NEXT MEETING: Thursday, November 8, 2018
China Harbor, 2040 Westlake Avenue North, Seattle, Washington
Time: Social hour at 6 p.m.; Dinner served at 6:45 p.m.; Program at 8 p.m.

MENU CHOICES: Mongolian Beef, Chicken, Salmon or Vegetarian
Dinner includes: salad, vegetable delight, General Tso’s chicken, fried rice and fresh fruit.
Cost: $24 for adults; $10 for minors and college students. See below for reservations. Payable at the door. Opting out of dinner? $5 fee for non-members, $1 fee for members.

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 Steve Murphy at: steve@adaptech.us
Or lastly, call Steve Murphy at (206) 522-2268
Reservations are MANDATORY and be in by 12 NOON on Tuesday, November 6, 2018.

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

GERRY L. ALEXANDER WILL DISCUSS ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS INFLUENCE ON WASHINGTON TERRITORY. His writings include “Abe Lincoln and the Pacific Northwest,” Columbia: The Magazine of Northwest History. Gerry Alexander’s distinguished career spans almost fifty years as an attorney and jurist in Washington, including nine years as Chief Justice of the Washington Supreme Court, making him the longest-serving Chief Justice in State history. He is now in private practice in Olympia.

NOVEMBER: PRESERVATION MONTH & THE COLOR BEARER DRAWING
By Mike Movius

Battlefield preservation is one of the prime directives in the PSCWRT mission statement. If you have been to an area like Richmond, Kentucky, Nashville, Tennessee or Atlanta, Georgia and tried to envision how that battle was fought through the maze of strip malls, motels, fast food chains or single-family dwellings, you know what I’m talking about.
We began Preservation Month several years ago to fight against the monstrous encroachment of urban sprawl onto the hallowed ground of Civil War battlefields. November 2018 will be the second time we’ve done the Color Bearer Drawing. Our goal is to donate $1,000 to the American Battlefield Trust to secure their Color Bearer donor designation. We can only do that through your generosity. This is your opportunity to join with PSCWRT and others around the country to preserve our history and our heritage.

This is how the drawing will work this year. It starts by making a donation to our preservation fund. We are asking that you make a contribution in any amount you can afford. If you donate $50 you will receive a numbered ticket that will go into the PRESERVATION BUCKET. Once all donations have been received, someone from the audience will make the drawing. If your ticket is drawn, you will have an opportunity to select which color bearer event you wish to attend. (Event selection will be in the order tickets are drawn from the bucket).

Be advised that if you choose to go, you will be responsible for airfare, registration, lodging and meals. The ticket is ONLY to allow you to be invited to the American Battlefield Trust event.

You can choose to attend any of the following:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Donor Thank You Weekend</th>
<th>American Battlefield Trust Annual Conference</th>
<th>Grand Review</th>
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<tr>
<td>February 8-10, 2019</td>
<td>Griffin Gate Marriott Resort &amp; Spa</td>
<td>October 18 – 20, 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hotel Monteleone</td>
<td>Lexington, KY</td>
<td>Omni Park House Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
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<td>Boston, MA</td>
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Once two lucky winners have selected a single event, that event will be closed. Drawing and selecting events concludes when two people for each event have been selected. If a winner decides not to attend, the ticket can be sold to the highest bidder on a 50-50 basis. (Winner splits the bid price with the preservation fund.)

I for one am certainly looking forward to this part of the program on November 8th.

**IMPORTANT DISPATCHES**

**Support the “Preserving America’s Battlefields Act, S.3505”**

Beyond donating at the meeting, there is another simple but effective way you can help preserve battlefields. Currently, the U.S. Government’s Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant Program has preserved over 30,000 acres of hallowed ground. This program is coming to an end. In its place, a bi-partisan effort is being made to pick up where it left off. It is called the “Preserve America’s Battlefields Act, S.3505. This act would set aside funds to continue preserving important properties for the present and the future. How can you help? By going online to the address below and filling out the form to have your voice heard by your representative:

https://www.battlefields.org/tell-your-senators-protect-americas-battlefields

Please do so today, as the legislation is pending!
Upcoming Events

Nick Adams’ Presentation “Two Sides of One Story”, Monday, November 5, 2018

PSCWRT member and VP-Partnerships Nick K. Adams will be presenting the story of his ancestor David Brainerd Griffin of the 2nd Minnesota Infantry at Room #1, Bellevue Library, 1111 110th Ave. NE, Bellevue from 7:00-8:30 p.m. Contact Nick at carmodnick@comcast.net or the sponsors at: info@bellevuewakiwanis.org

November Birthdays

Several members have birthdays in November and we’d like to acknowledge their special day. They are:

Keith Clark          John Hinds          David Palmer
Dan Deppert         Garth Holmes        Daniel Shields
Doug Galuszka       Andrew Howard       Bruce Terrell
Fred Hahn           James Kenney        George Yokum

Chuck Veit Returns to The Pacific Northwest in January

By Mike Movius

As many of you know, historian and author, Chuck Veit’s daughter lives in Tacoma. Since she is due with her second child in January, Chuck and his wife will be traveling from their home in the Boston area to be part of the birth.

