



Fort Snelling papers

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"I received a letter from my friend H.M. Rice who had wandered away up to the North Pole or Fort Snelling, after reading this letter I got the map of the World to see where Fort Snelling was."

Roswell Philip Russell¹

The Enlisted Men

There was a far greater class difference between the officers and the enlisted men in the 1820s than there is today. The lack of an effective system of public education was one reason for this fact. 41 out of 113 enlisted men in two companies of the 5th Regiment in 1821 were unable to sign their own names. The United States was basically an agricultural nation at that time and it is significant that most of the enlisted men were town or city dwellers. The clear inference is that the enlisted men were somewhat out of the mainstream of American life and if your family owned land, you did not join the army as an enlisted man. It was forbidden to enlist Negroes and the heavy immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe had not yet begun. This meant that the low man on the ethnic totem pole was the Irishman. A good deal of this was the result of religious prejudice and a good deal of it was the result of the centuries-old political hatred between the Irish and the British.

The most serious problem from a discipline standpoint was drunkenness. With the men being issued a gill of whiskey (4 ounces) per day, it was inevitable that many would become alcoholics - especially under the trying conditions of their everyday lives.

I. The Enlisted Men

A. Recruiting

1. Each regiment set up recruiting stations in the East. These stations served as gathering points for recruiting parties.
2. Recruits had to be between 18 and 35, at least 5'6", white, and able-bodied. These restrictions did not apply to musicians.
3. It took the utmost vigilance to get a group of recruits to a post after they had been paid their \$6 bounty.

B. 88 of 89 names on the rosters of companies A and H in 1825 were of English, Irish, or Scot ancestry. Most were town or city dwellers from New York or Pa., and ten were in their teens, 74 in their twenties, and 21 in their thirties. (see Appendix A)

C. Irish soldiers were looked down upon by many. "They not only carry the laws to the utmost extent and are very insolent to a Protestant person and they ought not to be enlisted for soldiers...and as they are enlisted for four years, it takes them the whole term to learn the use of fire arms and there is more drunkenness and disturbances got up by them than any other nation that makes up our armies."

Philander Prescott

D. In two companies in 1821, 41 of 113 enlisted men could not sign their own names.

E. Drunkenness

1. Alexander Lee buried without military honor or ceremony because he committed suicide as a result of "bestly intoxication".
2. Alexis Liger appeared drunk two days in a row as a witness before a court martial.

- F. Soldiers got up theatrical performances with men taking shave off their whiskers for these performances.
- G. Roll calls were very tedious but were never excused (see Appendix B).
- H. At Ft. Armstrong in 1826, the men were told to shave off their whiskers and to get haircuts.
- I. Cleaning of muskets within the walls of Ft. Armstrong was prohibited during the summer months. There was a fireplace outside which was to be used for heating water.
- J. A commissioned officer superintended all wood chopping details at Ft. Snelling to make sure the men worked.
- K. All orders were to be read at the head of each company on battalion parade at Ft. Armstrong.
- L. Married Men
 - 1. Not necessary for married men who have their families with them to eat in the company mess rooms.
 - 2. From 1821 to 1826, there was a log barracks at the landing for married couples.
- M. Enlisted men not to appear in civilian clothing at Jefferson Barracks in 1828.
- N. Medical Discharges
 - 1. Common Reasons
 - a. Chronic rheumatism
 - b. Old age (mid-30s)
 - c. Ulcerated leg
 - d. Loss of fingers
 - e. Rupture
 - 2. Pvt. John Silvers received discharge and two-thirds pension after a wagon rolled over his leg and broke it.

The Officers

The officers considered themselves to be from a most select and aristocratic class. Most of the officers were married and they tried to maintain the same kind of life as was being maintained by the socially prominent people in the East. When Winfield Scott visited the fort, a reception was held that would have been right in place in Boston society. The ladies wore their most elegant gowns and were bedecked in diamonds. A similar affair was held in the officer's quarters in 1831 to celebrate Washington's birthday (presumably on a Monday).

The Officers were very clannish and would not reprimand each other -- at least not in the presence of a non-officer. Three instances are listed where officers were caught in the act of violating orders. In all three cases, the commandant assumed that his order had not been understood or that there was some other "logical" explanation for what might seem at first glance to be misconduct by the officers. The only case which I have listed where an officer was actually court martialed involves a lieutenant who openly made a companion of a camp woman. He had brought disgrace to his social group and was being court martialed for letting his relationship with the woman become common knowledge -- not for the relationship itself.

