



## **REGULAR MEETING**

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LANDMARKS & HERITAGE ADVISORY BOARD

**THURSDAY, MAY 28, 2015- AGENDA**

Third Floor Executive Conference Room

6000 Main Street SW

**6:00 PM**

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Meeting Protocol**
  - a. Roll call
  - b. Acceptance/changes to agenda
  - c. Approval of minutes from April 23, 2015
  - d. Announcements
3. **Public Communications**
4. **Unfinished Business**
  - Historic Fort Steilacoom designation request
5. **New Business**
  - Project Ideas for Future Grant Opportunities
6. **Public Hearing**  
(None)
7. **Next Meeting**
  - June 25, 2015
8. **Adjournment**

**Members:** Please call Karen Devereaux at 253-983-7767 by Tuesday if you are unable to attend. It is important to establish in advance whether or not there will be a quorum. Thank you.



## **LANDMARKS & HERITAGE ADVISORY BOARD**

April 23, 2015 Minutes  
Third Floor Executive Conference Room  
6000 Main Street SW  
Lakewood, WA 98499

### **CALL TO ORDER**

At 6:02 p.m. the meeting was called to order by Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair.

### **MEETING PROTOCOL**

#### **Roll Call**

Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board Members Present: Stephanie Walsh, Chair;  
Glen Spieth, Vice-Chair; Joan Cooley, and Beth Campbell

Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board Members Excused: Dennis Dixon and Bob Jones

Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board Members Absent: Bill Harrison and Walter Neary

Council Liaison to LHAB: Councilmember John Simpson

Staff Present: Dan Catron, Planning Manager; Karen Devereaux, Administrative Assistant

#### **Acceptance/Changes to Agenda**

There were no changes made to the agenda; accepted as written.

#### **Approval of Minutes**

Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, opened the floor asking if there were any additions, changes or modifications to the March 26, 2015 meeting minutes. Ms. Beth Campbell noted the misspelling of Lakewold Gardens.

**Ms. Beth Campbell made the motion to approve the minutes with a change to Page 2, under the heading of New Business, lines 1 and 5; the word Lakewood was changed to Lakewold. The motion was seconded by Mr. Glen Spieth, Vice-Chair. A voice vote was taken and the motion carried unanimously.**

#### **Announcements**

During the March 26<sup>th</sup> meeting, Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, asked for LHAB support in submitting a letter favoring the efforts to add a bridge-walk to improve handicap accessibility on the Lakewold Gardens grounds. Ms. Walsh thanked all members for their support and informed the group she had received the letter of award for the grant of \$5,000.

Mr. Glen Spieth, Vice-Chair, informed members he is ready to place the large boulder markers and plaques at two historic sites. With assistance from a logging truck equipped with a self-loader he feels prepared for the job. Mr. Spieth selected a location at the Heath Farms in a grassy area between Buildings 1 and 2. At Thornewood Castle he has chosen a spot outside the entrance gate, next to the roadway. Members urged him to call 811 utility and cable locators prior to commencing with any digging as well as checking on City permit requirements with Public Works.

Ms. Joan Cooley queried any new information on the "Acre for the Arts" project of a new Ft. Steilacoom Park Amphitheater. Mr. Dan Catron agreed to look into more details when asked that he keep the LHAB members informed of developing news.

## **PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS**

None

## **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

### Mission Statement - Review and Update

All members present agreed the revised statement below fit best.

"The mission of the City of Lakewood's Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board is to preserve, protect and promote the unique heritage and historic resources of the City of Lakewood."

**Ms. Joan Cooley made the motion that Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board adopts the revised mission statement as written. The motion was seconded by Mr. Glen Spieth, Vice-Chair. A voice vote was taken and the motion carried unanimously.**

## **NEW BUSINESS**

### Pierce County Historic Preservation Grant

A funding opportunity was announced with grant amounts up to \$15,000, the caveat is recipients must provide 100% match, with applications being due July 1, 2015. Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, reiterated that the LHAB members previously decided to take this season to prepare for the 2016 application deadline with the strategy of pooling 2 years of funding to meet any grant match requirements.

Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, agreed to contact Ms. Debbie LeBeau, CPSD Superintendent, regarding this grant for possible use in preservation and/or relocation of the Little Red School House on school-owned property. In brainstorming ways to support with efforts, Ms. Walsh voiced an idea of recruiting summer-reunion alumni to raise match funds for a possible school district related grant application.

### Historic Fort Steilacoom Designation Request

Mr. Dan Catron shared a formal request letter received from the Historic Fort Steilacoom Association Director, Kenneth Morgan, asking that the four remaining buildings of Fort Steilacoom, located on the campus of Western State Hospital, receive a designation as a community landmark.

Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, queried if it appropriate to first request a letter of confirmation from Department of Social and Health Services stating they have no objections to such a designation before the LHAB moves on the HFSA request. Mr. Dan Catron agreed to contact DSHS before the May meeting.

Members Mr. Glen Spieth, Vice-Chair, and Ms. Beth Campbell asked staff to check on a nomination form they believe was written by Steve Dunkleburger, Past Chair, in relation to same project. Mr. Dan Catron agreed to attempt to locate the document for review at the May meeting.

## **PUBLIC HEARING**

None

**Other**

Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, reminded members of the September 14, 2015, Joint Council Meeting to be held in Council Chambers at 7:00 p.m.

Mr. Glen Spieth, Vice-Chair, was asked to lead another group discussion about the list of different projects for grant opportunities at the May meeting. Ms. Joan Cooley suggested the group consider naming historic roadways to preserve and promote recognition and awareness of long-time landmarks like Military Road and Angle Lane SW, which were used to travel directly to Yakima from the Fort Steilacoom area. Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, added that old lake names from public parks near water could be considered in that project list.

**Next Meeting** is scheduled for 6:00 p.m. on Thursday, May 28, 2015.

Agenda Items to include:

- DSHS Confirmation Letter of No Objection with Community Designation Request by HFSA
- Nomination Materials for Historic Fort Steilacoom
- Member Developed List of Possible Future Projects for Grant Application Consideration

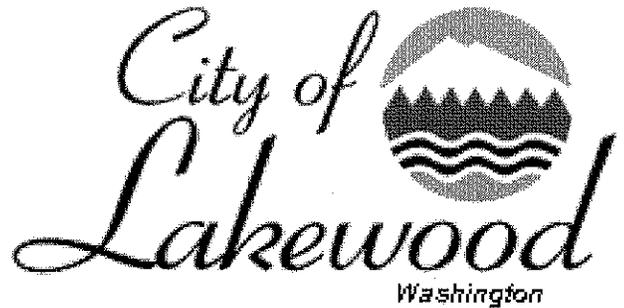
**Meeting Adjourned** at 7:00 p.m.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Stephanie Walsh, Chair  
Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board

5/28/2015

\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Devereaux, Secretary to the  
Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board

5/28/2015



## Lakewood Historic Register

Landmark Nomination Form

### I. Applicant Information

Date	Feb 16, 2011
Name	Steve dunkelberger
Street Address	1404 Randolph ave
City State Zip Code	steilacoom
Home Phone	253 691 4626
Work Phone	
E-Mail Address	Stevedunkel@yahoo.com

### II. Owner Information

Name	DSHS (Western State Hospital)
Street Address	8805 Steilacoom Boulevard Southwest
City State Zip Code	Lakewood wa 98498
Home Phone	
Work Phone	(253) 582-8900
E-Mail Address	

### III. Property Information

Historic Name	Fort Steilacoom buildings
Other Names	
Location	On the grounds of Western State Hospital
Tax Parcel Number	
Legal Description	Acreage bordered by Cottage Row, Fort Street and Sequoia and nearby tree-groved pioneer cemetery west of the fort buildings, at the center of the hospital complex

