER

### Book Review of "*Appomattox*" by Michael Askew

By Rick Solomon, President, PSCWRT



Jambo! (Swahili for hello). The first three weeks in March I was on Safari in the Maasai Mara Game Reserve of Kenya and Taringire, Ngorongoro Crater and Serengeti National Parks in Tanzania. Besides seeing the incredible wildlife and learning some Swahili, I was reading the brand new book *Appomattox* at night in my lodge or tent as I heard the roars of the lions and the cackling of the hyenas off in the distance. This is why I missed our March 12 meeting.

The book *Appomattox* is well written. It starts off with the appointment of Ulysses S. Grant as commander in chief of all Union forces on March 9, 1864. It continues with a brief summary of the Overland Campaign of May-June 1864. Prominent people on both sides are given mini-biographies such as Grant, Abraham Lincoln, William T. Sherman, George G. Meade and Philip Sheridan for the North and Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, James Longstreet, A.P. Hill and John B. Gordon for the South. The attack on Fort Stedman, the breach of the Confederate defensive line at Five Forks, the abandonment and burning of Richmond, the disaster at Saylor's Creek, and the surrender at Appomattox are all well covered by Haskew. The one fault with this book is there is not a single map in its entire 256 pages. I am a big believer in maps because they really help the student of the Civil War understand a battle or campaign.

Nevertheless, I highly recommend this book to anyone who wants to learn more about the last days of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and the final triumph of the Army of the Potomac. For example, I never realized how bad Saylor's Creek was for "Lee's Miserables" until I read how one quarter of the army was captured at this battle including nine Confederate generals. This was even worse for the Confederacy than the Battle of Franklin. There's a chapter on Lincoln's visit to Richmond after it fell including Lincoln going to the Confederate Whitehouse and sitting in Jefferson Davis's study. Throughout the book Robert E. Lee is shown as a master of his emotions. However, when Davis sent a telegram to Lee complaining that the departure from Richmond on April 2, 1865, would "involve the loss of many valuables, both for want of time to pack and transportation." When he received this message, Lee momentarily lost his temper and tore the note to pieces. The general blurted, "I am sure I gave him sufficient notice." Then Lee regained his composure and replied to Davis that the evacuation was "absolutely necessary."

A copy of *Appomattox* will be available during the Silent auction at our April 9 meeting. Until then Hacunda Mitata! (Swahili : Don't worry. Be Happy.)

Rick Solomon, President

## **THE LAST WORD**

### **The Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War- Success or failure?**

By Mark R. Terry

It is most appropriate that this month's meeting falls on one of the most important dates in the history of the War Between the States- April 9- the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, the principal Confederate army, to the Union's Army of the Potomac. For most historians now and for much of the country in 1865, when Lee met Grant at the McLean House in the small burg of Appomattox Court House, Virginia, it meant the end of four, long, bloody years of conflict. Though there were still several Confederate forces in the field, most of the fighting was over after that point.

When the sesquicentennial began four years ago, I had high hopes that there would be a resurgence of interest in the conflict and of American history across the country. Perhaps my expectations were set too high, but I have to say I haven't seen anything like that. Maybe if I resided in a state that was directly involved in the war, I would have seen more activity. Certainly if you go online and type the term into your favorite browser, you will see many events that were planned and implemented over the past four years by states back east. There were many "150<sup>th</sup>" Civil War reenactments that took place, some, as at Gettysburg, where for the first time reenactors were allowed onto the actual battlefield. So there were some events that took hold of the imagination of historians and Civil War enthusiasts alike.

However, I don't recall anything that stirred the general public as a whole. In the early 1990's Ken Burns' PBS documentary "The Civil War" did just that. If you were around then, you will recall that it was a phenomenon. The series took hold of Americans and created a passion for the Civil War because Burns made history come alive. Soon after, the movie "Gettysburg" was released, and it too did very well and furthered the interest of the public in the war. It was mainly due to those two media events that the Washington Civil War Association, our state's main reenactor organization came to be in 1993.

What do you think? Has the Civil War Sesquicentennial commemoration been successful in your mind or a flop? It may be- like the nation's Bicentennial back in 1976- that the buildup was just too much and that by the time it arrived those that might have cared were already jaded. On the other hand, maybe the passion has never waned and we are riding on the crest of a sustained interest in the War. Certainly it hasn't hurt the sales of literature about the Civil War, as books seem to be continuously churned out month after month. All I know is that the Round Table was here before the surge in interest and hopefully we will continue to exist and thrive long after it is gone.

Meanwhile, if you haven't already done so, bring the items you want to donate to the PSCWRT Annual Auction, then come to hear Ed Malles and bid generously at our April 9<sup>th</sup> 2015 meeting.

Happy Civil War Sesquicentennial!!!!

**P.S. Regretfully, there is no “Civil War Quiz” this month, due to the annual auction. The quiz should resume in the May issue...**

### **DUES & DONATIONS**

The PSCWRT season goes from September to the following May. Dues should be paid in September. Dues are payable either at the meeting or by mail: \$20 per individual, \$25 for a couple. Also, donations are gratefully accepted. These will help secure speakers for our meetings. Please note that all donations are tax deductible as the PSCWRT is a 501(c)3 organization. Mail to: Jeff Rombauer, Treasurer, 22306 255<sup>th</sup> Ave. SE, Maple Valley, WA 98038-7626. Call 425-432-1346 or email: [jeffrombauer@foxinternet.com](mailto:jeffrombauer@foxinternet.com).

**We welcome your article or research submissions for the newsletter, but they may be edited. The deadline for the May 2015 Washington Volunteer is Monday, April 27, 2015. Please have it in Mark Terry’s hands via email or snailmail by then. Thank you!**

### **2014-2015 OFFICERS**

#### **Elected:\***

President: Rick Solomon, [ricksolo@ricksolo.com](mailto:ricksolo@ricksolo.com)

Vice-President-Successor: Mike Movius, [webmaster@pscwr.org](mailto:webmaster@pscwr.org)

Past-President: David Palmer, [davidpalmer7@comcast.net](mailto:davidpalmer7@comcast.net)

Vice-President-Programming: Pat Brady, 206-246-1603, [patsbrady@comcast.net](mailto:patsbrady@comcast.net)

Vice-President-Editor: Mark Terry, 425-337-6246, [markimlor@comcast.net](mailto:markimlor@comcast.net)

Vice-President- Membership: **OPEN**

Vice President-Social Media: Mike Movius, [webmaster@pscwr.org](mailto:webmaster@pscwr.org)

Vice President-Reservations: Rod Cameron, 206-524-4434, [rodcam@comcast.net](mailto:rodcam@comcast.net)

Treasurer: Jeff Rombauer, 425-432-1346, [jeffrombauer@foxinternet.com](mailto:jeffrombauer@foxinternet.com)

Secretary: Larry Jilbert, 253-891-4022, [ljjclj@comcast.net](mailto:ljjclj@comcast.net)

*\*Except for Past President, an automatic position.*