II. The Officers

- A. From better families and considered "select and aristocratic". All officers and their wives were present at a reception for General Scott with most of the ladies wearing diamonds.
- B. In 1831, a party was held in the officer's quarters to celebrate Washington's birthday.
- C. Officers were clannish and would protect each other.
 1. Major Vose assumed that his order had not been understood when officers were found to be giving whiskey to the Indians at Fort Armstrong. Vose said that he could not "believe that any officer now at this post would knowingly violate a positive order."
 2. Gen. Atkinson believed the neglects were accidental when officers were found to be skipping morning drill at Jefferson Barracks.
 3. Col. Leavenworth could not bring himself to believe that officers were involved in pranks at Ft. Atkinson. The officers had set off an explosion in the fort late at night and it awakened three fourths of the Regiment "with a noise that bars all description".
- D. Officer of the Day must authorize confinement and only he could authorize removing a prisoner from the cell. This rule was not strictly followed however. It was common practice for other officers to confine men without going through the formal procedures.
 1. Court of enquiry looked into charges by Lt. Denny that Capt. Clark interfered with Denny's duty while Denny was O.D. Snelling was irritated by the whole thing and said that if Denny had merely talked to Clark rather than filing a formal report, the whole thing could have been taken care of with a lot less trouble.
- E. Lt. McLeod court martialed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in that he made a companion of a camp woman and for treating her "in the most familiar manner" in the presence of officers and soldiers". It was thought that this conduct lessened the respect due him as an officer and that it destroyed the distinction of rank.
- F. Col. Snelling
 1. Had a female servant named "Olympia"
 2. Inventory (partial - see Appendix C for more complete list).
 - a. Bay horse named "Bonaparte"
 - b. Mantlepiece clock worth \$40
 - c. Gold watch worth \$100
 - d. Tea set of French china worth \$50
 - e. Books (see Appendix D for complete list)
 3. Snelling was no exception to the rule of general intemperance although he was very severe with others guilty of the same thing.
 - a. "Col wants it distinctly understood that no individual who disgraces himself and the corps by public and shameless drunkenness may expect any favor from him".
 4. In May of 1827, near the end of his stay at this fort, Snelling was having trouble with his junior officers and he faced a possible court martial. In September 1827, he agreed to fight a duel with Lt. Baxley. In February of 1826, Snelling had countermanded an order which had made Baxley the commander of Co.H. He ordered Baxley to turn over all books and records to Lt. Alexander.

a. Snelling, in writing on Sept. 10, 1827, in reference to the duel: "the duel shall be fought at four paces with pistols. I do not go out for a show and I will have no spectators or surgeon. I will consent to no reconciliation or shaking of hands. When I think a man a rascal I never take his hand."

5. Order of Sept. 5, 1828 announces the death of Col. Snelling in Washington. Officers were to wear usual badge of mourning for three months.

a. Usual badge of mourning was black crepe around left arm and/or black crepe knotted on the butt of the sword.

G. Lt. Baxley fought a duel with Luther Leonard. Leonard was shot in the corner of the eye near the temple but lived. Leonard lived with the Baxleys and had used bad language in front of Mrs. Baxley and that was the cause of the duel.

1. Lt. Baxley shot and killed a clerk on board the keelboat on his way up to Ft. Snelling from St. Louis.

H. Funeral of Lt. P.R. Green's son, Malanctoun Snelling Green, was held at 10 a.m. March 23, 1826 in the commandant's house.

I. Order of June 30, 1828 announces the death of P.R. Green Officers were to wear the badge of mourning for one month (It can now be told -- "P.R." stands for Platt Rogers).

1. Mrs. Green was the teen-aged daughter of Capt. Gooding when she came to Ft. Snelling and met Green. She was probably not more than 20 years old when she saw her son and husband die within two years of each other.

Military Justice and Courts Martial

As in any system of military justice, the defendant was found guilty most of the time. The procedure was for a three officer panel to hear the court martial and for the Col. to review their findings and their sentence and approve or disapprove them. The panel of officers had the discretion to reject a guilty plea although no instance can be found where they did so. The majority of crimes seem to involve drinking. The soldier is either being court martialed for intoxication or for dereliction of duty which resulted from intoxication. While there were many men in the army who could politely be called "screw-offs", the men did not directly challenge the authority of the army. If a man was caught violating some order, he shut his mouth and began hoping for a sympathetic panel of officers. If he challenged the army's authority, he could conceivably end up being sentenced to death as was Cpl. Carmichael. This fact should be remembered during skits.

III. Military Justice and Courts Martial

A. It will be well to take deserter alive, "but better to shoot him than let him escape."

B. A soldier was given an extra gill of whiskey per day for a month because while on guard duty, the soldier had shot an Indian who was trying to escape.