#### IV. Classification of Property

Ownership of Property	Number of Resources Contributing	Non-Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> Private	xBuilding(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local	xDistrict	<input type="checkbox"/> District
xPublic-State	xSite	<input type="checkbox"/> Site
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	xStructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure
	xObject	<input type="checkbox"/> Object
<b>9 Total</b>		<b>0Total</b>
Historic Name Fort Steilacoom		Name of related multiple property listing
Number of contributing resources previously listed as Pierce County Landmarks 5		Number of contributing resources previously listed on National Register 5

#### V. Function or Use

Historic Uses and Property Owners	Current Uses
Owned by DSHS but operated as a museum by the non-profit Historic Fort Steilacoom Museum Association	Use for museum complex by volunteer historical preservation group

#### VI. Property Architectural Description

##### Materials

Foundation: concrete frame	Siding: wood	Roof: cedar	Windows: historic or replicas
Other: Post and Pier	Other: _____	Other: _____	Other: _____

##### Architectural Description:

*Describe the present and historic physical appearance of the property below and on the continuation sheet. Use as many sheets as necessary.*

(Four remaining fort buildings were restored in the 1970s and 1980s and are used to provide hands on experiences of fort life during the 1849 to 1868 period of local settlement.)

## **The History of Fort Steilacoom**

By John McPherson

### **Origins (1849-53)**

In the aftermath of the U.S.-Mexican War and facing the rapid settlement of the Pacific Coast in the wake of the California Gold Rush, the U.S. Army established Fort Steilacoom to both project American power and secure American interest in the Puget Sound Region of what was then, the Oregon Territory. Fort Steilacoom was a key element in America's new Pacific Defense system.

First manned by soldiers of Company M, 1st Artillery Regiment beginning in August 1849, the fort's first buildings were built on land leased from the Hudson's Bay Company. Upon this site, the artillerymen erected simple log structures. By 1853, Fort Steilacoom was now a part of the new Department of the Pacific and the embryonic Washington Territory.

### **Expansion of the Fort (1853-55)**

Fort Steilacoom grew in size and importance with the arrival of two companies of the 4th Infantry Regiment in 1853. In 1854, soldiers from these companies were detached to assist in survey and road-building work throughout the Puget Sound Region and across the Cascades through Naches Pass. These troops also aided in protecting the property and personal safety of recently-arrived American settlers.

The autumn of 1855 saw significant activity for the post. Recently-signed treaties gave rise to an Indian insurgency on both sides of the Cascades. Following a series of murders in the White River Valley( located north of the fort), Fort Steilacoom served as a temporary refuge for settlers fleeing the carnage and threat of violence.

Steilacoom was seriously undermanned at this time; most of its troop complement had taken the field. Skirmishing and patrols of both Regulars and Volunteer troops took place during the autumn of 1855. Ft. Steilacoom took on the appearance of a fort under siege. It was in December 1855 that Ft. Steilacoom lost one of its favorite officers, Lt. William Alloway Slaughter in an ambush along the Green River. Lt. Slaughter, and two of his enlisted soldiers, were brought back to the post for burial in the midst of a full-scale insurgency.

### **Arrival of the 9th Infantry Regiment (1855)**

General John Wool dispatched the first Regular Army reinforcements to Ft. Steilacoom in November 1855 with the deployment of one company of soldiers from the 3rd Artillery Regiment commanded by Capt. Erasmus Darwin Keyes. They were followed shortly by the arrival of a new post commander, Lt. Colonel Silas Casey of the 9th Infantry Regiment.

Several companies of the 9th, with Keyes's artillery troops, and troops of the 4th Infantry marched out of Ft. Steilacoom in February 1856 to confront Indian insurgents along the Naches Pass Road. In conjunction with soldiers of the Washington Territorial Volunteers and allied Native Americans, the American forces engaged in aggressive patrolling and occupation of key trails and traditional

food-gathering sites of the Native American insurgents.

Several sharp firefights occurred near the White River, particularly in the area of Connell's Prairie in today's community of Bonney Lake. A successful raid on the insurgent camp near the Mashel River by Indians under the leadership of Patkanim effectively crushed the Native American resistance in the area. Later raids by volunteer "rangers" and the failed attempt to wipe out the fledgling settlement of Seattle undoubtedly weakened the resistance movement.

By late March of 1856, the Puget Sound phase of the wider Yakama War had concluded. Continued murders and fighting occurred, but none involved the Federal troops of Ft. Steilacoom.

#### **Incarceration of Leschi & New Construction at the Fort (1856–58)**

The betrayal of lead insurgent, Leschi of the Nisqually, by his former allies and his ensuing two trials strained relations between the officers of the fort and local civilian authorities. Leschi remained incarcerated at Ft. Steilacoom after a failed attempt on his life in the office of none other than Washington Territorial Governor, Isaac Stevens.

Although Lt. August Kautz presented convincing evidence at trial proving Leschi's innocence regarding the murder charges levied against the chief, Leschi was declared guilty based on "new" evidence provided in the form of eyewitness testimony newly-discovered in the second trial. A legal controversy ensued between Territorial government officials and the fort's officers as to how to proceed with carrying out Leschi's death sentence. Lt. Kautz vigorously defended the innocence of Leschi in a series of print articles under the title of "The Truth Teller." In the end, Leschi was hung by civil authorities, not Regular Army troops. Lt. Col. Casey demanded that Leschi be executed at least 300 yards off post and that his men not be involved in the affair.

In 1857, Casey secured Federal funds to expand and modernize Ft. Steilacoom as befitting its status as district headquarters and its expanding role in local affairs. The fort now served as the central hub for military operations in the Puget Sound region, operations that included local security, road-building, and frontier constabulary. Lt. August Kautz supervised the removal of the original log buildings and the construction of new stick-frame and brick structures. Kautz utilized the labor of both soldiers and civilian contract laborers in the raising of new fort buildings. Foundation bricks were fired on site, finish lumber was purchased from local mills, and Kautz employed an innovative water ram to increase the speed of construction.

#### **San Juan Island "Pig War" & the Military Road (1859–60)**

Fort Steilacoom was nearly emptied of all of its troops as a result of the so-called "Pig War" of the summer and autumn of 1859. This boundary dispute involving the San Juan Islands gave rise to a massive build-up of American troops on the southern tip of San Juan Island.

Initially, only one company of 9th Infantry troops under the command of Capt. George Pickett had been ordered to establish a presence on the island. When confronted with the overwhelming superiority of firepower and numbers of the British Navy in the vicinity, Pickett hastily called for reinforcements. His request was granted in the form of nearly 500 artillery, infantry, and engineer troops under the command of Lt. Col. Silas Casey.

Upon arriving on the island, Casey wisely moved the camp started by Pickett to a less-exposed

position, he began the construction of a redoubt intended for large guns, and he engaged in friendly, diplomatic conversation with his British counterparts anchored offshore.

The American encampment and redoubt project lasted only a short time. By November 1860, negotiations involving General Winfield Scott and British Governor James Douglas settled on the placement of a company-sized element from both countries on either end of the island. The first American company to be stationed on the island at the conclusion of negotiations was Company C of the 4th Infantry from Ft. Steilacoom. This company was commanded by Captain Lewis Cass Hunt and Lt. Arthur Schaaf while on the island until it was withdrawn and replaced in April 1860 by Captain Pickett's company of the 9th Infantry. In 1861, Ft. Steilacoom would provide another company to the island's defense; Capt. Thomas English of Company H/9th Infantry would replace Pickett's company.

