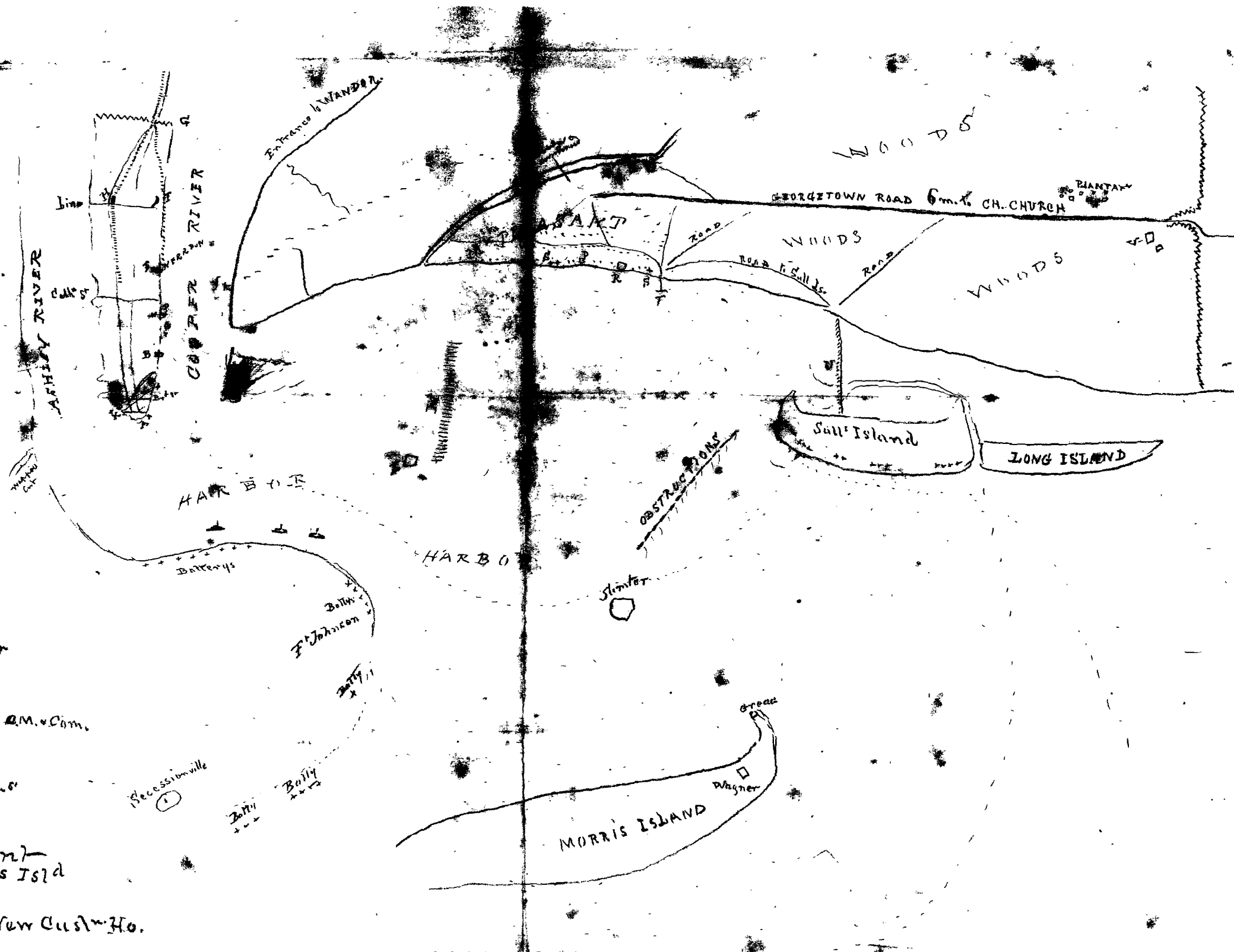
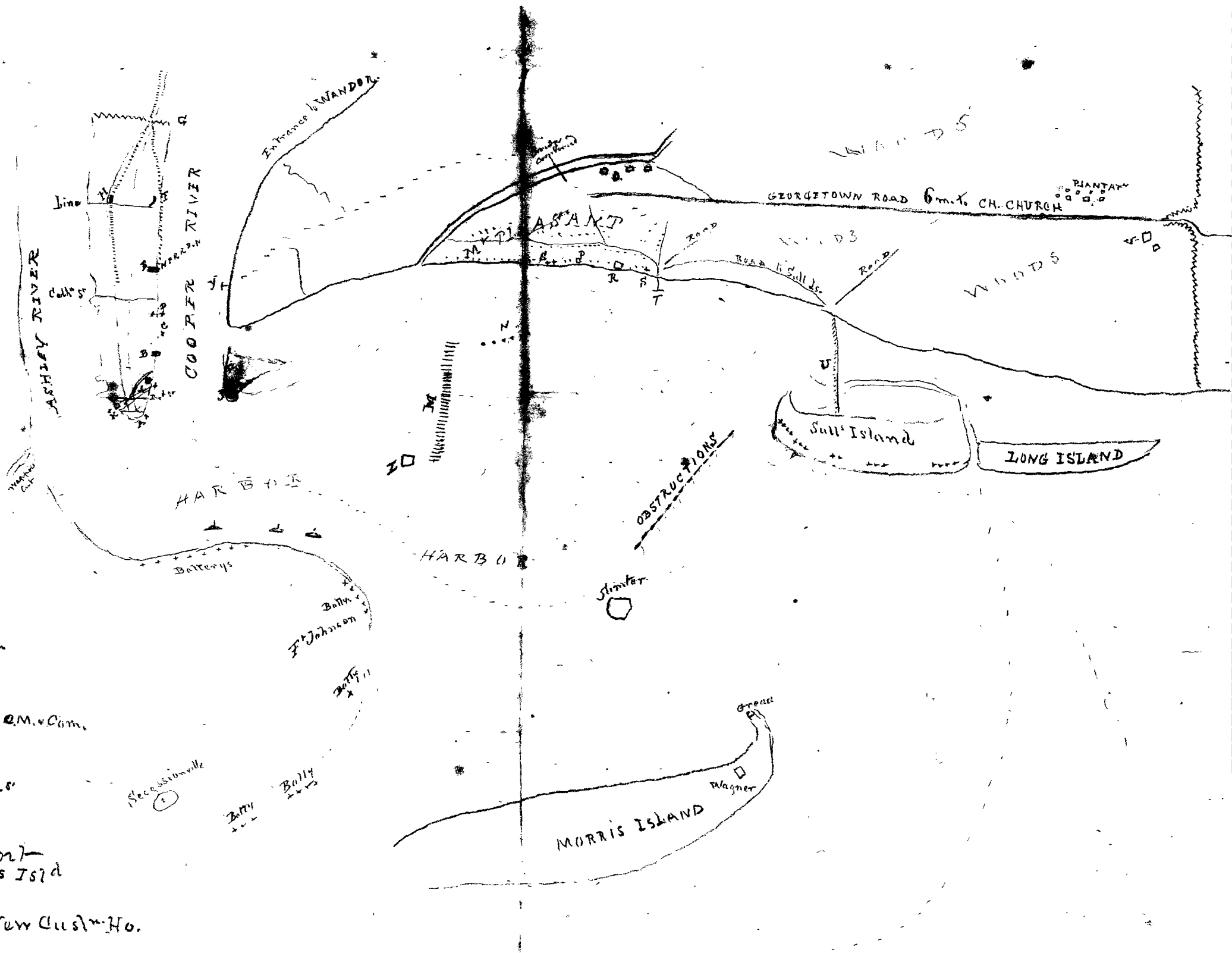


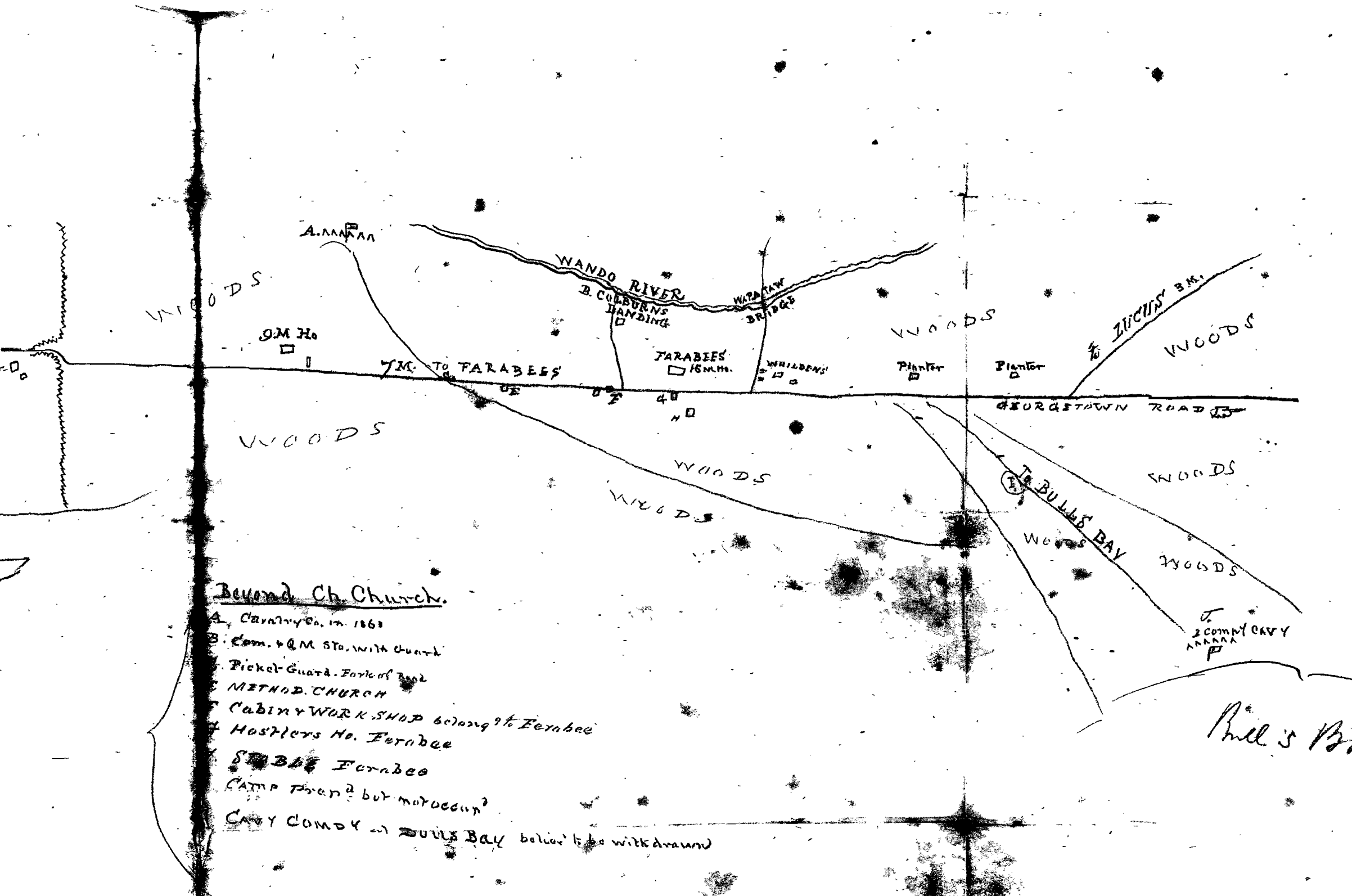
Misc. referred to Major General J. G. Fisher, Nov. 18, 1864, Letters Received by the Provost Marshal 1862-65, Box 2, Records of the Provost Marshal, South Carolina, RG 393.