C. Two men were court martialed for shaking hands with a man who was being drummed out of the army. Snelling dismissed the reprimand of the first man because he did not believe that the man realized he was doing anything wrong. He dismissed the reprimand of the second man because he believed him "to be so lost to all moral sense that reproach would be as unavailing and make as little impression as the stroke of a common cowskin on the hide of a bull buffalo."

- D. Pvt. on guard duty who let prisoner leave the guard house was found guilty, but not criminal and was released. Snelling found this an anomaly and only very reluctantly approved it.
- E. Cpl. Elkins court martialed after permitting a soldier to go into a cell with a tin coffee pot filled with whiskey.
- F. Pvt. Thomas McGowan guilty of desertion and sentenced to balance of his enlistment at hard labor in party colored clothes.
 - 1. "Party colored clothes" consist of a roundabout and pants which have been dyed white and brown with the left side of one and the right side of the other dyed brown.
- G. Pvt. Michael Griffin court martialed for wrecking the bar of Bottillieu in Prairie du Chien while on pass.
- H. Pvt. Paul Rich, the baker, embezzled 18 barrels of flour and made and sold bread to the enlisted men.
- I. Detail of eight men stopped Alexis Bailly's keelboat and removed ten barrels of whiskey - consume same.
- J. In 1823, eight of twelve musicians signed "Articles of Agreement" to desert. Sentenced to wear iron collar and chain, work at hard labor, be confined to guard house every night on half pay, and half whiskey ration for duration of enlistment and then be drummed out.
- K. Aug. 15, 1828 at Jefferson Barracks, the sutler's clerk, Robert Paine was fined \$5 by a court martial for striking a soldier.
- L. Cpl Hiram Carmichael refused orders, left parade and urged other men to do the same. He was found guilty of mutiny and sentenced to death by shooting. The sentence had to be approved by the Adjutant General's office in Washington. The incident occurred on March 2, 1828 at Jefferson Barracks. The order was issued on May 24, 1828.

Indian Agent and Indian Problems

Lawrence Taliaferro was, by 1820 standards, a fair man with the Indians. He often got into controversies with the army and the fur traders because of his attempts to protect the interests of the Indians. He was not without feelings of white supremacy however. He apparently held the common belief that it was permissible to have an Indian mistress, but a gentleman did not marry one. He married a "respectable" white woman in the East at the time that his Indian mistress was giving birth to his daughter.

Many problems with the Indians were caused by the fur traders. The traders would give whiskey to the Indians in an attempt to bribe them into selling their furs to that particular trader. The traders also used some deceptive business tricks on the Indians which did not help the situation. The following is an example of one such trick.

Chief Hog Pelt purchased a \$40 rat spear, and later a \$30 musket, and still later a \$40 weather vane that always points West. Hog Pelt later makes a \$100 payment to the unscrupulous fur trader Harry Craigson - whom the Indians call "He Who Fights with Little Toys". Craigson - on advice from his business associates Mr. Gregstock (the great builder of Armies) and the great baker, Jean Yuck, decides that rather than crediting Hog Pelt's account so that he owns the rat spear and musket free and clear and owes \$10 more on the weather vane, they would spread out the credit for his payment so that he owes \$3.33-1/3 on each item. Craigson is then able to get his good friend K.C. Darkglass to help him repossess all three items even though Hog Pelt has paid \$100 of the \$110 he owed Craigson.

IV. Indian Agent and Indian Problems

A. Taliaferro

1. Indians called him "Mazabaksa" which means iron cutter.
2. Taliaferro had an illegitimate daughter by a half-breed woman. He acknowledged the daughter as his, but married a woman other than the mother.

B. Major problem was traders giving liquor to the Indians because of the intense competition among fur traders.

1. An Indian was killed by a fellow Indian at Alexander Faribault's house after Faribault had given them both liquor for furs. Taliaferro said that this is one of hundreds of fatal incidents to liquor.

C. Fur Traders extended credit to the Indians and then applied payments in whatever amounts and to whichever items they chose.

D. One thousand men were employed by the British fur trade and they grossed \$1,000.00 per year from the trade.

E. A. Capt. Marryatt of the Royal Navy visited with Indians and told them that their great British father had never forgotten them. When Taliaferro heard of this, it was delicately intimated to the capt. that his exploration of the country ended at Ft. Snelling.

F. Three Dakota Indians were forced to run the gauntlet and all three were shot and killed by Ojibwa. They were shot outside the walls of the fort and their bodies were thrown over the embankment into the river. Snelling ordered everyone to remain inside the fort, but Mrs. Snelling and Ann Adams climbed atop the commandant's house and watched the whole thing.