Concerns over the supply of, communications with, and reinforcement of military posts from Vancouver Barracks to the Cowlitz River to Ft. Steilacoom and northward to Ft. Bellingham led to plans for construction of a military road between these points. Survey work was completed by soldiers of the 9th Infantry assigned to Ft. Steilacoom and contracts were awarded to various speculators for the construction and maintenance of this new road. While a rough-hewn, east-west freight road had been initiated between Ft. Steilacoom and Walla Walla using the Naches Pass route, this new north-south route would never be completed. Events back east would dry up Federal funds for the project.

### **American Civil War Period (1861-65)**

News of the presidential victory of Abraham Lincoln reached Ft. Steilacoom in early December 1860. Southern states almost immediately began to secede from the United States in response to Lincoln's election. Federal arsenals across the South were seized and their contents redistributed to rapidly mobilizing rebel forces. In response to this threat, Lincoln called for the concentration of Federal troops in the East. Ft. Steilacoom was a flurry of activity as its companies packed and prepared to assemble with their respective regiments in ports in California.

Upon redeployment to the East, the Regular soldiers of Ft. Steilacoom would be a part of the Federal Division, the trained, professional nucleus within what would become a primarily volunteer force formed for the purpose of putting down the rebellion of Southern states. Soldiers of the 4th Regiment assembled with their fellow companies in Southern California for transport to the East Coast. Soldiers of the 9th Regiment expected to do the same. Threats of Confederate sympathizers and the potential for both foreign and Native-American attack convinced President Lincoln to keep the 9th Infantry on the West Coast for the duration of the Civil War.

The draining of Federal troops from Ft. Steilacoom necessitated the recruitment of volunteer troops to take their place. Washington Territory was never able to recruit enough men to fill the ranks of an entire regiment. Instead, the territory supplied two companies of troops and filled the rest of its allotted regiment with California Volunteers. During the American Civil War, Ft. Steilacoom was manned by companies G and K of the 1st Washington Infantry Regiment as well as by soldiers from the 1st Oregon Infantry Regiment and Company E of the 4th California Infantry Regiment. These volunteer troops were a part of a much larger organization of West Coast regiments called the Army of the Pacific.

In the absence of Regular Army soldiers, these citizen-soldiers took on the task of maintaining the

peace between Native peoples and often hostile whites. They also improved and protected established communication and transportation routes.

### **Post-Civil War Period & Transfer to the Territory (1865-68)**

By the middle of April 1865, citizens of the town of Steilacoom and volunteer troops at Ft. Steilacoom had received the news of the Confederate surrender at Appomattox.

Even before the end of war, volunteer officers had tendered their resignations and the companies of volunteer troops had begun to dwindle in size. After the war, soldiers of the 14th Infantry Regiment were stationed briefly at Fort Steilacoom. But, by 1868, new Indian insurgencies east of the Cascades prompted General Halleck to reallocate U.S. Army resources.

Many of the posts established on the West Coast during the 1850s were closed, including Ft. Steilacoom. The 640 acre fort and farm site was turned over to the Washington Territory.

In 1871, Territorial officials used the fort's buildings and property as the "Insane Asylum of Washington Territory." This asylum would continue to grow over the years. Many of the post's original 1857 buildings would be torn down and replaced by newer, more modern facilities to support the needs of the asylum. Later, the asylum replaced its territorial name with the moniker, "Western State Hospital."

### **Modern Period (1983-Present)**

Today, four of the fort's original buildings remain on site, open to visitors and school groups alike. The post's Catholic chapel was moved in 1864 and currently serves an active congregational gathering place in downtown Steilacoom, not far from the fort.

Beginning in 1983, local volunteers raised funds and donated generously of their time and skills to renovate and restore the original officer's homes that had been left in disrepair. This dedicated group formed the Historic Fort Steilacoom Association to not only restore the buildings, but also interpret the site for future generations.

The association currently sponsors monthly events and activities promoting the history and personalities associated with Ft. Steilacoom. The HFSA is a non-profit organization run by volunteers whose Board meets each month to determine the direction of the fort's interpretation. These volunteers host various work parties, living history demonstrations, guided tours of the fort buildings, & lecture programs. The HFSA also operates an on-site museum and gift store that is open to the public throughout the year.



**VII. Register Criteria**

To be eligible for listing as a Lakewood Landmark, the historic resource must be more than 50 years old or, if a proposed landmark district, contains resources that are more than 50 years old and possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and the historic resource:

*Check all that apply*

x	1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history; or
x	2. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state or local history; or
x	3. Embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of construction, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
x	4. Has yielded or is likely to yield important archaeological information; or
x	5. Is an outstanding work of a designer, builder or architect who has made a substantial contribution to the arts.
<p>Cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past forty years shall NOT be considered eligible for designation. HOWEVER, such a property shall be eligible for designation if it is:</p> <p><i>Check all that apply</i></p>	
x	6. An integral part of districts that meet the criteria above or if it is:
—	7. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
—	8. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for its architectural value, or which is the only surviving structure significantly associated with an historic person(s) or event; or
x	9. A birthplace or grave of a historical person of outstanding importance and is the only surviving structure or site associated with that person; or
x	10. A cemetery that derives its primary significance from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events or cultural patterns; or
x	11. A reconstructed building accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner or as part of a restoration master plan, and no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
x	12. A property commemorative in intent of design, age, tradition, or symbolic value that has invested it with its own historical significance; or
—	13. A property achieving significance within the past forty years, if it is of exceptional importance.

**VIII. Areas of Significance**

Period of Significance: 1849-68

Significant Dates: first US military fortress presence in the Puget Sound area

Significant Person(s): Casey, Hunt. Grant, Leschi, soldiers, settler refugees from Indian war of 1856-58

Cultural Affiliation: US military  
*Complete if criteria 8 is checked.*

*Complete if criteria 7 is checked.*

Architect/Builder: August Kautz

Statement of Significance:

*Describe the significance of the property, using the criteria checked, criteria definitions, and areas and the periods of significance noted above. Use as many continuation sheets as necessary.*

1.

**X. Form Preparation**

Form was prepared by:

Name (printed)

Signature

Date

# August Kautz

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**August Valentine Kautz** (January 5, 1828 – September 4, 1895) was a German-American soldier and Union Army cavalry officer during the American Civil War. He was the author of several army manuals on duties and customs eventually adopted by the U.S. military.

## Contents

- 1 Early life and career
- 2 Civil War
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## Early life and career

Born in Ispringen, Baden, Germany,<sup>[1]</sup> Kautz immigrated with his parents to Brown County, Ohio in 1832. He later enlisted as a Private in the 1st Ohio Infantry, serving in the Mexican-American War from 1846 to 1847.

Entering the United States Military Academy following the war, Kautz graduated in the class of 1852. He primarily served at Fort Steilacoom in the Pacific Northwest, where he was wounded twice with the 4th U.S. Infantry during Rogue River Wars with Indians along the Snake River in 1855, and also served in the Puget Sound War in 1856. He was rewarded with a commission as a lieutenant in the regular army.

