

Slavery: Indians too

Commission Report on, (extensive) Series III, Vol. IV

p.290-The introduction of slavery into our hemisphere almost coeval with its discovery by Europeans. It was in October of the year 1492 that Columbus first landed; and it was eight years afterwards, October, ~~1499~~ 1500 that Francis de Bobadilla was guilty of two outrages, one, the sending home in chains of the great discoverer; the other, the reducing to bondage of the gentle islanders whose land he discovered. Bobadilla "granted liberal donations of Indians to all who applied for them"

The first year of the 16th century saw introduced into America that baneful system, abhorrent to Christian civilization which was to spread and gather numbers and strength and influence, until after more than three centuries and a half of evil growth it was to bring a million combatants into the field to sacrifice, on the field of battle, hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure.

...Isabella, just, if severe, who had issued orders that the Indians should be free from servitude and from molestation, died in 1504. In 1511 Ferdinand issued a decree of his privy council declaring that "after mature consideration of the Apostolic Bull and other titles by which the crown of Castile claimed the right to its possessions in the New World the servitude of the Indians was ~~xxx~~ warranted both by laws of God and man."

Thus was legalized that system of repartimientos, under which there had been previously assigned to each Spaniard, by an order on some cazique, a certain number of natives, who were to be instructed in the Catholic faith.

[P. 448]
Soldier's Pay

War of Rebellion, Series III, Vol. IV

General Orders 216--War De t. Adj. General's Office, Washington,
June 22, 1864

The following act of Congress:

Public No. 122 An act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army and for other purposes.

Section 1-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America ...that on and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the pay per month of non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service of the U.S. shall be as follows: Sergeant-majors twenty-six dollars; quartermaster and commissary sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, twenty-two dollars; first sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, twenty-four dollars; sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, twenty dollars; sergeants of ordnance, sappers and miners, and pontoniers, twenty dollars; privates of engineers and ordnance, of the first class, eighteen dollars, and of the second class sixteen dollars; corporals of cavalry, artillery and infantry, eighteen dollars; chief buglers of cavalry, twenty-three dollars; buglers, sixteen dollars; farriers and blacksmiths of cavalry and artificers of artillery, eighteen dollars; privates of cavalry, artillery and infantry, sixteen dollars; principal musician of artillery and infantry, twenty-two dollars; leaders of brigade and regimental bands, seventy-five dollars; musicians sixteen dollars; hospital stewards of the first class, thirty-three dollars; hospital ~~xxx~~ stewards of the second class, twenty-five dollars, hospital stewards of the third class, twenty-three dollars.

Army Rations:

War of Rebellion, Series III, Vol. IV

(Modification) War Dept. Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 8, 1864

General Orders 226 Section 2 of the act approved June 20, 1864, published in General Orders No. 216 current series, having modified the army ration, the following regulation on the subject will be observed:

1-The ration is twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound, and four ounces of salt or fresh beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn-meal; and to every 100 rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or star candles; four pounds of soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of salt, and four ounces of pepper; the subsistence department, as may be most convenient or least expensive to it and according to the condition and amount of its supplies, shall determine whether soft bread or four and what other component parts of the ration as equivalents, shall be issued.

2-On a campaign, on marches, or on board of transports, the ration of hard bread is one pound.

3-Discated compressed potatoes, or disiccated compressed mixed vegetables, at the rate of one ounce and a half of the former and one ounce of the latter to the ration, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice or hominy.

3-Beans, peas, salt and potatoes (fresh) shall be purchased, issued and sold by weight, and the bushel of each shall be estimated at sixty pounds.

4-When deemed necessary, fresh vegetables, dried fruit, molasses, pickles or any other proper food may be purchased and issued in lieu of any component part of the ration ~~xxxx~~ of equal money value...E.D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

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