G. Sioux and Chippewa both claimed the land between Lake Superior and the St. Peter's. Sioux claimed it by right of hundreds of years of possession. Chief Hole in the Day responded by saying that the Chippewa claimed it on the same ground that the U.S. "claims this country from the British king - by conquest."

H. In 1823, 2 white children were found to be with a party of Sioux. Officers negotiated their release and the older of the boys, 8 year old John Tulley, lived with Col. Snelling until the boy died of lockjaw.

V. Music

A. Music called men to everything. Along roll played in case of fire and "To Arms" played in case of enemy attack.

B. Ft. Armstrong 1827 - None of the musicians will be put on co. or other duty which will interfere with their beats of the post.

C. Only drums and fifes are allowed. If any officer charges the cost of any other instrument to the quartermaster, the cost will be taken out of the officer's salary.

- D. Desertion, discharge, transfer and enlistment kept music in a state of change. Most companies had one fifer and one drummer but occasionally a com would have 2 fifers or 2 drummers or only 1 musician.
- E. Musicians at Ft. Snelling were not quartered with their companies. They were quartered together in cellar rooms.

VI. Clothing and Personal Belongings

A. Soldier received basic uniform, forage cap, blanket, over coat and knapsack. These items became his personal property. Bellcrown, accoutrements, and weapons remained the property of the Regiment. Two pair of boots and one pair of shoes were authorized per year, but the soldiers seldom had more than one pair.

- 1. Jan 8, 1823 - Snelling wrote quartermaster and told him that many men were buying shoes from the sutler for \$1.75 a pair.

B. Possessions of Avg. Enlisted Man in the Summer

- 1. 1 cap w/trimming
- 2. 1 stock
- 3. 1 coat
- 4. 1 cotton jacket
- 5. 2 cotton overalls
- 6. laced boots or shoes
- 7. 2 shirts
- 8. 1 blanket
- 9. 1 great coat
- 10. musket, bayonet, accoutrements, and 26 cartridges

C. Necessaries allowed in knapsack by Regulations of 1825

- 1. 2 pair shirts
- 2. 1 handkerchief
- 3. 1 pair shoes
- 4. 1 pair socks
- 5. 1 blanket
- 6. 1 forage cap
- 7. 1 fatigue apron, smock or overalls
- 8. 1 spoon
- 9. blacking
- 10. whitening
- 11. greased cloth
- 12. knives, combs, and screwdrivers.

D. Tallest and largest men were to be first supplied in 1826 at Ft. Armstrong. "We shall not see one man with a pair of pantaloons 4" too short and another with a pair as much too long."

E. Troops north of 40 latitude (Mn. is 45) will get 5 pair of flannel drawers during their term of enlistment.

F. In July 1823, Snelling purchased 57 pair of moccasins and 42 pair of shoes from the sutler. The buckskin moccasins went over the shoes.

G. Nov. 9, 1826 Ft. Armstrong - only when the thermometer in the guard house registers below 34 at 9 AM - or if the weather is otherwise inclement - may the guard wear great coats.

H. While dress uniform and bellcrowns were authorized for guard duty particularly in the settled garrisons of the East, other uniforms were ordered for guards in the west.

VII. Crafts

8.

A. Articles made at the blacksmith shop during the second quarter, 1824.

1. 10 balls and chains
2. 4 log chains
3. 3 compasses
4. 2 plows
5. 1 shovel plow
6. 1 wheel barrow

B. Sentinel at the gate is to keep people from taking coal from the "pile near the blacksmith shop". Jan. 15, 1826.

C. Articles made in carpenter's shop, second quarter 1824.

1. 2 ox carts
2. 2 flour carts
3. 2 hand carts
4. 2 plows
5. 1 shovel plow
6. 6 garden rakes
7. 2 wheel barrows
8. 4 ox yokes

VIII. Laundresses

A. Order of May 11, 1820 prohibited issuing whiskey to boys under 18 and women.

B. Laundresses most frequently court martialed at Ft. Atkinson for selling whiskey to soldiers.

C. Other examples of the laundresses causing trouble at Ft. Atkinson

1. Sgt. Samuel Stackpole beat his wife with a sword.
2. Pvt. Wm. Vidler attacked laundress Mary Millet with his drum belt.
3. Hezekiah Smith struck Margaret Smith with an earthen pitcher.