On July 16, 1857, Kautz made what is sometimes credited as the first ascent of Mount Rainier. Kautz is reported as having climbed to the edge of Rainier's crater rim, but as he did not make the final walk to Rainier's Columbia Crest, his ascent has often been described as incomplete.<sup>[2]</sup>

**August Kautz**



August Kautz

<b>Born</b>	January 5, 1828 Ispringen, Baden, Germany
<b>Died</b>	September 4, 1895 (aged 67) Seattle, Washington
<b>Place of burial</b>	Arlington National Cemetery
<b>Allegiance</b>	<span><span></span></span> United States of America Union
<b>Service/branch</b>	<span><span></span></span> United States Army Union Army
<b>Years of service</b>	1846 - 1847, 1852 - 1892
<b>Rank</b>	<span><span></span></span> Brigadier General <span><span></span></span> Brevet Major General
<b>Commands held</b>	<span><span></span></span> 2nd Ohio Cavalry 15th Infantry Regiment 8th Infantry Regiment Department of the Columbia
<b>Battles/wars</b>	Mexican-American War Rogue River Wars Puget Sound War American Civil War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Peninsula Campaign</li> </ul>

During his time in the Pacific Northwest, Kautz became a supporter of Chief Leschi, who was executed in 1858. Kautz believed the execution was illegal and that Leschi should have been considered a prisoner of war. Shortly before Leschi's execution, Kautz published two issues of a newspaper defending him. The newspaper was called the *Truth Teller*, and its masthead stated: "Devoted to the Dissemination of Truth and the Suppression of Humbug."

- Battle of Buffington Island
- Bermuda Hundred Campaign
- Siege of Petersburg

#### Relations

Rear-Admiral Albert Kautz (brother)

From 1859 to 1860, he traveled in Europe. In August 1860, under Major George A. H. Blake's command, he traveled with recruits on a march from Fort Benton to Fort Vancouver, commanding a detachment of 150 recruits, which broke off from the main group at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho to begin service at Colville Depot, Washington Territory.<sup>[3][4]</sup> He returned to the Eastern United States in April 1861, shortly after the outbreak of hostilities between the Union and Confederacy.

## Civil War

Kautz was a captain with the 6th U.S. Cavalry during the Peninsula Campaign from April to July 1862. Transferred to the Western Theater, Kautz later assisted in operations as a colonel with the 2nd Ohio Cavalry against Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's highly successful raid behind Union lines in Indiana and Ohio during June–July 1863 and under the command of Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside at the Battle of Knoxville from September to December 1863.

Promoted to brigadier general of volunteers on April 16, 1864, Kautz led cavalry operations of the XXIII Corps under the command of Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler during Ulysses S. Grant's campaigns against Richmond and Petersburg between April and June 1864. His cavalry division was a part of the Army of the James and was forced to withdraw from its position at White's Tavern following an attack by Confederate Lt. Gen. James Longstreet. On December 12, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln nominated Kautz for appointment to the brevet grade of major general of volunteers, to rank from October 28, 1864, and the U.S. Senate confirmed the appointment on February 14, 1865.<sup>[5]</sup> He was mustered out of the volunteers on January 15, 1866.<sup>[6]</sup> On July 17, 1866, President Andrew Johnson nominated Kautz for appointment to the brevet grade of major general, U.S. Army, to rank from March 13, 1865, and the U.S. Senate confirmed the appointment on July 23, 1866.<sup>[7]</sup>

In early April 1865, Kautz marched into Richmond in command of a division of colored troops which belonged to Godfrey Weitzel's XXV Corps. He was active during the Union pursuit of Robert E. Lee from April 2 to April 9, 1865, until Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House.

## After the Civil war

After the war, Kautz served (from May to June 1865) on the trial board investigating the conspirators involved in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, before performing extensive service in the southwest frontier, including as the commander of the Department of Arizona and commanding officer of

Fort McDowell. He was appointed commander of the Department of the Columbia in July 1891 with the rank of brigadier general. After leaving military service in 1892, he lived in retirement until his death at Seattle, Washington. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

## Bibliography

- *The Company Clerk* (1863)
- *Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers* (1864)
- *Customs of Service for Officers* (1866)

## See also

- Wilson-Kautz Raid, which Kautz helped lead
- List of American Civil War generals (Union)

## Notes

1. August Valentin Kautz was born in Ispringen; Answer.com (<http://www.answers.com/topic/august-valentine-kautz>)
2. Majors, Harry M. (1975). *Exploring Washington* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=CoWrPQAACAAJ>). Van Winkle Publishing Co. p. 124. ISBN 978-0-918664-00-6.
3. [http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file\\_id=7992](http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=7992)
4. Fort Colville Military Log and Correspondence microfilms from NARA viewed at Colville Public Library
5. Eicher, John H., and David J. Eicher, *Civil War High Commands*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2001. ISBN 0-8047-3641-3. p. 713
6. Eicher, 2001, pp. 327-328
7. Eicher, 2001, p. 708

## References

- Eicher, John H., and David J. Eicher, *Civil War High Commands*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2001. ISBN 0-8047-3641-3.
- Warner, Ezra J., *Generals in Blue: Lives of the Union Commanders*, Louisiana State University Press, 1964, ISBN 0-8071-0822-7.
- Ezra Meeker, *Pioneer Reminiscences of Puget Sound: The Tragedy of Leschi* (Seattle, 1905).
- Martin Öfele, *General August V. Kautz, Erinnerungen an den Bürgerkrieg*, Verlag für Amerikanistik, ISBN 3-89510-049-8 (Germany)
- Donald E. Worcester: *The Apaches - 'Eagles of the Southwest'*, University of Oklahoma Press, 1992, ISBN 0-8061-1495-9 (Pg. 186-206)
- Dan L. Thrapp:*Al Sieber: Chief of Scouts*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1964, ISBN 0-8061-2770-8 (Pg. 48-49)
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- "August Kautz" (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=5843163>). Find a Grave. Retrieved 2008-02-09.

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## External links

- Spartacus Educational - August Kautz (<http://www.spartacus-educational.com/USACWkautz.htm>)
- samuelmudd.com web site (<http://samuelmudd.com>)
- Sharlot Hall Museum: *The days of empire at Fort Whipple*; incl. August Kautz ([http://sharlot.org/archives/history/dayspast/text/2000\\_02\\_27.shtml](http://sharlot.org/archives/history/dayspast/text/2000_02_27.shtml))

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=August\\_Kautz&oldid=660301496](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=August_Kautz&oldid=660301496)"

Categories: 1828 births | 1895 deaths | Union Army generals | People of Ohio in the American Civil War | Burials at Arlington National Cemetery | German emigrants to the United States | American military personnel of the Mexican–American War | People from Brown County, Ohio | United States Military Academy alumni | Rogue River Wars

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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

DT 104

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC

Fort Steilacoom

AND/OR COMMON

Fort Steilacoom Historic District

## 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Steilacoom Boulevard

CITY, TOWN

Steilacoom

STATE

Washington

VICINITY OF

CODE

53

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#6 - Honorable Floyd V. Hicks

COUNTY

Pierce

CODE

053

## 3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER: Hospital

## 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

State of Washington

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

## 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Pierce County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Tacoma

STATE

Washington

## 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Washington State Inventory of Historic Places

DATE

1974

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

CITY, TOWN

Olympia

STATE

Washington

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT  
 GOOD  
 FAIR

DETERIORATED  
 RUINS  
 UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED  
 ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE  
 MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Fort Steilacoom Historic District is included within the boundaries of a one mile square military reservation established in 1861 on a rolling prairie in Pierce County roughly 1,000 yards east of Puget Sound. The site itself is relatively flat with the exception of Smith Hill in the southwest quadrant, and a heavily wooded gully in the northwest corner. Another topographical feature is Waughop Lake with an area of 22 acres centered near the southern edge of the district.

The district boundaries are straight and perpendicular and oriented in the direction of the compass axes. There are two major groupings of buildings within the Fort Steilacoom reservation and a small number of additional structures isolated from the others. The most extensive development is the Western State Hospital complex which is a labyrinth of interconnected wards and associated hospital buildings. These occupy an area of approximately 20 acres beginning at the southern edge of the gully and extending eastward along Steilacoom Boulevard -- a through street that runs in front of the hospital grounds. The second group of buildings is an agricultural complex near the northwestern shore of Waughop Lake consisting of several barns, three silos and a poultry coop.