- X Chisholm Mill Batty
- Y W.F. Com<sup>d</sup> opp<sup>t</sup> City
- A Wm<sup>r</sup> P<sup>r</sup> Battery
- B Bennetts Mill
- C One Gun. Fairchilds Whf
- D one Gun. Marsh's Whf
- E NEAR DEPOT
- F Half Moon Batty 2 gun
- G Interior Fortifications
- H S.C.R.R Pass<sup>r</sup> Depot
- I Dist. of Gr. Fire in '61
- J EASTLE PINCKNEY
- L Fort Ripley
- M Tiles across Harbor
- N TORPEDOES
- O Lucas Mill occup<sup>d</sup> b. M. & Com.
- P. Q M office
- R. Gen Ripleys. Hd Qrs
- S Quaker Battery
- T Whf at M<sup>r</sup> Pleasant
- U Bridge at Sillivans Isl<sup>d</sup>
- V Ch. Church
- X Blakely Gun. New Cust<sup>r</sup> Ho.



- X Chisholms Mill Batty
- Y Whf. Com<sup>d</sup> opp' City
- A Wh<sup>r</sup> P<sup>r</sup> Battery
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- L Fort Ripley
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- P. Q M office
- R. Gen Ripleys. Hd Qrs
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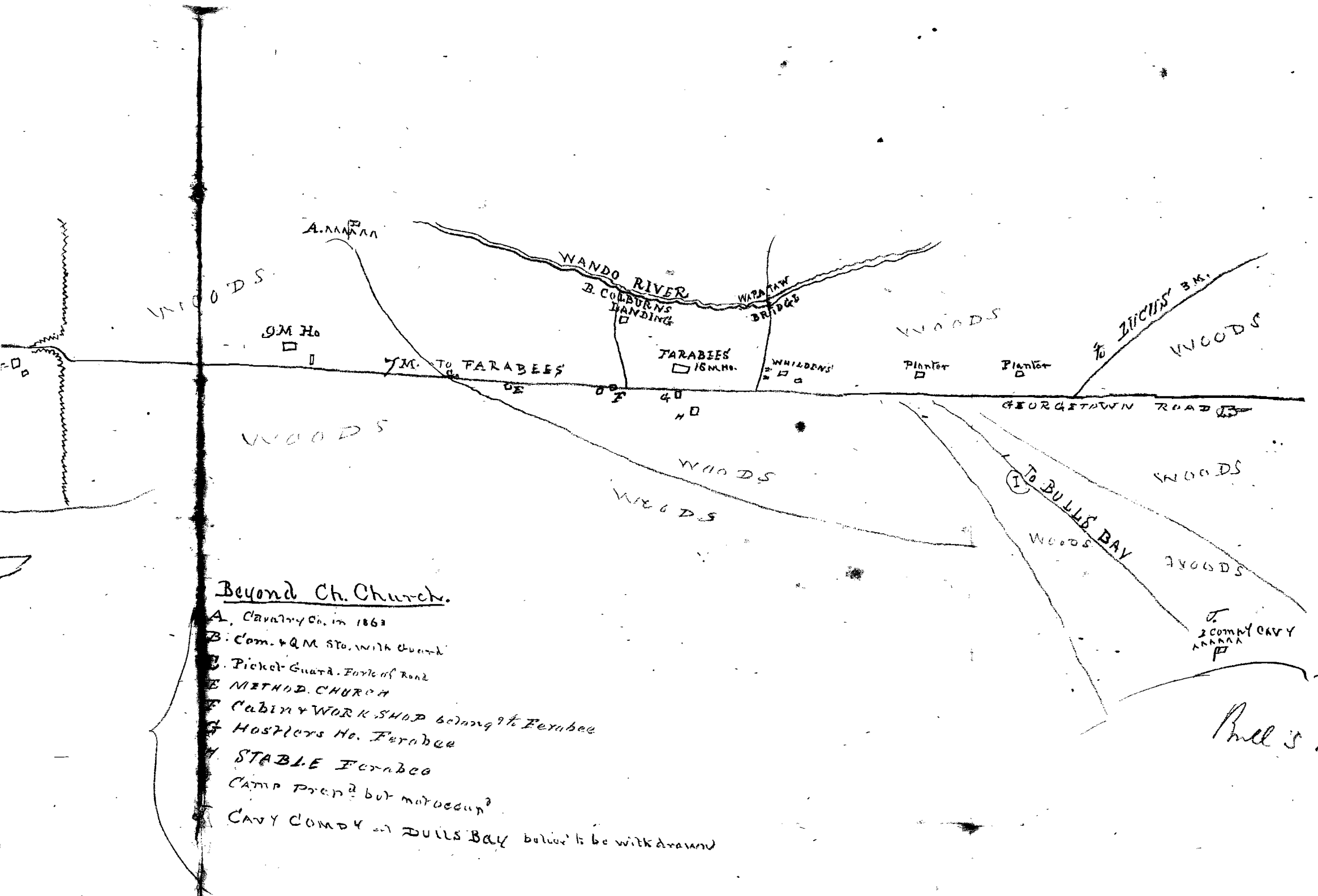




Beyond Ch. Church.

- A. Cavalry Co. in 1863
- B. Com. & Q.M. Sto. with Quark
- C. Picket Guard. Fork of Road
- D. METHOD. CHURCH
- E. CABIN & WORK SHOP belong to Farabee
- F. Hostlers Ho. Farabee
- G. STABLE Farabee
- H. CAMP ground but not used
- I. CAVY COMPY at BULL'S BAY below to be withdrawn

Bill's Bay



Beyond Ch. Church.

- A. Cavalry Co. in 1863
- B. Com. & Q.M. Sto. with Guard
- C. Picket Guard. Fork of Road
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- F. Cabin & WORK SHOP belong to Farabee
- G. Hostlers Ho. Farabee
- H. STABLE Farabee
- I. CAMP Prop<sup>d</sup> but not occu<sup>d</sup>
- K. CAVY COM<sup>d</sup> at BULLS BAY believe to be withdrawn

2 COM<sup>d</sup> CAVY  
A.M.M.A.A.A.

Bull's Bay

[REDACTED]

War Department.  
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and  
Abandoned Lands

Washington. May 30<sup>th</sup> 1865.

Circular  
No. 5.

Rules and Regulations for Assistant  
Commissioners.

II. The Headquarters of the Assistant  
Commissioners will, for the present, be established as  
follows, viz: for

<u>Virginia</u>	<u>at Richmond.</u>
<u>North Carolina</u>	<u>at Raleigh.</u>
<u>So Carolina and Georgia</u>	<u>at Beaufort. S. C.</u>
<u>Alabama</u>	<u>at Montgomery.</u>
<u>Kentucky &amp; Tennessee</u>	<u>at Nashville.</u>
<u>Missouri &amp; Arkansas</u>	<u>at St. Louis, Mo.</u>
<u>Mississippi</u>	<u>at Vicksburg.</u>
<u>Louisiana</u>	<u>at New Orleans.</u>
<u>Florida</u>	<u>at Jacksonville.</u>

III. Assistant Commissioners not already at their Posts will  
make all haste to establish their Headquarters, acquaint  
themselves with their fields, and do all in their power  
to quicken and direct the industry of Refugees and  
Freedmen, that they and their communities may do all  
that can be done, for the season already so far advanced,  
to prevent starvation and suffering, and promote good

order and prosperity. Their attention is invited to Circular No. 2. from this Bureau indicative of the objects to be attained.

III. Relief establishments will be discontinued as speedily as the cessation of hostilities and the return of industrial pursuits will permit. Great discrimination will be observed in administering relief so as to include none that are not absolutely necessitous and destitute.

IV. Every effort will be made to render the people self supporting. Government supplies will only be temporarily issued to enable destitute persons speedily to support themselves, and exact accounts must be kept with each individual, or community, and held as a lien upon their crops. The rations for the destitute will be that already provided in General Orders No. 30. War Department, series 1864. The Commissioners are especially to remember, that their duties are to enforce, with reference to these classes, the laws of the United States.

V. Loyal Refugees who have been driven from their homes will, on their return be protected from abuse and the calamities of their situation relieved as far as possible. If destitute they will be aided with transportation and food, when deemed expedient, while in transit, returning to their former homes.

VI. Simple good faith, for which we hope on all hands from those concerned in the passing away of slavery, will especially relieve the Assistant Commissioners in the discharge of their duties towards the Freedmen, as

well as promote the general welfare. The Assistant Commissioners will, every where, declare and protect their freedom, as set forth in the Proclamation of the

hands from those concerned in the passing away of slavery, will especially relieve the Assistant Commissioners in the discharge of their duties towards the Freedmen, as

well as promote the general welfare. The Assistant Commissioners will, every where, declare and protect their freedom, as set forth in the Proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress.

**VII.** In all places where there is an interruption of civil law; or in which local courts by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the Proclamation of the President, and the laws of Congress; disregard the negroes right to justice before the laws in not allowing him to give testimony; the control of all subjects relating to Refugees and Freedmen being committed to this Bureau, the Assistant Commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between Negroes and Whites or Indians; except those in Military service, so far as recognizable by Military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, Civil or Military of the United States.

**VIII.** Negroes must be free to choose their own employers, and be paid for their labor. Agreements should be free, bona-fide acts, approved by proper officers and their inviolability enforced on both parties.

The old system of overseers tending to compulsory unpaid labor and acts of cruelty and oppression is prohibited. The unity of families and all the rights of the family relation will be carefully guarded. In places where the local Statutes make no provisions for the marriage of persons of color, the Assistant Commissioners are authorized to designate officers,

who shall keep a records of Marriages, which may be solemnized by any Ordained Minister of the Gospel, who shall make a return of the same with such items as may be required for registration, at places designated by the Assistant Commissioners. Registrations already made by United States Officers, will be carefully preserved.

IX. Assistant Commissioners will instruct their receiving and disbursing officers, to make requisitions upon all Officers, Civil or Military, in charge of Funds, Abandoned Lands &c. within their respective territories, to turn over the same, in accordance with the orders of the President. They will direct their Medical Inspectors to ascertain the facts and necessities connected with the medical treatment and sanitary condition of Refugees and Freedmen. They will instruct their Superintendents of Education to collect the facts in reference to the progress of this work, and aid it with as few changes as possible, to the close of the present season. During the school vacations of the hot months special attention will be given to the provision for the next year.

X. Assistant Commissioners will aid Refugees and Freedmen in securing titles to land according to law. This may be done for them as individuals, or by encouraging joint Companies.

XI. This Bureau being in the War Department, all rules and regulations governing officers under

accountability for property apply as set forth in the Revised Regulations of the Army. All other persons employed by the Bureau are also subject to



accountability for property apply as set forth in the Revised Regulations of the Army. All other persons in the service of the Bureau are also subject to Military Jurisdiction.

XII. Assistant Commissioners will require regular and complete reports from their subordinates and will themselves report quarterly as directed by law, and correspond frequently with this Bureau directing to the Commissioner in person.

By order of  
Maj Gen.<sup>l</sup> O. O. Stowards.

Commr. of Bureau &c.

(Signed) J. S. Fullerton.

d. d. G.

A True Copy.

Stuart M. Taylor  
d. d. G.

Office Post Surgeon Fort Pulaski, Ga  
November 14<sup>th</sup> 1864

Surgeon Meredith Clymer  
Medical Director, D.S.O.

Sir

I have the honor to Report—  
That I have computed the "air space" of the quarters of  
the Prisoners of War at Fort Pulaski, Ga, and find it to be  
as follows,

No of Prisoners Quartered in the Fort -	545
" " Casemates occupied	22
" " Cubic feet to Casemate	5170
Whole No of " " Occupied	11370
" " " " " " per Man	208.7

The space allowed is evidently much too limited, -  
 The means of ventilation are by the embrasures (size of embrasures  
 22 x 34 inches) the doors of the casemates, and the flues. (about 10 x 48  
 inches aperture) corresponding to the arch of each Casemate.  
 The embrasures are always open. The upper small doors of the Cas-  
 mates are allowed open day and night, the other doors at times during  
 the day. By these means a change of air is maintained which  
 measurably compensates for the lack of "air space" allowed per man.  
 The principal diseases among the Prisoners are, Diarrhoea, many  
 of them Chronic, Bronchitis, scabies, and scurvy to some extent.  
 The Scurvitic taint was developed previous to coming to this Post.  
 Many have been prisoners since May and July, 1863, and have had

215 ft. 10. 0. 188. 32" E.  
 Office of the Medical Director  
 Fort Pulaski, Ga.  
 Nov. 10 1864  
 Respectfully forwards  
 the following information for  
 Major General -  
 commanding  
 Fort Pulaski, Georgia  
 Capt. Geo. S. Bivens

Two hundred  
 of the prisoners  
 were at times  
 he was once to  
 have been on a  
 boat in charge  
 of the 144 ft. 4  
 of the boats were  
 he allowed in  
 the air of the

Prisoners - The  
 report for  
 estimation of  
 space was  
 one of the most  
 accurate or  
 on the prisoners  
 which were  
 only 1/2 the  
 per minute.