IX. Miscellaneous Anecdotes

A. Fourth of July

1. At Ft. Snelling, Battalion parade passed in review at 12:00. At 1:00, a national salute (24 guns) will be fired.
2. Order of July 3, 1826 at Ft. Armstrong - Troops are to be paid at 9 a.m. and immediately thereafter receive one gill of whiskey. The National Salute will be given at 1 p.m. and the men will be given one gill of whiskey. The regular half gill of whiskey will be given ten minutes before dining. At 6 p.m. the sutler's clerk will attend the store and sell one gill of whiskey per man.
3. Order of July 2, 1824 at Ft. Atkinson - "In celebrating..., conviviality and hilarity are as proper and laudible as riotous intoxication is improper and censurable".
4. Order of July 3, 1820 at Ft. Atkinson - a national salute of 21 guns will be fired at 1 p.m. Troops will be reviewed in brigade at 8 a.m. Brigade is to be formed with an interval of 12 paces between the battalions. On approach of the commandant within 40 paces of the center of the brigade, the corps will present arms, when the music will play a grand march. Two gills of whiskey will be given to each man.

B. Stuler's Store

1. Kennerly (sutler at Ft. Atkinson) complained that he was unable to unpack new shipments because he was deluged by clothes-hungry females.
2. At Ft. Howard, the store hours were from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to retreat.
3. Philander Prescott describes Luther Leonard as a very vain and wicked man.

G. Gen. Jacob Brown in 1825 - "Beyond Sault Ste Marie, the tide of emigration cannot flow in force and for many years to come the post at Green Bay and St. Peter's will continue beyond our most advanced settlements."

D. Our teacher, John Marsh was considered very competent but was a violent tempered man ... but what we learned then, we know now".

E. 1820's version of Catch 22 - Report of Inspector, Col. Groghan, was critical of all the farming that was being done at the expense of military training. He said that there were too many cattle and too much hay and corn. "You ask why so much hay and corn and he will say, "why feed the cattle - but why so many cattle? Why - to eat the hay and corn".

F. Communications - Snelling thought it should only take 50 days to get a letter to the fort from Washington. It took one letter 104 days to reach him.

G. Fine for overdue books at the post library was 12½¢ per day.

H. Deaths of Jefferson and Adams on 50th Anniversary of Declaration of Independence.

1. News reached fort on Aug. 20
2. 13 guns fired at dawn, 1 cannon per hour, 24 at sunset, Battalion parade, flag at half mast, solemn music during firing.
3. Officers to wear badge of mourning for six months.

APPENDIX A - Rosters of Companies A & H.

Captain John Fowle's Co. A., June 1825

John Fowle, Jr. Cpt.	Brevet Major, Commanding Company
Platt R. Green, 1 Lt.	Regimental Adjutant
Seth M. Capron, 2 Lt.	Absent
1 Sgt. William Simpson	
2 Sgt. James C. Hallock	
3 Sgt. Benjamin F. Pike	
1 Cpl. William Marshall	
2 Cpl. Lewis Yinker	ED burning lime
3 Cpl. John Sweeney	
4 Cpl. Samuel Brooks	
Musician Samuel Watkins	Absent by desertion
Musician John Connoly	
<u>Pvt.</u>	
1. Ayres, Thomas	
2. Barton, Charles	
3. Baldwin, Josiah	
4. Beard, Robert	
5. Clark, Wm.	
6. Carey, Benjamin	
7. Callahan, John	
8. Crawford, James L.	Died at Ft. Snelling May 15, 1825
9. Chron, Isaac	
10. Conway, Ezekiel	
11. Deshang, Baptiste	On command
12. Dunbar, David	
13. Frasier, Hugh	
14. Fausett, James	On furlough
15. Foot, Almeson	ED, carpenter
16. Gault, Samuel	
17. Greening, Wm.	
18. Gaddis, Robert	
19. Guy, John	
20. Gardner, James	Transferred from Co. H.

Rosters of Companies A & H, continued

- 21. Holmes, Thomas ED burning lime
- 22. Hopkins, John
- 23. Kirwan, Joseph
- 24. Libbey, Edward
- 25. Murphey, Michael Absent by desertion
- 26. McDonald, Alexander Sick in hospital
- 27. Matthews, Hugh Desertion, June 5, 1825
- 28. McKenzie, Bernard Absent by desertion, 31 days
- 29. O'Brien, Joseph C. Absent by desertion, 10 days
- 30. Poor, John
- 31. Polart, William Absent by desertion, 4 months
- 32. Skeffington, James
- 33. Smith, Matthias
- 34. Swazey, Samuel Absent by desertion, 30 days
- 35. Thornton, Thomas
- 36. Wallace, Wm. H.
- 37. Wilson, John
- 38. Wentworth, George R.
- 39. Lewis, William Deserted, April 1825

Died at Ft. Snelling May 15, 1825

On command

On furlough

Co. Carpenter

Transferred from Co. H.