Steilacoom Boulevard extends across the district generally in an east-west direction and continues beyond the reservation into the nearby town of Steilacoom with frontage on Puget Sound. A second road branches off Steilacoom Boulevard near the center of the district and continues through the southeast corner connecting the hospital grounds with the agricultural structures. This was once a part of the original military road from Fort Steilacoom to Fort Nisqually and Fort Walla Walla. All remaining streets within the boundaries are driveways and access roads.

Directly adjacent to the main hospital complex are four frame buildings [1] surviving from the period when Fort Steilacoom was an active military post. They are arranged on a loop road at the perimeter of a five acre parade ground which remains as open space. Three buildings on the north side of this field were included in officers' row, while the fourth on the east side was the post surgeons' quarters. They were all built in 1857 by Lieutenant A. Kautz following standard U. S. Army plans. In terms of architectural style they are rudimentary Greek Revival.

These structures are quite similar to one another with some variations depending upon the rank or status of the intended occupants. Basically they are one-and-a-half story rectangular plan buildings with gable roofs -- ridges parallel to the street -- and clapboard siding. They include gable dormers, returned cornices and two chimneys positioned near opposite ends of the ridge, each with a corbelled cap and hound's-tooth course.

There are full-width hipped roof verandas across the front of the buildings. These are supported by boxed columns with a simple capital and base built up from boards and mouldings. On the surgeons' quarters at the end of officers' row the veranda is extended around the corner along the south end of the building. A latticework screen is provided on both ends of all verandas -- possibly to provide a degree

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of privacy from closely neighboring porches on either side. Additional lattice-work is used beneath the verandas as a foundation skirt.

The windows have a six-over-six double hung sash placed in a strict symmetrical arrangement. The paneled door of the front entrance is framed by a transom and sidelights.

The field officers' quarters are the simplest architecturally. They are provided with a single dormer smaller than the dormer for the surgeon's residence -- which has a pair of windows where the others have only one. Although the surgeon's residence has a more extensive veranda, the commanding officer's quarters is significantly larger. It has three dormers -- two of them with single windows flanking a third larger dormer with a pair of windows. Also it is embellished by a more elaborate chimney treatment and cornice brackets that are not used elsewhere.

The interiors of the historic military buildings are in various degrees of disrepair. The structure at the west end of the row is in relatively good condition with little apparent alteration other than a small addition at the back. However, the commanding officer's quarters has had one chimney removed and some interior plasterwork has been demolished exposing a brick infill between the studs of the outside walls. On the building at the east end of the row the porch has been rebuilt without replicating the original columns or latticework, and the interior of the surgeon's quarters was extensively remodeled at the turn of the century.

Within the Western State Hospital complex two of the earliest hospital buildings [2] are still standing. They were built between 1887 and 1889, and are presently serving as morgues. Both are small, one-story brick structures. They have a rectangular plan and bellcast hip roof, one higher pitch than the other, with dissimilar cupola ventilators, one possibly a replacement. Although similar in proportion and some details, there is a difference in fenestration. The structure with the lower roof pitch has semi-circular arched openings and string courses running between the arches at impost level. On the other building there are flat arched openings with the intrados set in a gentle segmental curve.

At the center of the hospital grounds is the Fort Steilacoom military cemetery on a fenced acre of ground. There is also a small, pauper's cemetery some distance south of the hospital where indigent patients were buried.

The majority of the hospital structures were built during a major construction program beginning in 1933 and a second expansion that began in 1941 [3]. The

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architectural style is Second Renaissance Revival in a simplified institutional application. Quoins, arcades, columns and corbelling are used in an attempt to relieve the monotony of brick wall surfaces that extend as far as 600 feet. These buildings are three to five stories in height, depending upon topography, with hip roofs of Spanish tile. The numerous wings join one another usually at 45 degrees from perpendicular.

The powerhouse, heating plant and other early utility structures were constructed of concrete in 1919 [4]. In 1945 a nurses dormitory and a geriatrics building were added to the hospital facilities [9]. After a serious fire in 1947 and an earthquake two years later, several wards were demolished and then replaced during the late 1940's and early 1950's including South Hall and Wards D, E, F, G and W-1 [10].

Since the reconstruction of the damaged wards, the development of new hospital facilities has been limited. A recreation center was added in 1961 [11], and in 1975 a pharmacy and central supply building was completed [12]. Also in 1961, a child study and treatment complex was developed on a site somewhat isolated from the main hospital [13]. This is a low, rambling structure similar to a modern elementary school. It is located northeast of the parade ground.

Between 1934 and 1939, a string of six very similar cottage residences were built for hospital administrators immediately to the east of officers' row [7]. Also, there is an early 20th Century bungalow located near the agricultural complex that may have been a house for a resident farmer [6]. On Smith Hill there are two water towers and the shell of a three-story concrete dormitory [8] that once housed hospital farm workers.

The surviving agricultural buildings [5] include six substantial frame barns with gable roofs averaging either 30 by 30 feet or 30 by 90 feet in plan dimensions. In addition there are two ceramic block barns with bellcast gambrel roofs similar in size to the larger frame barns. A third masonry barn measures roughly 30 by 180 feet with 19 bays and a brick extension. There is a concrete silo bearing the date 1916, and a pair of adjoining ceramic block silos dated 1931. These dates correspond to the construction period of the existing barns.

A poultry house across from this complex is all that remains of several other farm buildings that were a part of the patient work-therapy programs. These included a root house and dairy barns built in 1885, additional dairy barns built in 1888, and hog shelters and other structures built in 1907. Most of the acreage south of Steilacoom Boulevard was either used as grazing land or it was under cultivation primarily for the purpose of work-therapy.

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The original site of the first Catholic church in the Puget Sound vicinity is located in the pasture between the barns and the parade ground. Built in 1855 and moved to the town of Steilacoom in 1864, this church is listed in the National Register.

Along the hillside there is an orchard and vineyard -- neglected but still bearing fruit. The agricultural lands are still undeveloped open prairie with groves of oak and fir. Poplars line the hillside and the lake and sycamores grow on the hill as well. There are numerous other species of trees most of which were planted in the 1880's.

A small golf course and athletic field occupy the open space at the northern part of the district. A baseball development [14] lies to the southeast of this complete with two diamonds, backstops, concrete dugouts, a ticket booth and an asphalt strip parking lot. The uneven terrain was bulldozed to provide a flat playing surface.

With the exception of the leveled baseball area, the natural topography is undisturbed. The expanse of prairie grass and groves of trees are essentially the same as they were in the 1850's even though most of the surrounding property has been built up in suburban housing.

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Inventory of Structures and Historic Sites Located Within the Fort Steilacoom  
Historic District

Primary List

1. Ft. Steilacoom Officers Row -- four surviving 1½-story frame buildings constructed in 1857.
2. State Hospital Buildings -- two one-story brick structures built during the initial period of hospital development 1887-89.

Secondary List

3. State Hospital Buildings -- several three-to five-story brick hospital wards and support facilities in a closely spaced, interconnected grouping built between 1933 and 1941.
4. Powerhouse, Heating Plant and Utility Structure -- concrete buildings of varying dimensions serving the physical plant and storage requirements of the hospital complex built in 1919.
5. Barns and Agricultural Structures -- eight large barns, two silos and a poultry house constructed between 1916 and 1931 for patient work-therapy programs.
6. Frame House -- early 20th Century bungalow probably used by a hospital staff member or resident farmer.
7. Frame Cottages -- six residences built between 1934 and 1939 to house hospital administrators.
8. Dormitory -- the shell of a three-story concrete building that housed hospital farm workers.
9. Nurses' Dormitory and Geriatrics Building -- brick, added to the complex in 1945.
10. South Hall and Wards D, E, F, G, and W-1 -- brick, built in the late 1940's and early 1950's to replace earlier structures destroyed by earthquake and fire.