Nov 18. 64  
 M. Clymer  
 Post Surgeon

Office Post Surgeon  
 Fort Pulaski, Ga. Nov 18 1864

Report of  
 Capt. Geo. S. Bivens

Of the fact that he was  
 the "air space" of the  
 the "air space" of the  
 fact that he was

M. Clymer

a Scorbatic taint for many months.

They are able to obtain Vegetables, by purchase of the Butcher, to a limited extent, but not in sufficient quantities to reclaim the system. If in addition to the usual prison rations, an occasional issue of the antiscorbutics, such as Onions, pickled Cabbage, lime juice &c, could be furnished, it would be an act of mercy to the suffering, and I have no doubt would be accepted with grateful acknowledgements by the recipients.

II The Quarters within the Fort have in like manner been too limited for our troops. Until the present date the amount of air space has been even less than that of the prisoners of War, being only 180 cubic feet per man, the only alleviating circumstance being, the amount of duty performed is such as to relieve the Quarters in part, continually of a portion of their occupants.

Additional room has now been furnished, affording 210 cubic feet of air space per man.

The health of the command may be considered good.

I am very Respectfully

Your Obedt Servant

A. C. Hendrick

Surgeon 157<sup>th</sup> U.S. Vols

Port-Luzon

Headquarters, Department of the South,

Assistant Adjutant General's Office,

Hilton Head, S. C., May 16<sup>th</sup> 1865.

Major B. F. Thompson  
Prov. Mar. Gen'l S. C.

Majors:

The Maj' Gen'l Commanding directs that you arrest all such disorderly, disobedient, or dangerous, persons white or colored on the plantations, lands, or settlements, which are under the control of Prov. Mar. Gen'l R. Saxton ~~the~~ Inspector of Settlements, and Plantations, as he may point out to you, and that you instruct your subordinates in the Provost Marshal's Department to do the same.

I have the honor to be, Major,

Very Respectfully &c  
W. D. Hayes,

Capt 35<sup>th</sup> U. S. C. T.

A. A. Adj't Gen'l

HEADQUARTERS, HILTON HEAD DISTRICT,

— OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, —

Hilton Head, S. C. Jan 26<sup>th</sup> 1865.

Gr Col S. L. Woodford  
P. M. G. D. S.

Colonel.

I have the honor to state that from numerous visits to the enlisted men prisoners of war in my custody and from a very large mass of letters and applications from them I have learned that there is a large number of prisoners who were deserters from the Confederate Army at the time of Gov. Brown's 16<sup>th</sup> Co proclamation and another large class of exempts, detailed men and citizens who have never been in the service of the so called Confederacy or in any other Military service than the Geo Militia during Gen Sherman's advance. These men are clamoring to take the oath of allegiance and I feel assured a very large number of them would labor for the Government at any kind of work whatever for several months for the privilege of being allowed to return to their true Allegiance. I believe that at least 200 laborers for 60 or 90

days could be thus procured for the govern-  
ment without any other compensation than  
rations and a blanket.

Very Respectfully  
Your Obedient Servt

B. W. Thompson  
Major, 32 U. S. C. & P. Marshal.

Office Provost Marshal  
Hilton Head S.C.

Jan 26<sup>th</sup> 1865  
O.P.M.H.

Thompson B. W.

Mayor & Pro Marshal.

Statement in regard  
to Prisoners of War in  
Camp.

The Prov. Marshal  
be satisfied of the  
honest intentions  
of the applicants.

J. S. Foster  
Wes. County

Jan 27. 65.

Office Prov. Marshal  
Hilton Head S.C.  
January 27/65.

mediately so that the  
men selected can be turned  
over to the Chief Quarters  
Master & the remainder  
be ready to be sent North  
to-day.

Stewart L. Woodford  
Lieut. Col. 127th. V.  
& Pro. Mar. Men

S.C. 505.

Major Thomas,  
Chief Q. M. having  
applied for 100  
of these men to  
labor on the dock,  
a number varying  
from 50 to 100 will  
be allowed to take  
the oath, for this  
purpose, provided  
Jan 26/65. O.P.M.H.

Respectfully referred to Major  
Thompson, Pro. Mar. Dict of  
Hilton Head, who will make  
the examination directed by  
the foregoing instrument of Gen.  
Order. No prisoner sent here for  
retaliation will be allowed to  
take the oath. This exam-  
ination will be made im-  
mediately

Charles Ellis, age 25 years, born in Liverpool, England. have been in this country fourteen (14) years. been south since 1860. I was in Charleston when the war broke out. I enlisted in February 1861 in the Navy. I have been on board the Flag ship "Charleston". (14) fourteen months.

John Clancy, age 25 years, born in the state of New York. have been south four (4) years. I was on the Savannah River when the war broke out, and could not get back and to date being conscripted. I enlisted in the Navy. I belong to the gun boat "Charleston." all of my relations and friends are living in the State of New York.

Charles Hoyt, age 25 years, born in Liverpool, England. been in this country about four (4) years. Was in Charleston on a vessel when the war broke out. ~~He could not get away &~~ I enlisted on the gun boat "Charleston." my parents and friends are all living in Liverpool, England.

These men deserted from the Iron Clad "Charleston" last evening the 27<sup>th</sup> of October 1864. They state that the "Charleston" was on picket between Fort -



Johnson and Fort Ripley, and that they jumped over-board at half past eleven o'clock, and swam to Morris Island. They reached Morris Island at two o'clock.

They give the following information.

Captain Brown, commands the flag ship "Charleston". There are four iron clads, the "Charleston", 150 men, 6 guns, - 3. 7 in Brooks Rifle, 1. 9 in Dahlgren, the other two not known.

The "Chicora", 100 men, - 4 guns, - 2. 7 in Brooks Rifle, 1. 9 in Dahlgren, 1. 42 pdr. Rifle.

The "Palmetto State", 100 men, 4 guns, - 2. 7 in Brooks Rifle, 1. 9 in Dahlgren, 1. 42 pdr. Rifle.

The "Columbia" is lying at the ~~northeastern~~ Charleston wharf. She is pierced for six guns, but only has two, 7 in Brooks Rifle. She will carry, when ready for sea 150 men. These boats are all plated with iron, the sides 4 in, the deck 1 in.

They all have torpedoes about 15 feet in front of the bows. Containing on the "Charleston", 200 lbs on the others 175 lbs of powder. One of these boats go on picket every night, it lays between Fort Ripley & Fort Johnson. There are also three row boats on picket, two between Fort Sumter & Sullivan's Island. One between Fort Sumter & Fort Johnson, these boats contain 6 to 8 men each.

The men on the Iron Clads are armed with revolvers and cutlasses. - The "Macinaw", the receiving ship, is not fit for service. She has

about seventy five (75) conscripts, she lays well up the Cooper River. They would not allow any one on board our boat to go on shore for the last three months, owing to the yellow fever being prevalent in Charleston. 13 deaths have occurred in one day: the average deaths are 6 or 7 of a day. We do not know anything of the force in or around Charleston, Gen. Hardee is in command, and we think he has about 5,000 troops under him. I have heard that 250 men were in Fort Sumter, all of the Prisoners of War, have been removed from Charleston.

The blockade runner "Flora" was ~~knocked to pieces~~ the other day by the batteries on Morris Island, her cargo was nearly all lost. The "Syrone" a blockade runner went out last night about 7 o'clock. The "Chicora" another blockade runner ran out night before last, cargo of bask, Cotton. The blockade runners "General Whitney" and "General Clinch" are still in the harbor. — There is very little news, we heard that Genl. Early had been whipped in the valley and lost forty three (43) cannon. The report was official and signed by General Early.

Genl. Hood has gone for Tennessee. Gold is thirty (30) dollars. Our rations are very good, much better than the soldiers, consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Fresh beef, rice, pork, beans. The gun boats are very slow, and cannot

make more than four (4) miles an hour. They are fitting out a small expedition of four (4) launches, will carry about 100 men and a "Howitzer" to each boat. The shells from Cummings' Point do a great deal of damage, reaching to the North Eastern Rail Road Depot. The time fuse shell do the most damage. The Confederates talk of arming the negroes, and say that they will have 200,000 ready in the spring.

The confederates hope that McClellan will be elected, and think if he is, that he will give them favorable terms. If Mr. Lincoln is elected they will fight to the last.

Statements of three  
Deserters who came  
into our lines Oct. 28<sup>th</sup>  
1864, at Morris Island  
S.C.

of Gen. M. G. B. of  
H. 30 of the  
Recd. for to the  
Comd. Gen.

James H. Call  
Lieut. Col. U.S.A.  
S.C.

Office Pro. Mar. Genl. D.S.  
Hilton Head S.C.  
October 30<sup>th</sup> 1864

Hall James F.  
Lieut. Col. 1<sup>st</sup> N.Y. Eng. Co.  
& Pro. Mar. Genl. D.S.

Forwards Statements  
of 3 Deserters from  
the Rebel Navy, for the  
information of the Command  
General.

Copy furnished to  
Admiral Mahlgren  
Oct 31. 64  
File

W. D. M.  
S



Headquarters, Department of the South,

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,

Hilton Head, S. C., 15 Nov. 1864

Surgeon Hynkoop  
U.S.A.

1- Surgeon at Beaufort - S.C.  
Sir, I have the honor to

request - you to examine an  
iron collar used as a punish-  
ment at the prison at Beaufort,  
and to give a professional opinion  
as to how long a man can be  
subjected to such punishment with-  
out doing him injury, that would  
effect his efficiency as a soldier

You will please take into  
consideration the case of a man  
being badly intoxicated at the  
time of being subjected to the  
punishment.

Respy Your Obedt Servt  
{ Signed } James L. Hall  
At Col. 106 N. Y. Vol. Eng's  
& Provost Marshal General S. C.

Off. Br. M. Hall  
At Col. 106 N. Y. Vol. Eng's  
& Prov. M. Genl.

Hall James L.  
At Col. 106 N. Y. Vol. Eng's  
& Prov. M. Genl.

Request - Surgeon  
Hynkoop - Prov. Surgeon  
at Beaufort - S. C. - He  
examined iron collar in  
Beaufort - jail and  
gave professional opin-  
ion as to how long a  
man can be subjected to  
it - He - pronounced  
collar's irritating, being  
as to effect, thus efficiency  
as a soldier.

Wm. L.

Respectfully returned  
to - Lt. Col. Hall, 106 N. Y. Vol. Eng's  
Provost Marshal Genl. S. C.

Upon inspecting the collar  
of the jail, I found that the  
part to which the man was  
bound had been attached had been  
carried away - but after  
an examination of the iron  
collar and from a description  
of the mode of punishment  
it is my opinion that a man  
would be in danger of injury  
if subjected to the collar of  
punishment described in this  
let. The effect upon the  
constitution of a man would  
vary according to his  
strength and disposition  
& position of conditory strength  
by changing his food frequently  
would render the punishment  
less painful of 24 hours, and  
only suffer the man was any  
possibility of excessive fatigue - if  
continued more than 24 hours  
the health of the man would  
be injured of the amount of  
and harmful details by  
{ Signed } Alfred Hynkoop  
Surgeon Major  
At Col. 106 N. Y. Vol. Eng's  
& Provost Marshal General S. C.