Chuck has offered to make a presentation exclusively for PSCWRT. VP Partnerships, Nick K. Adams has secured the Kobetich Branch of the Tacoma Public Library, 212 Brown’s Point Blvd. NE, Tacoma (253-248-7265) for January 9th at 6:30 p.m.

Chuck describes his presentation as follows: “Received wisdom tells us that the Navy played a minor role in the War of the Rebellion—occasionally spectacular but ultimately moot. Using period data and quotes, this talk questions that assumption, and demonstrates how devastatingly effective were the contributions of “Lincoln's webbed feet.” The blockade, the many tactical and major strategic battles fought by the fleet, and the fact that Union conquests were maintained from the gunboats all point to a very different conclusion at odds with what we believe we know.”

This will be a great opportunity to learn more about the U. S. Navy role in the Civil War and to understand its importance.
News and Projects

Grand Review – Franklin, Tennessee
By Mike Movius

Those whose names are drawn during Preservation Month have the opportunity to attend an American Battlefield Trust event solely for Color Bearers. Last November, Will Sullivan and Suzanne Hahn won the drawing to attend the Grand Review in Franklin. Unfortunately, Will was unable to attend. So, when he put the ticket up for bid, I was the luck winner. After paying $50 to the PSCWRT treasury, I made my travel plans.

I must say that this was an all-time great event. Not only were Color Bearers treated as royalty, but the dinners, the setting, the small groups and the tours were absolutely astounding. I got to go on two wonderful tours: The Battle of Nashville and The Battle of Stones River (Murfreesboro).

The photo to the right is of Travelers Rest. This 18th century home was owned by Judge John Overton and served as the headquarters for Confederate Lt. General John Bell Hood. Remember that this battle was fought in December, so the cold weather was very much a factor in this planned attack on the much larger and well-supplied Union forces under Major General George Thomas.

The Nashville tour was led by none other than Garry Adelman. Although there are only a few battle sites that have escaped urbanization, we saw some impressive places that included Fort Negley, Redoubt One, Travelers Rest and Shy’s Hill. Garry always brings photographic evidence of the places we visit, and he had some outstanding pictures to display.

In the photo to the left, Garry is holding a photo of the commanding view that Fort Negley held over the Nashville area. It was from this vantage point that General Thomas launched his counter offensive against General Hood.

The Stones River tour was led by Ranger James Lewis. This ranger has been at Stones River for nearly 20 years and thoroughly understands the what happened there and was
able to explain the sequence of events such that everyone understood the peril that Rosecrans men withstood and how they escaped annihilation.

In the photo to the right, Ranger Lewis describes how the Confederate forces under Major General Braxton Bragg were able to flank the defending Union forces and to drive them into a compact position they successfully defended against a similarly sized CSA army.

I wholeheartedly recommend that everyone seek to attend a Color Bearer event in the coming years. You will be absolutely delighted!

**Linda Patricelli, Former PSCWRT Member, passes away**

By Mark Terry

It is with sadness we learned of the passing of Mrs. Linda Patricelli, who along with her husband Len was a member of the PSCWRT. She died on Thursday, October 18th of medical complications. Up until January of 2015 (when Len passed away), she and Len were active members. Kim and I recall the conversations we had at our table when they attended and of course the pies she baked for the auctions! The photo was taken in happier times at the wedding of their daughter Andrea— who ironically was our daughter Lorena’s teacher in middle school! Our condolences to all in the Patricelli family. No official obituary as yet.

**FEATURED ARTICLES**

Veterans in Our Back Yard: The Strange Case of James Gillespie

By Loretta Dimond

On April 7, 1917, a nearly unbelievable story ran in the Seattle P-I. It told of a Civil War veteran who, motivated by patriotism and the entry of his nation into World War One, reported to a recruiting station on Capitol Hill and attempted to re-enlist. The story is repeated on HistoryLink, the online encyclopedia of Washington State (essay 962).