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Intrusions \*

11. Recreation Center -- 1961
12. Pharmacy and Central Supply -- 1975
13. Child Study and Treatment Center -- 1961
14. Baseball Development -- 1974

Historic Sites and Landscape Features

15. Orchard and Vineyard -- begun in the 1880's with some of the earliest plantings still bearing fruit.
16. First Catholic Church in the Puget Sound vicinity site -- built 1885.

\* The only structures designated as intrusions are those that do not conform to the uniform architectural treatment of the hospital complex because of dissimilar scale, materials and design.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Between the rolling upland hills of the Puget glacial plain is the Lakewood glacial outwash prairie, which surrounds Fort Steilacoom. One can easily see the termination of the glacial plains as they end abruptly 200 feet above Puget Sound's sea level. One sees the structure of the giant fossil delta, which is evidence that the prairie was made by a wide and vigorous river which ended in glacial Lake Russell. These plains, because of the gravel floor left by the great glacial flows, grew grasses, not trees.

They became grazing land. As exploration began the ease with which they could be traversed led to their settlement before other areas in Western Washington.

Waughop Lake, which comprises some 22 acres, was a kettle in glacial River Edison. A kettle is a bowl where the last ice blocks melted.

Streams and underground springs remained after the disappearance of the glacial rivers and lakes. The fresh water supply was a determining factor in early settlement.

Puget Sound Agricultural Company, the land holding and development subsidiary of Hudson's Bay Company, first claimed the area for part of their farm lands. They owned huge tracts of land in the Northwest.

A handful of families from the Red River colony in Canada came to the "Nesqually plains" under an agreement with the Hudson's Bay Company. When the company failed to keep its promises of equipment, livestock and seed, most of the settlers left. One family began to clear land which is part of the historic district. Farming without proper equipment was impossible, and that family left after approximately one year.

The first successful settlement of the area within the historic district was made by Joseph Thomas Heath, who began farming the land in 1844. Fortunately he outlined his experiences in a detailed diary.

Heath, the oldest of 13 children of an English country gentleman, came to the Northwest to recoup his fortunes following loss of most of the family's lands and possessions. Joseph Heath himself was largely responsible for the family difficulties. The estate was liquidated to pay his gambling debts.

*where 1844  
now*

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A younger brother, William, had gone to sea. His letters telling of the west Pacific coast intrigued Joseph. He wrote William asking what opportunities there were ". . . for men of energy -- could a man make his fortune in, say, five years?" William wrote encouragingly.

In September 1843 Joseph signed an agreement in the Puget Sound Agricultural Company's London office to obtain one of the society's farms.

The society drove a hard bargain. One-half of the profits of Heath's operations were to be applied to his indebtedness to the society. The other half went to the company as its profit on the deal. In addition, the society required security for down payment. Heath's brother, William, provided this security in the amount of £1000 (about \$5,000), a rather large payment for 640 acres in the Steilacoom area 130 years ago.

Heath sailed in September 1843 on the "Cowlitz", a Hudson's Bay Company ship of which his brother, William, later became master. The ship was slow and crossed the Columbia River bar June 4, 1844.

Shortly before January 1, 1845, Heath moved to his new lands, which were six miles north of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company post at Fort Nisqually. Heath's site consisted of three log buildings, a small split rail corral around one building intended for a barn, and about 30 acres of prairie land partly cleared. His livestock consisted of oxen and a flock of sheep. A dozen or so Indians camped nearby.

From that point Heath's diary is a tale of hard work in a primitive society on a raw frontier. Finding farm and household help was a continuing problem. The local Indians, his chief source of help, were unreliable.

Visitors, particularly Canadians employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, were welcomed. But they did present a major problem by threatening to eat Heath out of house and home. Fortunately the surrounding waters and forests augmented his crops. His diary tells of frequent successful hunts for deer and wild fowl and of bargaining with the Indians for fish. One entry states: "Traded for 23 rock cod, some trout and flounders. Served them out to my people for rations. Much cheaper than salt salmon."

June 1, 1845, was a memorable day, only three days from the anniversary of the date his ship crossed the Columbia River bar. As he looked over the approximately 50 acres he had cleared and cultivated, it was ". . . with heartfelt thanksgiving to the Almighty for all His mercies. How many times within the past year have I expected every moment to be my last!"

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His farm steadily expanded and he harvested a bountiful crop in 1846. His diary tells of binding and carting wheat, gathering fodder for the livestock, digging potatoes, "Hewing boards" to make a threshing floor, getting out timbers to enlarge the barn, cutting poles to make more cattle pens and threshing oats.

It was soon after this that there is a reference to an important historic event. "Visit from Dr. Tolmie (clerk and surgeon at Fort Nisqually), who came to inform me that the Oregon territory had been given up to the Americans to the 49th degree of latitude. Put me out of spirits and out of temper as I must now look for a new place of settlement and have to commence all over again, which, after all the labor and trouble I have had, is quite disheartening . . ."

It appears, however, that after the first shock of the news of the boundary settlement, Heath determined that the decision would not affect his operations. In fact, by the spring of 1847 the surge of American settlers into Oregon helped financially.

Potatoes rose to \$2 a bushel in Oregon City and wheat was reported at \$1.47 a bushel and going higher. These figures were considerably higher than prices offered by the Hudson's Bay Company, which prior to this time had virtually controlled the market. As he had about 200 bushels of wheat on hand, a good crop coming on, and prospects of 1,000 bushels of potatoes, Heath stood to profit greatly from the Oregon City prices.

Heath's diary in September 1847 gives some hints of the prosperity of his farm. On three successive days he reports harvesting 27, 46 and 65 bushels of potatoes. He was packing butter for export, coopering the casks himself. And he had a fine crop of 17 acres in wheat.

The week before Christmas came the news of the Whitman massacre at Walla Walla. Heath was greatly shocked, and the news came close to home.

He wrote, "If my nerves were of a quaking order, I might at this time, be trembling, as there are 12 canoes filled with Indians who have long threatened to kill me, lying at the beach. But, thank God, I have no fear, and should they come to attack me, will sell my life as dearly as possible."

In February 1848 an epidemic of measles completely demoralized farm operations. Old and young became victims of the disease. Mothers were so ill they could not care for their children. How Heath met this emergency, this entry in the diary discloses: "Brought home three cows to give milk to the Indian babies, their mothers ill with the measles having none and the poor children almost starving. Made a bottle with a cow's horn to feed them with, which answers admirably."

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As the spring of 1848 advanced, the illness which was to claim his life became more serious. By November he was quite ill. His legs were swollen to twice their normal size and he complained of tightness in his chest and stomach. On February 6, 1849, he sent for Dr. Tolmie who "bled, blistered and sweated me." He thought his coughs would rend his chest.

The diary ends with this entry February 9, 1849: "Thermometer 41. Dick shut up the pigs and salted them. Unable to do anything myself. Voice gone and myself very weak." That night the hand which had turned the virgin soil into a thriving enterprise was stilled forever.

Fort Steilacoom Military Post

The years Heath spent developing his farm were years of international dispute over the boundary between lands claimed by Great Britain and the United States. The Crown gave Hudson's Bay Company charter to represent British interests in the Oregon country north of the Columbia River.

The death of an American, Leander Wallace, during an Indian attack on Fort Nisqually in May 1849 gave the United States government a reason to enhance its position in this area.