- 1. Ayres, Thomas
- 2. Burton, Charles
- 3. Baldwin, Josiah
- 4. Hunt, Robert
- 5. Clark, Wm.
- 6. Carey, Benjamin
- 7. Callahan, John
- 8. Crawford, James J.
- 9. Cron, Isaac
- 10. Conway, Ezekiel
- 11. DeBarng, Baptiste
- 12. Dunbar, David
- 13. Frazier, Hugh
- 14. Frazier, James
- 15. Foot, Alanson
- 16. Gault, Samuel
- 17. Greening, Wm.
- 18. Giddis, Robert
- 19. Gov, John
- 20. Harpax, James

APPENDIX B

A Day in the Life of Private Paddy O'Doyle

Time	Call	Activity
6:00 (dawn)	Drummer's	Musicians fall out on parade Bread issued to companies
6:05	Reveille	Field music plays reveille on parade for 10-15 minutes; men dress and fall out in in front of quarters.
6:20		Sergeants call rolls for morning report. Put men on company police and personal appearance.
6:40	Surgeon's	Sick report to Surgeon
7:00	Assembly/ Peas on the Trencher	Fall in single file for roll call and whiskey. Doles 1/2 gill. March to breakfast.
7:30	Fatigue	General Police of grounds, stables
8:00		Orderly Sergeants deliver morning reports to Adjutant Officer of Day reports to Commanding officer for Guard Orders
8:30	Assembly (1st call)	Guard detail falls out, Companies fall in for Extra Duty, Fatigue parties, Drill depending on orders of the day. March to duty.
9:00	Second Call	Guards Assemble, both old and new, for Guard Mount. Guard Mount Ceremony.
10:00		Artillery Drill (if ordered) for appointed gun crews.
12:00 noon		End of Morning Work. Details dismissed.
1:00	Assembly/ Roast Beef	Fall in single file for roll call and whisky. Doles 1/2 gill. March to dinner.
1:30	Assembly	Companies fall in for Extra Duty, Fatigue parties, Drill, as ordered. March to duty.
5:00		End of afternoon work. Details dismissed.
7:30	Drummer's	Musicians fall out on parade. Companies fall out for parade, Rolls called.

A Day in the Life of Private Paddy O'Doyle: continued

7:40	Adjutant's	Companies march to parade, ranks opened, rest. Music plays tunes from Adjutant's call to retreat.
7:50	The Troop	Beginning of retreat ceremony. See page 42, AR.
8:00		Company drill if ordered. Otherwise companies dismissed.
9:00	Tattoo	Roll Call. Lights out.
10:30		Time at which men on pass for fishing have to be back in.
SATURDAY ONLY		
6:00 a.m. to noon		Rations issued weekly for each company at commissary warehouse.
12:00 noon		Labor and drill cease, work begins in preparation of Sunday inspection. Personal equipment and rooms readied for inspection. All loose furnishings taken outside and cleaned, room scrubbed, bedding aired.
SUNDAY ONLY		
9:30	Drummer's	Music falls out, Companies fall out
9:40	Adjutant's	Companies march to parade, musicians play until ceremony begins.
10:00		Inspection and Review
10:30		Company and Battalion Drill
12:00		End drill, dismiss for afternoon
7:30	Drummer's	Music and Companies fall out.
7:40	Adjutants	Companies march to parade, music plays until retreat
8:00	Retreat	Parade
8:30		Dismiss, music plays until tattoo.
9:00	Tattoo	

Col. Snelling's 1827 Inventory (partial)

Bay horse named "Bonaparte"	\$50
spotted cow	20
cow	"cost me 20"
double wagon	40
sleigh	20
mantle piece clock	40
spy glass	10
gold watch (Abigail's)	100
silver saddle	16
silver spurs	10
tea set of French China	50
farm near St. Louis	2,200
farm near Detroit	2,200
one half of Fischer farm	900

APPENDIX D

Books contained on Col. Snelling's 1827 Inventory

- Walsey's Virgil
- Gulliver's Travels
- Scenes in Asia
- Blair's Rhetoric
- Discourse on Universal History
- Spectators 12 vols.
- Voltaire's Henriade
- Elements of Conversation
- Tales of Grandfather
- Murray's Abridgement
- Pike's Arithmetic
- Catechism
- French Dictionary
- Travels at Home
- McIntyre on the Globes
- Scenes in Europe
- Pinnocky Catechism of Rhetoric
- Polar Scenes - Henry
- Northern Regions - Henry
- Abridged History of the World - Henry
- French Spelling Book
- Choice Recollections - French
- Elements of History
- Elements of English Composition
- McIntyre on the Use of Globes
- Pronouncing Testament
- Latin Book - Henry
- Murray's Grammar
- Campbell's Poems
- Traductum Francais
- Grimshaw's United States
- French Grammar
- Telemgue French
- Worcester's Geography
- Whelsey's Compend (?) of History

APPENDIX E

COURTS MARTIAL

- 1) The Post Commander orders a Regimental or Post Court martial to meet when a prisoner or prisoners are confined on charges.