# Office of the Provost Marshal,

Beaufort, S. C., Nov 17 1864.

To Col. James S. Vail,  
Prov Marshal Genl D. S.

Col. Enclosed please find a receipt for 40 boxes wormwood bitters confiscated property turned over to Surg in charge of Hospital Beaufort S. C. by your order.

I am very respectfully  
Yours Obedt Servant  
John A. Boyd  
Capt and Prov Marshal

Provoor Mankoe Office P.O.S.  
Morris Island S.C.  
Nov 5<sup>th</sup> 1864.

Leit. Col. James T. Hance  
Provoor Mankoe P.O.S.  
Col.

In reply to your communication  
of Oct. 30<sup>th</sup> this day received. I have  
the honor to state that the instructions  
contained in the letter of the 14<sup>th</sup>  
have been by me fully carried out.  
The Chief Medical Officer of this District  
Surgeon Hagen 54<sup>th</sup> Reg. I. Inf. U.S. told  
me in personal conversation that there  
was no danger of catching the yellow  
fever and therefore I sent them to Kilauea  
Head. In future I will keep them  
ten days as you direct

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Thos. L. Appleton  
Capt. 8<sup>th</sup> Reg. Mankoe P.O.S.

U. S. Transport "Cannonicus,"

Off Charleston, S. C. Oct. 3<sup>d</sup> 1864.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt this day from Lieut. Col.  
Stewart L. Woodford, 127<sup>th</sup> N. Y. T. of Maj. Gen. Foster's Staff, of  
boxes numbered 1 to 23, and marked according to the above  
invoice. The clothing and stores contained in these boxes  
are agreed by Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones, Commanding Confederate  
Forces, to be safely and promptly delivered to the Union officers  
held as prisoners of war at Charleston, S. C.

C. B. Warwick

Asst. to Maj. Gen.  
Sam. Jones Comd'g  
Dept. S. C. & Fla.

Pop. 77  
In duplicate

Invoice of 23 Boxes  
of Clothing, sent by  
U. S. Army Com. for Fed-  
eral Officers, Prisoners  
of War, at Charleston,  
S. C. with receipt of  
Capt. P. C. Warrent, U. S. A.

These boxes were de-  
livered by Lieut. Col.  
Woodford to Capt. P.  
C. Warwick of Gen. Jones  
Staff, Oct. 3, 1864.

The other invoice & receipt  
enclosed in letter to "Agent"  
of U. S. Army Com., in charge  
at Beaufort, S. C., dated  
Oct. 10/64 & marked B.



Invoice of Clothing for Federal Prisoners at Charleston S.C. forwarded by Wm M Marsh, Capt. U.S. Sanitary Commission at Beaufort S.C. on the 2nd day of October 1864.  
 - - Officers - -

No.	Package	Marks	No.	Quantity	Articles
1	Box		1	27	Quilts
1	"		2	12 doz	Shirts and quilts
1	"		3	53 pairs	Cotton flannel drawers
1	"		4	190 "	" " "
1	"		5	73	Bedsacks
1	"		6	156	Drawers
1	"		7	60	Bedsacks
1	"		8	800	Towels and 650 Handkerf.
1	"		9	1434	Handkerchief
1	"		10	18	Quilts
1	"		11	61	Cotton Shirts
1	"		12	125	Bedsacks
1	"		13	100 pro	Cotton Drawers
1	"		14	400 "	do do
1	"		15	45 "	Towels and 55 flannel Shirts
1	"		16	91	Cotton Drawers
1	"		17	20	Quilts
1	"		18	16	do
1	"		19	258	Flannel Shirts
1	"		20	100	Cover Wrappers
1	"		21	100	Cotton Drawers
1	"		22	121	Cover Wrappers
1	"		23	127	Cotton Drawers

For Officers Prisoners of War, Camp Miss Genl. James Jones  
 Charleston S.C. Wm. U.S. Sanitary Commission. Beaufort, May 2nd 1864

Beaufort - Nov. 18, 1864

Pro. Marshal General. - G. S.

Sir. -

In compliance with your order. I proceeded to the Provost - Prison in Beaufort. and found but a part of the apparatus for punishment. viz. an upright post. with a few links of chain attached by a staple: and subsequently. at another place. saw the collar. in the form of a ring. five or six inches in diameter. six width about. two inches. and weighing five or six lbs.

The mode of placing the Culpit was stated thus: the hands having been manacled the chain connecting them was carried behind the post; and the collar placed around the neck. from the few links in the chain. brought the head in close proximity to the post. thus allowing the prisoner to carry the feet but a short distance from the position in which they were first placed. In other words. compelling an almost absolute fixed position.

Now had the collar been attached firmly { not by links. } to the post. it would have supported its own weight. which now the base of the neck received. and would have tended. by pressing against the chin. to have given support to the yielding muscles of the trunk: for these. sooner than the muscles of the limbs.

which admitted of a little motion, would yield from exhaustion: The lower dorsal & lumbar muscles would suffer most: and the extent, of course, with the time, and very much with the capacity of the muscle for tension.

Experience aside from physiology, shows us that no set of muscles can maintain a fixed position without suffering, and ultimate injury; and to none, would this result sooner, or be <sup>so</sup> injurious, than to the muscles involved in this species of punishment. How long, with impunity, this position could be borne, would vary with individuals, and with the same individual in different conditions. From two to eight hours, I would give, according to the muscular development of the person, and particularly of the dorsal region. However it should be borne in mind, that circumstances greatly affect the contractility of muscle: and nothing as everyone is aware, so much as intoxication.

The same person, intoxicated, <sup>could</sup> endure this form of punishment, only proportionably a less time.

A high temperature of the atmosphere, by relaxing the muscular fibers, would materially abridge the time, to which a culprit could be safely subjected to this form of discipline.

Like the cold douche, and some other modes, as this form of punishment must be admissible to reduce the refractory, but requires judgment

REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINALS

+ attention to its application. Other considerations would have a bearing, but I think I have answered the inquiries expressed in your order.

I respectfully,

{Signed}

W. M. Marsh

Subscribed & sworn to  
before me this twenty-  
fourth day Nov. 1867.  
at Beaufort S.C.

{Signed}

James F. Hall

L. Col. & Pro. Mar. Genl. U.S.

Head Quarters, Department of the South,  
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,

Hilton Head, S. C., 31 Oct. 1864.

Capt W L M Purser  
Actg.

Captain I have the honor to inform you that I have directed the seizure of 23 Cases Danbars Wormwood Cordial at Hilton Head and 26 Cases of same at Beaufort. I have had this stuff subjected to the opinion of the Actg Medical Director who says that it is the commonest kind of liquor (Alcohol or high wines) with some better stuff in it, that it is vile stuff, and far more injurious than the commonest Whiskey - We have found the

Oct 31 1864  
Hilton Head, S. C.  
Capt W L M Purser

Recd. from the  
Lieut. Col. W. M. Purser

~~Report~~

that, the original of several of Danbars Wormwood Cordial, at Hilton Head and 26 cases of the same at Beaufort - is vile stuff and far more injurious than common Whiskey - We have directed it to be handed over to the Actg Medical Officer of each Post.

Oct 31 1864  
Hilton Head, S. C.  
Capt W L M Purser

has been offered.  
It will be done for the gift.

It must be done back to the State. The return, like other when passed, will be given. My work is done. My work is done.

The return of the charges - the original will be turned over to the State. See. Some more for bettering purposes only.

Nov. 8. 64  
W. L. M. Purser

W. L. M. Purser

worst cases of drunkenness from  
it that I have ever seen and  
it seems to have been sold  
without restraint, by whom  
it does not appear -

The seizure  
is necessary for the preservation  
of good order and military discipline  
as well as for the health of the  
command.

I have directed  
it to be turned over to the  
chief Medical Officer of each  
post

I am very Resp<sup>ly</sup> Your  
Obedt Servt.

James F. Call  
Hon<sup>ble</sup> Secy War Dept  
New Mexico  
D. C.

## HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,

— OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, —

Hilton Head, S. C., February 11<sup>th</sup> 1865Major B. H. Thompson  
Provost Marshal S. C.

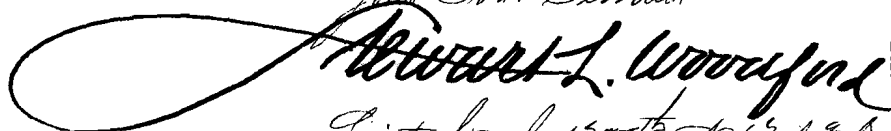
Major:

I would respectfully call your attention to the filthy condition of the quarters of the Rebel Prisoners of War in your custody and hereby direct that you take immediate measures to correct this evil, by issuing stringent orders compelling the Prisoners to thoroughly police their quarters regularly and systematically.

I have the honor to be Major

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt. Servant



Albert L. Woodford  
Lieut. Col. 127<sup>th</sup> N. Y. Inf. 4<sup>th</sup>  
Pro. War General

REPLY FROM THOMPSON:

Feb 12<sup>th</sup> 1865

I have carefully inspected the Rebel quarters and find them in good condition

[signed] B. H. Thompson.

Headquarters Dept. of the South,

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL;

Hilton Head, S. C. October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1864.

J. P. King. 1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina Cavalry, a Deserter  
 Status: - I volunteered August 20<sup>th</sup> 1861, to serve  
 for three years or during the war. Am a native of  
 South Carolina. Have a Mother and 3 Sisters  
 residing in S.C. Came into our lines at Colles Island  
 on the night of the 29<sup>th</sup> of September, - Left his command  
 on James Island on the night of the 29<sup>th</sup> Sept, being  
 on picket, left his post and gave himself up to Col.  
 Troops on picket on Colles Island.

Have been on James Island only since  
 Sept. 15<sup>th</sup>, know very little of James Island - Was  
 encamped to the rear of the "Bull of the Woods", and  
 left Fort Johnson. Send down to Western line  
 25 Cavalry Men, each night: two men at a post,  
 no relief, having to stand on picket all night. -

About 3000 Men on James Island, rank  
 and file.

The Small Pox & Yellow Fever being prevalent  
 in Charleston. No visiting being allowed between the  
 city and the Islands in consequence of which all

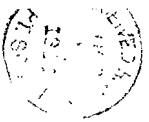
Office of the Provost Marshal  
 Hilton Head, S. C. Oct 2<sup>nd</sup> 1864

W. J. Bennett  
 Provost Marshal  
 Dept. of the South.

Forward a statement of  
 J. P. King - a Deserter from  
 the 1<sup>st</sup> South Carolina Cavalry  
 for the information of the Provost  
 Marshal commanding. W. J.

C. D. 3155 D. B. White  
 Inspector General  
 White Chief Engineer  
 is in the Engineer Office

137 Comm and of  
 Prov. Gen. S. C. State  
 W. J. Bennett  
 Provost Marshal



1864



means of information from the interior is stopped, no papers at present being sent to James Island.

Genl Toliver is in command of James Isd. Was transferred from Virginia to South Carolina on the 28<sup>th</sup> March 1864 to recruit in S.C. - About 25 men of his command are on James Island.

About 8000 (Federal) sent to Charleston from Andersonville to the old Race ground.

The Federal Prisoners, revolted and overpowered the Guard, and fought with fence rails; quite a number escaped but by Cavalry and blood Hounds were again recaptured. They (the Federal Prisoners) suffer terribly from Scurvy, and are almost naked, they have no shelter.

Large numbers of Negroes are at Work strengthening their Batteries on James Island.

A Cavalry Picket of 20 men is on the first line of rifle pits thrown up by the Federal Forces when on the raid in July last. The second line of Rifle pits, thrown up by Federal forces in July last, is occupied by about 100 Infantry.

No new line of Rifle Pits or fortifications has been built where the Federal forces landed in

in July.

Thinks no boat Pickets are at present at the place where the Federal forces landed in July.