In August 1849 Captain Bennett Hill's artillery company arrived with 23 men and a bugler looking for a suitable place for a U. S. Army post.

The natural water supply and Heath's buildings looked inviting. On August 24, 1849, Captain Hill arranged to rent one square mile of Heath's farm from the Puget Sound Agricultural Company for \$50 a month.

Heath's barns were used for barracks, and the house became headquarters for the officers. The Army built earthworks around the farm's spring and pool.

The Snoqualmie Indians (not a local tribe) who were accused of the death of Wallace were tried at Fort Steilacoom in October 1849. This was the first U. S. court convened north of the Columbia.

Fort Steilacoom did not feature fortress walls or heavy gates. It served primarily as a headquarters, a supply depot and refuge.

First construction in 1849 included two officers' quarters, a hospital, a company storehouse, a guard house, commissary and bakehouse. The log buildings were put together rapidly by a series of work crews at a cost of \$3,000.

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In 1855 this military post was the refuge sought by Puget Sound settlers when a disagreement with the Indians threatened their lives. The major battles were fought east of the mountains where tribes of highly organized and heavily armed Indians attempted to drive out the white settlers. But in skirmishes west of the mountains lives were lost, homes were burned and battles were fought.

Families were widely separated, and their cabins were hidden by timber and underbrush. There was almost no communication between them.

Charlie Salitat, a Puyallup Indian sometimes referred to as Abraham Saleet, raced through the night on his pony to carry a warning to the settlers. Indian agitators were angry, he warned. Trouble was on its way -- fast.

Settlers hurried out to round up their livestock and load their wagons with bedding and provisions. From all over the countryside they scrambled to reach safety at Fort Steilacoom. Some did gather most of their meager household furnishings and tied their chicken coops on top of their loads. Others took hysteric flight to the fort arriving exhausted without food or bedding.

For two days the frightened pioneers trailed into the fort. A lieutenant assigned to protect the campers said that "nearly all of the women and children in the country are at the post and I will of course protect them."

Ezra Meeker, a settler who heeded the warning of Salitat, described the conditions at Fort Steilacoom:

A sorry mess this, of women and children crying; some brutes of men cursing and swearing; oxen and cows bellowing; sheep bleating; dogs howling; children lost from parents, wives from husbands; no order; in a word, the utmost disorder.

Army officers calmed the panicked settlers, and they prepared for a lengthy visit. Settlers occupied Fort Steilacoom for six months. The commanding officer arranged temporary quarters for his men, and the women and children occupied the barracks. Fort Steilacoom served as base of operations for the 9th Infantry for the duration of the Indian wars.

Chief Leschi was brought to trial for his part in the Indian uprising. He was accused of murdering Colonel A. B. Moses. The Indian declared that the killing was an act of war. Soldiers at the fort, Colonel Casey, Dr. Tolmie of Fort Nisqually and some of the jurors took the part of Leschi. The first trial ended without a verdict.

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Later a new trial was scheduled in Olympia. Military men assisted in Leschi's defense, but he was found guilty. Colonel Casey and Dr. Tolmie begged the territorial governor to pardon the Indian warrior. That effort failed. Military officials would not allow his execution on the military reservation, so Leschi was taken from the fort and hanged in a grove of oak trees between the fort and Byrd Mill near the head of Chambers Creek.

In 1857 Lieutenant A. V. Kautz was authorized to erect new buildings at the fort. Standard Army plans were used. Four of these buildings survive in commendable condition.

Lumber came from the Byrd sawmill at nearby Custer. The sills were hand hewn. The buildings feature mortise and tenon studding. Steven Judson made the chimney bricks in Steilacoom, and bricks were also placed between the studding for added protection. A hydraulic ram was installed at the spring, which served for 50 years.

The facilities at the fort contributed to the social and economic development of the Puget Sound country. The fort offered doctors, court, jail, arsenal, one of the first churches and the only buildings big enough for community social gatherings.

Some of the soldiers who mustered out at Fort Steilacoom stayed on to be the area's early settlers. The officers were leaders in the region.

National attention shifted away settlement of the frontier as the Civil War began. Officers who had served at Fort Steilacoom attained high rank in both the Union and Rebel armies.

Colonel Silas Casey, who had commanded the fort several times, reached the rank of major-general and became Inspector General of the Army. Lieutenant Kautz, who superintended the second major construction project at the fort, was active in several battles. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and he returned to the Puget Sound area after his retirement. George McClellan, who served at Fort Steilacoom as a captain, rose to command the Army of the Potomac and was later a candidate for President.

George E. Pickett, who served at the fort, chose to join the army of the Confederacy. He resigned his commission at the start of the war and eventually became a major general. Pickett lead the last major charge at the battle of Gettysburg. Pickett had commanded Company D from Fort Steilacoom in a landing in the San Juan Islands during the 1859 "Pig War". Colonel Casey and three companies from the 9th Infantry ran blockade in the Steamer *Julia* during that international dispute.

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Following the close of the Civil War and the general reduction of military establishments Fort Steilacoom was no longer considered necessary to protect local inhabitants or to serve as a deterrent to possible foreign invasions. On April 22, 1868, it was abandoned as a military post. The last force at the fort was E battery of the U. S. 2nd Artillery with five officers and 124 men under the command of Captain Charles H. Pierce.

Army personnel made major contributions to the development of the Pacific Northwest. Lieutenant Kautz, the builder, led a party on the first serious attempt at climbing Mt. Rainier. Kautz was responsible for most of the early exploration of the mountain terrain.

Military men from Fort Steilacoom solved the area's urgent need for overland transportation routes. Development of the lower Puget Sound region was seriously hampered until military roads were completed.

The first towns and settlements were usually located on the shores of Puget Sound so that transportation by boat was available. During winter storms the settlements often were cut off from each other.

Local residents roughed out a road across the Cascades. The first group of immigrants to use the Naches Pass trail crossed in 1853. In that year Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens ordered Captain George McClellan to survey for a possible railroad route to the West. McClellan was to check for a route across the Cascades. He inspected the trail roughed out by the settlers, and he reported that it was impossible to build a year-round, all-weather route there.

Congress did appropriate funds for construction of military roads. Fort Steilacoom was used as a center. Roads were to run to Fort Bellingham to the north, Fort Walla Walla to the east -- by way of Fort Nisqually and Naches Pass -- and to Fort Vancouver to the south.

Two of these military roads intersect in the historic district. They are the first military road to Fort Walla Walla and State Historical Road No. 1 (Steilacoom Boulevard), which was the only route of escape for the Puyallup Valley to Fort Steilacoom during the Indian war.

One of the interesting reminders of this era is the old Fort Steilacoom cemetery, which is cared for by hospital patients. Buried in the cemetery is William H. Wallace, a friend of President Abraham Lincoln.

In April 1865 Wallace, a member of the Washington Territory congressional delegation, was invited by the President to join him and Mrs. Lincoln at Ford's Theater

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that evening. Wallace politely said no. Mrs. Wallace was "indisposed", he said, and it would be better if remained at the hotel with his wife.

By morning Lincoln was dead, victim of an assassin's bullet. A few days later Wallace was a pall bearer at the President's funeral.

The graves of the Wallaces are just two of many in the cemetery. The earliest graves are said to be those of soldiers who were apparently casualties in the war that started when Indians attacked Fort Nisqually in 1849. Many of the early wood, stone and metal markers have fallen victim to time and weather.

Among those buried in the cemetery is Army Lieutenant William A. Slaughter, a man greatly loved by his military companions and the settlers, who was killed by Indians in the White River area in 1855. Charles McDaniel, a local horse thief and land extortionist, was ambushed by a vigilante committee in 1870 and laid to rest at Fort Steilacoom. Thomas S. Meeker, 10-month old son of Puyallup Valley pioneer and national "hop king" Ezra Meeker died in 1858 and was buried in the plot.