Headquarters, 5th Infantry Fort Snelling
May 11, 1826

Reg'l Order No. 90

A Regimental Court Martial will convene at this post at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Capt. Wilcox president, Lieuts Russel and Bonnell members. By Order of Col. Snelling

signed P.R. Green, Adj.

- 2) The Court is convened by the president by reading the above order. The prisoner is asked if he objects to any member of the court. If not, he is arraigned on the charges, and the officer preferring the charges is identified. The charges are read.

Charge 1st: (example) advising or encouraging desertion.

Specification: In that the said Fuller at Ft. St. Anthony did on the X day of June, 182X, did advise or encourage sundry musicians to desert the service of the United States in violation of the 23 Article of War.

Charge 2nd: Neglect of duty.

Specification: In this that he the said Fuller of Ft. St. Anthony on the 9th of June 1823 having knowledge of the intention of the several musicians before mentioned to desert did neglect to report it to any one of his superior officers.

(signed) W.E. Cruger
Lt. and Judge Advocate

- 3) The prisoner is then asked how he pleads to each charge and specification. If he pleads "not guilty" proceed to testimony.
- 4) Witnesses are called for the presecution. The Judge Advocate is the "prosecutor", but also defends the defendant from leading questions, or any questions which may tend to be self-incriminatory. All persons who give evidence are called upon to give oath:
"Do you swear or affirm, the evidence you shall give, in the case now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God? Answer: "I do."
- 5) Witness may be called by the defendant, for evidence or for character. Finally, the defendant may make a verbal or written statement.
- 6) Finally, the court is cleared and the officers vote, starting with the lowest grade and preceeding to the highest, or president.

A simple majority voting guilty is sufficient to convict except in capital offenses, when two thirds is required.

7) The prisoner is brought back, and the president reads the verdict and sentence. For example:

"The court finds the prisoner guilty of the specifications to the first charge, "Guilty of the First Charge; Guilty of the specifications of the second charge; guilty of the second charge."

"And sentence him to (insert sentence, for example) hard labour for the remainder of his term of enlistment with collar and chain to be confined in the guardhouse every night, half his pay and rations of whiskey to be stopped for the same time and at the expiration of his enlistment to be drummed out of the service."

8) Only general officers or department commanders may order General Courts. Capital offenses such as desertion must be a post or regimental court martial for offenses not capital. Regimental or post courts may not inflict a sentence of more than one month's pay stopped, or more than one month at hard labor, or of confinement for more than one month.

EXAMPLES OF CHARGES AND SENTENCES:

1. Charged with neglect of duty in permitting John Hopkins a prisoner under Guard to leave the Guard House, when the said Wheaton was on post on or near said Guardhouse.

Verdict: Not guilty as it appears that he had not received any orders relating to the prisoners passing.

2. Charge. Drunkenness and conduct unbecoming a soldier in that being summoned as a witness before a gen'l court martial he came before the court in a state of intoxication.

Verdict: Guilty and sentence him to ten days solitary confinement and whiskey stopped for the same period for the benefit of the company to which he belongs.

3. Charged with absenting himself from his duty as a wood chopper.
Sentence: whiskey stopped twenty days for the benefit of the company.

4. Charged with absenting himself from his duty as a wood chopper, having been refused permission to be absent.

Verdict: guilty and sentenced to have his whiskey stopped for thirty days...

5. Charged with intoxication while on police guard.

Verdict: guilty and sentenced to walk under charge of sentinel No. 2 from Reveille to retreat for seven days, to carry on his back a knapsack containing six 6-pound shot; to be confined in the cells during the night and to have his whiskey stopped for the same time.

APPENDIX F - Chain of Command

The private was completely subservient to a hierarchy of superiors. Even corporal was an exalted rank. A private was promoted by appointment by his company officer and confirmation by the regimental command. He could resign his non-commissioned rank and often did. When NCOs were court-martialed they were generally reduced to private. The chain of command for a private in Company A was as follows:

1. The corporals (chosen from the staff each season).
2. The sergeants (chosen from the staff each season).
3. The Lieutenant. (Stephen E. Osman, Program Manager and Commander of the Guard).
4. The Captain - commander of Company A: John Fowle, Jr.
5. The Colonel - commander of Fifth Infantry: Josiah Snelling

There was also a regimental staff of officers and NCOs who did not directly command him, but required obedience and respect.