The Cavalry pickets have orders to fire <sup>on</sup> any ~~one~~ man on foot, coming towards them, either front or rear.

Only three Companies on Johns Island, at present as far as can learn, with a fatigues party -

Thinks that Johns Island could be taken readily by proper distribution of Federal Forces, from all that he can learn.

Has not been on Johns Island, got his information from one stationed there.

Respectfully forwarded  
W. T. Bennett  
Lieut Col + Pro Mar: Genl. D.S.

Hilton Head, S. C.  
November 8, 1862

Surgeon M. Clymer,  
Medical Director,  
Dept. of South.

Sir,

During your temporary absence, two men, Jacob Abindroth and Frank Truebel, applied to lease the Brewery on the grounds of the U. S. Army General Hospital at Hilton Head, S. C. - Not having permission from the Provost Marshal General of the Department to brew or sell Ale, I directed them to first procure such permission, but in the mean time gave them permission to store in the brewery, certain packages of Ale, to land which the Provost Marshal had given them written permission.

It is understood that it was only storage; that there should be no drinking allowed on the premises, nor any of the liquor given or sold to any enlisted man. As no lease was signed nor no agreement to lease given or understood, no permission to brew any malt liquor was given.

On the report of Asst. Surgeon Weber, in charge,

Hilton Head, S. C.

November 8, 1862.

D. O. G. - O. S. G. 9. J.

W. R. Ramsey.

Asst. Surg. U. S. Army.

Reports misdemeanors on the  
part of two men, in brewing  
malt liquor without authority.

Office Medical Director S. C.

Hilton Head, S. C.

Nov. 5, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to the  
Provost Marshal General at  
the recommendation of the  
Medical Director approved, the  
request that the within named  
men may be sent out of the

Department.

M. M. A. H. H. H.

Asst. Medical Director S. C.

of the above named Hospital, I yesterday made an inspection of the premises and found several small kegs of Ale or beer, evidently brewed on the premises, and a concoction at that time in the boiler. Although they had been notified, by Asst. Surgeon Huber, on Saturday that no brewing would be allowed, I placed a temporary guard over the contents of the building, and visited Lieut. Col. Hall, N. Y. Vol. Infy., Provost Marshal General, Dept. South, who informed me that he had given them no authority to brew or sell malt liquors, and provided me with a guard to prevent the ale already brewed being removed.

These two men, Dr. Huber informs me, have been almost constantly intoxicated since their arrival, and certainly the one I saw was in that state yesterday. Besides this Dr. Huber states that, since their arrival, some of the convalescents in the Hospital have been intoxicated, an occurrence which rarely took place before.

In view of the above circumstances I would respectfully recommend that the Provost Marshal be notified, and the liquor etc. be taken away and such disposition made of it as may seem best in his judgement.

Very respectfully

Yours obedt. servt.

W. R. Ramsey

Asst. Surgeon U.S. Army, & Asst. Med. Inspector D. O. S.

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,

Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 20<sup>th</sup> 1894

Lt. Col. S. F. Hall  
 Provost Marshal General  
 Dept. of the South-

~~Confidential~~

I have the honor  
 to acknowledge the reception of your note of to-day  
 concerning the "Mormon Bitters" with a sample of  
 the article, which I return herewith:

It is evidently an alcoholic tincture of some  
 vegetable bitter, and given in proper dose might in  
 some cases prove beneficial as a tonic. It is ir-  
 ritating, and if used as a beverage more harmful  
 than the liquor alone.

~~Very Respectfully~~

Your Obedt Servant

W. R. Ramsey

Asst. Surg. U.S.A.

Oct. 20th. 1894

D. J. S.

Head Quarters Dept of the South  
 Office Provost Marshal Genl.  
 Hilton Head Oct 14<sup>th</sup> /64

Captain P. F. Young  
 As War. D. M. Fla.

The Provost Marshal General directs that in view of yellow fever being prevalent in Charleston S. C. that you, with suggestions and advice of the Post- or District Surgeon, to isolate all Refugees and Deserters who may come within our lines and as far as possible prevent any communication between said parties and the troops and Quartermasters employees of this Department until such time as may be deemed safe by the Medical Authority of the Post.

I am, Captain  
 Very Respectfully  
 Your Obedt Servant  
 Signed Frank Geise  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut 32<sup>nd</sup> U. S. C. I. and  
 Asst Provost Marshal Genl. D. S.

Official Copy  
 P. F. Young (as 107) 0006  
 Provost. M. D. M. Fla.

## Headquarters, Department of South Carolina,

Assistant Adjutant General's Office,

Hilton Head, S. C.,

August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1865.

Colonel A. D. Green

(6<sup>th</sup> W. I. Regulars)Comdg 2<sup>nd</sup> Separate Brigade  
Fort Royal H.

Colonel:

You will at once take efficient measures to stop the issue of rations to all able bodied contrabands, that are able to earn their food by labor. Enforce this order throughout your district, and report the method you adopt to do it.

(Sgd) D. A. Gilmore

Maj Genl Comdg

Official

W. M. Linger

Maj Genl Asst Adjt Genl

Recd. the Genl Dist of Fort Royal Aug. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1865

126  
number  
37  
5-17

14. 87  
36

214-02

Office of the Provost Marshal  
Fernandina Fla. April 3<sup>rd</sup> 1863

102  
155

Col.

We have had a cyclone population of about 1000. Of this number, there are only about 200 males over the age of 14 yrs. and of these 200, at least one half are infirm and sick. About 40 are at work at St. Clinch. 35 for the S. M. Dept. and 25 are at work for Mr. Kelper Supt. of Contrabands.

The "John Adams" arrived here on the 1<sup>st</sup> inst. and remained till daylight of the 2<sup>nd</sup>. At about 10 o'clock P. M. of the 1<sup>st</sup> Major Strong, of the 1<sup>st</sup> S. C. Vols. came in shore with a squad of men, and went around the town, and made a general search for all able bodied negroes, for the purpose of drafting them into the service. I heard that he was about town with his men, and immediately sent to him to find out the cause. He said he was looking for his men, so I let him search, but in the morning to my surprise, I found he had been kidnapping, and that he had carried off four of Capt. Sears' men, that were at work at St. Clinch. He took some of the S. M.'s men, but the Supt. who had charge of them, succeeded in getting them back again. The boat left the harbor at

day break in the morning, and I did not learn of the facts, until it was too late to get Capt Sears men for him. I would much like to ask, if any one has any authority to come here, and take negroes, who are at work on Govt work, or any others, with out first making their purpose known, or if I shall draft all able bodied negroes and send them to Hillis Road.

See the  
order  
at the  
No. 17-24

The story, which some of the refugees from Jacksonville tell, should, I think be inquired into. Mrs Curtis, and two daughters, say that they were told to get their furniture down to the dock, and that it should be sent with them. That after she had it out of the house, and in the piazza some soldiers of the 8<sup>th</sup> M. Col. & C. Co. Col. told her she must leave the house immediately, for they would be burned to ashes. She asked them to assist her, in carrying the furniture to the dock, and they said they had not time, they then ransacked her house, and carried off clothing and such other articles as they fancied. She came away, and all of her furniture was destroyed, unless it was taken on some other boat to Hillis Road, or Traupers.

She saved nothing, but two, or three trunks, two chairs and a small divan. Mrs Curtis is a widow, and as far as I can learn, has been a loyal woman, and I think her case, and that of some two, or three others here, should be looked into. I shall investigate the cases, and will, if you think proper, send you, an affidavit of their statements, for your perusal. From all that I can learn, I

Investigate  
+ report

I think a portion of the 8<sup>th</sup> Maine, and 1<sup>st</sup> C. Co. Col. behaved, in a shameful manner.

There seems to be some misunderstanding, in regard to personal property, formerly belonging to disloyal persons. Judge Lather, civil Post-Marshal for the State of Florida, claims to be the proper man, and I find a letter on file, at Post Road Quarters, from Col. Balpine dated March 14-1863, saying that Gen. Kuminer does not recognize any such man in an official capacity. Mr. V. Gardiner, now comd<sup>g</sup> at this Post, has ~~directed~~ <sup>assumed</sup> metassume supervision of all property, of the Government, at this Post, or that may hereafter be received. Please to instruct me in this matter.

all  
right

I am, very Respectly  
Your most obedt. servt  
O. Sanford  
Capt. & Comd<sup>g</sup> Post Marshal

Lieut. Col. James F. Hall,  
Post Marshal Gen.

Recd April 9 - 63  
75 B.  
D.P.W.G.



Office of the Provost Marshal.  
 Fernandina, Fla. April 1<sup>st</sup> 1863

Col.

The Steamers "Conroy" & "Gen. Meigs," arrived at this Post last night, at about 10 o'clock, bringing some 50 men, women, & children (white) and about 70. Contrabands, with a portion of the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> S. C. Colo. Col. Higginson landed the white people, entirely destitute, and owing to the crowded state of the town, I am unable to find them comfortable quarters. They were ordered to put their things on board of the "Conroy"; and Col. Higginson had them put ashore again. After the "Conroy" left, their furniture was put on the S. "Boston", and has been carried to Hillier's wharf. If it could be sent back to this place, it would add to the comfort of these poor people, some 3 or 4 families of whom are absolutely suffering for the want of household furniture.

I would like to ask if some measure may not be devised to relieve us from our crowded state.

We have a total population of 1200, Whites & Blacks.

Of this number 400 are Blacks, of whom 200 are men, 345 women & 455 children, of both sexes, under the age of 14 yrs.

One of the largest houses in town, occupied by contrabands.

was destroyed by fire, this morning, supposed to have been caused by a defect in the chimney, thus rendering my means, still more limited. Every house in town is crowded to full for health, or comfort. Trusting that relief, may be had, in some manner.

I remain, very respectfully

Yours Obedt Servt.

D. S. Sanford.

Capt. 7th Conn. Vols. Postmaster.

Lt. Col. James F. Hall.

Postmaster General

Goods will be returned as soon as practicable when found - Please describe them more particularly - Let the men (and women if necessary) at work building log houses - upon the plan of "Melchereville" at this Post, houses of logs, in if any size, covered with shingles or splits of pine, in this way comfortable quarters may be made for the destitute; at slight public expense - local people could this Post recommend the building of these houses.

Statement of Priv Fanel Smith Rebel deser-  
 ter from 2<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Volunteer Engineers Age  
 31. born in Ireland. has been in the service  
 two and a half (2 1/2) years. enlisted into the Irish  
 Volunteers for one (1) year. after serving that  
~~time was forced into the service for three (3)~~  
 years. about 4 month since Gen Mercer. organized  
 my company. by selecting 2 men. from each Co.  
 in + around Savannah. under Capt Mc Alpine.  
 we were sent into Florida the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of March 1864  
 since which time have been at work in the  
 vicinity of Baldwin. Came down on the Fer-  
 raris R.R. to within 7 miles of Bridge Stn  
 May 30. together with 20 of my company to  
 take up the rails from said R.R. and take them  
 to Madison Florida to build a branch R.R. from  
 that place to Quitman Fla. a distance of about  
 thirty (30) miles. To morrow (June 1<sup>st</sup>) two (2) more  
 companies are expected. should think there  
 were about a dozen Cavalrymen pickets the  
 creeks in the vicinity of the workmen. ~~as~~  
 The 2<sup>nd</sup> Gev. Vol. Eng. are armed with Belgian Rifles  
 the earthworks around Baldwin are a mile in  
 length built very strong made of logs filled  
 in with earth. platforms at intervals for Artillery  
 thinks there are about 16 pe there. one (1) 32 pdr  
 Parrott rifled. sick of the service. wants to go  
 north. took the oath of Allegiance.