James Henry Gillespie was born around 1840 in Campbellton, New Brunswick. He was apparently a resident of Maine when he enlisted in September 1861 with the 10th Maine Infantry, Company D. He was promoted from private to sergeant, and entered the officer corps of Company K, 29th Maine Infantry on December 7, 1864. Thereafter he was promoted to first lieutenant and breveted as captain before discharge on June 21, 1866.
Based on his service records, Gillespie shared in the actions of the Army of the Potomac as part of the 10th at Jackson's Valley, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. The regiment was reduced by combat to battalion strength in April 1863. The battalion was amalgamated with the 29th, serving occupation and postwar provost duty in Louisiana, Georgia, and South Carolina; further engagements included Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Morganza, Snicker's Gap, and the Shenandoah Campaigns. By way of a side-track near Washington DC they served as an unofficial escort to Lincoln's funeral train. So far, so good.

From 1865 to 1917 Gillespie's whereabouts are nebulous. In documents, he claimed to have come to Washington Territory right after the war, and to have resided in the territory and state ever since as a logger and miner. “Mining everywhere, but Washington has been my home,” he declared.

Canadian records exist, however, that dispute this declaration. The 1881 Census Canada lists Gillespie as a hotel keeper in Yale. About 1888 he filed a mining claim in British Columbia. In 1884 he was married at New Westminster to Ellen Fraser, with whom he had four children, all born in Canada. One of his daughters was a Catholic nun in the Lower Mainland. His wife died on August 14, 1895 and was buried at the Mountain View Cemetery, Fraser Street, in Vancouver. He may have gone to the Yukon during the Klondike gold rush.

Gillespie was in receipt of pension for war wounds from May 14, 1867. The 1883 List of Pensioners on the Rolls doesn't list him. The location from which he filed for his pension is not recorded on his index card, but he claimed his quarterly benefits at Blaine and other border towns. The level of his benefits suggests something profound, possibly the loss of a finger (documentation not presently available). Correspondence in 1911 was forwarded to him in care of the American consular office in Vancouver. He received a pension increase in 1913 to $90 a quarter, and vouchers (some uncashed) continued to be issued until the fourth quarter of 1920 at $120 and more. His pension was discontinued at least once for “failure to claim.”

At the time Gillespie reported for re-enlistment, he was presumed to be a resident of King County. Almost exactly a year later he applied for admission to the Washington State Veterans Home at Retsil. His proof that he was a Washington resident was his own notarized statement, and possibly the recent newspaper article he held in his hand. He was diagnosed with valvular heart disease, rheumatism, and nephritis. The celebrity was admitted on sight and resided at Retsil until his death November 22, 1918. As preparations for his burial in the home cemetery progressed, his son suddenly appeared and claimed the body. Gillespie's remains were taken back north of the border and laid next to his wife in Vancouver.

Washington, my home? Don't think so. But as we commemorate the centenaries of both the end of the First World War and the passing of this veteran, it's good to remember the legend.
Recommendations for additional reading on the Speaker’s Topic: Lincoln and Washington Territory  
By Jeff Rombauer

Washington Territory at the time of the Civil War was the most remote and isolated territory in the country. As of the 1860 census, only 11,594 persons resided in the area [which included at the time the future states of Idaho and Montana] So remote was the territory, it took three weeks for the news of the firing on Fort Sumter to reach Seattle by ship from San Francisco. Consequently, the territory’s population was more concerned with local matters than national affairs. This was reflected in the Territorial Governor’s annual messages during the war which made no mention of the conflict. Nor was there any great interest in joining the army. Only one company of the 1st Washington Territorial Infantry came from the area, with 8 companies being formed with volunteers from California. For those seeking more information about Lincoln & Washington Territory and the war the following sources are recommended.

Henry became friends of Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois in the 1830’s. After Lincoln’s election in 1860, Henry was appointed Surveyor General of Washington Territory. He was instrumental in the creation of Idaho Territory in 1863 and in the turmoil over the Office of the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend.

Etulain offers comprehensive coverage of the patronage issues that faced Lincoln in Washington Territory.

Two essays in this collection cover Washington Territory. The first one by Robert W. Johannsen covers patronage issues in the territory, while the second one by Paul M. Zall recounts the career of Dr. Anson G. Henry.

Most of this pamphlet concerns the prewar period in Washington Territory but does talk about patronage issues that Lincoln faced during the war.

In addition, there is on line at http://www.historylink.org/File/10253 an excellent article by John Caldbick on Civil War and Washington Territory.