#### Hospital Administration

When Washington Territory sought to establish a place for the care of the mentally ill, the abandoned fort -- with its buildings, cultivated land and a good source of water -- was a natural choice.

The first awareness of a need for an institution to care for the mentally ill came to the young territory in 1854 when a displaced sailor showed signs which were considered "untreatable" by medical techniques. He was brought to a Dr. Burns in Steilacoom for treatment.

The 1862 territorial legislature finally took action toward obtaining proper and humane treatment for those who were mentally ill. They awarded a contract to the Sisters of Charity in Vancouver for the care of the disturbed. In 1866 a new contract was made with James Huntington and W. W. Hays of Monticello to care for the patients at a dollar a day.

In 1868 a bill was introduced asking Congress to give the former U. S. Army property at Fort Steilacoom to Washington Territory for an institution for the insane. The bill did not pass.

When the War Department offered the buildings for sale in 1870, the Washington Territorial Legislature, for \$850, bought the 25 structures that had cost \$200,000

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to build. It was not until April 1874 that an act of Congress approved donating the land of the military reservation to the Territory for use as an "asylum for the insane and for no other purpose."

When the new territorial hospital for the care of the insane opened at Fort Steilacoom, 21 patients were housed in the former military buildings. The contract for the care of the inmates was given to Hill Harmon, and Dr. Stacey Hemenway was appointed resident physician.

The beginning patterns of treatment at the territorial hospital were a combination of medieval ignorance and moralism. This was not untypical of the treatment of the mentally ill throughout the country at that time; the actual beginnings of American psychiatry were less than a hundred years old.

In the United States during the first half of the 19th Century the therapeutic principles employed by early psychiatrists Pinel, Esquirol and Earle were used. Their techniques, known as "moral therapy", became the foundation for many of the treatment programs today.

The secret of moral therapy was thought to rest in kindness and occupation, and the therapeutic dictum was that "the insane should never be idle." Occupation through labor on the farm and in work shops, education, physical activity, recreational programs, use of confidential and private interviews, emphasis on self-control, proper diet and rest and discreet use of drugs characterized the care of patients.

At the Washington Hospital for the Insane there were attempts to meet some of the principles of the "moral therapy" treatment. Hot and cold water was provided in the bathrooms. The hospital farm gave patients a place to work.

By 1877 records reveal that "an orchard of 300 trees comprising apple, pear, plum and cherry has been set out and several acres of garden have been cleared and cultivated." The orchard, of prime importance, includes many old varieties.

One man was responsible for hospital administration and one for care of patients. The dual system led to problems which resulted in an investigation by the medical society in 1875. In 1877 the state legislature changed the system to one in which the hospital superintendent was in complete charge of the institution and by statute he was required to be a skillful practicing physician. The latter requirement was to create problems later when some of the skillful doctors appointed to the job were not able administrators. For the most part, the superintendents were men of unusual foresight and great concern for the welfare of the mentally ill patient.

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Dr. John Waughop, who was superintendent from 1880-1897, is an example of the dedicated doctor concerned with care as well as administration. During his superintendency many important changes were instituted at the hospital. A bill passed the legislature proclaiming Fort Steilacoom a permanent territorial hospital for the insane and appropriating \$100,000 for further construction of suitable buildings so that 250 patients could be comfortably housed.

When the first new buildings opened at the hospital, Dr. Waughop segregated the patients into categories -- "violents", "chronics" and "liberty patients". By this time the farm and orchard were not only forms of occupation for the patients but provided for them a source of fresh fruits and vegetables. The annual report of 1898 lists a bountiful fruit crop of cherries, prunes, apples, plums and pears. Work therapy also was provided in the kitchen, laundry, tin shop and blacksmith shop.

Dr. Waughop felt strongly that the environment for patients should be beautiful. Great effort was spent landscaping. The results were ground landscaped with a large collection of trees not native to the Pacific Northwest.

At the time Dr. Waughop was creating pleasant surroundings for the patients and providing the only known form of therapy for them the trend in the rest of the nation was dismal. The great achievements of the early moral therapy and early hospital development were forgotten in the jumble of staggering hospital populations, budgetary difficulties, overcrowding, and an increasingly larger proportion of chronic cases. Hospitals became isolated from the medical community and management often could be characterized as inhumane and neglectful.

The decline nationally began in the last quarter of the 19th Century and continued into the 20th. Recovery rates fell as depersonalized care increased. The trend was not generally reversed until the 1940's and 1950's.

The years 1907-1914 were crucial years in the development of new concepts of treatment and care, and although nationally these trends were very slow to be accepted, at Western Washington Hospital for the Insane medical doctors were added to the staff so that surgical and dental care was provided for the patients. In 1911 Dr. A. P. Calhoun introduced the first form of treatment other than work therapy when he introduced hydrotherapy. In 1915 the name of the hospital was changed to Western State Hospital.

It was during the superintendency of Dr. Keller, 1914-1922, that many progressive changes were made. Dr. Keller emphasized professionalism, from the physician to the attendant.

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Poor working conditions, long hours and poor pay made the job of finding qualified attendants a difficult one. In many cases unqualified persons were hired, and mistreatment of patients occurred. The public, in a furor over such circumstances, failed to see that the problem was in poor personnel and that more money was needed to improve the kind of care given. In spite of the problems, advancements were made, and the hospital became a well-managed organization. Communication between the hospital and the public was beginning to take place. Mail service was established at the hospital, and transportation to Tacoma became more convenient when the trolley line was installed in 1916.

In spite of severe shortages of money and personnel, further progress was made in the treatment of patients in the 1920's. A fulltime dentist was appointed, a dietician was hired, an occupational therapy department was established and an educational contract was drawn with Tacoma General Hospital to allow student nurses to take psychiatric training at Western State.

Federal money and state appropriations in the early 1930's allowed a massive building campaign to begin. An experienced administrator was needed, and Dr. Keller, who had resigned in 1922, was asked to be superintendent. He remained until 1949. When he resigned for the second time, the hospital was a modern one using the most up-to-date treatments for the care of the mentally ill. He had fought from 1914 to gain professionalism for the hospital.

Western State Hospital had never fallen into the decline that affected so many of the hospitals caring for the mentally ill.

The Fort Steilacoom Historic District includes some of the last remaining undeveloped farmland in the Puget Sound region that was cleared and under cultivation prior to 1850. From the period when Fort Steilacoom served as an army garrison, there are four surviving military structures in their original locations on Officers Row; including two field officers quarters, the commanding officers quarters and the surgeon's residence, all built in 1867. Also within the district is the Western State Hospital complex -- a State mental institution established in 1874 with a long tradition of humane and progressive treatment. The existing hospital buildings and ground represent almost every phase of construction and many of the patient treatment programs that have established the reputation of this public institution.

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## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY One square mile

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,0	5,3,3	9,4,0	5,2	2,5	4,6,0	B	1,0	5,3,3	9,4,0	5,2	2,3	8,5,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			
C	1,0	5,3,2	3,5,0	5,2	2,3	8,5,0	D	1,0	5,3,2	3,5,0	5,2	2,5	4,6,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cyrus and Rita Happy

ORGANIZATION

Heritage Council of Pierce County

DATE

September 17, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

11617 Gravelly Lake Drive, S.W.

TELEPHONE

(206) 588-2585

CITY OR TOWN

Tacoma

STATE

Washington 98499

## STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL  STATE  LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Arthur M. Sholnik*

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

December 19, 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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