Statement of Mrs Frazier Refugee. who came  
 into our lines May 29 Born in Nova Scotia.  
 aged 43. has been south 13 years. was conscripted  
 at 5 P.M. and left at 10 P.M. same day. thinks  
 there are no troops of any account in Fla. The  
 rebels are raising new troops. one clasp between 16+

No. 10  
Statement of  
Richardson

16 years - second class between 45 and 50 years. Says recruiting is going on quite fast. Two (2) regiments are being organized these volunteers. are to serve in the state. says an order was issued that all persons who did not join this organization. would be conscripted and sent to Va. corroborates the statement of Farrel Smith as to the earthwork around Baldwin. took the oath of allegiance. desires to stay within our lines. and to bring in his family.

B. F. Minor and Mrs Richardson (boys) aged 16 and 17 years. came in to escape conscription. Came into our lines May 30. bring no information. Reside in Nassau Co Fla. took the oath.

David H. Tanner + J. S. Box deserters 2<sup>nd</sup> Fla Infantry have been skulking in the bushes for 5 or 6 months. came into our lines May 30 with their wives and 10 children. bring no information. took the oath of allegiance. and desire to remain here.

Miss Mattie Davis. Native of Maine came into our lines from Fla. May 23<sup>rd</sup>. occupation a Teacher. had a pass from Genl Anderson. to pass rebel pickets. says all the available troops have been sent to Va. and the forces in Sherman's front. tried to come in by the way of Jacksonville. but they would not allow it. reason the withdrawal of troops from before that place. took the oath of allegiance. desires to go north.

J. Clayton Arrader  
Capt 157 N. Y. Vols +  
Prov Marshal

## C A T A L O G U E

OF

**OFFICERS' MESS SUPPLIES,**

Per Schooner "GRANITE LODGE."

**PROVISIONS.**

New Sugar cured Hams, of extra quality.  
 Beef Tongues, extra.  
 Smoked Beef, extra.  
 No. 1 Mackerel, in kitts.  
 Condensed Milk.  
 Assorted Crackers in boxes.  
 English Dairy Cheese, fine  
 Butter in 10lb. jars.  
 Lard in 10lb. cans.  
 Flour in half barrels.  
 Corn Meal 25lb. bags.  
 Macaroni 12lb. boxes.  
 Vermicelli, 12lb. boxes.  
 Black Tea, 1lb. papers.  
 Java Coffee, 1lb. do.  
 Sugar, 10lb. bags.  
 Raisins, 1-4 boxes.  
 Yeast Powders.  
 Olive Oil,  
 Table Salt.  
 Potatoes.  
 Apples.  
 Onions.  
 French Turnips.  
 Figs in Drums.  
 Dates.  
 1-2 bbl. Beef.  
 do. Pork Shoulders.  
 Smoked Herring.  
 do. Halibut.  
 Molasses in kegs.  
 Cream Tartar.  
 Saleratus.

**WINES, ALE, CIDER.**

Table Claret.  
 Madeira Wine.  
 Sherry do.  
 Lemon Syrup.  
 Muir's Scotch Ale.  
 Champagne.

**TOBACCO AND CIGARS.**

Anderson's Solace Chewing.  
 Mrs. Miller's Tinfoil do.

Danville, 5lb. bales.  
 Segars, great assortment.  
 Fancy Pipes, clay.  
 Briarwood, do.  
 Rosewood Pipes.

**PERFUMERY.**

Pomade, an assortment.  
 Bear's Oil.  
 Cologne.  
 Bay Rum.

**SUNDRIES.**

Suspenders.  
 Black Silk Ties.  
 White Dress Shirts.  
 Travelling do.  
 Shirt Collars.  
 Men's half Hose.  
 Handkerchiefs.  
 Hair Brushes.  
 Tooth do. English.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Men's Long Leg Grained Boots.  
 do. Calf Boots, extra.  
 do. do. Tap Soles.  
 Patent Leather.  
 Balmoral Shoes.  
 Slippers.

**HERMETICALLY SEALED  
GOODS.**

Jellies, assorted in glass.  
 Gherkins.  
 Preserved Peaches.  
 Fresh Oysters.  
 Preserved Salmon.  
 Sardines.  
 Green Corn.  
 Lima Beans.  
 Green Peas.  
 Fresh Lobster.  
 Roast Beef.  
 Tomato Catsup.  
 Worcestershire Sauce.

Tamarinds.  
 Horse Radish.  
 Stewed Veal.  
 Boiled Mutton.  
 Soup and Bouilli.  
 Assorted Poultry.  
 Tomatoes.  
 Assorted Preserves.  
 Sausage Meat.  
 Pie Fruit.  
 Pepper Sauce.

**SPICES.**

Ground Cloves.  
 do. Nutmegs.  
 do. Ginger.  
 do. Pepper.  
 do. Mustard.  
 do. Allspice.  
 do. Sage.  
 do. Thyme.  
 do. Marjoram.

Shoe Brushes.  
 Soap in Bars.  
 Transparent Cake Soap.  
 Barber's Soap, assorted kinds.  
 Honey do. in Cakes.  
 Memorandum Books.  
 Lead Pencils.  
 Pocket Knives, assorted.  
 Mirrors.  
 Steel Pens.  
 Pen Holders.  
 Shoe Blacking.  
 Note and Letter Paper.  
 Envelopes.  
 Sewing Silk, assorted.  
 Black do.  
 Linen Thread.  
 Fish Hooks.  
 do. Lines.  
 Needles Sewing.  
 Lozenges, assorted.  
 Combs.

PER SCHOONER "GRANITE LODGE."

Provost Marshal's office  
 Pickensville Fla. Feb 23<sup>rd</sup> 64  
 Capt L. B. Allen Jr  
 Provost Marshal  
 Hilton Head S.C.

Captain

I have the honor to advise you that since Prisoner of War as per list go forward <sup>with this</sup> in charge of a corporal and three men of the 24<sup>th</sup> Mass. Vol

U. R. Private has this record against him by Col Guy V. Henry 40<sup>th</sup> Mass. Mounted Inf'ty. "Caught one of my men by surprise and presented a cocked Pistol <sup>to</sup> his head while a companion demanded the surrender of his arms. This man was dressed in citizen's clothes and a citizen among his comrades. He is said to be chief of a Guerrilla Band and has a bad character.

I should strongly advise his being hung. An example should be set, and as he

and is wealthy and has great influence, it would have great effect in his portion of country."

These are sent by order of Lieut. Col. Henderson Provost Marshal District of Florida.

I have the honor to be

Yr. obt. Servant

(sg'd.) F. M. Smith

Lieut. Mass. 24<sup>th</sup> Vol's.

Provost Marshal.

a true copy

L. C. Allen Jr

Capt. Provost Marshal.

Morris Island Feb 21, 1864  
 Lt. Col James F. Hunt  
 Provost Marshal Genl  
 Hilton Head  
 S.C.

Dr Sir

I am desirous of obtaining the appointment of Post Sutter of Jacksonville Fla. and am informed that it is through you that such appointments are to be obtained. I will hold myself responsible for all references required by you, and hope, if it does not conflict with any regulations that you will consider my petition favourably

Very Resp<sup>t</sup>

C. A. Hopkins

P.S. I expect to be in Hilton Head by next steamer that goes from here & will then do myself the pleasure of calling on you - but shall be pleased to have a communication from you at your earliest convenience

Resp<sup>t</sup>

C. A. H.



Monis Island Aug 21<sup>st</sup> 64

Heofkins C.A.

Desirous of obtaining the  
appointment of Post Sutter  
of Jackson Hill In

Copy

Statement of  
John W. Ober  
6th Ga Infy  
Calcutt's Brig  
Haywards Div.

Office P. M. G. D. C.  
Chattanooga July 13<sup>th</sup> 1864

I have been in the service 31 Months. My Regiment has been stationed at Charleston S. C. since July 1863. Went from North Carolina there. We have been stationed on James Island since that time. The two Brigades of Infantry and the Artillery on James Island would number about 7,000. The force in and about Charleston will number about 12,000. This I believe from what I have seen and heard. The remaining 5,000 are distributed in the city, on Sullivan's Island and a few in Fort Sumpter, about 300 of a garrison in the latter place, could not say, how the remainder are divided between the city and Sullivan's Island. I was one of the garrison at Fort Sumpter for 13 days, from Decbr 1<sup>st</sup> to Decbr 13<sup>th</sup>. The Fort is pretty well demolished, except the S. W. and N. E. angle. they do not seem to get the range of that. The Fort I consider tenatable in the daytime, when the men remain in the bomb proofs, but dangerous for Sentinels, who are compelled to remain exposed during the night. During the time I was there the casualties were very heavy. At one explosion 11 were killed and about 40 wounded, generally the average killed will not amount to one (1) man per day, but the number wounded will be comparatively greater. About one third of Charleston (the lower portion) has been entirely vacated by the inhabitants, and is considered by them as untenable. The remaining portion of the city as far up as Ann St. is considered dangerous as the shells frequently fall among them. Above Ann St. the people live as usual, though the timid ones

are constantly on the alert for the occasional shells, that do get up that far. The houses along the East Bay (mostly mercantile houses) in the lower portion are badly cut up. In the other part of the lower portion I would think about every house in every bend was injured, mostly perforated with the balls, have never known a house knocked down. Greek fire is verily feared by the citizens and by the soldiers. To my knowledge no building has caught fire from it. The Garrison at Fort Sumpter have got the Greek fire (or what they call that) put up in bottles, to be used against storming parties. They intend to throw it on the men. It is the general opinion among officers and men, that Gillmore will never take Charleston, unless he attacks it in an other direction, by avoiding the land batteries in front and attacking it in the rear. Could not form any idea of the number of pieces of Artillery in position on James Island. Think they have guns of 100 lbs Calibre. In December, there was but 3 guns mounted on Fort Sumpter. They were on the N. E. angle and could be used on the Gunboats only, if they should attempt to run between them and Fort Moultrie. Have no idea of the number of guns on Sullivan's Island. In the two Brigades on James Island, there are about 11 Regiments and all are very large. Some of them number near 800 men. The time of service of my regiment expires on the 27<sup>th</sup> May. The men generally say, they will remain no longer in the service; some of them will, if they will amount them and allow them to choose their own Commander.

Genl Beauregard is well liked by the soldiers and they have the utmost confidence in him.

Our daily rations consist of one pound Corn meal

one pound very poor fresh beef, very seldom any sugar,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>lb</sup> rice for 5 days. For the past two weeks, before  
I left, pickled beef had been issued, instead of fresh  
beef. When no meat is issued, we get one gill of molasses  
in lieu

My opinion is, that one fourth of the citizens of  
Charleston have left the city

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
Desertion

Makes Statement

Office S. (M. G. D. C.  
Chattanooga Feby 13<sup>th</sup> 1864  
Respectfully forwarded for information  
May Genl Comdg  
signed A D Inodgrass  
Capt in chge I. S.

Head Qrs Dept. Cumberland  
Chattanooga Febr 14<sup>th</sup> 1864  
Respectfully forwarded for the  
information of the May-Genl  
Comdg Mil Div. of the Miss.  
signed Geo St. Thomas  
May Genl Comdg

Del. with Statement  
of Rebel Deserters -

Copy sent

Headqrs Mil. Div. of the Miss.  
Nashville Tenn Feby 15 1864  
Respectfully forwarded to the  
General-in-Chief of the Army  
Washington D. C. for his  
information

signed W. G. Grand  
May. Genl

Copy forward to  
May Genl Hillmore  
for his information

By order of  
May Genl Halleck

H. G. T. Kellon  
Feb 25. 64

copy

Head Quarters, U. S. Forces  
Morris Island, S. C. Jan. 19<sup>th</sup> 1864

Capt. A. Perry  
A. A. Genl. H. Dist., Dept. of the South,  
Captain:

This afternoon P. B. ~~Wemyer~~  
late private of the 27<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> S. C. Vols., came within our lines and deliv-  
ered himself up as a deserter. He started from James Island yesterday  
morning and by dint of wading through the marshes and swimming  
the creeks he was able to reach a scow where some of our people were  
engaged in raising the machinery of a sunken boat. Four others  
started with him but failed heart when fired upon, and returned; he  
kept on and made the goal in safety. He states that the force on James  
Is<sup>l</sup> consists of Vee's & Keygood's Brigades. The former is composed  
of the 17<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> S. C. Vols., and Samar's Artillery, numbering a  
little over 3000. Keygood's Brigade he judges to have about the  
same strength. Most of the troops are encamped in the vicinity of  
Secessionville. The 25<sup>th</sup> lies one mile north of the village and the 17<sup>th</sup>  
between Secessionville and Grimbald's Point. He gives the following  
statement of their batteries on James Island commencing on their left  
and running towards their right: "Johnson", - 3 guns, "Simpkins", - 3  
Mortars & 1 Brooks Gun. - "Cheves", - 3 - 8 in. Columbiads, - "Haskell", - 1

copy

Morris Island, S. C. Jan. 19<sup>th</sup> 1864

Davis M. No.