1. Regimental Sergeant Major William W. Burns
2. Quartermaster Sergeant Stephen Spaulding (an old soldier)
3. Regimental Adjutant Lieutenant P.R. Green (John Grossman, Historian of Restoration, commands guard in absence of Stephen Osman).
4. Major Josiah H. Vose (absent commanding Fort Armstrong)
5. Lieutenant Colonel Willoughby (Willa'by) Morgan (absent commanding Fort Crawford).
6. The Sutler, though not in the chain of command, has a regimental position authorized by the Secretary of War, and an honorary rank of Cadet - above sergeants, below lieutenants.

Above the colonel commanding the regiment was a further chain of command:

1. Brevet Brigadier Henry Atkinson (commanding Sub-department of Northwest Frontier from Fort Atkinson).
2. Brigadier General Winfield Scott (commanding Department of the West from Louisville, Kentucky).
3. Major General Jacob Brown (commanding Army from Washington).
4. Secretary of War John C. Calhoun (highest authority in the Army, Washington).
5. The President, Mr. James Monroe (John Q. Adams after March 1825) (Andrew Jackson narrowly missed election in 1825, and western people generally favored him - he won in 1827).

Military Courtesy

Every member of the military was expected to give and return formal courtesy. Failure to do so was a court-martial offense - at least for enlisted men. Courtesy served as a constant reminder of subordination to authority - an essential part of discipline.

The staff is expected to maintain military traditions, such as courtesy, while in uniform, during working hours, regardless of whether the public is in sight or not.

1. Command is automatically and invariably vested in the highest ranking employee or in absence of a higher rank, the most senior by years of service at Fort Snelling. The commander is responsible for his subordinates, to his commander, to the public and to the Historical Society.

2. Every formation, detail, or group of the staff will have a commander, regardless of rank - for example, the most senior private among privates, or a private designated by a NCO. Only the commander will salute or render courtesy for the whole group.

3. Courtesy - Salutes

Officers - stand at attention, lift cap by peak with right hand, reply with "sir".

Non-commissioned Officers - stand at attention, reply with "sergeant" or "corporal".

A. Outside.

1. Formation - commander calls group to attention and then he salutes with or without arms.

2. Working party - commander only stands to attention and salutes with or without arms.

3. On Guard Post - (at attention, supported arms) -

a. for Officer of the Day, Commander of Guard, Commander of Post or Regiment: present arms.

b. for all other officers: shoulder arms.

4. Marching, under arms - formation continues to march, commander of formation with musket at advance, salutes by touching ramrod with left hand at the right shoulder.

5. Officers return salutes by touching peak of cap with right hand.

B. Inside.

1. Seated at meal, working - upon entrance of an officer, ranking man calls "Attention" and salutes with hand to forehead. Seated and working men sit up straight and stop eating or working until officer says "carry on".

2. Otherwise - upon entrance of officer and call to "Attention" all men stand at attention until "carry on".

3. Caps are never worn inside - except when under arms.

C. General Courtesy

1. Sergeant, Corporals and Privates do not salute each other, only officers. They give each other the courtesy of address by rank or by rank and last name.

2. Sergeants, corporals and privates do not approach or speak to officers unless:

a. The officer calls or speaks to them.

b. The ranking man has business with the officer.

c. Subordinates ask the ranking enlisted man to arrange an interview with the officer for them.

3. Except in formal situations, or in formations, such as on guard post, or during an inspection, officers and enlisted men may greet each other with the salute and "good morning, sir" or "good afternoon, private".

D. Garrison Traditions..

1. Roll Calls. Will invariably be held in formation before or during Guard Mount, each demonstration, and Retreat Parade. Answer "here, Sergeant".
2. Ceremonies. Guard Mount and Retreat Parade will invariably be held whenever there are enough soldiers on duty to make a rank of four, including musician.
3. Formations. Any detail or group of four or more, including the ranking man, to or from the detail, formation, etc.
4. Military Bearing. Soldiers were prohibited by post regulations to lay down on the ground or in a bunk between reveille and retreat. They were not to slouch or put their feet up in the presence of an NCO or officer. They are not to lean against buildings, door frames, etc. When carrying their musket, out of formation, it will be at "port arms" or "trail arms".
5. Dress. Enlisted men and officers always wear their cap and jacket outside unless dispensed with by a superior officer or post order. Jackets are substituted by smocks when at work. Stocks are removed only when off duty or on a work detail. Jackets and coats will be completely buttoned up when worn. [An exception in the case of officers, it was accepted style to unbutton the top three buttons of a jacket or vest). Caps will never be worn inside, except under arms.