THE LAST WORD

“DRILL, DRILL, DRILL”- An Introduction to Civil War Tactical Manuals  
By Mark R. Terry

One of the ubiquitous items that come up when reading any letters, diaries or memoirs of the common soldier in the Civil War is the subject of Drill. What was “drill”? Simply put, it was the practice of the skills infantry soldiers and by extension, their units, needed to be able to perform to be effective in battle. One of my favorite quotes about drill comes from the book The Last Full Measure: The Life and Death of the First Minnesota Volunteers. One of the diarists writes of the
“grumblers” who complained about everything; “They commence in the morning and growl and complain because they have to get up; then they growl because they have the drill three hours a day, which they think is outrageous…”

Battle tactics in the Civil War were based on linear formations of troops fighting one another. The ability of any particular unit in battle often depended on how efficiently they could maneuver and change formations as needed, often under fire. That explains why hours and hours of a soldier’s time was spent drilling whenever they were not “on campaign”.

As befitting a civil war, both sides used the same manuals. The most well-known was “Hardee’s Tactics”, developed prior to the war by (then) Brevet Lt. Col. William J. Hardee. There were dozens of manuals, but they taught virtually the same things. Officers of every level, both professional and volunteer, had to know what they contained since they had to train the troops under their command to be able to deal with any contingency on the battlefield.

Training of new recruits (otherwise known as “fresh fish”) began with the SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER. This section of the manual comprised the knowledge and skills that each individual soldier needed to do. It began with how to stand at attention, the “facings”, how to march, how to carry and position the musket (called the “Manual of Arms”) and various other items. This also included loading and firing. Most of the training was done by corporals, with sergeants supervising.

Once proficient, the recruits graduated to the SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY. This was to train each soldier in their newfound knowledge to work together as a unit- a Company! Important items such as “forming company”, staying together by “dressing to the side of the guide”, the “facings” as a company, changing the formation from a line of battle to marching “by the flank” and other various company “evolutions”. Included were the firings- by company, by rank, by the oblique and “firing by file”. This school could be led by line officers, such as Lieutenants and Captains, though the sergeants were to be proficient as well. While a Company was supposed to consist of 100 men, a full-strength company during the war often had anywhere from 40-80 soldiers.

Hardee’s Tactics culminated in the SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION. The definition of a battalion was a unit consisting of 3-9 companies, with a regiment making up 10 companies. The battalion or regiment was the building block of Civil War armies. Each company was now a part of the larger formation and field officers- Majors, Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels now took charge of drill. Colors (flags) were introduced, with lessons in forming the battalion, marching in line of battle, by the flank, “changing front” in any direction, including the various battalion firings.

It should be noted that the skills learned in each “school” were incorporated into the next, and the basic principles were simply expanded into the larger formations. It was also important that the line officers be familiar with the higher schools as they might find themselves in command. For instance, after the Pickett-Pettigrew Charge at Gettysburg, due to the decimation in the command structure, the 26th North Carolina Infantry was commanded by a captain because their major had to fill in as the brigade commander!
For the historian, it is important to know about drill as well. Why? Battle reports are filled with descriptions that could only be understood with a knowledge of the evolutions and maneuvers. Take the following account from the above book, describing the First Minnesota at First Bull Run; “We filed left into the field”, recalled Captain William Colvill, whose Company F was leading the advance, “and then up the hill, coming by company into line, and then forward into line, with intent to form on the brink of the hill, the batteries to pass through the line at the centre, taking position a short distance in front.” If you know the manuals, you can “see” exactly what the regiment was doing.

My hope in future articles is to touch lightly on some of the more interesting aspects of “drill” and show how it was actually used in battle.

**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: $25 per individual or 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: Stephen Pierce, Treasurer, 8008 190 Street SW, Edmonds WA 98026-6028. Call 425-773-0097 or email: horseless8@hotmail.com

We welcome your article or research submissions for the newsletter, but they may be edited for space. The deadline for the December 2018 Washington Volunteer is Monday, November 26, 2018. Please have it in Mark Terry’s hands via email or snailmail by then. Thank you!

**2018-2019 OFFICERS**
Elected:
President: Jeff Rombauer; jeffrombauer@foxinternet.com
Vice President Successor: Rick Solomon; ricksolo@ricksolo.com
Past President: Mike Movius; webmaster@pscwrt.org
Vice President Program: Pat Brady; patsbrady@comcast.net
Vice President Editor: Mark Terry; markimlor@comcast.net
Vice President Marketing: Dave Otis; jbhood81@aol.com
Vice President Membership: Arthur Banner; banneras@comcast.net
Vice President Partnerships: Nick K. Adams; carmodnick@comcast.net
Vice President Reservations: Steve Murphy; steve@adaptech.us
Vice President Social Media: Mike Movius; webmaster@pscwrt.org
Treasurer: Stephen Pierce; horseless8@hotmail.com
Secretary: Doug Galuszka; dhgaluszka@aol.com

*All, except for Past President, an automatic position.*