Oct. 10<sup>th</sup> S. C. Vols.

Account of troops on Morris Is<sup>l</sup>

Submits report of examination of a deserter  
from the enemy.

Recd - Exam<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Vee's  
Jan 21. p 132 v 8

Head Quarters

File

10 in., 2-32 Banded Rifles, 1 Howitzer & 1 small brass piece, — "Saturn."  
4 guns — 1 short sea coast Howitzer, 1-32 Banded Rifle and 2 small  
brass Howitzers, "Rogan", left, 2 small brass guns, — "Rogan", right,  
4-18 pdr. Howitzers. These are between Secessionville & Charleston.  
At the former place the batteries mount 12 or 14 heavy guns and mortars.  
"Battery No. 5", towards Stone, 2 heavy guns, "Battery No. 2", right of No.  
5, number of guns not given. There is also a battery at Grimbold's  
landing, number of guns not known. In Charleston there is one  
regiment, Col. Smith's 26<sup>th</sup> So. Ca. Vols. Of the force on Sullivan's Island  
one regiment is Col. Keitt's. He states that a great deal of damage has been  
done to the city since Christmas. The Union Bank was burned, and  
some houses in Church & Meeting Streets. A good many houses have  
been ruined by shells bursting in them, without being set on fire.  
Our shells go up into the city as far as John & Calhoun Streets. The  
city is nearly deserted and very few people live below Calhoun Street.

He states that there is great discontent among the rank and file of the  
rebel troops on James Island, and that most of them would gladly lay  
down their arms if they had an opportunity. He has heard of  
substitutes costing as high as \$17,000, Rebel money. They get meat twice  
a week, hard bread twice, and the balance of the time rice and grits.

He says there is a great fear of North Carolina and Arkansas  
returning to their allegiance. The deserter is a Texan by birth, and  
a man of considerable intelligence. He thinks that the Universal  
Conscription Act of the Rebel Congress will go a good ways towards

breaking them down, as it will compel those who set the trouble on  
foot, and the speculators to go into the army; two influential classes  
whose pretended patriotism will thus be cooled down.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the Brig. General  
Command'g District.

I remain

Very Resp'tly Yr Obedt Servant,

(Signed) W. W. Davis

Col. 104<sup>th</sup> Penn. Vols

Command'g Post

A true copy

Admiral Jerry

Capt. & A. C. Genl.

Head Quarters U.S. Forces

Morris Island, S.C. January 31<sup>st</sup> 1864.

Captain Adrian Terry,

Apt. Adjt. General.

Captain:-

I have the honor to report for the information of the Major General Commanding the Department, that three deserters from James Island entered our lines yesterday evening, and are now in charge of the Provost Marshal. Their names are James Cummings, Patrick O'Neil, and Richard Crowley, late members of Co. 'H', 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment, S.C. Vols.; formerly known as the Charleston Battalion. They took a picket boat near battery - "Ryan", and following down the creek, landed in the marsh near "Black Island", where they gave themselves up to our pickets. They are Irishmen, and were residents of South Carolina before the war broke out. I examined them separately, and their statements coincide remarkably well. There is great despondency and bad feeling among the rebel troops on James Island. Their company is composed of Irishmen, with the exception of six, and with scarce an exception are all anxious to come with in our lines. The discontent among the native South Car.

olinians is nearly as great as among the soldiers of foreign birth. For the last three months they have been much pinched for food, and there is but a very limited supply kept on hand on James Island. The soldiers receive hominy, and about a quarter of a pound of beef for breakfast, a pint of rice and the same quantity of beef for dinner; and nothing for supper. They state that some of the officers are as anxious to quit the service as the privates.

Sixteen men of their company had agreed to make the attempt to desert to us in a body, last night.

They state that our shells have done considerable damage in Charleston. The "Mills House" had been struck several times, and a number of rooms torn to pieces. On Christmas day two large cotton presses were burned. In "Market Street" near the corner of "King", a tavern and a cutlery establishment have been destroyed. Most of the shells explode, but as yet few people have been injured by them. Charleston is depopulated, except by the very poorest class of people, and they have moved as far up town as they can get. Beauregard's Head Quarters and all the public offices have been removed to the upper part of the city. For a period of two days many of our shells fell very near Beauregard's Quarters. The prices of every thing are extravagantly high:-  
Rice \$22.00 per bushel; Bacon \$4.00 per pound; Corn, \$18.00



to \$20.00 per bushel.

These men have all served in turn, in "Sumpter", and are able to give an intelligent account, so far as they go. There is a permanent garrison in the fort of 300 men, made up by details of 100 men from each of the respective regiments around Charleston, in turn. One third of the garrison is changed every twelve days, and next Tuesday night, the second of February, is the time for relieving 100 of those now there. Cummings came off duty, out of the fort, only ten days ago, and appears to be the best informed on the subject. Since the last bombardment they have constructed three strong bomb-proofs, - one on the city face, one on the Morris Island face, and another on the Sullivan's Island face. They are built of strong timber covered with sand, and the debris taken from the ruins of the fort. They intend, or are about making a new sally-port on the "Mount Pleasant" face. Ten days ago there was an iron piece mounted on the city face, and four small brass pieces on the bomb-proofs, to use in case of an assault. Cummings states that when he was last on duty there, ten days ago, he saw four guns lying in the fort, which, he was told, were to be mounted in the casemates on the Sullivan's Island side. They looked like 24's or 32's. Many of the casemates are entirely crushed in, others are good. The men serving in Sumpter get coffee. A

moderate supply of hard bread is kept in the bomb-proofs. Occasionally, fresh beef, cooked, is brought down from Charleston. The new Ironclad which has lately made her appearance is called the "Charleston", and is built after the model of the "Atlanta". One of these deserters, Crowley, states that he was in battery "Wagner", when our troops assaulted it on the night of the 18<sup>th</sup> of July; and that it was with great difficulty that the garrison could be kept from the bomb-proofs. They state that Colonel Shaw, 54<sup>th</sup> Mass., was killed on the parapet, but there is difference of opinion as to where he was buried. They state that the colored soldiers who were captured, were treated as prisoners of war, the same as the white soldiers.

I remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant

W. W. H. Davis,

Colonel 104<sup>th</sup> P. V.

Commanding Post.

They are building new batteries. Battery Cheever has fine guns - 32<sup>s</sup> - and Haskell 2 guns in Battery, one 24, and two mortars. In Sumter on the east face there are four or five guns; don't know what is on the face looking to Charleston. The lower tier of casemates is not damaged, except by fallen brick.

William Murphy says he belonged to same company as the above. Has been South six years. Went into the rebel service voluntarily, as he could get nothing to do. Has been stationed on James Island ever since he enlisted. They have a good many guns at Secessionville, and the works unite. They are now throwing up a new line across the Island from Grimble's point.

The prisoner explained the mode of getting from Secessionville to Fort Johnson, by passing over two bridges. Another road runs from S. south-east, towards Low's Inlet, on which battery Larnar is located, between two marshes on a narrow neck of land. To approach Secessionville Larnar will have to be taken. The rebels have a large rifled gun at Charleston, but damaged

### Statements of Deserters

My name is Thomas Fitzpatrick, and I belong to a Light Artillery company of South Carolina Volunteers. I intended to come over to you, and was not misled. - I was home in Ireland, and went South from New York in the fall of 1860. I came from Secessionville, which place I left this a.m. There are now stationed at S. the 17<sup>th</sup> S. C. Militia, 2 cos. of heavy artillery, and the battery. Col. McMaster, of the 17<sup>th</sup>, commands. His regiment has been there only five days, having relieved a Georgia regiment. They relieve the troops there pretty often. The Georgia regiment has gone back to James Island, where I should judge, there ~~was~~ are 10,000 men, and five or six batteries of light artillery, six horses to a piece, and four pieces to a battery. Some of the batteries have recently been supplied with Napoleon guns - not rifled. The batteries

at Secessionville are all supplied with guns. The magazines are well supplied with ordnance. The <sup>new</sup> battery on the East facing the sea has a 24<sup>th</sup> rifled gun, and the old battery at the same place has two 32<sup>d</sup> smooth bore. There is a security of rifled ammunition, though other batteries are well supplied. Forts Lamar and Pemberton are very strong. Gen. James Georgia brigade about two weeks ago went through Charleston to join Bragg. Do not know whether Bragg's forces have gone to join Lee again, but it is reported Gen. Lee Johnston's forces have gone. Can't say whether he went or not.

On Sullivan's Island there are Gen. Lewis <sup>ESTLIS</sup> brigade, the 20<sup>th</sup> S. C. Inf. Keitt, and a regiment of regulars acting as Infantry. The works on Mt. Pleasant look to the land. They have no straddles, but redoubts, and the ditches are not palisaded. The earth-works at the top are from 12 to 18 feet. There is no talk of attacking these (our) islands,

though the papers blow about driving you off Morris, but Beauregard won't try it. The rebels know you have troops on Long Island, but not a great many. No person resides in Secessionville, and the houses are occupied by the soldiers. The centre house in the place, is the hospital, but they don't keep many sick there. The women and children have all left Charleston, but they do not permit the men to go. When they get the women out, they do not allow them to come back again.

Fort Ripley has large guns mounted, rifled. In Fort Pinckney there is nothing of consequence. On the Charleston front they have a gun off the Keokuk, two Columbiads, and a gun that will throw a 700<sup>lb</sup> shot. This last is screened with boards. There is not a battery back of the hotel at on Sullivan's, but one between battery Beauregard and Moultrie. — On James Island, at old Fort Johnson there were six guns, two months ago, and

21  
 it in a trial the other day. They are now at work repairing it. They have enough to eat - corn meal, rice and bacon. As usual have run the blockade to or from Charleston since ~~the fall of~~ Myer. I was sick a while in the Columbia Hospital. The rebels had some of your niggers (soldiers) there in prison, but so far as I know treated them well. Beauregard reviewed the troops on James Island about a week ago. He is in Charleston. Capt. Hammond, with three men, is engaged scouting your line. There are about 800 men at <sup>Secessionville</sup> ~~Secessionville~~.

Fitzpatrick recalled: Know Capt. Hammond. He was on Long Island last night. You have a bridge between your islands somewhere - if you don't look out it will be burned. I know the Sergeant of Hammond intimately. H. was on Black Island for two days, and was as close

to your interests as I am to  
the grand in front of your  
tent, General.

---

October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1863

Statements of  
deserters, from the  
vicinity of

Charleston

Wagon Works  
Co. Sig. Art. —

3<sup>rd</sup> Murphy's am. Co.

Some information relative  
to works & fortifications  
Charleston —  
also about Secords.

On James I. Gen Heyward commands. & Gen: Saliaferro & Colquitt.  
all Brigadiers: White Reg<sup>t</sup> Light Artillery.

at Adams Run there is no large force - only Capt Waller Company of  
Washington Artillery - Schultze Comp<sup>y</sup> of the same Artillery,  
Aiken's Cavalry - and a Reg<sup>t</sup> of General Infantry that  
was called out for an emergency & was dissolved.

~~at Adams Run there is no large force - only Capt Waller Company of  
Washington Artillery - Schultze Comp<sup>y</sup> of the same Artillery,  
Aiken's Cavalry - and a Reg<sup>t</sup> of General Infantry that  
was called out for an emergency & was dissolved.~~

Pocotaligo - Gen Walker & 4 regts - one of his Brigades (11<sup>th</sup> S.C.) is on James I.

John's I. ferry - 2 guns on main land, about 100 yards from Rantoul's &  
2 detachments of White Reg<sup>t</sup>

When Morris I was attacked there was an Succession 500 Infantry  
200 Artillery  
4 guns & 40 Cavalry

at James Island ----- 500 Infantry  
1000 Artillery  
8 guns 2 companies  
Cavalry 2 companies

In all about 2500, or 3000 men less the sick &c.

Statement of Deserter

Beanyard lives at Mills House: Blyly at Charleston Hotel.

Gilmer is a Major General. There is a large force at Savannah & heavy works.

Obstructions in Charleston Harbor. No <sup>iron</sup> cable or iron work from Sumter to Bee: there was a  
chain made of R.R. iron, but it broke away & has ever a part of Non Morris I,  
at present nothing but a rope, with perhaps, torpedoes. The large boiler torpedo  
was anchored at the buoy, with copper wires to Gregg & the Minnie's ran over  
it, but it could not be exploded; on examination  
it was found that the  
connections were broken.

There's another boiler torpedo  
but don't know where it is.  
Seymour  
Brig-Gen.  
Oct 27<sup>th</sup> 1863

J. Gleason Fitzpatrick.  
Col E.B. White's Reg<sup>t</sup> of Light Artillery.

was for some time an orderly to Col Sanders, the Insp<sup>t</sup> General of the  
Dept of S.C - and went with him to inspect many of the different posts.

Charleston. At the "Battery" 3 guns: 1 Keskuk 11 inch,  
1 10-in Columbiad: 1 700-pdr Blakely (injured)  
At Frazer's wharf a battery for another 700-pdr  
At foot of Laurens St (Gadsden's Wharf) a battery  
for 4 10 inch Columbiads, already mounted.  
Hamstead or Half-Moon Battery has 3 guns.  
St Gadsden's Green, near Newtonbridge" 3 guns  
At Savannah Depot, a work for 12 guns, not mounted

Bridges across Wappoo Cut & Creek. A fronton bridge at  
"McGeeds" - a trestle bridge at "Simmons's Landing"  
with a draw - between Fort Pemberton &  
"Thompsons", another trestle bridge used by  
troops arriving from Savannah.  
Wappoo cut stopped with timber all but a  
small opening.

Bridges across James Island Creek. One at "Holmes' farm" leading to Secessionville: one at "Dale's Bluff" to Fort Johnson - & the old bridge across New Form Cut.

### James Island works.

1. Fort Waddy, just opposite "Waptoo Mills" has 6 guns.
2. Three works between this & Johnson - Pringle, Tynes and another, name unknown.
3. at Johnson 6 guns.
4. Simkins - on the sand spit next J' Lygg - 3 guns and a mortar battery (2 mortars) between it & Johnson
5. Cheres next to Johnson, going toward Secessionville, 5 guns
6. Mascall, 6 guns & 2 mortars.
7. Ramsay & Ryan, building, for 8 guns, opposite Black 9, (2 guns & 2 mortars already mounted).
8. Secessionville: Fort Lamar (looking toward Stone) 10 guns

S. face 1 24 par rifle opposite Long Island.

E. face 1 24 par rifle & 2 32 par smooth.

9. Fort Pemberton, 10 guns.

Two lines entirely across James Island.

The old lines run from "Melshaws", by Holmes farm to

Fort Pemberton: a new one, on which they are now

working, commences near Fort Lamar, & has an infantry parapet with an open battery where it crosses the first road - and a redoubt <sup>for about 8 guns</sup> at the old Methodist Church. So far as I know nothing from there to Dales\* about 10,000 men & 40 to 50 heavy guns of all calibres, on James I.

Sumter, has 5 or 6 guns of the very heaviest calibre facing Moultrie - has heard that there is a sand battery there.

Rapley is a crib work of palmetto - no iron about it - 3 or 4 guns.

Picketney of no account - a few shot will destroy it.

Iron clads: three: Su Charleston (new) 6 guns - Palmetto & Chicora of 3 or 4 guns each: are anchored every night in a line between Johnson & Picketney.

of Sullivan I. knows but little except that the battery next the Moultrie House (S) is called Oranion. Thinks the Moultrie House is not a hospital & that troops live in it. Genl Evans' Brigade is on Sullivan I - & 1<sup>st</sup> S.C. Infantry acting as Heavy artillery. Col Keith's Regt there also.

\*Clark's is at the end of the Secessionville Causeway & between it & Melshaws is a battery with one gun in it.

Handwritten notes on the right margin, including "Palmetto" and "Chicora".

BEAUFORT, S. C.,

Dec 5<sup>th</sup>

1862.

General,

I have the honor to report that I ordered the Provost Marshall of this Post, Capt. C. H. Nichols to release Assistant Surgeon J. M. Hanks 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. V. A. whom he had confined to the Guard House, He positively refused to obey my order, I then ordered him under arrest when he refused to obey my order. I respectfully call upon you for a sufficient force to compel his arrest. If my authority and the orders of the Secretary of War are



to be set at defiance in this way,  
 and all the rights of military  
 rank ignored, my duty here amounts  
 to nothing, I cannot believe that  
 conduct so inconsistent with all the  
 rules of military propriety is sanctioned  
 by yourself. I therefore request  
 that you sustain my authority  
 by enforcing this arrest -

I am for  
 very respectfully  
 your obt servant

Brig: Gen: J. M. Brannon } Captain  
 Comd: Dept of the South } Brig: Gen:

Flag Ship 'Wabash'  
 Port Royal Harbor, S.C.  
 June 22. 1863

Colonel,

I am directed by the Admiral to again request your kind offices in the detection of some contraband deserters from the 'Valparaiso' and 'Ellen'—storeships.

Their names are as follows:—

Thomas Brown  
 Anne Chaplin  
 Michael Pines  
 Caesar Jenkins  
 Joe Chaplin  
 Tony Brown  
 Richard Baker  
 Pompey Jenkins

Capt. Gardner of the 'Valparaiso' reports that he thinks they are all of them some where among the plantations on St. Helena Island. If you will be kind enough to aid us with your excellent police organization in procuring their return, I will deem it

a great favor.

I am, Colonel,

Very respectfully

Your obedt. servant

W. Weston

Flag Lieutenant

Co. A. M. B. M. D. G. D. C.

Sicut Colonel

James F. Keall

Provost Marshal General

Dept. of the South

Hilton Head, S. C.

Records of the Provost Marshal, South Carolina, Letters Received, 1862-65, Box 1

Case of Tony Brooks, alias Mongo Black

A. L. Prov. Marshal

Myrtle Beach, S. C. 8 Aug 1963

Capt James S. English, 10th C. I.,  
 being duly sworn deposes as follows, that  
 last evening between 9 & 10 o'clock the prisoner  
 Tony Brooks, boy 10 yrs old, came to  
 my tent & asked if I wanted to hire  
 a boy - I told him no & he then  
 left - This AM I found that my  
 pants doors were missing - I shortly after-  
 wards found them in the Co. street -  
 the pockets had been rifled & all the  
 buttons cut off - At 9 o'clock the pocket  
 book was handed me by a Sgt of Co C  
 who said he found it between two  
 tents - The money was all gone.

I soon after heard that Tony had  
 some money - I found Tony  
 put my hand in his pocket  
 & found a roll of bills and <sup>Sgt Puck's</sup> ~~my~~  
 watch - I had about \$390.00 in  
 my pocket book - I cannot pos-  
 itively identify the money - One pack-  
 age was \$300.00, put such a package  
 as was found on the bag.

Capt J. S. English  
 Co C, 10th C. I.

Recd, Three hundred eighty five  
 dollars in full for money stolen from  
 me last evening  
 Capt J. S. English

Sgt Geo Peck Co. A. 10 Ct Vols being  
daily snow deprives us of. that  
the watch shown me & my pocket  
book contain <sup>28</sup> some cents & a  
fifty cent piece & two twenty five  
cent pieces, silver, - similar to those  
shown me. were stolen from me  
last evening

Sergt George C Peck

Rec'd & Aug 1864 Twenty nine <sup>5</sup>/<sub>100</sub>  
dollars of my pocket book from  
S. Col. W. H. Hall, Wm. M. Seal  
the amount taken from me last  
night by boy Tony also Silver watch  
Sergt George C Peck

Tony, - I went into the officers tent  
after he was in bed - I took his pants  
out of the tent & took the things out  
of the pocket, folded up the pants  
& threw them in the street - I then took  
the money out of the pocket book &  
threw the large pocket book behind  
the tent - All the money is there.  
I came here with my cousin  
Nat.

Adj. Dir. Troops stationed at Key West  
April 26<sup>th</sup> 1861

John Baldwin Esqr  
Mayor of Key West City

Sir,

The display of the Secession Flag upon certain buildings in Town and the displaying it on the public grounds by individuals compels me to say that if it is not suppressed by Municipal Authority I have the power to do so by a summary process.

I am Sir

Very respectfully

Your mo. obt. Serv.

(Signed)

Wm. H. Church

Brig Major U.S.A.

Fort Taylor, Fla.  
April 29, 1861.

Resps furnished the  
Head 2nd Dept of Fla.  
There are no flags  
flying except the na-  
tional.

Wm F. French,  
Comd'g

F. 10.

Maj. Gen. Jay West  
Fort Taylor April 29, 1861.

Col. Major W. St. French  
Comd'g -

---

Copy of a letter sent by him to  
the Mayor of Key West city  
regards the displaying the secession  
flag upon certain buildings.

---

Recd. H. Gen. Dept.  
May 2, 1861

(Copy)  
translation

Office of the Superior Civil Government  
of the ever faithful Island of Cuba

Excellent Sir,

I have received a communication signed by your Excellency and Mr. John Nether Brigadier General of the United States Army Commanding the District of West and Florida in which you state, that in consequence of the arrival in this port of the "Ran. Stornell" that if this vessel is permitted to proceed to sea, that the Spanish Government will be held responsible for tolerating piracy as the Confederate Government has no representative, either Civil or Military.

Though the Newspapers of the United States I have learned that the Confederate troops commanded by General Lee and others, have surrounded  
But having no new instructions from my Government, I have to confine myself to those in existence, which date from June and December 1861 in which I am directed to observe the strictest neutrality in the contest between the Federal States of the Union

and



and the Confederate States of the South.

This neutrality has never been infringed since that period, and I will continue to observe it, until new orders to the contrary, are received; and your Excellencies I will permit me to say, that such communications of the class to which I reply, are only proper and permitted from one nation to another, through its legitimate representatives, ad hoc, which neither your Excellencies nor myself are.

The *Ram Storerall*, entered this port on the 21<sup>th</sup> instant, with damage to her Steam Machinery, which is now being repaired; as soon as she is ready, I will cause her to leave this port, under conditions prescribed in the Royal Decree of my Government dated 17<sup>th</sup> June, 1861, unless some unforeseen occurrence should give occasion for longer detention, of which I will inform your Excellencies.

I am very desirous that the good relations existing between my Government and that of the United States should continue and I am satisfied that I will not be the cause of any interruption of the same, as the Government of the Union

will

will understand by the just explanations contained in this communication  
God preserve Your Excellencies many  
years. Havana, 13, May, 1865,  
Domingo Dulce,

To  
His Excellency Mr. Stribling,  
Rear Admiral, Comd'g East Gulf  
U. S. Squadron.

49 D. 9

Office of the Superior Civil  
Govt. of the Island of Cuba  
Havana May 13. 1865

Dulce Domingo  
Capt-General

Communication addressed  
to Mr Stribling Rear Admi-  
-ral U.S.N. in relation to  
action of the Spanish Govt  
with respect to the "Rane  
Stone wall